

Wednesday, August 24, 2011
Bhadra 2, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 24, 2011/Bhadra 2, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 301, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 301, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.

Nuclear Safety

*301. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shore protection measures put in place in respect of the atomic power stations located near the sea coast;

(b) whether the Government is equipped with the latest equipment to check the radiation leakage from the atomic plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action contemplated in this regard;

(d) whether the recommendations made by the task forces set up by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) have been accepted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government on the same?

[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): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Atomic power stations in coastal areas are designed taking into account the technical parameters related to earthquake, Tsunami, storm surges, wave run up, floods, tides etc. Plants are, therefore, equipped with facilities to handle such design basis eventualities. The shore protection measures also include construction of civil structures like break waters, bunds, etc. to minimize the effect of some of these natural events.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) These include area radiation monitors located inside and outside the reactor and auxiliary buildings. The radiation monitoring is also done through Environmental Survey Laboratories established to monitor various radiation related parameters in air, water, soil, crops, fish, meat etc. upto 30 kms. around.

(d) and (e) Recommendations of the Task Force relating to augmentation of existing provisions for e.g. hook-up arrangements through external sources for addition of cooling water to primary heat transport system and steam generators; increasing the duration of passive power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters for a longer duration; augmentation of water inventory; additional shore protection measures are under implementation. In respect of the recommendations relating to automatic shutdown on sensing seismic activity; inerting of TAPS-1&2 containment etc., the matter is being taken up with regulatory authority for clearance/approval.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Madam Speaker, the measures referred to by the hon'ble Minister in his reply to my original question regarding nuclear safety are completely misleading and are not clear. After the loss caused to atomic reactors due to earthquake and tsunami

in Japan the hon'ble Prime Minister had stated, on 14th March, 2011 in this very House, that safety measures in all the nuclear plants in the country would be reviewed. My question to the hon'ble Minister, through you, is that after the said statement of hon'ble Prime Minister have any steps been taken by the Government so as to save the country from the accidents that took place in Japan?

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, after the Fukushima episode, our hon. Prime Minister has told the Department of Atomic Energy that they will have to review the safety measures. In that regard, the hon. Prime Minister also had a review meeting about the nuclear installation safety in our country. In the Department of Atomic Energy and various nuclear power plants, which are there, the Government appointed four Task Forces/Committees to go into the additional safety measures for our nuclear power plants.

Apart from that, in our Government, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board constituted a Committee. The BARC also constituted a Committee. So, two Committees have been constituted by them for the purpose of having their own observations. Four Task Forces, which had been constituted gave their recommendations. Their first recommendation is 'Automatic Reactor shut down initiation, sensing seismic activity.' The automatic shutdown of the plant was also recommended. Their second recommendation is 'increasing the duration of passive power source/battery operated devices to monitor important parameters for a long duration.' Their third recommendation is 'hook-up arrangements for the purpose of pumping the cool water to keep the reactors in cool condition.'. Their fourth recommendation is 'augmentation of water inventory, keeping the water supply ready so that it can be used in an emergency situation.' Their fifth recommendation is 'additional shore protection, say about the plants, which are there in Tarapur, Kalpakkam and also Kudankulam.' Whenever tsunami is there, floods are there, cyclones are there, run up water is there, the tidal waves are there, and in order to prevent water entering into the water plants, additional safety measures are required for the purpose of having shore protection. This recommendation was also given. Then, giving training to the people for emergency situation was also recommended. Then, organized structured training programme for the training personnel was also recommended.

Another very important recommendation is 'inerting of TAPS-1&2 containment.

It is for the purpose of infusing nitrogen, for the purpose of flow of the reactor by hydrogen to cool it down. That system has also been recommended. Out of the total of about nine recommendations, six are being implemented and three require the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board's permission for which we have applied to them.

Apart from that, after the hon. Prime Minister's review meeting, the Department has been told to put it in the website of the Atomic Energy Department and also Nuclear Department for the purpose making the public aware of what all measures that have been contemplated by the Task Force Committee and then what all measures we are taking from our side accepting those recommendations.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Madam Speaker, our countrymen have not forgotten the Bhopal gas tragedy. Few days ago 36 persons fell ill due to leakage of chlorine gas in the night on 22nd August and they are being treated in the hospitals. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, through you, if proper safety measures have been taken, what are the reasons for the said leakage and what action is being taken against the persons responsible for this leakage?

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the question is not related to the nuclear power plants. This is related to gas leakage. This has nothing to do with the present Question.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: I am happy to say that our country has a flourishing large indigenous nuclear power programme and we expect to have 20,000 MW nuclear capacity on line by 2020 and 60,000 MW by 2032.

The hon. Minister has given a detailed answer also. I want to know whether the Government has sought the advice of the international technical experts in this regard. If so, what is the opinion of these experts to make a foolproof security in our nuclear plants?

I want to know the answer to this question also. Are you going to start a nuclear plant in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, as far as the nuclear safety is concerned, from time to time we are participating in international conferences organized at the international level and we are updating our safety measures by taking the technical advice from them.

Apart from that, indigenously for the purpose of improving our nuclear safety measures, from time to time review meetings are also being held by the Atomic Energy Department and also the Nuclear Power Corporation Limited. As far as the safety measures are concerned, I would like to say that in our country even after Tsunami in December, 2004 in Kalpakkam area, the plant was shut down only for three days and on the fourth day the plant started operating because of the safety measures which we follow in our nuclear power plants. Therefore, it is an ongoing process. Improvement of the safety measures has been done from time to time by the Government.

For the information of the hon. Member, who wanted to know whether there is a proposal for nuclear power plant in Andhra Pradesh, in Kowada in Srikakulam District about six reactors each with 1000 MW are being planned and all the preparations are going on in this regard.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Speaker, thank you for permitting me to raise a question. This question, in particular relates to the sea shore plants. With your permission, can I raise a question about offshore plants, which are not along the sea coast, and in particular, to illustrate, for example, Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant? There are already six of them. Seventh is now going to be installed. The reason why I request the Prime Minister is that where as recognize the Prime Minister's commitment to nuclear power. I am sure he will also recognize, as indeed he does, his own concern about the lessons that rightly in Japan has shown us because it is a combination of unforeseen events that brought that about. I am sure he is fully aware that at the moment there are many kilometers of that Japanese soil which are completely uninhabitable.

Therefore, I say that with Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, six already being there at Rawatbhata, the seventh coming up which is based on the Chambal at Rawatbhata please recognise that. Chambal finally goes and meets the Jamuna. Heavens forbid, if any of these plants were to go — the logic of nuclear plants is that if one goes wrong, all must stop — the consequences therefore would be phenomenal. It is not some plea in terms of environmental consequences, alone, for Kota is barely 60

kms. from there. Has the Government considered these issues in detail, not in a perfunctory manner? A statement be issued that we are aware of all the problems and have taken suitable measures.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as the power plants in Rajasthan, especially Rawatbhata to which the hon. senior Member referred, are concerned, the NPCIL has been reviewing the safety measures of the power plants — not only on-shore but also off-shore. In fact, the four task force committees that have been constituted by the Government cover not only the on-shore power plants, but also off-shore power plants. The measures suggested by them, apart from the existing safety measures which are available for the purpose of the protection of nuclear power plants, due to even earthquake and also the high wave that is coming in, are given due consideration. In our country, according to the observations of our scientists, we have high velocity winds which will also have some kind of impact. Considering all that, with regard to the site and also construction of power plants, all the safety measures have been taken.

For the information of hon. senior Member I would like to say that in an on-going process of safety measures, as far as Rajasthan is concerned, two reactors are coming up — 7th and 8th where the 700 MW pressurised heavy water reactor technology is being adopted. I would like to submit that, as the hon. senior Member also knows, Rajasthan plant was earlier started after Tarapore plant. Taking safety measures is an on-going process. Keeping in view the plateau, the location and water source available, all these things are taken into consideration and safety measures are being updated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India for the purpose of the safety of the plants.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, we take very seriously the point that has been raised by hon. Jaswant Singh-ji both with regard to on-shore plants and plants located inside the country. Safety requirements and safety concerns are paramount in the minds of the Government and the Department of Atomic Energy.

After the tragedy in Japan, I asked the atomic energy establishment to look at the safety features of each and every plant, both by the NPCIL, BARC and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. So, you have my assurance that the Government is fully conscious of the fact that while we are committed to expand the civil nuclear energy set up, we will not compromise in any way on nuclear

safety. This is an on-going process and my instructions to the Department of Atomic Energy as also the Nuclear Power Corporation is that they must ensure that our facilities are world class and that there cannot be any compromise with regard to safety requirements.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, hon. Prime Minister has responded to the question of safety measures in the nuclear power plants, but my specific question is this. In Jaitapur, there is a movement. The Jaitapur power project will be made by the French company, Areva, based on the European pressurized reactor technology. Such reactors have not been commissioned for operation anywhere else in the world. Therefore, there are questions about the reliability and the safety of the new reactors. Looking at the danger that is being faced in Japan, will the hon. Minister tell what kind of safety measures will be undertaken in the said project where a technology is being used which was not even tried anywhere else in the world? He may also tell what procedure will be followed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited to grab the land of the people by amending the Atomic Energy Act.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a different question.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, I would like to submit to the hon. Member that as far as Jaitapur power plant is concerned, at the time of siting the plant, the safety requirements were considered. It is in the plateau of 20 metres above the sea level.

The hon. Member was talking about the technology which is being followed. I would like to say that as far as Jaitapur power plant is concerned, it will be using EPR technology. In fact, in France, N4 technology is being followed. In Germany, Conboy technology is being followed. I would like to remind the hon. Member that China is also building a plant where it is going to adopt the same EPR technology. Finland has also already built a plant. Therefore, the technologies which are available in our country are pressurised heavy water technology, cool water technology and boil water technology. All the three technologies are being followed in total 23 reactors in our country. This technology is considered one of the best technologies. When China is taking it, our country is also now following it because in collaboration with the French Government, this technology is being considered by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India, our Department. I think, this technology will be suitable for us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us have order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has stated that the best technology is being used for nuclear power project in Jaitapur. The question is not regarding technology because all the technology fails in case of natural calamity as we have seen in Fukushima. The Government is going to increase the capacity of Jaitapur nuclear power project upto 10,000 MW. What measures have been taken by the Government to prevent the risks caused by increasing the said capacity?

On the one hand, there is the fear of natural disaster and on the other hand terrorism is the greatest for our country. The western coast has always been in danger, be it the bomb blast in 1992, all the RDX was brought into the country via western coast. After that the attack on Taj hotel was also carried out by entering via western coast. The terrorists from Pakistan had entered into Uran in Raigarh in Maharashtra on western coast and then went on to attack Taj in Colaba. So the western coast has always been under the threat of terrorism. I want to know from the hon'ble Prime Minister that if there is any terrorist attack on power plants, will this technology work?

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, while building any new plant in our country with international cooperation, it will be our earnest effort to see to it that the design parameters of these plants conform to the best available safety standards anywhere in the world. So, I have said that, as far as safety requirements are concerned, there can be no compromise and there will be no compromise.

With regard to the threat of terrorists and other elements inimical to our country, we have to adopt a holistic approach. We cannot discuss in the Question Hour as to what we can do and what we should do to tackle the terrorist threat, but all security precautions — that are humanly possible — will be in place in safeguarding our nuclear plant as should be the case with all sensitive installations including various irrigation plants; irrigation projects; and other projects. I think that to say that because there is a nuclear threat we must put a stop to country's economic and social progress and technological development, and that we should not make use of new

technologies and we should not exploit the potential that exists, I respectfully submit, would be a counsel of despair. I do not believe that it does justice to our capabilities to meet the challenges that are on the horizon.

[English]

Free Concessional Passages in NACIL

*302. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of passengers who are presently given free/concessional passages by the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL);

(b) the details of the revenue foregone thereby in respect of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether instances of misuse of free/concessional passages by the employees of Air India, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air and Air India Express have been reported during the above period;

(d) if so, the details of such instances reported during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken against the persons found guilty;

(e) whether the NACIL proposes to review the free/concessional passages presently being extended in view of its critical financial health;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures proposed to be taken to curb misuse of free/concessional passages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of categories of passengers being offered free/concessional ticket on the domestic sectors are given as Statement. Air India also offers Free Promotional Campaign tickets to organization and associations as a part of advertising/sales promotion and also to individuals for claims arising out of complaints. All employees including retired employees and their families of Air India are also eligible for free and concessional passes of varying terms.

(b) Since the free/concessional tickets are provided under the approved schemes, no revenue has been forgone on this account.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Statement

The details of categories of passengers being offered free/concessional ticket on the domestic sectors

Sl.No.	Categories	Discount on Basic fare
1	2	3
1.	Armed Forces Discount	50%
2.	Personnel of General Reserve Engineering Forces	50%
3.	War Disabled persons	75%
4.	Discount to War Widows	75%
5.	Highest Bravery Award- Armed Forces	75%
6.	Para Military Forces Discount	50%
7.	Police Personnel-Recipients of Police medal for Gallantry	75%

1	2	3
8.	Recipients of Gallantry Awards - civilians	75%
9.	Student Discount	50%
10.	Senior Citizens Discount	50%
11.	Blind Person Discount	50%
12.	Cancer Patients Discount	50%
13.	Locomotor Disability	50%
14.	Concession to sport persons participating in National Sports events	25%
15.	Concession to Arjuna Awardees	50%
16.	Bharat Ratna Awardees	100%
17.	Golden Tributes Card holders (living members of Constituent Assembly of India)	100%
18.	Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or to Widows of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters	100%

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Hon. Speaker Madam, through you, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the concessional tickets that are being issued by Air India despite high disorderliness and high economic disaster. Further, the employees are debarred of getting their salary regularly. This issue was very much discussed on the floor of this august House. Therefore, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. How is he issuing tickets not only to the employees, but also to their families? All types of irregularities are happening. I would like to draw your kind attention to this and request that this should be monitored and enquired into. At the same time, how much funds have been allotted by you for this purpose?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, I have specifically mentioned in the Annexure of the reply about the categories of people who have been given the concessional tickets as also free tickets.

Madam, I would like to mention that Bharat Ratna Awardees and the Golden Tributes Card holders, that is, living members of the Constituent Assembly are given 100 per cent free air tickets. The Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or widows of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters are given 100 per cent, but it is being reimbursed by the Home Ministry. As far as the Armed Forces; personnel of General Reserve Engineering Forces; war-disabled persons; discount to war-widows; highest bravery award-Armed Forces; and also Para-military Forces category of

people have been mentioned, and the kind of support that has been given to them is on the basis of the market dynamic fares, but they have to pay the fuel surcharge as also taxes. Further, the percentage of discount has also been mentioned in it.

As far as categories 1 to 6 are concerned, highest published fare in which they have to pay the highest revenue break-up. That does not include the net fuel surcharge and also the tax.

Apart from that, the hon. Member's concern is about the employees of the Air India. The employees of the Air India have been enjoying certain concessions pre-merger and post-merger. According to it, the employee concerned, his wife, his children, the unmarried daughter, and also brothers and sisters were all included in that category. After post-merger, the other family members or the distant family members should be given this facility or not is under review. Now, all those persons who would constitute a 'family' have been defined.

The concern of the hon. Member is perfectly valid because when compared to other airlines where the concession is given to the employee concerned, his spouse and children, but in case of Air India, the concession is being given even to the distant family members. Therefore, the HR Committee of Air India is looking into it. They are reviewing it and they would be giving their recommendations on this.

Considering the present situation of Air India, we will have to revisit several issues, including the concessional tickets that are being given to the family members of the employees of Air India. The issue concerning whether concessional tickets to distant family members should be given or not is before the Committee. As soon as the Committee gives its recommendations, it will be implemented by the Government. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Patasani, please ask your second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Madam, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proper monitoring mechanism in place since there is misutilization of money?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as the question of misuse of funds is concerned, from time to time, whenever complaints come, it is being looked into. Apart from that, while replying to the Calling Attention in this august House, we have mentioned about a turn-around plan and also about the financial restructuring plan, as far as Air India is concerned. A Committee has been constituted by the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Finance Minister is heading that GoM. For the purpose of bringing Air India on track, all measures are being taken by the Government. The view which has been expressed by the hon. Member will be considered.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam Speaker, my question consists of two parts. While referring to item No.

*Not recorded.

8 in the reply, just now the hon. Minister told the House that Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or Widows of the Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters have been extended the benefit of 100 per cent discount in the basic fare. Madam, there should not be any discrimination between the freedom fighters. There are only a few freedom fighters in India or their widows. Such kind of benefit of 100 per cent discount should be extended to them also.

Coming to part 'b' of my question, Madurai is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu. There is a huge traffic potential from Madurai and surroundings to foreign countries. At present, Air India is operating from Trichy to Gulf and other countries. Since there is a vast potentiality in Madurai and other surroundings, may I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the hon. Minister will take steps to operate this Air India flight from Madurai via Trichy to Gulf countries?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, there are a lot of demands from the freedom fighters of this country. They have been demanding that they or their widows should also be given the benefit of concessional fares by Air India. As far as the Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters are concerned, I will like to tell the hon. Member that the concession that has been given by Air India is being reimbursed by the Home Ministry. We are getting it from the Home Ministry for the concession that has been given there. Therefore, Air India is not losing anything from that. Therefore, it is a larger question as far as freedom fighters and their widows are concerned. In fact, our Government has given the railway concession for the freedom fighters and for their spouse. This is a larger issue. It has to be decided at the policy level.

As far as Madurai is concerned, considering the commercial viability and profitability of the Madurai Airport, the suggestion given by the hon. Member will be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Thank you Madam. Air India is in a critical state. Last week you had. *...(Interruptions)* It was running in profit during our time. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please look here and speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, you had allowed discussion on Calling Attention just last week. I would like to draw your attention towards it and question

the rationale behind the fact that on the one hand Air India is running in loss and on the other hand it is giving out free passes. You have immediately said no-no in reply. Madam, this is not the correct reply. When the Members put a question in the House they expect a reply and this is a reply is ambiguous.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you put your question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I would like to ask a question through you, whether the Government is likely to consider stopping distribution of free tickets till the time Air India remains in loss? Would the hon. Minister make this announcement in the House?

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have already replied to the concern expressed by the hon. Member while answering to hon. Member Dr. Patasani ji. The Human Resource Committee has been constituted. It is going into that question which he has been referring to whether the concession that has been given to the member of the Air India employees has to be continued or not and to bring the economy measures in this regard. The Committee will submit its Report. As soon as the Committee submits the Report, the Government will take a decision on that. Therefore, his concern is also our concern.

Quality of Higher Education

*303. ⁺ SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken for bringing the standards of Indian Universities at par with the best universities in the world;

(b) whether the existing programmes/ facilities enable receiving higher technical and vocational education at low/ reasonable expenses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indian students rank second to Chinese peers, accounting for 15 per cent of all foreign students in US higher education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) which has the mandate for coordination and determination of standards in Universities, has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of academics education in Indian Universities and has taken up various measures for educational reforms, such as introduction of semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc, which has been implemented by most of the Central Universities. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standards of teaching in Indian Universities. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions.

(b) and (c) In the matter of improving access to higher technical education at reasonable cost, the fee structure prescribed by the various State level Fee Fixation Committees is applicable in consonance with relevant Supreme Court judgments. The Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loans provides subsidy for interest payments during the loan moratorium period to students belonging to economically weaker sections who have availed educational loans along with interest subsidy of one percent. UGC also gives scholarships to Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes, Women etc. The scheme of vocationalisation of Secondary education provides assistance for offering vocational courses in Classes XI and XII in government and government aided schools. Children studying there receive vocational education as per the norms of these schools.

(d) and (e) The Ministry does not maintain such data. However, as per Report of the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), a US organization for graduate education, sourced from the internet, there has been a 23% increase

in offers of admission from US Graduate Schools to prospective students from China and an 8% increase in students from India.

(f) Improvement of standards of Indian University education is a continuous endeavour. A substantial increase in Plan allocation in the XI Plan aimed at improvement of quality and infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions and for setting up of new quality institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture etc. Funds have been provided by the UGC for the establishment of model degree colleges in Educationally Backward Districts. Improved pay package for teachers in universities and colleges have been implemented by the Central Government in order to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching profession.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: For a student, university education will give a lot of confidence for the future in settling his life. Every year, about three million students are getting admitted into higher education but unfortunately only 30-40 thousand students are getting quality education. Is it because of lack of faculty in our country? A lot of institutions have also been permitted and at least, private institutions are on par as far as standard is concerned. When we go to villages, we see a lot of MBA or MCA students. They have been graduated but they are not getting quality education. We are unable to compete with foreign students. But we will be getting also Ph. D degrees in some places. But the post doctoral Ph. D is also popular abroad. What is the problem in providing quality education?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Yes, Madam, I am coming to that. Through you Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how we can improve the standards in comparison to the world. There are going to be only two super power countries i.e. India and China. But China is also leading us. In what way, can we compete so that we can be at par with it?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Member has asked a very important question and I think that all of us should be concerned with the quality of education that is imparted in our educational institutions. The part of the problem is that over the years, we have been emphasizing

issues of access and not paying much attention to quality. I think that there are some very high quality educational institutions but they are few and far in between. The large part of the problem that arises in this country is that much of the technical education which is imparted in the form of engineering colleges and medical colleges, is mostly set up by the private sector.

Almost 90 per cent of all engineering institutions are in the private sector and about fifty per cent of the medical institutions are in the private sector. There is no quality control for imparting quality education. We do not have enough teachers who have the requisite Ph.D degrees. There is not enough investment in infrastructure and there is not enough capital investment in equipment. There is no syllabi and reform of the education system in terms of curriculum that matches world standards. There is not enough research going on. This is the problem. Now, I think, the nation must move towards ensuring quality. We have agencies called NAAC and NBA — NAAC for UGC institutions and NBA for engineering and technical institutions. But accreditation itself is not mandatory. I have introduced a Bill in Parliament which will be coming up for consideration. It will make accreditation of all technical and other institutions of higher education and all institutions mandatory. Once it is made mandatory and standards are set, then technical institutions or other institutions — those do not have those standards -- will be given time to comply with those standards. If they do not, then the permission to run the institution will be taken away. We must take these strong measures. Apart from this, there are other supportive measures like investing more money into education, requesting the private sector to come in, emphasising that not less than a Ph. D will be entitled to teach, having a National Eligibility Test, SLET, all that will be in place. But I think, we have to make it more stringent. More important than that is to ensure that a system is put in place in all universities that allow mobility of students from one course to another through a semester system so that students can actually access courses in other universities and institutions as well where the teachers are exceptionally good.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: My second supplementary is this. A university student in India has to face three challenges to be at par with the universities in the world. These are ability, mobility and compatibility. For that, I would request the hon. Minister through you, to tell us about the steps that the Government of India is going to take.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I have to state and place on record that universities in other parts of the world which are called world class universities were not set up or did not become world class universities in a few years. If you really look at the top universities in the world, they have taken over a hundred or 120 or 200 years to reach where they are. The problem here is that because education is expanding at a very fast pace and there are more and more students getting into the university system, we do not have enough quality institutions to absorb them. One of the things we need to do and I would request distinguished Members of this House to actually request their State Governments, the Chief Ministers and the Education Ministers to quickly ensure that a semester system is put in place in every university in India both private and public so that the mobility of students is enabled. That is the only way to allow mobility to be enabled.

As far as quality is concerned, we need to deal with it at two levels. We must ensure that malpractices in institutions are stopped. Therefore, we have an Education Malpractices Bill which is already introduced in Parliament and it will be coming up for discussion in this House. All these kind of advertisements that are made which do not reflect the reality or the quality of the institutions, those people are dealt with through the Education Malpractices Act and at the same time, we must ensure quality through a mandatory accreditation process. We have in the recent past, increased the salary of teachers enormously. In fact, an incumbent in the teaching institution gets a higher salary than an IAS entrant today. There are also other measures in place where high quality institutions and the faculty there are entitled to get, through consultations outside, adequate monetary compensation.

Last, we have large assistance programme by the Government of India for Universities and colleges, which have the potential of excellence. All those measure are being taken. But, I think, it will require a national effort and the effort of all the political parties and all State Governments.

One thing I want to again place on record that whereas the Central Government in the 11th Plan has put enormous resources at the disposal of the Education Ministry to invest in education, the concomitant investment by the State Governments is not forthcoming. I request that a matching concomitant commitment by State Governments will enormously help this national effort.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to thank the hon. Minister because he has a very positive approach regarding the education sector. I would like to know how would it be possible for the children of the poor to get world class higher education?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, the hon. Member has asked a very good question. In our country, the government has also formulated the National Scholarship Scheme. People belonging to the poor sections of the society are granted scholarship under this scheme ...*(Interruptions)* We also have an interest subvention scheme ...*(Interruptions)* As far as the fees in private sector is concerned, the State Government has constituted state level committees on the basis of the decision of the Supreme Court. Those state level committees also control fees. I feel that the State Government and the Union Government should try to constitute a joint Education Finance Corporation. I agree that no child in the country should have to forgo education for lack of money for fees ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please calm down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I concur with you about this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that after the constitution of the Jharkhand state the Jharkhand Government had submitted a plan for upgradation of BIT,

*Not recorded.

Sindri to IIT to the Union Government. A long time has passed since the submission of the said plan. Also a plan to grant the status of IIT to ISM in Dhanbad district was also submitted to the Union Government. Rahulji had gone there during the elections. He had also given an assurance in this regard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is giving consideration to this issue and the decision is likely to be taken by it thereon.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, this has no relation to the topic under discussion today. Still I would like to inform you that the matter is being referred to an expert committee to see how this can be done. A final decision has not been taken yet. You will be informed as soon as a decision is taken.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, please peruse the original question. It was asked as to what initiative is being taken to upgrade Indian universities to world class standards. The hon. Minister has said that no child of any poor person will be deprived of education. You have destroyed the opportunities for the children of the poor under the Right to Education and people did not get to know. No examination till Class Xth, no need of attendance, optional exam for Class XII. This is a destructive policy for the children of the poor and the downtrodden. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he intends to review this policy or not? Very cleverly you have waived the need of attendance for the poor children. They are fed khichdi to ensure that they come to school and now you have said that attendance is not required, grading will be done and there will be no examinations till class Xth. Now grading will be done, there is no need for examination and the parents of these children in rural areas will feel proud that their children have passed. Even examination for Class XIIth has been made optional. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please ask your question.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When our children understood this thing that there would be no examination, no need of attendance, it is a different thing whether they get meal or not ...*(Interruptions)* Right to education was brought in such an intelligent way and so much sympathy was shown but in reality the education system has been damaged totally. This is very dangerous thing which has happened. If it is not reviewed, the villages of this country will become illiterate in next ten years and only the people living in cities will progress. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, though this question is not related to the question raised in the House today, I give reply to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Keep quiet. Listen to the reply of the hon'ble Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, as regards the question which the hon'ble Member has raised, I would like to say humbly that it is wrong to think that no test is conducted from class I to X, it is not even written so. It is also wrong to say that their attendance is not necessary. These things have not been written in our Right to Education Act. We thought so and not only we but also the Expert Committee kept this provision that the examination of children should be conducted every month, not after a gap of eight years. Comprehensive and continuous evaluation should be undertaken every month. ...*(Interruptions)* The Act has this provision in written form ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to show the figures to the hon'ble Member that after the enactment of Right to Education Act, the number of children going to school has not decreased but increased ...*(Interruptions)* This number has increased ...*(Interruptions)* I shall show the figures to the hon'ble member ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Another thing is that the rate of drop outs has also come down. The impact of Right to Education is good for common man and these is no fact in what the hon'ble member is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon'ble Minister is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S.D. Shariq.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shariq, you ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only his question will go in record.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SARIQ: Madam, the hon'ble Minister of education threw light on the existing scheme of the Government of India regarding raising the standard of education in the country. But one thing will have to be admitted which is being felt in the entire country that the standard of education is going down day by day everywhere whether it is private sector or public sector. To manage this declining trend, we have to see that the methodology of our education system is old, the pattern of your education system is also old, the methods of our training are also old, our syllabus is also very old. To change all these things, will it be appropriate and will the Government of India think over it that an Education Commission is set up taking into account the requirements of our new and present world and changes are made in the same Act as per the report of the commission?

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Absolutely. In fact, one of the things that we are trying to do is to reform the entire examination system. Entire examination system has to be reformed; the syllabi have to be reformed; academic

reforms have to take place. Governance systems have to be reformed; the educational institutions have to be given more independence. The system of appointment of Vice-Chancellors should be distanced from the Government — all these reforms are taking place. We are putting them in place and implementing them. Even in the school system, now we are going to have a uniform syllabus in science, which will be applicable to all schools in India and all the Boards in India; we are going to have a uniform syllabus in commerce, which will be applicable to all schools and Boards in India. This has been accepted by all the Boards. We have had a COBSE meeting, through which this has been accepted. That process is on. I request all the State Governments to participate and cooperate in that process.

Post and Telegraph Services

*304. ⁺ SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the number of post and telegraph offices closed down during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to utilise the space falling vacant as a result thereof;

(c) whether other efficient modes of communication such as mobile telephone and internet have impacted the post and telegraph services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to maintain the traditional communication services unhindered particularly in the rural and far-flung areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Circle-wise details of Post Offices closed during years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Annexure-I. Circle-wise details of Telegraph Offices closed in last three financial years an up till 31.07.2011 in the financial year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

*Not recorded.

(b) Department of Posts has a policy for hiring out excess space in departmental buildings. As per the policy, the excess space is hired out at prevailing market rate by calling for open tenders from central/state government institutions, PSUs, banks and institutions of repute. In case of rented buildings, the space vacated as a result of closure of post offices is surrendered to the concerned landlord.

Most of the rented buildings, where Telegraph Offices were functioning, have been vacated and made over to respective landlords after closure of such Telegraph Offices. The other buildings which were vacated as a result of closure of Telegraph Offices have been utilized in the best interest of B.S.N.L. for its office and operational needs.

(c) and (d) No study has been carried out on the impact of mobile telephone and internet on postal services. However, there has been a declining trend of traditional mail during last few years. The details are shown below:

Year	Registered mails		Unregistered mails	
	Number of (in crore pieces)	Decline in Traffic (%)	Number of (in crore pieces)	Decline in Traffic (%)
2005-06	20.85		649.21	
2006-07	21.73	(-)4.22	645.98	0.49
2007-08	19.98	8.05	619.13	4.16
2008-09	19.82	0.80	634.27	(-)2.44

Telegraph Traffic has reduced drastically due to mobile telephones, internet etc. The Telegraph Traffic status for the last five years is submitted below:-

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Average No. of Telegrams booked per day	Decline in Traffic (%)
1.	2006-07	21785	
2.	2007-08	18595	14.64
3.	2008-09	16774	9.79
4.	2009-10	9488	43.44
5.	2010-11	8513	10.27

(e) The postal network in the rural and far-flung areas of the country has been maintained to meet the needs for traditional communication services. Network has been expanded in rural areas, wherever there is justification. Further, the Department has initiated a project for Mail Network Optimization with an objective to optimize the existing mail network. In addition, there is Rural ICT project to IT-enable all rural post offices.

In case of Telegraph Services, B.S.N.L. has provided Phonogram facility by dialing 1585 and the same is available from all B.S.N.L. phones.

Annexure I

Number of Post Offices Closed

Circle	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	4
Assam	0	0	2
Bihar	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2
Delhi	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	0
Haryana	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
Maharashtra	6	1	1
North East	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	6	4	14

Annexure II*Telegraph Offices Closed During 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and uptill 31st July, 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Telegraph Offices Closed			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	31st July, 2011-12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182	09	00	00
3.	Assam	270	00	03	00
4.	Bihar	159	10	00	00
5.	Chennai Telephone	00	03	01	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	81	00	00	00
7.	Gujarat	09	08	00	00
8.	Haryana	04	04	00	03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	361	01	00	00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	01	00	00
11.	Jharkhand	11	00	00	00
12.	Karnataka	1419	83	00	00
13.	Kerala	834	14	35	00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	02	00	01
15.	Maharashtra	45	149	03	02
16.	North East-I	10	54	05	00
17.	North East-II	59	05	00	00
18.	Odisha	470	01	03	00
19.	Punjab	15	02	08	02
20.	Rajasthan	99	04	01	00
21.	Tamil Nadu	596	171	00	00
22.	U.P. (East)	96	25	00	00
23.	U.P. (West)	10	72	01	00
24.	Uttarakhand	142	00	01	00
25.	West Bengal	1982	26	00	00
26.	NTR - Delhi	03	15	09	01
	Total =	6931	659	70	10

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Madam, a large number of post offices and telegraph offices have been closed. In the last three years, 24 post offices have been closed and 7670 telegraph offices have been closed. On the other hand, there were reports that the Government is thinking of including more services like banking and others, into the Postal Department. When so many offices are closed, will the Government think of a revival plan because they are facing a greater threat from the private courier players? A large number of those offices are being closed very quickly by the Government, and this should be stopped. Is there any revival plan that the Government has?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: In the last three years, the Department had not closed any post offices; there were only 24 instances where the offices were closed down — all the 24 relate to either litigation that the land owners had made on the Department or the physical condition of the post offices were so dilapidated that it was not safe to operate. We, as a policy, do not close down any post offices; I would like to inform the House, through you, Madam, that we have 1,55,000 post offices in the country; we have 5,80,000 employees all over India. The Department of Posts has done seminal services for decades. But as technology has come into play, the core business of the post offices is on the decline. But we have embarked upon a very ambitious project, which is to modernize our post offices. We are going to spend Rs. 1877 crore to modernize, to network and to computerize all our post offices. We are also looking to start many services. I also would like to take the opportunity to inform the House that the Department of Posts is currently having about five crore MNREGA accounts; we are the Registrar for the UID; we were the official logistics partner for the Census 2011; and we are also looking to do insurance services and other financial services because our Government's agenda of financial inclusion can really be greatly achieved by the many post offices that are there in almost every nook and corner of the country.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: The hon. Minister has conveniently left out the telegraph offices which have been closed, whose number is around 7,670. I would like to know . what about the lives of those employees who had been working for years together in this Department? May I know whether they had been absorbed or they had been sent home, without any job?

I would again like to know from the Minister whether the Government will have some kind of a policy to stop

the telegraph offices being closed in the rural areas, not in the city areas.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, I would like to inform my young colleague through you that the telegraph offices function under the Department of BSNL and it is true that in the last few years certain offices which were used for telegraph and phonograph services have been closed down because of SMS, Internet and mobile telephones. Today, we have 85 crore mobile connections in this country. So, the demand has come down. Three years ago there were over 18,500 telegrams sent every day and today the figure is less than 9000.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that not a single employee has been laid-off. They have all been redeployed into gainful services. Even with regard to the premises that the hon. Member has mentioned, services of over 7000 odd persons are now being used by BSNL to provide common service centres for resource mobilization and for giving additional services beside telephony and mobile services. So, none of these offices have actually been shut down per se. They have been given back to BSNL and not a single employee has been let go.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is gratifying to hear from the young Minister about the status of postal services in rural and far off areas of our country. But in the answer the Government has very categorically stated that "There has been a declining trend of traditional mail. Telegraph has reduced drastically due to mobile telephone and Internet". These two sentences very clearly demonstrate the status of our postal services. I would like to know whether traditional postal network is unable to compete with the courier service which has taken over a large quantum of postal share and revenue because of its lackadaisical approach; if so, what steps have been taken to restore the confidence of the people on the traditional mail when we find dilapidated post offices, very few personnel to man the office and unattended post boxes on the streets.

[Translation]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, to a certain extent, it is an irony that whereas our tele-density is rising, whereas the services of our broadband internet are rising, there is no divided opinion about it that now people are using letter and posted in less number. So far as the hon'ble Member said that private courier companies are giving competition to the postal department, it is true

but I am happy to tell all of you that the services of the speed post department in our postal department have been increasing by 20 to 30 percent every year. We are making efforts to make our speed post network stronger. We are opening centres for the purpose and we have taken aircrafts on lease so that parcel and articles may be delivered in time.

So far as the hon'ble member has said about promoting core business. For this we all shall have to change ourselves with the pace of time and we have made efforts to train our lakhs of employees and develop their skills and research. We have provided them new uniforms and allocated lots of money for their capacity enhancement along with their look and think so that our people may not feel that there will be any decline in the services which the postal department has been extending the postal department has been extending for decades. It is my pleasure to tell the hon'ble member that we have opened 22 new post offices in Odisha during the last two years.

SHRIMATI BIJOY CHAKRAVARTY: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble minister has presented before us a very rosy picture of the Post and Telegraph department.

[English]

He has talked about lakhs of offices and about crores of Rupees being spent. But most of the post offices, especially in the hilly districts, are in a very dilapidated condition.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just one minute is left for the Question Hour. So, please be brief.

SHRIMATI BIJOY CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take some positive step to see that people may not have to walk about 8 to 10 miles to go to post office. Will he take steps to not only open new post offices but also to appoint new persons?

[Translation]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, the new benchmarks to open new post offices specify who types of areas. We want that the post offices in the normal areas should have 33 per cent *i.e.* one-third revenue that we mandate only 15 percent cost-recovery for the mountaineer regions, hilly areas. We have opened 19 post offices in Assam during the last two years.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOY CHAKRAVARTY: I am not talking about Assam, I am talking about hilly areas like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and all that and even about Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Everywhere, there are hilly areas, tribal areas and difficult areas, we have much lower benchmarks for opening new post offices, which is an ongoing process. But, I can assure the hon. Member that North-East area is a very important part of our country. Not only post offices but all communications that can be established in the North-East, will be done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

*305. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is the world's largest school feeding programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of schools covered and the number of children being served such meals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend MDMS to the unaided private schools located in the tribal areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to undertake further reforms in the programme so as to boost the intake of students especially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) currently benefits 10.46 crore children in 11.92 lakh Government and Government aided schools, National Child Labour Project Schools and Madrasas and Maqtabas, supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(c) and (d) A Committee was set up in 2009 to examine the issue of extending MDMS to privately managed unaided schools in tribal and minority areas. The Committee's report has been received.

(e) and (f) The Government revised the MDMS in 2009-10 to incorporate the following:

- (i) Upward revision of food norm for upper primary children
- (ii) Enhancement of cooking cost for supply of pulses, vegetables, oils, salt & condiments and fuel
- (iii) Separate provision of honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month to each cook-cum-helper
- (iv) Cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store on the basis of plinth area norm and State Schedule of Rates in place of a flat unit cost
- (v) Transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States viz. 8 North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh at par with the Public Distribution System rates in these States
- (vi) Decentralization of payment of cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India to the district level

The MDMS guidelines provide that preference should be given to persons from disadvantaged groups viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and minority categories in engagement of cook-cum-helpers.

The RTE Act mandates the constitution of School Management Committees (SMC) with members from disadvantaged group and weaker section. As per the Model Rules under RTE Act, SMC members are expected to monitor the implementation of the Mid Day Meal in the School.

The independent monitoring institutions have been specifically instructed to capture in their reports any discrimination on the basis of caste and gender.

Atomic Energy Generation

*306. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the atomic power plants are not generating nuclear power as per their capacity;

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

(c) the nuclear power generated by these plants during each of the last three years and the current year vis-a-vis their generation capacity, plant-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the power generation from these plants to meet the increasing demand of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Out of 20 nuclear power reactors with the installed capacity of 4780 MW, 19 reactors are in operation. One reactor (first PHWR, RAPS-1) is under extended shut down condition to meet regulatory requirements. Ten reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW comprising KGS 1 to 4 (4 x 220 MW), NAPS 1&2 (2 x 220 MW), MAPS 1&2 (2 x 220 MW) and TAPS 3 &4 (2 x 540 MW) are fuelled by indigenous fuel, which is not available in the required quantity. These are, accordingly, being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply. The remaining 9 reactors which are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards use imported fuel. These reactors are operating at rated capacity.

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

(d) The Government is making efforts to augment domestic fuel supplies by opening new mines and processing facilities. The efforts of the Government have resulted in improvement of domestic fuel supplies from the year 2009-10 onwards.

Statement

Units	Capacity MW	Generation in Million Units			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Till July 2011
TAPS-3	540	1922	2787	3582	1551
TAPS-4	540	2030	2754	3124	875
MAPS-1	220	732	938	1260	312
MAPS-2	220	785	1108	980	427
NAPS-1	220	740	818	1228	407
NAPS-2	220	0	0	658	236
KAIGA-1	220	1157	1011	1259	461
KAIGA-2	220	1079	1111	988	443
KAIGA-3	220	452	1112	1334	403
KAIGA-4	220	-	-	295	562

Notes:

1. NAPS-2 was shutdown for Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) from 18.12.2007 to 06.09.2010.
2. Kaiga-4 commenced commercial operation on 20.01.2011.
3. During the financial year 2011-12, MAPS-1, NAPS-2 and TAPS-4 were under maintenance shutdown.

*[Translation]***Fire and Subsidence in Coal Mines**

*307. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of fire and subsidence in various coal fields/coal mines have been reported;

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

(c) the period, since when fire has been raging in each such mine;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the loss of life, property and coal as a result thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof, coal mine-wise and State-wise alongwith the number of coal mines that have been closed or proposed to be closed as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate, relocate and rehabilitate the affected people and also to check such incidents of fire and subsidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), Coal mine-wise and state-wise details of such incidents during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	State	Mine /Area	Coal Co.	Cause
1	2	3	4	5
2008	Maharashtra	BC 3&4 Pit, Ballarpur Area HLC-1, Chandrapur Area	WCL	Fire

1	2	3	4	5
	Madhya Pradesh	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area Govinda UG Jamuna 11/12 Inc	SECL	Subsidence
	Jharkhand	Sendra Bansjora Colliery Godhar Tetulumari Kankanee	BCCL	Fire
2009	West Bengal	Sangramgarh, Salanpur	ECL	Fire & Subsidence
	Jharkhand	Sendra Bansjora Colliery Jealgora Colliery Bararee Colliery Murulidih 20/21 Pits	BCCL	Fire
	Maharashtra	Sasti UG, Ballarpur Area Silewara UG, Nagpur Area	WCL	Fire
	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan Colliery, Kanhan Area PENCH East Incline, Rawanwara Khas Colliery, PENCH Area		
2010	Jharkhand	Godhar Godhar Sendra Bansjora Colliery New Akashkinaree Colliery Basantimata Dahibari Colliery Ghanoodih Colliery (OCP) Rajapur Colliery (OCP) Kooridih Block -IV Colliery	BCCL	Fire
	West Bengal	Parascole (West) Kajora	ECL	Subsidence
	Maharashtra	NMC-III, Majri Area Saoner-II, Nagpur Area Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery, Chandrapur Area	WCL	Fire
	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan Colliery, Kanhan Area		
	Chhattisgarh	Anjan Hill UG Rajgamar 6&7 Dhelwadih	SECL	Spontaneous Heating

1	2	3	4	5
2011	West Bengal	Chhatimdanga, Sripur	ECL	Subsidence
	Maharashtra	Saoner-2, Nagpur Area	WCL	Fire
		HLC-1, Chandrapur Area		Fire
	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan Colliery, Kanhan Area		Fire
		Pench East Incline, Rawanwara Khas Colliery, Pench Area		Fire
	Chhattisgarh	NCPH Colliery	SECL	Spontaneous Heating
		Rajgamar		
	Madhya Pradesh	Jamuna 9 &10		Subsidence
	Jharkhand	Bansdeopur Colliery	BCCL	Fire
		Tetulmari		

(c) The details are as under:

Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL):

1. Sangramgarh Colliery (Samdi), Salanpur Area, since March, 2009
2. Kunustoria Colliery, Kunustoria Area had to be temporarily sealed due to spontaneous heating on 31.10.09. This mine has been successfully reopened on 08.04.2011 and normal production activities started on 08.04.2011.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL):

History of fire in Jharia Coalfield dates back to 1916 when the incidence of fire was reported Bhowra Colliery.

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL):

The mines as mentioned in reply (a) & (b), where incidences of underground mine fires had taken place are presently in operation after temporarily sealing-off or isolating the place where fire/spontaneous heating had occurred except in one mine, *i.e.*, Pench East Incline (Rawanwara Khas Colliery), Pench Area in Madhya Pradesh State where, due to fire on 20.2.11, the mine is temporarily sealed-off and the mine will be re-opened, once the fire inside the mine dies down with lowering of oxygen inside the sealed off mine. Once the mine is re-opened, machinery left inside the mine may be put to operation for resuming coal production.

(d) and (e) The details of incidents are given in reply to the part (a) & (b) above. However, the loss of life, property and coal as a result of mine fire & subsidence are assessed by CIL and details for the incidences that took place in last three years and current years are given below:

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL):

As per the Master Plan, an assessment has been made that about 37 MT of good quality prime coking coal has been destroyed and 1453 MT of coal has been locked due to fire.

ECL (West Bengal): In Chhatimdanga (2011), 5 persons and in Parascole (West) (2010) 4 persons died due to subsidence. Cases of unstable location due to unscientific mining during pre-nationalized period has been identified in the Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence, rehabilitation and diversion of infrastructure in Ranigunj Coal belt area of ECL approved by Government of India in August, 2009 for an estimated sum of Rs. 2661 crore.

WCL: There had been no case of loss of life in incidences of underground mine fire. After the occurrence of fire/spontaneous heating in underground panels, these are temporarily sealed-off. Such panels are reopened after no signs of heating/fire is noticed within the panel. Thereafter coal is extracted from these panels. As such no coal or property is lost in these processes.

SECL: There is no loss of life and no loss of property during the said period due to such spontaneous heating and normal incidence of subsidence.

(f) The following steps have been taken by the Government to compensate, relocate and rehabilitate the affected people:

To address the issues of fire & subsidence in the mined out areas of Raniganj and Jharia, Government of India has approved a Master Plan in August 2009 dealing with fire problems, subsidence problems and diversion of surface infrastructure for implementation over a 10/12 years period respectively at an estimated investment of Rs. 9773.84 crore. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) and Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) have been identified as implementing agencies under the Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand respectively for rehabilitation of about 30,000 families from Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) and about 79000 families from Jharia Coalfield (JCF) to safer townships over non-coal bearing areas. As per provisions of Master Plan 595 sites in JCF and 135 sites in RCF have been identified which are proposed to be rehabilitated due to fire/subsidence affected areas.

The following measures have been taken by subsidiary companies to check/prevent such incidents of fire:

- **For Underground Mine:**

- o The seams are being worked with panel system having independent ventilation system.
- o Construction of sectionalisation stoppings to create artificial panel where working is done without panel system.
- o Fallen coal, shale or other carbonaceous materials are regularly removed.
- o A panel is isolated as soon as it has been goaved out.
- o Pressure Quantity (PQ) Survey is conducted by Technical/Scientific Institutions.
- o Spot sampling of air and analysis of the same is being done in all the underground mines as per statute.
- o Tele-monitoring Systems are installed in some of the underground mines.
- o Stone dusting is being done.

- o Regular underground inspection and old working inspections are done by mine officials and supervisors.
- o Periodic special safety drives are conducted from time to time to improve and ensure safety status of the mine.
- o Continuous monitoring of the atmosphere inside the sealed off area as well as working environment is being done with the help of adequate instruments.
- o Emergency Organization Plan for dealing with fire exists in every mine as per statute.
- o The rescue station/room etc. have been fully equipped with round the clock emergency services available for all mines.

- **For Opencast Mines**

- o Coal face is properly dressed.
- o Proper water spraying is provided at coalfaces, which are susceptible to spontaneous heating.

- **Steps taken to prevent incident of subsidence:**

- The controlled system of subsidence as overlying areas above the panels is free from inhabitants and other structures in the mines where stowing with sand is a practice, special care is taken to ensure that stowing of sand is in proper order.
- In the built up area the workings are limited to avoid any subsidence. If due to any reason any danger is noticed for the structures or heavy tracks, the compensation as well as rehabilitation is arranged by the mine management as per the approved RR policy of the company.
- Direct subsidence in build up area over where the persons are residing is not permitted by the DGMS for extraction of pillars below such structures.
- The subsidence areas are kept on watch for water flow to avoid entry of surface water to underground workings.

[English]

Financial Services in Post Offices

*308. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

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

(a) the various financial services offered by the Post Offices at present;

(b) whether these services have been economically viable;

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

(d) whether the Postal Department proposes to enter into the banking arena; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Department of Posts offers primarily two kinds of financial services through post offices. These are the department's own financial services (such as Money Order, Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance) and financial services offered on an agency or partnership basis. These are Small Savings Schemes on behalf of Ministry of Finance, New Pension Scheme on behalf of Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority and International Money Transfer Service.

(b) and (c) It cannot be ascertained whether these services have been economically viable as expenditure incurred indirectly by the department on various such services cannot be separately identified.

(d) and (e) The Department of Posts proposes to look into the feasibility of setting up a Post Bank but the proposal is still at a conceptual stage.

Development of Coal Blocks

*309. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the central coal projects being run in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such projects which have been completed as per schedule;

(c) the progress made in the development of captive coal blocks allocated to different entities, State-wise;

(d) whether some of the public and private sector companies have not developed the coal blocks allocated to them according to the norms laid down by the Government;

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

(f) whether the Government has initiated any action against the said companies or issued any show cause notice during the last three years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of the Coal and Lignite projects costing Rs.20 crore (all producing) and above which are being implemented by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal are furnished below:-

Sl.No.	State	Company	No of completed projects	No of On going project	Total No of projects	Total No of projects (State-wise)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	14	15	29	29
2.	Madhya Pradesh	SECL	08	06	14	27
		NCL	03	04	07	
		WCL	05	01	06	
3.	Jharkhand	ECL	02	01	03	31
		BCCL	07	00	07	
		CCL	05	16	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	West Bengal	ECL	08	09	17	17
5.	Uttar Pradesh	NCL	02	01	03	03
6.	Maharashtra	WCL	18	07	25	25
7.	Odisha	MCL	10	09	19	19
8.	Tamil Nadu	NLC	00	03	03	03
9.	Rajasthan	NLC	00	01	01	01
Total		82	73	155	155	

(b) Out of 82 completed projects, 51 have been completed as per schedule.

(c) to (e) Out of total 194 allocated coal blocks, 28 coal blocks have started coal production and in case of remaining 166 coal blocks, the end use plants/blocks are at various stages of development. The State wise details of these blocks are furnished in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of allocated coal blocks	No of producing coal blocks
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	00
3.	Chhattisgarh	39	07
4.	Jharkhand	51	04
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25	02

1	2	3	4
6.	Maharashtra	24	08
7.	Odisha	33	01
8.	West Bengal	20	05
Total		194	28

The block/company-wise status of development is furnished in enclosed Statement-I.

(f) and (g) Based on the recommendations of the Review Committees, 19 coal blocks have been de-allocated during the last three years whose State-wise and Company-wise details are furnished in enclosed Statement-II. Similarly show cause notices have been issued to the coal block allocattees for not developing the coal blocks as per the schedule and the details of the show cause notices issued State-wise and Company-wise during last three years is furnished in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

List of Coal allocated in UMPP Sector

Chhattisgarh

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Earmarked	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending milestones	Block GR in MT
Chhattisgarh	09.09.2009	2006	Pindrakhi	Akaltara Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	All the activities like MP, FC/EMP preparation of coal block shall be carried out by developer. Selection of developer not yet finalized. No Go Forest Area.	421.5
Chhattisgarh	09.09.2009	2006	Putra Parogia	Akaltara Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	-do-	692.16
Total					2				

Jharkhand

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Earmarked	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending milestones	Block GR in MT
Jharkhand	20.07.2007	2006	Kirandari BC	JHARKHAND UMPP	1	Pvt	UMPP	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML & LA are pending	972
Jharkhand	26.06.2009	2006	Mourya	JSEB	1	Pvt	UMPP	Selection of SPV through competitive bidder not yet completed. BG submission is pending.	225.35
Total					2				

Madhya Pradesh

State	Date of Allocation	Earmarked	Block Name	Allocated Company	No.	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending milestones	Block GR in MT
Madhya Pradesh	26.10.2006	separate identification	Chitrasal	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. EMP held up for Stage-II forest clearance as per directive of MOEF. No Go Forest Area.	150
Madhya Pradesh	13.09.2006	separate identification	Moher	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	ML & LA. Pending. No Go Forest Area declared by MOEF	402
Madhya Pradesh	13.09.2006	separate identification	Moher Amroli Extn.	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	-do-	198
Total					3				

Maharashtra

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/ offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending milestones	GR in MT
Maharashtra	17.07.2008	2006	Bhivkund	MAHAGENCO	1	Pvt	Power	Drilling completed in March, 2011. Final GR is expected by April, 2011. MOEF advised three alternative site of the project.	100
Total					1				

Odisha

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Earmarked	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	13.09.2006	2006	Meenakshi	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	The process of selection of developer has not yet been selected. NO Go Forest Area	285

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	13.09.2006	2006	Meenakshi-B	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	The process of selection of developer has not yet been selected. NO Go Forest Area	250
Odisha	13.09.2006	2006	Dip side of Meenakshi	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	UMPP	The process of selection of developer has not yet been selected. NO Go Forest Area	350
Odisha	21.06.2010	2006	Bankui	Shakshi Gopal Intregrated Power	1	Pvt	UMPP	All the activities related to development of coal blocks shall be carried out by the developer who will selected through tariff based international competitive bidding.	800
Total					4				

List of Coal allocated in Isolated patches

Madhya Pradesh

State	Dt of allocation	Advertised/offer	Block Name	Allocatted Company	NO	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending Milestones	GR in MT
Madhya Pradesh	21.06.1996	Without Adv.	Gotitoria E & W	BLA	2	Pvt	Isolated	Producing Block	9.33
Total					2				

Maharashtra

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Mile Stones	GR in MT
Maharashtra	08.10.2003	Without Adv.	Warora (South)	Field Mining & Ispat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Commercial	Project is held up for grant of Previous approval. No forest land involved.	18
Total					1				

List of Coal allocated in Steel Sector

Chhattisgarh

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Mile Stones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	20.06.1996	Without Adv.	GP IV/1	JSPL	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Procidng Block. PRC reached.	124

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chhattisgarh	21.06.1996	Without Adv.	Gare Palma IV/5	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Procidng Block.	126	
Chhattisgarh	16.08.1999	Without Adv.	Gare PalmaIV/4	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Procidng Block.	125	
Chhattisgarh	25.04.2000	Without Adv.	Gare Palma IV/7	Raipur alloys & Steel Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Procidng Block.	156	
Chhattisgarh	04.09.2003	Without Adv.	Chotia	Prakash Inds. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Procidng Block. PRC reached.	34.48	
Chhattisgarh	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Gare Palma IV/6	JSPL & Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-II), ML & LA, prior approval of ML pending with MOC.	156	
Chhattisgarh	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Gare Palma IV/8	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Stg-II forest clearance, ML, LA are pending. No Go Forest Area.	107.2	
Chhattisgarh	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Madanpur N	Ultratech Ltd. & Others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC/EMP clearance, ML and LA are pending. MOEF declared NO GO Forest area.	179	
Chhattisgarh	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Madanpur S	Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC/EMP clearance, ML and LA are pending. MOEF declared NO GO Forest area.	175.65	
Chhattisgarh	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Nakia I,II	Ispat Godavari Ltd. & Others	2	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC/EMP clearance, ML and LA are pending. MOEF declared NO GO Forest area.	243	
Chhattisgarh	21.11.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Bhaskarpara	Electrotherm India Ltd., Grasim Industries Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous approval, FC Stg-I, EMP, ML, LA are pending.	47.91	
Chhattisgarh	03.06.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	MIL, Topworth Steel	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	GR purchased and MP submitted. All other activities are pending.	61.7	
Chhattisgarh	05.08.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Kesla North	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & steel	ML grants, FC/EMP clearance, Land acquisitions are pending.	36.15	
Total						14				

Jharkhand

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Mile Stones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	26.02.1996	Without Adv.	Tasra	IISCO/SAIL	1	Pub	Iron & Steel	Production started since Nov. 2009.	285
Jharkhand	09.04.2007	9th Spet. 2005	Sitanala	SAIL	1	Pub	Iron & Steel	EMP, ML & LA are pending. No Forest land invloved.	108.8
Jharkhand	01.10.1999	Without Adv.	Bramhadih	Castron Mining Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Opening permission can not be processed for final decision of MOC. Company does not have own steel plant	2.22
Jharkhand	29.09.2003	Without Adv.	Kauthatia	Usha Martin Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Production started Dec. 2008	29.76
Jharkhand	13.05.2005	Without Adv.	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, ML & LA are pending	215.78
Jharkhand	26.05.2005	Without Adv.	Brinda, Sasai & Meral	Abhijit Infrastructure Ltd.	3	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous Approval, ML, FC (Stg-II), LA are pending. No forest land involved in Meral Block.	78.12
Jharkhand	07.07.2005	Without Adv.	Central Parbatpur	Electro Steel Casting Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Production started Dec. 2008	231.22
Jharkhand	08.07.2005	Without Adv.	Lalgarh	DOMCO	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Developmental work held up for approval of Mining Plan.	30
Jharkhand	11.08.2005	Without Adv.	Kotre Basantpur & Pachmo	Tata Steel Ltd.	2	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, ML & LA are pending. No Go Forest Area	250.39
Jharkhand	24.08.2005	Without Adv.	Lohari	Usha Martin Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous approval, ML & LA are pending. No Forest land involved	9.99
Jharkhand	02.09.2005	Without Adv.	Chitarpur North	Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	ML, FC(Stg-I), LA Pending.	212.01
Jharkhand	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	North Dadhu	Electro Steel Casting Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending	923.94
Jharkhand	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Dumri	Nilachal Iron & Bajrang Ispat	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP clearance, ML and LA are pending	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	25.04.2006	Without Adv.	Bundu	Rungta	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML & LA are pending. No Go Forest Area.	102.1
Jharkhand	14.05.2008	9th Sept. 2005	Choritand Tilaiya	Rungta Mines Ltd., Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML & LA are pending.	27.42
Jharkhand	05.06.2008	9th Sept. 2005	Rohne	JSW Steel, Bhushan Steel & Power, Jai Balaji Ind.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. Coking coal block. NO Go Forest Area	249.99
Jharkhand	05.08.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	ML, LA, EMP, FC pending due to land transfer issue	23.86
Jharkhand	20.11.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Rajhara North (C&E)	Mukund Ltd. & Vini Iron & Steel Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	MP Approval, EMP, ML & LA are pending.	17.09
Total					21				

Madhya Pradesh

State	Date of Allocation	Advertised/ offer	Name of Block	Allocated Company	No.	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Madhya Pradesh	29.05.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Rawanvara North	SKS Ispat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous approval, FC, EMP clearance, ML grant and Land acquisition are pending. Incomplete GR.	174.07
Madhya Pradesh	01.08.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Brahmpuri	Pushp Industries	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous approval, FC, EMP, ML & LA is pending.	55.05
Madhya Pradesh	05.08.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Tandsill & Tandsi III Extn.	Mesco Steel Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP ML & LA are pending.	17.39
Madhya Pradesh	21.11.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Thesgora B/ Rudrapuri	Kamal Sponge & Revati Cements Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	EMP, ML, & LA are pending. Forest clearance not requires. Project delayed due to pench tiger reserves	45.04
Madhya Pradesh	12.10.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Urtan North	JSPL	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	All mile stones are pending.	
Total					5				

Maharashtra

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Maharashtra	25.04.2001	Without Adv.	Marki Mangli-I	B. S. Ispat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Production started since March 2011	34.34
Maharashtra	08.10.2003	Without Adv.	Chinora	Field Mining & Ispat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Project is held up for grant of Previous approval. No forest land involved.	20
Maharashtra	29.10.2003	Without Adv.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC & LA are pending.	31.5
Maharashtra	28.03.2005	Without Adv.	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Producing Block. EUP steel plant not yet ready.	15.3
Maharashtra	06.09.2005	Without Adv.	Marki Mangli II-IV	Shree Virangana Steels Ltd.	3	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I) for MM-II & LA are pending. Opening permission to CCO. Expected to start by 2011.	19
Maharashtra	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Nirad Melegaon	Gupta Metallics & Power	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Grant of previous approval, EMP clearance, ML are pending	19.5
Maharashtra	20.02.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Kosar Dongergaon	Chaman Metallicks Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	EMP, ML & LA are pending.	22.51
Maharashtra	21.11.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Gondkhari	Maharashtra Seamless, Dhariwal infrastructure, Kesoram Ind. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	EMP, ML, LA & Porevious approval of ML are pending. No forest land involved.	98.71
Maharashtra	29.05.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Khappa Extn.	Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Dalmia Cement Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML & LA are pending.	84.72
Total					11				

Odisha

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	16.08.1999	Without Adv.	Utkal B-2	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, ML & LA are pending.	106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Odisha	29.09.2003	Without Adv.	Utkal B-1	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	ML & LA are pending.	228.4	
Odisha	12.11.2003	Without Adv.	Jamkhani	Bhusan Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Grant of Previous approval, ML, FC & LA are pending.	80	
Odisha	29.11.2005	Without Adv.	Utkal A	MCL & Others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, EMP & LA are pending.	269.6	
Odisha	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Bijhahan	Bhusan Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (Stg-I), EMP ML & LA are pending	130	
Odisha	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Patrapara	Bhushan Steel & Strips & others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	MP, FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending	1042	
Odisha	07.02.2006	Without Adv.	Radhikapur E	TSIL & Others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC (stg-I), EMP, ML & LA pending.	115	
Odisha	25.04.2006	Without Adv.	Radhikapur W	Rungta & Others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Previous approval of ML, FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. MOC revised normative date of production.	210	
Total					8					

West Bengal

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT	
West Bengal	20.02.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Bihari Nath	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	GEECL obtained a stay order from Delhi High Court restricting MOC to allow allocate from development of mine.	95.16	
West Bengal	06.12.2007	Without Adv.	Ardhagram	Sova Ispat, Jai Balaji Sponge	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	FC, ML, LA are pending	122	
West Bengal	03.07.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Andal East	Bhusan Steel, Jai Balaji, Rashmi Cement	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	Drilling started on Dec. 2010. 23000 mts drilling completed.	700	
West Bengal	06.10.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Moirā Madhujore	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd & Others	1	Pvt	Iron & Steel	All milestones are pending except GR purchased and Mine Plan submission to MOC.	686.2	
Total					4					

*List of Coal allocated in Cement Sector***Madhya Pradesh**

State	Date of Allocation	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Allocated Company	No.	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Madhya Pradesh	29.05.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Sail Gogri	Prism Cement Ltd.	1	Pvt	cement	ML (Execution) & LA are pending. Opening permission is held up for ML execution.	30.38
Madhya Pradesh	17.09.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Mandla North	Jiaprakash Associate Ltd.	1	Pvt	Cement	Previous approval, EMP, FC, ML & LA are pending.	194.96
Madhya Pradesh	12.08.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Bikram	Birla Corporation Ltd.	1	Pvt	Cement	FC/EMP clearance, ML grant and LA are pending.	20.98
Total					3				

Maharashtra

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Maharashtra	17.06.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Dahegaon	IST Steel & Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cement, Lafarg India Ltd.	1	Pvt	cement & Iron steel	MP approval, FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending.	106.74
Maharashtra	29.05.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Bander	AMR Iron & Steel, Century Textile, JK Cement	1	Pvt	cement & Iron steel	FC/EMP (TOR), MP, ML, LA are pending.	126.11
Total					2				

*List of Coal allocated for Power***Andhra Pradesh**

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Andhra Pradesh	06.12.2005	Without Adv.	Tadicherla	APGENCO	1	Pub	Power	FC Stg-I, EMP, ML, LA are pending. Govt. of AP directed SCCL & APGENCO to take necessary action to develop all the coal blocks held by APGENCO	61.28
Total					1				

Chhattisgarh

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocated	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	23.09.2004	without Adv.	Paturia & Gidimuri	CSEB	2	Pub	Power	FC, EMP, LA, ML pending. No Go Forest Area.	349.52
Chhattisgarh	25.01.2006	without Adv.	Talaipali	NTPC Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	FC, EMP, LA are pending	965
Chhattisgarh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Parsa	CSEB	1	Pub	Power	PL will be issued after obtaining FCA clearance from MOEF. Grant of PL from Govt & MOEF for forest portion obtained in Dec. 2010. NO Go Forest Area	150
Chhattisgarh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Gare Palma Sector II	TSEB & MSMC Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	Drilling of 58 boreholes of 24788 mt depth have been completed. Total No of boreholes to be drilled 171. Target of drilling upto March 2011 29,000 mts and GR is expected by June, 2012	768
Chhattisgarh	19.05.2007	Tariff based comp bidding 2006	Parsa East	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut	1	Pub	Power	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. No Go forest area declared by MOEF.	180
Chhattisgarh	19.05.2007	Tariff based comp bidding 2006	Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut	1	Pub	power	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. No Go forest area declared by MOEF.	180
Chhattisgarh	01.07.1998	Without Adv.	Gare Palma IV/2 & IV/ 3	Jindal Power Ltd.	2	Pvt	Power	Producing Block. PRC reached	226
Chhattisgarh	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Durgapur II/ Sariya	DB Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	FC & EMP clearance, ML & LA are pending.	91.67
Chhattisgarh	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Sayang	AES Chhattisgarh Energy P Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Grant of prospecting lincense is pending for want of forest clearance. No Go Forest Area.	150
Chhattisgarh	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Durgapur-II/ Taraimar	BALCO	1	Pvt	Power	FC (Stg-II), EMP, ML, LA are pending	211.37
Chhattisgarh	22.01.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Fatehpur East	JLD Yotmal Energy Ltd.,	1	Pvt	Power	Drilling completed on 7.11.2010. Final GR	450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RKM Power green, Visa Power Ltd., Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Vandana Vidyut Ltd.				was to be availed in Jan. 2011.	
Chhattisgarh	06.02.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Fatehpur	Prakash Industries Ltd. & S.K.S Isapat Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Exploration not yet started. No Go Forest Area	120
Chhattisgarh	21.11.2008	GD Without offer	Gare Pelma Sector III	Goa Industrial Dev Corn. Ltd.	1	Pvt	power	FC (Stg-II), EMP, ML, LA are pending. No Go Forest Area.	210
Total					15				
Jharkhand									
State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/ offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/ Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	28.12.2001	Without Adv.	Pachwara-Central	PANEM	1	Pub	Power	Production started. PRC reached.	562
Jharkhand	03.11.2003	Without Adv.	Badam	Tenughat Bidut Nigam Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	FC, LA are pending.	144.63
Jharkhand	11.10.2004	Without Adv.	Pakri Barwadih	NTPC Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	Coal production expected by Sept. 2012 subje to completion of LA and completion of railway link.	1600
Jharkhand	26.04.2005	Without Adv.	Pachwara North	WBPDC	1	Pub	Power	Previous approval of MOC, ML, FC (Stg-I) and LA are pending.	609.35
Jharkhand	13.01.2006	Without Adv.	Gondulpara	TVNL	1	Pub	Power	FC, ML and LA are pending. NO Go Forest Area.	191
Jharkhand	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Rajbar E & D	TVNL	1	Pub	Power	RE Block. M/s. Indu Projects Ltd., Hyderabad and South West pinnacle Haryana, awarded through Mines & Geology, Drptt of GOJH. Drilling work started.	385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Umra Paharitola	JSEB & BSMDC	1	Pub	Power	Prospecting license issued by GoJH on 24.1.2011.	700
Jharkhand	07.01.2002	Without Adv.	Tokisud North Sub Block	GVK Power	1	Pvt	Power	FC (Stg-II) & LA are pending	92.3
Jharkhand	20.02.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Chakla	Essar Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML Pending. NO Go Forest Area.	83.05
Jharkhand	20.02.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Jitpur	JSPL	1	Pvt	Power	FC (Stage-I), ML execution, LA pending.	81.09
Jharkhand	01.08.2007	9th Sept. 2005	Tubed	HINDALCO, TPL	1	Pvt	power	FC, EMP ML LA are pending.	189
Jharkhand	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Ashok Karkata Central	Essar Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Fresh PL application for portion falling in latehar district submitted on 10.2.2011. No Go Forest Area.	110
Jharkhand	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Patal East	Bhusan Power & Steel Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Drilling not yet started.	200
Jharkhand	09.01.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Mahuagiri	CESC Ltd & Jas Infracore Capital Pvt. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	8000 mt drilling is expected to be completed by Aug. 2011. GR is expected by Nov.-Dec. 2011	220
Jharkhand	09.01.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Seregarha	Arcelor Mittal Ltd. & G.V.K. Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Grant of PL accorded on 20.9.2010. Drilling works started from 5.6.2011. 230 mts drilling completed.	150
Jharkhand	17.01.2010	6th Nov. 2006	Amrakonda-Murgadangal	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. & Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Drilling suspended due to local problem. Work order again awarded to M/s. G.S. Atwal & Co Ltd. on 1.3.2011 and is expected to start drilling soon.	410
Jharkhand	28.05.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Ganeshpur	Tata Steel Ltd., Adhunik Thermal Energy	1	Pvt	Power	EMP, ML, LA are pending	137.88
Jharkhand	28.05.2009	9th Sept. 2005	Mednirai	Rungta Mines, Kohinoor Steel	1	Pvt	Power	MP, Mining Lease, Forest Clearance/EMP and Land acquisition are pending.	86.4
Total					18				

Madhya Pradesh

State	Date of Allocation	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Allocated Company	No.	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Madhya Pradesh	12.04.2006	Without Adv.	Mahan	Essar power & Hindalco	1	Pvt	Power	ML, FC (Stg-I) & LA, are pending. No Go Forest area	226.08
Madhya Pradesh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Mara II Mahan	Govt. of NCT, Delhi & Oth.	1	Pub	Power	Inspite of vigorous persual permission for prospecting from MOEF & prospecting license from State Govt. is still awaited. No Go Forest Area	955
Total					2				

Maharashtra

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Maharashtra	10.11.2003	Without Adv.	Baranj I-IV, Kiloni & Manora Deep	Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd.	6	Pub	Power	Producing Block	152.52
Maharashtra	06.11.2007	6th Nov. 2006	Lohara West & Lohara Extn.	Adani Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Previous approval, FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending. EAC of MOEF decided not to consider the aforesaid project for Env. clearance and also written to MOC to consider allotting a new coal block to Adani Power Ltd. NO Go Forest Area.	169.832
Total					7				

Odisha

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	27.08.2004	Without Adv.	Utkal-E	National Aluminium Co.Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	FC (Stg-I), ML & LA are pending.	194
Odisha	25.01.2006	Without offer	Dulanga	NTPC Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	FC, EMP, LA are pending. No Go Forest Area.	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Odisha	06.02.2006	GD without offer	Mahanadi & Machhakata	MSEB & GSEB	2	Pub	Power	FC (Stg-II), EMP, ML & LA are pending.	1200	
Odisha	10.11.2005	Without Adv.	Talabira II	MCL & NLC & Others	1	Pub	Power	FC, EMP, LA are pending. No Go Forest Area.		
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Naini	GMDC & PIPDCL	1	Pub	power	Work order for Gr preparation awarded to CMPDI on 25.1.2011. GR is under preparation and is expected by August, 2011.	152.33	
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Mandakini-B	ASMDCL & MMDCL, TNEB, OMC	1	Pub	power	Grant of FC, ML & LA are pending.	1200	
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Chendipada & I Chendipada-I	UPRVNL, CMDC, MPGCL	2	Pub	Power	Previous approval, FC, EMP, ML pending	1589	
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Baitarani West	GPCL, KSEB, OHPCL	1	Pub	Power	ML, FC, LA & EMP are pending.	601.98	
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Manoharpur	OPGCL	1	Pub	Power	Previous approval of ML, FC, EMP clearance, NO Go Forest Area	181.68	
Odisha	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Dip side of Monoharpur-II	OPGCL	1	Pub	Power	Drilling is yet to start. NO Go Forest Area	350	
Odisha	25.02.1994	Without Adv.	Talabira-I	Hindalco Inds. Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Producing Block.	22.55	
Odisha	29.05.1998	Without Adv.	Utkal-C	Utkal Coal Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	FC (Stg-II), ML, LA are pending.	208.77	
Odisha	09.01.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Mandakini	Monnet Ispat, Jindal Photo Ltd., Tata Power Ltd.	1	Pvt	Power	Previous approvals, FC, EMP, LA & ML are pending.	290.52	
Odisha	17.01.2008	6th Nov. 2006	Rampia & Dipside of Rampia	Sterlite Energy, GMR Energy, Arcellor Mittal Energy, Lanco group Ltd, Nav bharat Power Reliance Energy Ltd.	2	Pvt	Power	Forest clearance for drilling is pending. No GO Forest Area	645.26	
Total										17

West Bengal

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
West Bengal	10.08.1993	Without Adv.	Sarshatoli	CESC/Integrated Coal Mining Ltd.	1	Pub	Power	Producing coal block	140.47
West Bengal	14.07.1995	Without Adv.	TARA East	WBSEB/BECML	1	Pub	Power	Producing coal block	84.47
West Bengal	17.04.1996	Without Adv.	TARA West	WBPDCL/BECML	1	Pub	Power	Producing coal block	125.71
West Bengal	23.06.2003	Without Adv.	Barjora G.Chak & Bhadulia	WBPDCL	3	Pub	Power	Production started in Barjora block. (ii) FC (Stg-I), LA pending for Gangaramchak & Badulia.	22
West Bengal	03.03.2005	Without Adv.	Barjora (North), K-Joydev	DVC	2	Pub	Power	Khagra Joydev:- LA pending. Expected to started production Feb. 2012. (ii) Production started in Barjora North coal block since March 2011	281.64
West Bengal	27.02.2009	GD without offer	East of Damagoria	WBPDCL	1	Pub	Power	GR purchased. All milestones are pending.	337
West Bengal	10.07.2009	6th Nov. 2006	Gourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power & JSW Steel Ltd	1	Pvt	Power	FC/EMP, ML & LA are pending.	131.7
Total					10				

*List of Coal allocated for Commercial Purposes***Andhra Pradesh**

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Arunachal Pradesh	28.10.2003	Without offer	Namchi Namphuk	ANPMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Producing block	27
Total					1				

Chhattisgarh

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	14.08.2003	Without Adv.	Tara	Chhattisgarh Mineral Dev. Crop. Ltd.	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC (Stg-I), EMP, ML execution & LA are pending. NO Go Forest Area.	259.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Gare Palma Sector I	CMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Total 123 boreholes drilling completed by MECL total meterage is 42967 mts and Drilling of another 9 boreholes is under process (5-MECL & 2-DGM).	900
Chhattisgarh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Morga II	GMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	MOEF vide their letter dated 22.6.2010 has rejected to grant of forest clearance. NO Go Forest Area.	250
Chhattisgarh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Morga I	MSMC Ltd.	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	PL is granted on 15.9.2010 subject to forest clearance. NO Go Forest Area. Drilling not yet started.	350
Chhattisgarh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Morga-III	MPSMCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	12 boreholes have been drilled. Coal samples have been sent to CFRI for testing and GR is expected to be completed in August, 2011. NO Go Forest Area	35
Chhattisgarh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Sondiha	CMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Detailed exploration completed. GR completed in March 2010. Progress of milestones are at different stages.	70
Chhattisgarh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Shankarpur (bhatgaon II Extn)	CMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC, EMP, ML & LA are pending.	80.13
Chhattisgarh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Morga IV	MPSMCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	"No go forest area" declared by MOEF. CCF (Nodal), Raipr has registered Morga IV forest clearance proposal on 27.7.2010. Forest proposal returned by DFO, Kendai.	35
Total					8				

Jharkhand

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Jharkhand	30.01.2006	Without Adv.	Sugia, Rauta, Burakhap	JSMDCL	3	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC (Stg-I), LA & ML are pending. For Sugia Block and Burakhap & Rauta block exploration has not yet commenced.	5.5
Jharkhand	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Saria Khoyatand	BRKBNL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	No information available. Progress slow in nature.	202
Jharkhand	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Latehar	JSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling has not yet started.	220
Jharkhand	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Pindra Debipur Khawatand	JSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling has not yet started.	110
Jharkhand	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Gomia	MMTC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	MMTC drilled 14 core wells and prepared feasibility report. Deep UG mine and multiseams are there.	355
Jharkhand	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Patrartu	JSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling has not yet started.	450
Jharkhand	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Robodih OCP	JSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	MP approval, FC, EMP, LA & ML pending.	133
Jharkhand	11.04.2008	without offer	Jogeswar Khas Jogeswar	JSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC, EMP, LA & MP approval are pending. NO Go Forest Area.	84.03
Total					10				

Madhya Pradesh

State	Date of Allocation	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Allocatted Company	No.	Sector	EUP	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	12.01.2006	Without Adv.	Amelia & Amelia North	MPSMCL	2	Pub	Govt. Comm	Amelia North:- FC, ML & LA are pending. Amelia:- FC, ML & LA are pending. No Go forest Area.	242
Madhya Pradesh	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Dongeri Tal II	MPSMCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	MP, EMP, ML & LA are pending. No forest land involved in phase-I mining.	175
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Bicharpur	MPSMCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling completed in Sept. 2010. GR prepared in March 2011. All pre mining activities are in different stages.	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Shahpur(W)	NMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Driled block. Revised mining plan will be submitted shortly. Revenue forest land fall under Sahapur West & East block. Matter is pending with DFO Shadol, Umaria.	42
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Suliyari	APMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	The drilling work in 85 bore holes with total meterage of 15900 mts was completed. Drilling in 1 bore holes is progress. Drilling is expected to be completed in June, 2011. GR is expected to be completed Oct. 2011.	75
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Sharpur(E)	NMDC	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Driled block. Revised mining plan will be submitted shortly. Revenue forest land fall under Sahapur West & East block. Matter is pending with DFO Shadol, Umaria.	42
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Mandla South	MPSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC(Stg-I), EMP, LA, ML are pending	72
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Marki Barka	MPSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling completed. GR Prepared on March, 2011. TOR for EMP approved.	80
Madhya Pradesh	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Semaria/Piparia	MPMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	ML, EMP, FC, LA are pending. "No go forest area" declared by MOEF.	38.62
Total					10				
Maharashtra									
State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/ offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/ Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Maharashtra	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Marki Jari Zamini Adkoli	MSMCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Exploration work is being carried out by DGM and is completed. GR Completed and ready by Dec. 09. Mine plan is under preparation.	11
Maharashtra	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Warora	MSMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	MP approval, EMP & ML, LA are pending.	73
Total					2				

Odisha

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Odisha	12.12.2003	Without Adv.	Utkal-D	Odisha Mining Cor. Ltd.	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	FC & ML are pending.	153.31
Odisha	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Naugaon Telisahi	OMC & APMC Ltd.	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	RE Block. Drilling completed in Nov. 2010 and GR was expected to be completed in May, 2011.	733
Total					2				

West Bengal

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
West Bengal	14.01.2005	Without Adv.	Trans Damodar	WBMDCL Ltd.,	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Mine development work again resumed on 1.3.2011. Company assured to start coal production from Oct. 2011.	103.15
West Bengal	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Ichapur	WBMTDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling operation resumed in March 2010 and 25,141.9 mts drilled upto March 2011.	335
West Bengal	02.08.2006	GD offer 2005	Kulti	WBMTDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling again started in June 2010. 14,316 mts completed upto March 2011.	210
West Bengal	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Jaganathpur A	WBMDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling completed in Aug. 2010 and GR prepared in Nov. 2010. Premining activities started.	273
West Bengal	25.07.2007	GD offer 2006	Jaganathpur-B	WBMDCT	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Drilling completed in July, 2010. GR completed on 12.1.2011.	176
West Bengal	27.12.2007	Without offer	Sitarampur	WBMTDCL	1	Pub	Govt. Comm	Exploration started by MECL	210
Total					6				

List of Coal allocated in CTL Sector

State (Block)	Date of Allocation (dd/mm/yy)	Advertised/offer	Name of Block	Name of Allocattee	No. of Blocks	Public/Private	END Use Project	Status of Pending Milestones	Block GR in MT
Odisha	27.02.2009	21st June, 2008	Ramchandi Promotional	JSPL	1	Pvt	CTL	RE Block. Forest diversion proposal for 0.9512 Ha for exploratory drilling is filed on 13.5.2011 in the PCCF. File is processing at DFO.	1500
Odisha	27.02.2009	21st June, 2008	North of Arkhapal	Strategic Energy Tech.	1	Pvt	CTL	Mining plan based on 10 sq. km proved reserves about 8 km of indicated reserves has been submitted to MOC on 25.2.2011.	1500
Total					2				

Statement II*Details of de-allocated coal blocks*

Sl.No	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Date of allocation	End-use	Date of de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Jainagar	Gujarat	02.08.2006	Power	2008
2.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta (East)	West Bengal	03.03.2005	Power	May, 2009
3.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	Madhya Pradesh	05.09.2008	Cement	27.04.2010
4.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	Maharashtra	27.06.2008	Steel	17.05.2010
5.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	Maharashtra	25.07.2007	Commercial	28.06.2010
6.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	Jharkhand	09.12.2005	Steel	07.03.2011
7.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat-Jhirki	Jharkhand	10.09.2008	Steel	07.03.2011
8.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	Maharashtra	20.02.2007	Sponge Iron	30.05.2011
9.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011
10.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula-Chilaka	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011
11.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	Andhra Pradesh	29.05.2007	Power	30.05.2011
12.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited	Bhandak (West)	Maharashtra	27.11.2003	Power	31.05.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati-bariatu	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Kerandari	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011
15.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati Bariatu (South)	Jharkhand	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011
16.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011
17.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro Pastimal	JHarkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011
18.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Banhardih	Jharkhand	02.08.2006	Power	14.06.2011
19.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	Jharkhand	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011

Statement III*Year-wise and State-wise Details of Show Cause Notice issued coal block allocattees*

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Date of Allotment	Block allocated	State	Private	Review Meeting March, 2008	Review Meeting Oct., 2008	Review Meeting 2009	Review Meeting 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	06.12.2005	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh	G			issued	issued
2.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Anestipali	Andhra Pradesh	G			issued	issued
3.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Punkula-Chilka	Andhra Pradesh	G			issued	issued
4.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	29.05.2007	Penagaddppa	Andhra Pradesh	G			issued	issued
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	28.10.2003	Namchi Namphuk	Arunachal Pradesh	G				
6.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	14.08.2003	Tara	Chhattisgarh	G			Issued	issued
7.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	23.09.2004	Gidhmuri	Chhattisgarh	G				issued
8.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
9.	Akshya Investment Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
10.	Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
11.	Chhattisgarh Electricity Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
12.	MSP Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.)	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
14.	Ispat Godavari	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
15.	Ind Agro Synergy	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
16.	Shri Nakoda Ispat	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
17.	Vandana Gobal Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
18.	Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
19.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.01.2006	Gare Palma IV/8	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
20.	Ultratech Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
21.	Singhal Enterprises	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
22.	Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
23.	Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
24.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
25.	Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
26.	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Companies)	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
27.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Parsa	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	issued
28.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	
29.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh	G		issued	issued	issued
30.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Sector II	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma	Chhattisgarh	G		issued	issued	issued
31.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Morga-I	Chhattisgarh	G				
32.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Morga II	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	issued
33.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Shankarpur Bhatgaon-II	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	
34.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Morga III	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	
35.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Morga IV	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Sondhia	Chhattisgarh	G			issued	
37.	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P			issued	
38.	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P			issued	
39.	Visa Power Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P			issued	
40.	Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P			issued	
41.	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P			issued	
42.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	06.02.2008	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
43.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	06.02.2008	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh	P				issued
44.	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	07.01.2002	Tokisud North	Jharkhand	P				issued
45.	National Thermal Power Corporation	11.10.2004	Pakri-Barwadih	Jharkhand	G				issued
46.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	Moitra	Jharkhand	P				issued
47.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd	08.07.2005	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand	P				issued
48.	TISCO	11.08.2005	Kotre - Basantpur	Jharkhand	P				issued
49.	TISCO	11.08.2005	Pachmo	Jharkhand	P				issued
50.	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	Lohari	Jharkhand	P				issued
51.	Corporate Ispat Ltd	02.09.2005	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	P				issued
52.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	09.12.2005	Mahal	Jharkhand	G		issued		
53.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P				issued
54.	Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P				issued
55.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P				issued
56.	Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P				issued
57.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	13.01.2006	Gondulpara	Jharkhand	G				issued
58.	Damodar Valley Corporation	13.01.2006	Gondulpara	Jharkhand	G				issued
59.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation	13.01.2006	Dumri	Jharkhand	P				issued
60.	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Dumri	Jharkhand	P				issued
61.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	Talaipali	Jharkhand	G				issued
62.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	Kerandari	Jharkhand	G				issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
63.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	Chatti Bariatu	Jharkhand	G				issued
64.	NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	Brahmini	Jharkhand	G				issued
65.	NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	Chichro Patsimal	Jharkhand	G				issued
66.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand	G				issued
67.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand	G				issued
68.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Bundu	Jharkhand	P				issued
69.	MMTC	02.08.2006	Gomia	Jharkhand	G			issued	issued
70.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand	G				issued
71.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	02.08.2006	Saria Koyatand	Jharkhand	G		issued	issued	issued
72.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand	G			issued	issued
73.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Banhardih	Jharkhand	G				issued
74.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Latehar	Jharkhand	G				issued
75.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	Jitpur	Jharkhand	P				issued
76.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.07.2007	Chhati Bariatu South	Jharkhand	G				issued
77.	Damodar Valley Corporation	25.07.2007	Saharpur Jamarpani	Jharkhand	G			issued	issued
78.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand	G			issued	issued
79.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	25.07.2007	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand	G			issued	issued
80.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Patratu	Jharkhand	G				issued
81.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand	G				issued
82.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	Seregarha	Jharkhand	P			issued	issued
83.	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	Seregarha	Jharkhand	P			issued	issued
84.	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand	P			issued	
85.	Jas Infracore Capital Pvt. Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand	P			issued	
86.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	17.01.2008	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand	P			issued	
87.	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand	P			issued	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
88.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	11.04.2008	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Jharkhand	G				issued
89.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	P			issued	issued
90.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	10.09.2008	Tenughat-Jhirki	Jharkhand	G			issued	
91.	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	P				issued
92.	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	P				issued
93.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Dongeri Tal-II	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	
94.	NCT of Delhi, Delhi	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	issued
95.	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	Sial Ghoghri	Madhya Pradesh	P	issued			
96.	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05.2007	Ravanwara Noth	Madhya Pradesh	P			issued	issued
97.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	25.07.2007	Suliyari	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	issued
98.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	
99.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	
100.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	
101.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	
102.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Brahampuri	Madhya Pradesh	P			issued	issued
103.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	Madhya Pradesh	P				issued
104.	Binani Cement Limited		Datima	Madhya Pradesh	P			issued	
105.	Haryana Power Generation Generation Corp Ltd. (HPGCL)	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	G			issued	issued
106.	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	29.10.2003	Majra	Maharashtra	P				issued
107.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd.	27.11.2003	Bhandak West	Maharashtra	P				issued
108.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-II	Maharashtra	P				issued
109.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-III	Maharashtra	P				issued
110.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-IV	Maharashtra	P				issued
111.	Gupta Metallics & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P			issued	issued
112.	Gupta Coalfiels & Washeries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P			issued	issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
113.	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	Kosar Dongergaon	Maharashtra	P			issued	
114.	Bhatia International Ltd.	20.02.2007	Warora West (North)	Maharashtra	P	issued			issued
115.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Warora	Maharashtra	G				issued
116.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P			issued	
117.	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P			issued	
118.	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P			issued	
119.	Murli Industries Grace		Lohara East	Maharashtra	P			issued	
120.	Hindalco Industries	25.02.1994	Talabira-I	Odisha	O				
121.	Utkal Coal Ltd. (formerly ICCL)	29.05.1998	Utkal-C	Odisha	P				issued
122.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	16.08.1999	Utkal-B2	Odisha	P				issued
123.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	29.09.2003	Utkal B 1	Odisha	P				issued
124.	Bhushan Ltd.	12.11.2003	Jamkhani	Odisha	P				issued
125.	Odisha Mining Corporation	19.12.2003	Utkal-D	Odisha	G			issued	issued
126.	NALCO	27.08.2004	Utkal 'E'	Odisha	G			Issued	
127.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	10.11.2005	Talabira II	Odisha	G				issued
128.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	10.11.2005	Talabira II	Odisha	G				issued
129.	Hindalco Industries	10.11.2005	Talabira II	Odisha	P				issued
130.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	29.11.2005	Utkal-A	Odisha	G				issued
131.	JSW Steels Ltd./ Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	29.11.2005	Utkal-A	Odisha	P				issued
132.	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	29.11.2005	Utkal-A	Odisha	P				issued
133.	Shyam DRI Ltd.	29.11.2005	Utkal-A	Odisha	P				issued
134.	Bhusan Ltd.	13.01.2006	Bijahan	Odisha	P				issued
135.	Mahaveer Ferro	13.01.2006	Bijahan	Odisha	P				issued
136.	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
137.	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
138.	Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
139.	Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
140.	Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
141.	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
142.	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
143.	Visa Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Odisha	P				issued
144.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	Dulanga	Odisha	G				issued
145.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha	P				issued
146.	Scaw Industries Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha	P				issued
147.	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha	P				issued
148.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P				issued
149.	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P				issued
150.	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P				issued
151.	Odisha Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	G			issued	
152.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	02.08.2006	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	G			issued	
153.	Assam Mineral Dev. Cor	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Odisha	G			issued	issued
154.	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Odisha	G			issued	issued
155.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, Chennai	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Odisha	G			issued	issued
156.	Odisha Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Odisha	G			issued	issued
157.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	Manoharpur	Odisha	G				
158.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	Dipside Manoharpur	Odisha	G				
159.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Naini	Odisha	G			issued	
160.	PIPDICL	25.07.2007	Naini	Odisha	G			issued	
161.	Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued
162.	GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued
163.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.. (CPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued
164.	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued
165.	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued
166.	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P			issued	issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
167.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	Barjora (North)	West Bengal	G				issued
168.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	Kagra Joydev	West Bengal	G				issued
169.	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Biharinath	West Bengal	P	issued	issued	issued	
170.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	27.02.2009	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	West Bengal	G				issued

Model Degree Colleges

*310. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the modalities for setting up of model degree colleges in the country have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and released during the last one year and the current year; and

(e) the manner in which these colleges are expected to improve the facilities and standards in the educationally backward districts of the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to set up one Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts of the country where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is lower than the national average. The capital cost for each college can be up to Rs. 8 crores, which is to be shared between centre and states in the ratio of 1:2. For Special Category States, the ratio is 1:1. The cost of land and recurring cost has to be borne by the State Government.

(c) and (d) In 2010-11, Rs. 19.95 crores and in 2011-12, Rs. 17.29 crores have been released.

(e) Essentially, the scheme is meant to incentivize the State Governments to set up colleges in educationally under-served districts in order to enhance access to higher education. These colleges are expected to achieve expansion in higher education with inclusion, equity and quality and thereby also increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio.

[Translation]

Royalty to States

*311. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of royalty paid to the various State Governments by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years and the current year and the total amount of royalty outstanding at present, subsidiary-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for early payment of outstanding amount of royalty;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid amount is likely to be paid to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As intimated by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), there is no outstanding royalty payment to any of the concerned State Government at present. The royalty paid by CIL and its subsidiary Companies to the States Governments during the last three years, including current year (upto June, 2011) State-wise and subsidiary-wise is as follows:

		(Rs. in crores)			
States	CIL's Subsidiary Companies	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto June, 11)
Odisha	MCL	773.07	859.63	936.66	264.51
West Bengal	ECL	9.37	9.53	9.63	2.95
	BCCL	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02
	Sub Total	9.44	9.60	9.68	2.97
Jharkhand	ECL	130.27	145.54	162.95	45.34
	BCCL	375.94	412.14	508.28	136.33
	CCL	561.01	584.66	613.28	175.45
	Sub Total	1067.22	1142.34	1284.51	357.12
Maharashtra	WCL	501.80	514.08	499.82	135.71
Madhya Pradesh	NCL	631.24	660.56	633.51	102.61
	WCL	102.42	101.80	96.02	25.86
	SECL	216.52	218.88	231.61	75.75
	Sub Total	950.18	981.24	961.14	204.22
Chhattisgarh	SECL	894.19	943.07	1011.35	290.10
Uttar Pradesh	NCL	114.95	149.29	168.83	30.85
Assam	NEC	20.62	28.26	29.25	9.18
Grand Total		4331.46	4627.50	4901.24	1294.66

(b) No, Madam.

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

[English]

DF/UDF at Airports

*312. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Fee (DF)/User Development Fee (UDF) are levied at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India is considering to regulate the DF/UDF for all airports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposals for review of DF at IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai have been acted upon; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. User Development Fee (UDF) is levied at the following airports:

(i) Bangalore International Airport, Devanahalli- @ Rs. 260/- per departing domestic passenger and @ Rs. 1070/- per departing international passenger.

(ii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad- @ Rs. 430/- per departing domestic passenger

and @ Rs. 1700/- per departing international passenger.

- (iii) Ahmedabad International Airport, Ahmedabad- @ Rs. 110/- per departing domestic passenger and @ Rs. 415/- per departing international passenger.
- (iv) Trivandrum International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram- @ Rs. 575/- per departing international passenger.
- (v) Jaipur Airport- @ Rs. 1000/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger.
- (vi) Amritsar Airport- @ Rs. 910/- per departing International passenger and @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger.
- (vii) Udaipur airport- @ Rs. 150/- per domestic departing passenger.
- (viii) Varansi airport- @ 975/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger.
- (ix) Mangalore airport- @ Rs. 825/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger.
- (x) Trichy airport- @ Rs. 360/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger
- (xi) Vizag airport- @ Rs. 150/- per departing domestic passenger.

In terms of Section 22A of Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994, Government of India had earlier approved levy and collection of Development Fee (DF) at IGI Airport, New Delhi @ Rs. 1300/- per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 200/- per departing domestic passenger with effect from 01.03.2009 and at CSI Airport, Mumbai, @ Rs. 600 per departing international passenger and @ Rs. 100 per departing domestic passenger inclusive all taxes w.e.f. 01.04.2009 to bridge the funding gap for development of these airports. However, as per the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 26.04.2011 and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 01.06.2011, the levy and collection of DF at CSIA, Mumbai and IGI Airport, New Delhi has been stopped w.e.f. 27.04.2011 and 01.06.2011 respectively.

(c) and (d) No Madam, DF/UDF for Major Airports and other airports is regulated by Airport Economic

Regulatory Authority (AERA) and Ministry of Civil Aviation, respectively. Airports Authority of India does not regulate at all airports.

(e) and (f) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA), which has been established to determine the aeronautical charges including the DF at major airports, has recently received proposals from M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) for review of DF at IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai respectively and is scrutinising these proposal.

Mobile Subscribers

*313. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in the number of mobile subscribers in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof separately for rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(c) whether some private telecom service providers are not fulfilling their social obligation for providing their services in the rural and remote areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure mobile connectivity in every part of the country, including the hilly, tribal and naxal affected areas; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of number of wireless telephone connections in rural and urban areas, State-wise, in the country during the last three years and as on 30.6.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Universal Access Service Licence (UASL) Agreement condition relating to coverage criteria in a service area *inter-alia* states that:

Applicable for Category “A”, “B” and “C” Service Area Licence(s)

LICENSEE shall ensure that

- (i) Atleast 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the DHQs will be covered within three years of effective date of Licence.
- (ii) The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the DHQs.
- (iii) Coverage of a DHQ/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the Municipal limits should get the required street as well as in-building coverage.
- (iv) The DHQs shall be taken as on the effective date of Licence.
- (v) The choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% DHQs/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision.
- (vi) There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural area.

There has been delay in provisioning of mobile services by some Universal Service Providers (USPs) namely Bharti Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Idea & Reliance in rural & remote areas under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

Fines have been imposed on some companies for the period of interruption in mobile services due to shutting down of services by those companies as per the provisions contained in clause 2.4 of Section-VII of the USOF agreement with them.

Clause 2.4 provides that “No penalty shall be payable in case of interruption of mobile services for a period of up to 7 days in a quarter. Penalty @ Rs. 500/- per day shall be payable if there is interruption in services for more than 7 days in a quarter. However, if there is interruption in services for 45 days or more in a quarter, penalty shall be payable for the whole quarter”.

The Department regularly reviews the scheme at field level through Controllers of Communication Accounts of Department of Telecommunications and at Headquarter level by the Administrator, USO Fund for expediting the commissioning of pending Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs). Additionally, the Department has also constituted a High Level Committee to consider all aspects of the issue and suggest appropriate further action, if necessary, under the UAS Licence conditions.

(e) and (f) Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of USO Fund provides for subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites/ towers (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme including hilly, tribal & naxal affected areas. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007. Out of 7353 number of towers, 7289 towers *i.e.* about 99.13% have been set up as on 31.07.2011 under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is sharable by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.07.2011, 15469 BTSs have been commissioned by Service Providers to provide mobile services.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	Number of Wireless telephone connections as on											
		31.03.2009			31.03.2010			31.03.2011			30.06.2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,300,223	22,104,444	30,404,667	13,997,896	31,626,868	45,624,764	19,948,230	40,728,606	60,676,836	21,129,006	41,431,968	62,560,974
2.	Assam	2,286,166	3,524,792	5,810,958	4,672,027	4,084,026	8,756,053	6,165,370	5,505,341	11,670,711	6,707,669	5,981,555	12,689,224
3.	Bihar	7,650,898	13,327,294	20,978,192	15,659,337	21,313,914	36,973,251	23,969,459	29,571,782	53,541,241	25,809,402	31,527,438	57,336,840
4.	Gujarat	8,285,825	15,824,524	24,110,349	11,333,535	21,015,614	32,349,149	16,191,620	30,766,023	46,957,643	16,851,583	31,967,272	48,818,855
5.	Haryana	4,316,815	5,585,545	9,902,360	6,287,019	7,847,780	14,134,799	8,453,901	11,935,606	20,389,507	9,030,428	12,160,091	21,190,519

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,104,119	1,216,569	3,320,688	2,866,435	2,118,938	4,985,373	3,981,081	3,234,851	7,215,932	4,114,101	3,256,349	7,370,450
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,362,699	2,141,285	3,503,984	2,243,813	3,303,464	5,547,277	2,532,862	3,221,424	5,754,286	2,520,586	3,299,041	5,819,627
8.	Karnataka	4,674,972	18,868,751	23,543,723	8,368,893	28,763,838	37,132,731	12,575,235	36,874,476	49,449,711	12,683,630	38,537,527	51,221,157
9.	Kerala	6,564,396	9,835,737	16,400,133	9,088,380	15,106,241	24,194,621	11,520,335	19,840,673	31,361,008	12,018,058	20,739,332	32,757,390
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,623,673	14,975,337	20,599,010	10,500,949	21,478,816	31,979,765	16,034,520	29,790,654	45,825,174	17,150,039	30,984,193	48,134,232
11.	Maha (excl. Mumbai)	12,063,903	19,281,420	31,345,323	18,755,276	24,760,705	43,515,981	27,448,882	34,267,364	61,716,246	28,869,050	35,695,119	64,564,169
12.	North East	865,167	2,484,634	3,349,801	2,429,935	2,879,915	5,309,850	3,171,722	4,012,855	7,184,577	3,458,983	4,295,336	7,754,319
13.	Odisha	3,954,374	4,732,916	8,687,290	6,717,082	8,554,645	15,271,727	9,441,253	12,974,116	22,415,369	10,205,573	13,495,734	23,701,307
14.	Punjab	5,008,959	9,872,625	14,881,584	6,672,556	13,424,334	20,096,890	9,255,279	19,505,996	28,761,275	9,796,795	20,353,395	30,150,190
15.	Rajasthan	7,819,413	14,937,329	22,756,742	15,459,433	18,281,446	33,740,879	19,631,014	23,469,365	43,100,379	20,314,007	24,159,938	44,473,945
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl.Chennai)	7,496,233	20,282,279	27,778,512	11,373,746	30,961,571	42,335,317	14,515,021	42,214,978	56,729,999	15,324,366	44,162,273	59,486,639
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	9,626,209	17,523,324	27,149,533	18,730,358	25,301,630	44,031,988	27,727,283	35,952,102	63,679,385	29,954,765	37,620,097	67,574,862
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	5,713,605	13,780,414	19,494,019	10,080,537	20,566,318	30,646,855	15,343,797	30,423,211	45,767,008	16,644,837	32,669,375	49,314,212
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	8,084,234	7,573,651	15,657,885	14,552,595	10,612,794	25,165,389	23,564,334	16,097,183	39,661,517	24,684,164	17,510,149	42,194,313
20.	Kolkata	1,042,267	10,600,745	11,643,012	721,672	15,680,202	16,401,874	917,022	22,296,367	23,213,389	916,226	22,719,146	23,635,372
21.	Chennai	72,755	9,156,574	9,229,329	71,962	11,275,433	11,347,395	66,626	12,835,988	12,902,614	66,233	13,210,672	13,276,905
22.	Delhi	38	21,980,035	21,980,073	344,276	27,955,314	28,299,590	1,096,043	37,725,561	38,821,604	1,328,291	39,849,403	41,177,694
23.	Mumbai	126	19,233,276	19,233,402	0	26,481,884	26,481,884	0	34,799,906	34,799,906	0	36,501,350	36,501,350
	All India Total	112,917,069	278,843,500	391,760,569	190,927,712	393,395,690	584,323,402	273,550,889	538,044,428	811,595,317	289,577,792	562,126,753	851,704,545

1. The figures of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (West) license areas also include telephones of Andaman & Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data license area wise only.

2. Idea Telecommunications have included GSM phones for Chennai in Tamil Nadu license area.

Manpower in CIL

*314. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people employed by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies at present, company-wise;

(b) whether the number of regular employees in these companies has come down over a period of time;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(d) whether the CIL and its subsidiaries have assessed the reasons for the high percentage of outsourced jobs, as compared to the departmental works, for opencast coal mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether CIL has undertaken any study on the social and economic dimensions arising therefrom;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The total number of employees of Coal

India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary Companies as on 1.7.2011 is furnished below:

Company	Number of Employees
1	2
Eastern Coalfields Limited	79890
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	67451
Central Coalfields Limited	51739
Western Coalfields Limited	58853
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	77716
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	21403

1	2
Northern Coalfields Limited	16495
North Eastern Coalfields	2588
Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute Limited	3091
Dankun Coal Complex	578
Coal India Limited (Headquarters)	1003
Total	380807

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The number of employees of CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years is as below:

Company	2008-09 (1.4.2009)	2009-10 (1.4.2010)	2010-11 (1.4.2011)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	90470	85617	81128
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	76369	71838	67934
Central Coalfields Limited	56553	54057	52285
Western Coalfields Limited	62492	60870	59043
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	81434	79781	78009
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	20869	20978	21425
Northern Coalfields Limited	16450	16373	16209
North Eastern Coalfields	2962	2820	2622
Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	3065	3156	3102
Dankun Coal Complex	620	600	582
Coal India Limited (Headquarters)	1066	1048	1008
Total	412350	397138	383347

(d) and e) CIL has undertaken some activities in selected mines through awarding the job to outside agencies. Such awarding of job is not exactly a form of outsourcing. It is merely hiring of machinery and equipment along with operators. In view of increasing demand of coal and to achieve better economics of operations in the different areas of operations, CIL has undertaken such activities in some of its mines to build up additional capacity of coal production. Major activities

undertaken through such measures, mostly in opencast mines, are related to coal production, Overburden removal and transportation of coal etc. in such mines in the subsidiary companies of CIL.

(f) No, Madam. No Such study has been undertaken by Coal India Limited.

(g) to (h) In view of reply to (f) above, question does not arise.

Reprocessing Capacity

*315. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nuclear plants having reprocessing/recycling of nuclear waste/spent fuel facilities, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any estimate of reprocessing capacity required in the near future to handle nuclear waste/spent fuel generated in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enhance the indigenous reprocessing/recycling capacity of nuclear plants as per requirement;

(d) whether the Government has already increased the reprocessing/recycling capacity of some of the nuclear plants including the Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant;

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

(f) whether any foreign country has offered to extend technical assistance in handling nuclear waste; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, country wise and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As on date, nuclear spent fuel reprocessing/waste management plants are located at the following sites:

Sl.No.	Name of site		Details of plants in operation
1.	Trombay, Maharashtra	(a)	A Plutonium Plant for reprocessing of Research Reactor metallic fuel.
		(b)	A Waste Management Plant.
2.	Tarapur, Maharashtra	(a)	Power Reactor Spent Fuel Reprocessing Plants-PREFRE 1&2.
		(b)	Waste Management Facilities of matching capacity to handle the Waste from the above plants.
3.	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	(a)	Kalpakkam Reprocessing Plant (KARP) for reprocessing the spent fuel from Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).
		(b)	Centralized Waste Management Facility (CWMF) for managing the waste from KARP and other facilities at Kalpakkam.

(b) India follows 'Closed Fuel Cycle' policy. Spent fuel coming out of 1st stage [Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)], is being reprocessed for recovering fissile elements, Uranium and Plutonium, the latter being the major constituent of the fast reactor (2nd stage) fuel. The reprocessing capacity, currently existing and planned for future, is consistent with the requirement of fast reactor fuel.

Reprocessing and Waste Management plants of various types and capacities have been built/being built/being planned also to match the annual spent fuel discharge from our reactors.

Indian origin fuel is being processed in non-safeguarded plants and safeguarded reprocessing plants will be built to process fuel of foreign origin.

(c) to (e) (i) Reprocessing capacity at Tarapur was enhanced by the addition of Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing (PREFRE)-2.

(ii) Reprocessing capacity at Kalpakkam will be doubled by the addition of PREFRE-3A and matching increment in capacity will be done in Waste Management Plant WIP-3A.

(iii) Construction of Integrated Nuclear Recycle Plant for a three fold rise in the present reprocessing capacity by 2018 has been taken up. The plant will be constructed at Tarapur and cover all reprocessing and Waste Management activities.

(iv) Design activities for construction of Integrated Nuclear Recycle Plant for processing of fuel of foreign origin under safeguards is being initiated.

(v) Fast Reactor Fuel Cycle Facility for reprocessing Fast Breeder Reactor Oxide fuel is being started.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Denial of Visa by Pakistan

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

(a) whether visas are not being issued by Pakistan in time to Sikh pilgrims of various States willing to visit Nankana Sahib in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the number of instances in which visas were denied during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to facilitate visits of the Sikh pilgrims to Nankana Sahib?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Grant of visa to Indian nationals, including pilgrims, to visit Pakistan is the prerogative of the Government of Pakistan. The number of pilgrims from India to Pakistan, including to Nankana Sahib, is covered by the 'Bilateral Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines-1974'.

A proposal to increase both the number of shrines and pilgrims under the 'Bilateral Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines' has been pursued with the Government of Pakistan for over six years. During the Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan, held on June 23-24, 2011, in Islamabad, both sides agreed to the need for promoting friendly exchanges between the two countries and discussed measures for promoting cooperation in various fields including, facilitating visits to religious shrines. In the Joint Statement issued after Foreign Minister level talks held on July 27, 2011 in New Delhi, the Ministers emphasized promotion of cooperation in various fields, including facilitating visits to religious shrines. Revision of the existing Bilateral Visa Agreement is also being discussed with Pakistan which should, when finalised, help in easing travel between the two countries including for those intending to visit religious shrines in Pakistan, such as Nankana Sahib.

Government is committed to facilitating visits of Indian pilgrims to Pakistan by liaising with Pakistani authorities for adequate logistics and security arrangements.

Profitability of Routes

*317. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes in which National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL)/Air India operates, at present;

(b) whether any assessment was made about the profitability of the routes during the last three years;

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

(d) whether Air India envisages increasing revenues by aggressively capturing the domestic market, especially from tier-II towns; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India and its subsidiaries operate to 63 Indian cities and 33 International destinations with average 277 domestic and 203 international departure per day offering 144 domestic and 127 international city-pair connections.

(b) and (c) Air India periodically monitors the carriage of passengers/load factors/financial performance of services on its network and makes efforts to improve their performance. Whenever any services recurrently give rise to cash losses, Air India analyses the reasons for losses and, based on the strategic importance of such services to its network, arrives at a decision whether to continue or withdraw such services. Air India has withdrawn from several routes in the past 3 years as an outcome of such analysis. While determining the desirability or otherwise of discontinuing operations of loss making services, Air India takes into account the revenue contributions made by the subject services to its other services by way of feeder traffic.

Air India has continually examined ways and means of improving the profitability of its operations on both domestic and international routes. The summary of estimated benefits to the airlines out of rationalization measures taken over the past few schedules are given below:-

Measures taken during	Estimated Annualized Benefits (Rs. in crores)
Summer 2009	555.00
Winter 2009	496.00
Summer 2010	14.00
Winter 2010	586.00
Summer 2011	123.00
Total	1774.00

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Air India plans to increase the utilisation of its fleet of narrow body aircraft to increase its presence in the domestic market in order to increase its revenue and market share. The airlines Turnaround plan envisages induction of some smaller aircraft which would enable the airlines to extend its services to routes covering tier 2 cities which will not be economically serviced by larger jet aircraft in the airlines current fleet. From its winter schedule 2011, the airlines has already planned several new routes such as Hyderabad-Vijayawada, Bangalore-Vishakapatnam, Pune-Indore and Delhi-Gaya routes.

Foreign Investment in Higher Education Sector

*318. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted in the higher education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of FDI made in the country so far;

(c) the percentage of the total investment earmarked/ utilised for research purposes;

(d) whether the research work is not being given due importance by the universities set up with foreign

assistance as well as the universities established by foreigners in India;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to give proper attention to research work in the aforesaid universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) The Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% under automatic route in the Education Sector. Also, a legislative proposal, namely, The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament. The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions.

(b) According to available information, a statement indicating the financial year-wise FDI inflows from April 2006 to March 2009 is enclosed.

(c) to (f) In the absence of any central regulatory law at present, there is no authentic information with regard to foreign institutions operating in India and no data is centrally maintained. Looking at the quality and quantum of scientific research in India, an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M Sharma was constituted for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Universities. Based on the recommendations of the committee, action for strengthening science based education and research in universities has been initiated. The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for improving quality of higher education such as Universities with Potential for Excellence, Colleges with Potential for Excellence, Special Assistance Programme, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences, Fellowship programmes for Research students.

Statement

Financial year wise FDI inflows from April 2006 to March 2009

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Country	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
		In Rs.	In US\$	In Rs.	In US\$	In Rs.	In US\$	In Rs.	In US \$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Canada	0.92	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.03	2.44	0.05
2.	France	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
4.	Israel	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.02	0.96	0.02
5.	Japan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	0.15	6.11	0.15
6.	South Korea	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
7.	Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	41.87	1.06	0.00	0.00	41.87	1.06
8.	Mauritius	1834.64	40.88	1116.68	27.22	9656.60	199.46	12607.92	267.56
9.	Netherlands	206.06	4.58	332.93	8.43	0.00	0.00	538.99	13.01
10.	Singapore	0.00	0.00	108.55	2.73	16.75	0.41	125.30	3.14
11.	U.A.E.	20.00	0.43	10.00	0.25	5.02	0.12	35.02	0.80
12.	U.K.	3.65	0.08	10.47	0.26	258.42	5.97	272.53	6.31
13.	U.S.A.	57.19	1.29	148.38	3.64	216.71	4.61	422.27	9.54
14.	Unindicated Country	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.03	152.67	3.34	153.97	3.36
15.	Yaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.07	3.30	0.07
Grand Total		2122.68	47.29	1770.13	43.62	10318.40	214.18	14211.21	305.09

[English]

Competitive Bidding

*319. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce competitive bidding of coal blocks in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the coal blocks to be included in the first round of the said bidding system in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof location-wise alongwith the details of the guidelines finalized for the said purpose;

(e) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to set up a coordination committee at State level to review the progress of allocated coal blocks;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(g) the details of the States which have already set up such committees and the steps being taken to persuade the remaining States to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) With a view to bringing more transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act provides for granting of reconnaissance permit, prospecting license or mining lease in respect of any area containing coal or lignite on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed to a company engaged in:-

- (i) production of iron and steel;
- (ii) generation of power;
- (iii) washing of coal obtained from a mine; or
- (iv) such other end use as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

The State Government shall grant such reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease

in respect of coal or lignite to such company as selected through auction by competitive bidding under this section provided that the auction of competitive bidding shall not be applicable to an area containing coal or lignite

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end uses;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects)

(c) and (d) No blocks have been earmarked for allocation through bidding system so far. The guidelines to be adopted in this regard are under finalisation in consultation with the stakeholders.

(e) to (g) In the meeting held on 10th August 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Coal with the State Ministers in-charge of Mining and Geology Departments of the States/UTs it was suggested that the State Governments may set up a Coordination Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to review the progress of allocated coal/lignite blocks as well as the associated end use projects falling within their respective States, and also to deal with inter-Departmental coordination related problems. However, views of the State Governments in this regard have not been received.

Online Virtual Education

*320. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage online virtual education in the country, in order to allow students in remote parts access to quality teaching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has also taken any initiative in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, namely, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology. This scheme has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to leverage the potential of ICT, in providing high quality personalized and interactive knowledge modules over the internet/intranet for all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in anytime any where mode. The Mission has two major components viz. (a) content generation and (b) connectivity along with provision for access devices for institutions and learners. It seeks to bridge the digital divide, *i.e.* the gap in the skills to use computing devices for the purpose of teaching and learning among urban and rural teachers/learners in Higher Education domain and empower those, who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. The Mission has a focus on appropriate pedagogy for e-learning, providing facility of performing experiments through virtual laboratories, on-line testing and certification, on-line availability of teachers to guide and mentor learners, training and empowerment of teachers to effectively use the new method of teaching learning etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is encouraging online virtual education in the country offering quality teaching to students in remote parts of the country and also outside the country. Ten (10) Academic Programmes (courses) leading to certification at different levels (diploma, degree and post-graduation) are on offer for the last 4-years. In addition to this, twenty seven (27) major online programmes have been launched by the University using this platform. At present, there are 3315 registered students for online programme. The platform provides a complete Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) covering all the activities, from registration to certification.

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

Statement

Online Academic Programmes

1. Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law (PGDENLWOL)
2. Certificate in Anti Human Trafficking (CAHTOL)
3. M.A. in Applied Integral Studies (MAAIS)

4. Post Graduate Diploma in Indian Studies: Vedic Studies in the Light of Sri Aurobindo (PGDVSSA)
5. Post Graduate Certificate: The Upanishads in the Light of Sri Aurobindo (PGCULSA)
6. Post Graduate Certificate: An Intro to the Vedas in the light of Sri Aurobindo (PGCIV)
7. Post Graduate Certificate in Integral Education: From Reflection to Action (PGCIERA)
8. Post Graduate Certificate in Studies of the Rig Veda: Hymns to the Rising Sun, Surya-Savitri (PGCSRVS)
9. Post Graduate Certificate in the Study of the Bhagawad Gita in the Light of Sri Aurobindo (PGCBGSA)
10. Certificate Programme in Chess as Mind Booster

Online Programmes on the Virtual Classroom Platform

1. Post Graduate Diploma in Acupuncture (PGDACP)
2. Appreciation Programme on Sustainability Science (APSS)
3. Leadership Programme on Nutrition Security and Sustainable Development (LPNSSD)
4. Appreciation Programme on Sustainable Management of Wetlands (APSMW)
5. Master in Intellectual Property of Law (MIPL)
6. PG Diploma in Legal Process Outsourcing (PGDLPO)
7. PG Certificate in Cyber Law (PGCCL)
8. PG Diploma in Food Safety and Quality Management (PGDFSQM)
9. PG Certificate in Agriculture Policy (PGCAP)
10. Certificate Program in Spanish Language (CPSL)
11. Academic Counsellors' Training online (act online)
12. MA in Distance Education (MADE)
13. PG Diploma in E-learning (PGDEL)
14. Master in Library and Information Science (MLIS)
15. PG Diploma in Participatory Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (PGDMRR)

16. PG Certificate in Medical Informatics (PGCMINF)
17. PG Certificate in Health Insurance (PGCHINS)
18. PG Certificate in Laws Applicable to Hospital of Medical Practice (PGCML)
19. PG Certificate in Quality Management in Health Care (PGCQMHC)
20. Diploma in Business Process Outsourcing - Finance & Accounting
21. PG Diploma in Sustainability Science (PGDSS)
22. Appreciation Programme on Sustainable Management of Ganga A Scientific Approach (APSMG)
23. Leadership Programme on Himalayan Ecosystems (LPHECO)
24. Master Degree Programme in Political Science (MPS)
25. Doctor of Philosophy in Library & Information Science (PhD in Library & Information Sc)
26. PG Diploma Programme in Bio-Ethics (ICMR Project)
27. IGNOU-NHRC Human Rights Training Programme for Police Personnel

Emission of Gas from Coal Mines

3451. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in respect of human use of the gas emitting out of the coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of gas estimated to be emitted out of the coal mines of the country per annum; and

(d) the manner in which it is proposed to be used by transforming for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Methane gas coming out of the coal mines is known as Coal Mine Methane (CMM). A Government of India/GEF/UNDP funded demonstration project for CMM development within the coal mining area has been successfully implemented

at Moonidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. at Jharkhand, with the objective to demonstrate the utilization of recovered gas from the coal mining area. Gas produced is being used for power generation locally.

(c) No estimate has been made regarding annual emission of Methane gas from the coal mines in the country.

(d) CMM being a natural gas can be utilized for generation of power, running vehicles and also as a source of energy for other Industrial and household purposes.

European Union Summit

3452. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements arrived at the European Union (EU) Summit in Brussels;

(b) whether European Union had demanded measures that go beyond the trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights affecting the viability of low priced generic medicines in the country;

(c) whether the investment and financial services/ obligations demanded by the EU will have detrimental effect on the domestic industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The 11th India-EU Summit was held in Brussels on 10 December 2010. This was the first Summit after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. The Indian delegation was led by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the EU side was led by Mr. Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council and Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission. The Summit issued a Joint Declaration on International Terrorism. An India-EU Joint Declaration on Culture was also signed during the Summit. In the Joint Statement issued by the two leaders, it was agreed to present the results of the 2008 Joint Work Programme on Energy, Clean Development and Climate Change at the next India-EU summit in 2011. The Joint Statement also called for an early conclusion of the India-EU Agreement for Research and Development Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; a swift finalisation of the agreement on satellite navigation initiated in 2005; and an early

implementation of the civil aviation agreement. The importance of an ambitious and balanced conclusion of the India-EU Broad-Based Trade and Investment Agreement was stressed.

(b) to (d) The underlying principle of India's negotiating strategy on issues relating to IPRs in the India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement is that commitments will have to be fully circumscribed by the TRIPs Agreement as well as the present legal framework for IPR in India. Negotiations on investment and financial services are ongoing. Government remains committed to safeguarding our interests.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi Language In Aviation Industry

3453. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant decline in the use of Hindi in the aviation industry;

(b) If so, whether there is undeclared ban on the use of Hindi in private airlines;

(c) If so, the details of Hindi staff in various private airlines operating in the country;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to issue instructions to all the Government and private airlines for preparing their website and providing other information in Hindi; and

(e) If so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for promotion of Hindi language in aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There is no decline in the use of Hindi Language in Government Organisations of Aviation Sector.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Government does not regulate the use of Official Languages in private airlines.

(d) While the national carrier has an official language promotion cell, this is not possible to regulate in private airlines.

(e) To promote the use of Hindi Language, adequate number of officials are engaged in the national carrier to implement the Official Language Policy of Government. Additionally, DGCA has issued instructions to private airlines for issuing e-ticketing bilingually and to make announcements made by crew in the aircraft are both in Hindi and English.

Training of Minority Class Candidates

3454. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to minority class registered for pilot trainin during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of trainees passed from various flying schools during the above period alongwith those belonging to minority classes;

(c) whether these candidates are never trained in flying schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the candidates are sent to such flying schools where neither pilot nor engineers are available to train them; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There is no such scheme under which candidates are being registered for flying training. Therefore no such data about candidates is maintained by the Government.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Legislation for Prevention of Bribery

3455. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to bring a legislation for the prevention of bribery of Foreign Public Officials and the Officials of Public International Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its salient features; and

(c) the manner by which the proposed bill would tackle corruption and the problem of black money?

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) A Bill titled 'The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011' has already been introduced in the Parliament on 25th March 2011. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for consideration and report.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

(b) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 seeks to prevent corruption relating to bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed legislation, *inter alia*,—

(i) prohibits giving gratification to foreign public official or official of public international organization and making such act punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine;

(ii) prohibits accepting gratification by foreign public official or official of public international organization and making such act punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine;

(iii) makes abetment and attempts of the acts specified at (i) and (ii) above also punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine;

(iv) confers power upon the Central Government to enter into agreements with foreign countries enforcing the provisions of proposed legislation;

(v) makes provision declaring the offences under the proposed legislation as extraditable offences;

- (vi) makes provision for reciprocal arrangements for processes and assistance for transfer of accused persons;
- (vii) makes provision for attachment, seizure and confiscation, etc., of property in a contracting State or India.

(c) The main objective of the Bill is to create an enabling legislation in the domestic laws to meet the obligations under Article 16 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Article 16 (1) of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption is a mandatory provision and requires criminalization of the act of giving (supply side of bribery) undue advantage to foreign public official/official of public international organization during the course of international business. Clause 4 of the 'The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011' seeks to achieve this by declaring the act of giving undue advantage to foreign public official/official of public international organization, a criminal offence, and provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment of a period of 6 months to 7 years and fine for the offence.

Training of Terrorists

3456. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan based Lashkar-e-Taiba has been giving military, explosives and intelligence training to the newly recruited terrorists for boosting militancy in Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Government of Pakistan and in other international fora; and

(c) if so, their reactions and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) There are reports that Lashkar-e-Taiba continues to plan and carry out anti-India activities. Terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control remains a core concern for us. India has, therefore, sought a firm and abiding commitment from Pakistan that it will not allow territory under its control to be used for the aiding and abetting of terrorist activity directed against India and for providing sanctuary to such terrorist groups. India has

consistently stressed to its interlocutors, including in international fora, the need for Pakistan to honour its commitment of not allowing territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner.

During the meeting of External Affairs Minister with Pakistan's Foreign Minister in New Delhi on July 27, 2011, the Ministers 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. Due to government's strong and purposive international engagement, the international community recognizes Pakistan's links with cross-border terrorism in India and the responsibility and the commitment of the Government of Pakistan to put an end to it.

Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

[Translation]

Physical Research Laboratory

3457. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Physical Research Laboratories are located in the country;

(b) the details of the facilities and infrastructure that are required and available in these laboratories; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be made available in these laboratories in the coming 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) Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), an autonomous unit of Department of Space, is located at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. PRL has three other campuses situated at Thaltej (near Ahmedabad), Mt. Abu (Rajasthan) and Udaipur (Rajasthan).

(b) PRL is carrying out basic research in the fields of Astronomy, Solar Physics, Planetary Sciences and exploration, Space and Atmospheric Sciences,

Geosciences and Theoretical Physics. For research work, PRL requires facilities and infrastructure in the form of observatory telescopes (such as infrared observatory, solar telescope, etc.), sophisticated measurement and analysis instruments (such as spectrometers, photometers, multi-channel recorders, radiometers, etc.) and computational aids. Based on the programmatic requirements, these facilities and infrastructure have been made available at PRL.

(c) The Major facilities proposed to be made available at PRL in the coming years include a larger size telescope at Mt. Abu; an accelerator mass spectrometer (Ahmedabad); a high end cluster-computing system, advanced scientific instruments and infrastructure facilities.

Bharat Bhasha Vikas Yojana

3458. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the number of languages spoken in the country:

(b) whether the Government has formulated a new scheme "Bharat BhashaVikasYojana" for preservation of several Indian languages which are on the verge of extinction in the country; and

(c)if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the Census of India 2001, there are 22 Scheduled languages and 100 Non-Scheduled languages having altogether 234 listed mother tongues. As per the Census policy, only those mother tongues are listed which are returned by more than ten thousand people.

(b) and (c) The Draft Scheme called the Bharat BhashaVikasYojana was prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the development and preservation of 100 non-scheduled languages. The Scheme could not be finalised as the information sought from the States/UTs concerned have not been furnished by them. A decision on taking forward the aforesaid draft Scheme would depend upon the responses received from the States/UTs.

Domestic Air Services by States

3459. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sought permission to start domestic air services;

(b) if so, the time since when the requests of State Governments are pending;

(c) the difficulties being faced in granting permission; and

(d) the details of the lacunae found in each of the cities for which permission for starting air services have been sought by them including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) A request made by the State Govt. of Chhattisgarh to connect all the seven airports/airstrips of Chhattisgarh by starting intra-state air services. A Joint Team comprising official from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Airports Authority of India (AAI), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) inspected Bhilai, Bilaspur, Ambikapur, Jashpur Nagar, Korba, Raigarh and Jagdalpur airport/airstrips from 5th to 8th April 2010. The Joint Inspection Report was given to State Government to take necessary corrective action. The Action Taken Report submitted by the State Government on 5.06.2010 were examined by the DGCA and observed that many observations were not reflected in the Action Taken Report which were of significant nature such as removal of obstacles in the approach/take off path, minimum requirement of runway strip, Runway End Safety Area. In addition to the above, the adequate manpower for managing and maintaining the airstrip and security personals as per BCAS requirements have not been mentioned in the Action Taken Report. With above observation DGCA has written on 19.07.2010 to State Government to take further corrective measures.

No such request from other States Government have been received in the Ministry.

[English]

Appointment on Compassionate Ground

3460. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the scheme of compassionate appointment in case of an employee dying in harness, one of his eligible dependents is given a job with the sole objective of providing immediate succor to the family;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time span it takes to make such appointment;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its recent judgment has held that such appointment should be made without loss of time;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the scheme to give the compassionate appointment without loss of time after completing formalities by the job seeker;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken or being taken in this regard; and

(f) the details of various cases pending in the Ministries and Union Territory Government including Lakshadweep?

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 scheme is regulated in terms of instructions issued vide O.M. No. 14014/6/94-Estt (D) dated 09.10.1998 and as amended from time to time. A time limit of three years has been prescribed for considering compassionate appointment subject to availability of vacancies and other provisions of the scheme.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 05.04.2011 in Civil Appeal No. 2206 of 2006 in the case of Local Administration Department and Anr. Vs. M. Selvanayagam @ Kumaravelu has observed as under:

"8. Ideally, the appointment on compassionate basis should be made without any loss of time but having regard to the delays in the administrative process and several other relevant factors such as the number of already pending claims under the scheme and the availability of vacancies etc. normally the appointment may come after several months or even after two to three years. It is not our intent, nor it is possible to

lay down a rigid time limit within which appointment on compassionate grounds must be made but what needs to be emphasized is that such an appointment must have some bearing on the object of the scheme".

The executive instructions regulating the compassionate appointment are in consonance with the object of the scheme.

(f) Information on details of cases pending for appointment on compassionate ground in various Ministries/Departments/PSUs, is not centrally maintained.

Investment in Telecom Sector

3461. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in telecom sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance has been taken to attract more investment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) The details of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in telecom sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The investment in telecom sector is governed by Consolidated FDI Policy Circular No. 1 effective from 1st April 2011 of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The current FDI Policy for Telecom sector is given at enclosed Statement-II. For telecom services FDI upto 49% is under automatic route and beyond 49% & upto 74% through Foreign Investment Promotion Board(FIPB) in Department of Economic Affairs. For FDI covered under FIPB route, FIPB is the nodal body to approve foreign investment.

Statement I

FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS
As reported to Regional Offices of RBI (with State covered)
FROM APRIL 2008 TO JUNE 2011
Sector: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Amount of FDI inflows Rs. in crore & US\$ in million)

Sl.No.	States Covered	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Total	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Jun		Rs.	US\$
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.56	39.18	171.91	36.03	13.62	3.03	0.00	0.00	363.08	78.24
2.	Gujarat	7,294.60	1,600.97	83.40	18.26	1.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	7,378.99	1,619.46
3.	Karnataka	365.96	82.70	136.05	28.65	102.04	22.84	182.42	41.10	786.47	175.30
4.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	2.42	0.49	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.05	2.79	0.57
5.	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	1,091.09	235.78	6,872.68	1,414.42	2,046.73	453.01	47.50	10.59	10,058.00	2,113.81
6.	Rajasthan	1,493.53	307.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,493.53	307.41
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	325.12	80.81	173.12	36.55	123.87	27.04	0.00	0.00	622.11	144.41
8.	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.44	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.44	1.32
9.	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.30	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.30
10.	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	49.59	12.36	3,623.35	756.05	3,900.35	861.63	5,192.87	1,157.75	12,766.16	2,787.79
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
12.	Region Indicated	878.50	187.59	1,208.96	249.26	1,353.13	296.44	11.48	2.58	3,452.07	735.87
	Grand Total	11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	5,434.48	1,212.08	36,931.00	7,964.48

Statement II*FDI Policy in Telecom Sector*

Foreign Direct Invest Policy in Telecom sector is as under:

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	FDI Cap/Equity	Entry route
1	2	3	4
1.	Basic, cellular, Unified Access Services, National/International Long Distance, V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal Communications Services (GMPCS) and other value added services	74%	Automatic upto 49% and beyond 49% through FIPB.

1	2	3	4
2.	ISP with or without gateways, radio-paging, end-to-end bandwidth.	74%	Automatic upto 49% and beyond 49% through FIPB.
3.	(a) Infrastructure provider providing dark fibre, right of way, duct space, tower (Category-I); (b) Electronic mail and voice mail	100% subject to the conditions that such companies will divest 26% of their equity in favour of Indian public in 5 years, if these companies are listed in other parts of the world.	Automatic upto 49% and beyond 49% through FIPB.
4.	Manufacture of telecom equipments	100%	Automatic

[Translation]

Post Offices in Delhi and Karnataka

3462. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the total number of post offices functioning in Delhi and Karnataka as on date;

(b) whether some of these post offices are functioning without regular post master and postmen;

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

(d) 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) The number of Post offices functioning in Delhi and Karnataka as on date are tabulated below:-

Post Offices	Delhi Circle	Karnataka Circle
Departmental Post Offices	387	1756
Extra Departmental Post Offices	135	8016
Total No.	522	9772

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of post offices functioning State-wise without regular post master and postmen are as follows:

Name of the Circle	No. of Post Offices without regular post masters	Vacancies in postmen cadre
Delhi	27	641
Karnataka	116	163

(d) Vacant posts are manned through officiating arrangements. Filling up of vacant posts in both these cadres is a continuous process. Vacant posts are filled up as per the provisions of recruitment rules.

[English]

Literacy Rate

3463. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the present literacy rate of urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the country;

(b) whether there is wide gap between urban and rural literacy rate in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the various literacy programmes launched to reduce the urban and rural divide has not yielded results; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures 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 (c) As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate in 7+ age group in the urban areas is 84.98% and 68.91% in the rural areas, showing a gap of 16.07% between urban and rural literacy rates in the country.

(d) and (e) Because of the various literacy and educational programmes of the Government, the gap in literacy rate between rural and urban areas in the country decreased from 21.18% in 2001 to 16.07% in 2011. To reduce this gap further the Government have launched Saakshar Bharat, a new variant of the National Literacy Mission, exclusively for rural areas of the districts that have adult female literacy of 50% or below.

Funds for Education and Health

3464. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policies of the State Governments for health and education sector lacks enough funds to spend on these sectors;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated by the Union Government to States for education and health during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the States have utilized these funds fully for the purpose for which they are allotted; and

(d) if not, the details of States lagging behind and the steps 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) to (d) Statements-I and II showing the State-wise approved State Plan Outlay and expenditure on Health and Education sectors for three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) is enclosed. In addition, the allocations by the Union Government to States for Health and Education under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

Sector	Resources allocated by Centre to State/UTs under CSS (Rs. in Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Health	15619.99	18201.39	20962.01
Education	26646.50	31069.75	39298.50

The concerned Administrative Ministries monitor the utilization of funds by States and make releases keeping in view utilization of funds. They also advise the States/UTs lagging behind to step up utilization so that further releases are made to States/UTs and their implementing agencies.

Statement I

State-wise/Year-wise Approved State Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Health Sector

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09			2009-10			20X0-11		
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Expenditure (anticipated)	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131708.82	106580.90	81.00	14 1200.31	132647.64	93.94	155042.37	150858.11	97.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.00	1888.11	185.47	2900.00	5945.00	205.00	7052.00	7052.00	100.00
3.	Assam	16095.00	16085.21	99.94	41211.00	41964.00	101.83	57176.00	57176.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	13850.00	11283.35	81.47	17815.00	14009.01	78.64	30000.00	8229.99	27.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	50203.04	28273.87	56.32	51921.04	43040.85	82.90	60910.55	57865.02	95.00
6.	Goa	6190.75	7698.09	124.35	9081.64	9104.84	100.26	10800.00	10800.00	100.00
7.	Gujarat	84475.00	8061190	95.43	113225.00	119813.49	105.82	190000.00	189460.12	99.72
8.	Haryana	16385.00	16571.83	101.14	20516.00	89508.44	436.29	31276.40	33170.04	106.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13244.17	11821.06	89.25	13356.00	11503.00	86.13	14419.00	14419.00	100.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20340.45	17408.06	85.58	29310.44	30853.39	105.26	33608.13	33608.13	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	40000.00	33000.01	82.50	40000.00	16550.00	41.38	33500.00	30872.00	80.19
12.	Karnataka	96438.00	85308.51	88.46	89752.00	80895.25	90.13	108676.00	108675-95	100.00
13.	Kerala	11536.00	10359.43	89.80	11200.00	13484.29	120.40	17134.00	17134.00	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26310.90	20491.63	77.88	26407.00	27592.98	104.49	38424.65	40265.65	104.79
15.	Maharashtra	110150.00	63647.00	57.78	153146.00	76458.00	50.59	112612.00	112612.00	100.00
16.	Manipur	2617.00	2002.25	76.51	2617.00	2725.36	104.14	8270.33	9066.816	109.63
17.	Meghalaya	6560.00	6608.52	100.74	5500.00	9709.57	176.54	10200.00	13500.00	132.35
18.	Mizoram	10500.00	10525.52	100.24	18800.00	17493.67	93.05	6940.00	6940.00	100.00
19.	Nagaland	2953.00	3313.00	112.19	3325.00	3373.60	101.46	4917.00	4917.00	100.00
20.	Odisha	22072.70	15145.60	68.62	16786.20	16054.18	95.64	16500.00	16500.00	100.00
21.	Punjab	9544.60	4423.74	46.35	16938.92	1552.93	9.17	15066.86	23007.74	152.70
22.	Rajasthan	35044.89	33900.18	96.73	37101.85	34272.01	92.37	47501.45	45947.12	96.73
23.	Sikkim	3450.00	3500.49	101.46	3553.00	3567.79	100.42	7002.13	7212.13	103.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	63155.53	62485.16	98.94	89346.36	110450.00	123.62	97554.50	144025.00	147.64
25.	Tripura	10147.00	10503.80	103.52	11548.12	14026.48	121.46	12562.04	12562.04	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	238801.00	184739.18	77.36	190766.00	168323.52	88.24	186563.00	176479.92	94.60
27.	Uttarakhand	27578.66	16545.81	69.99	18047.98	15201.89	84.23	30310.13	30310.13	100.00
28.	West Bengal	50414.90	43056.18	85.40	55265.00	56608.09	102.43	68435.00	68435.00	100.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3710.00	4260.39	114.84	5563.00	7037.75	126.51	6401.00	7360.55	114.99
30.	Chandigarh	466500	6562.45	140.67	4779.00	7878.72	164.86	6304.00	6304.00	100.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2256.00	1129.24	50.05	1951.00	2066.41	105.92	2066.00	2066.00	100.00
32.	Daman and Diu	878.00	683.73	77.87	1073.00	1163.89	108.47	1148.00	1148.00	100.00
33.	Delhi	87370.00	107637.95	123.20	101945.00	113088.85	11093	12925500	129255.00	100.00
34.	Lakshadweep	518.00	287.07	55.42	1011.00	826.11	81.71	1250.00	1250.00	100.00
35.	Puducherry	9521.52	9937.01	104.36	14919.54	16934.53	113.51	17926.34	15414.34	85.99

Statement II*State-wise/Year-wise Approved State Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Education Sector*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09			2009-10			20X0-11		
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Expenditure (anticipated)	% Expenditure to Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193001.58	102258.46	52.98	192623.21	111187.34	57.72	240640.09	225256.94	93.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8280.00	22174.89	257.81	8256.00	23889.00	289.35	15787.20	15787.20	100.00
3.	Assam	16218.00	16880.46	104.08	30274.00	25404.03	83.91	71148.00	71148.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	137822.35	129132.11	93.69	162823.00	156430.25	96.07	266868.07	267268.07	100.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	145611.87	128845.97	88.49	221009.32	204874.07	92.70	313196.85	297537.01	95.00
6.	Goa	16589.00	15819.82	95.36	21302.42	16905.00	79.36	24928.00	24928.00	100.00
7.	Gujarat	127988.72	89707.96	70.09	155260.00	114828.11	73.96	192362.00	182625.56	94.94
8.	Haryana	90790.00	95596.95	105.29	119207.00	141753.89	118.91	147686.50	184456.20	124.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30552.21	23657.90	77.43	31194.00	33488.00	107.35	32504.00	32504.00	100.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38526.5S	31162.45	80.89	64494.93	67133.35	104.09	97499.09	97499.09	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	105860.00	121444.63	114.72	99350.00	84169.00	84.72	112150.00	118625.00	105.77
12.	Karnataka	220019.00	189968.70	86.34	229773.00	211078.96	91.86	263446.00	263445.19	100.00
13.	Kerala	22960.00	18386.50	80.08	2S815.00	33609.34	130.19	49955.00	49955.00	500.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	185480.35	175843.81	94.80	217392.78	212772.24	97.87	278893.50	294633.29	105.64
15.	Maharashtra	111776.98	94929.00	84.93	122662.00	97295.00	79.32	191800.00	184456.20	96.1.7
16.	Manipur	10342.95	6006.86	58.08	10227.95	10243.86	95.49	13050.48	14596.27	111.84
17.	Meghalaya	14416.00	13892.71	96.37	12750.00	16109.34	126.35	17900.00	18900.00	105.59
18.	Mizoram	14280.00	14749.15	103.29	17475.00	208M.55	119.32	15886.00	15886.00	100.00
19.	Nagaland	8276.00	8608.S9	104.02	10341.00	11781.21	113.93	12967.00	13032.98	100.51
20.	Odisha	53493.40	49391.10	92.33	64173.00	70999.26	110.64	108663.57	108663.57	100.00
21.	Punjab	37713.18	60T49.20	161.61	55464.36	43540.86	78.50	75482.77	103186.05	136.70
22.	Rajasthan	74274.51	83675.43	112.66	76579.25	93211.17	121.72	148259.06	151513.63	102.20
23.	Sikkim	14172.00	15575.25	109.90	15754.54	14935.80	94.80	19277.45	24202.41	125.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	87466.71	60357.03	69.01	93681.63	81814.00	87.33	101561.46	105372.00	103.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	16938.42	9426.91	55.65	18423.83	13707.91	74.40	15370.56	15370.56	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	210183.00	172379.35	82.01	224256.00	216902.96	96.72	331359.00	282560.77	85.27
27.	Uttarakhand	60312.05	59202.23	98.16	38219.57	46764.82	122.36	58841.33	58841.33	100.00
28.	West Bengal	93619.77	71401.31	76.27	111238.71	99629.82	89.56	163010.20	163010.20	100.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6600.00	8406.84	127.38	9837.00	12339.53	125.44	11671.00	12172.00	104.29
30.	Chandigarh	5301.00	5619.66	106.01	4824.00	5679.51	117.73	8972.00	8972.00	100.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2639.00	2441.08	92.50	3733.00	3426.94	91.80	3838.00	3838.00	100.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1333.00	1221.34	91.62	1540.00	2134.68	138.62	1731.00	1731.00	100.00
33.	Delhi	104512.00	93338.11	89.31	103230.00	104791.06	101.51	115315.00	115315.00	100.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1640.00	2423.36	147.77	2273.00	1961.89	86.31	2110.00	2610.00	123.70
35.	Puducherry	11098.72	14781.54	133.18	28703.22	19203.02	66.90	34880.00	22116.00	63.41

Bathinda Airport

3465. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that work regarding setting up of Bathinda Airport is going on at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to complete the work regarding the said Airport in time;

(c) if so, the month-wise plan of construction and completion time limits; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on Bathinda Airport?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Bathinda airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF) where Airports Authority of India (AAI) is constructing a Terminal Building and aircraft parking bays/link taxiway for civil operations. The work is progressing satisfactorily and is monitored on monthly basis. Month-wise plan schedule for both the works are enclosed as Statements-I and II and the probable date of completion is March, 2012.

Statement I

Airports Authority of India

Name of Work: Construction of Apron and Taxiway at Civil Enclave Bhatinda.

Sl.No.	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mobilisation and site clearance	10 days	Sat 14.05.2011	Thu 26.05.2011
2.	Excavation	10 days	Tue 07.06.2011	Mon 26.11.2011
2.	Excavation	10 days	Tue 07.06.2011	Mon 26.11.2011
3.	Earthwork in embankment	5 days	Fri 10.06.2011	Thu 16.06.2011

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Subgrade preparation	20 days	Wed 22.06.2011	Tue 19.07.2011
5.	Procurement of aggregate	158 days	Tue 07.06.2011	Thu 12.01.2012
6.	Installation of Plant for WMM	16 days	Mon 04.07.2011	Mon 25.07.2011
7.	Installation of Plant for PQC	23 days	Tue 02.08.2011	Thu 01.09.2011
8.	Design of Culvert	20 days	Mon 04.07.2011	Fri 29.07.2011
9.	Vetting of design of culvert	10 days	Mon 01.08.2011	Fri 12.08.2011
10.	Earthwork for culvert	2 days	Tue 16.08.2011	Wed 17.08.2011
11.	PCC for culvert	4 days	Thu 18.08.2011	Tue 23.08.2011
12.	Centering, Shuttering and Placing Steel for culvert	21 days	Wed 24.08.2011	Wed 21.09.2011
13.	RCC for culvert	10 days	Thu 22.09.2011	Wed 05.10.2011
14.	WMM laying for Apron and Taxiway	35 days	Wed 20.07.2011	Tue 06.09.2011
15.	Installation of transformer housing boxes with base concrete	4 days	Thu 01.09.2011	Tue 06.09.2011
16.	DRLC laying	30 days	Mon 01.08.2011	Fri 09.09.2011
17.	PQC Laying	80 days	Tue 13.09.2011	Mon 02.01.2012
18.	Joint Cutting	80 days	Wed 14.09.2011	Tue 03.01.2012
19.	Joint filling	88 days	Wed 12.10.2011	Fri 10.02.2012
20.	Painting Runway/Taxi track/Apron marking	4 days	Mon 13.02.2012	Thu 16.02.2012
21.	Site Cleaning and handing over of site	4 days	Fri 17.02.2012	Wed 22.02.2012
22.	Commissioning/Safety Impact Study, Regulatory approval, commissioning, etc.	31 days	Thu 01.03.2012	Sat 31.03.2012

Statement II*Airports Authority of India**Name of Work: Construction of New Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Bhatinda.*

Sl.No.	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mobilisation and site clearance	10 days	Fri 04.02.2011	Sun 13.02.2011
2.	Vetting of design of culvert	100 days	Tue 10.05.2011	Wed 17.08.2011
3.	Earthwork	20 days	Wed 17.08.2011	Mon 05.09.2011
4.	Foundation work	20 days	Tue 06.09.2011	Sun 25.09.2011
5.	Supply of Steel Structure	20 days	Wed 31.08.2011	Mon 19.09.2011

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Installation of Column and Rafter	16 days	Tue 20.09.2011	Wed 05.10.2011
7.	Installation of Purlins and Roofing	30 days	Thu 06.10.2011	Fri 04.11.2011
8.	Internal finishing	60 days	Sat 05.11.2011	Tue 03.01.2012
9.	Development of outside area	30 days	Wed 04.01.2012	Thu 02.02.2012
10.	Site cleaning and handing over of site	8 days	Fri 03.02.2012	Fri 10.02.2012
11.	Pre commissioning and trial operation	46 days	Wed 15.02.2012	Sat 31.03.2012

Ph.D. Seats in Central Universities

3466. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the number of seats for Ph.D. in central universities;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the prescribed/allocated funds for the students of Ph.D. for research;

(c) if so, whether there is any beneficiary scheme for the students of Ph.D.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Task Force set up by Government for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities has recommended, *inter-alia*, that the number of Ph.D. from Indian Universities should increase five-fold within a period of ten years with proper standards. Central Universities being statutory and autonomous bodies are empowered under the University Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations to enhance the number of seats of Ph.D. in accordance with the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations on the subject. Under the scheme of fellowship formulated by the UGC, full-time Ph.D. scholars in Central Universities, who qualify in National Eligibility Test or University Grants Commission-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research joint test are awarded with financial assistance with Rs. 16000 per month for the initial two years (Junior Research Fellowship) and Rs. 18000 per month for remaining three years

(Senior Research Fellowship) alongwith contingency, etc. Students pursuing Ph.D. in Central Universities, who are not in receipt of any fellowship from any other source, are awarded fellowship of Rs. 5000 per month alongwith contingency grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for science subjects and Rs. 8000 per annum for Humanities and Social Science. At present, there is no proposal to revise the rates of fellowship.

[Translation]

Launch of New Faculties

3467. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the people's representatives to launch various new faculties in the Dr. Harisingh Gaur Central University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) to (c) According to the information on record, no communication from any people's representative for launching new faculties in Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar has been received. The Universities being statutory and autonomous bodies decide upon its new academic programmes with the approval of its statutory authorities, namely, Academic Council and Executive Council. As such Government plays no role in such academic matters.

[English]

Adult Education Programme

3468. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings and the financial institutions have shown their interest for participation in adult education programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the programme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Nationalised Banks have offered their involvement and collaboration in different activities and programme of Saakshar Bharat including, adoption or construction of model Adult Education Centres, and/or endowing the Adult and Lifelong Education Centres (ALECs) with all modern facilities for Continuing Education and Skill Development.

(c) The Government has been rigorously reviewing the programme with State Governments at various levels and addressing teething problems. Capacities of the State Literacy Mission Authorities as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions are being developed through regular orientation and training. Performing States are also being encouraged through conferment of awards.

Upgradation of Security Infrastructure

3469. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after increased terror threat to aviation industry, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has failed to utilize the funds meant for upgrading security infrastructure and equipments;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilization of the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c) The security infrastructure and equipments are provided by the respective airport operators. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) is only concerned with laying down the parameters and scales for the security infrastructure and equipment for installation in the airports.

Vacant Post of Teachers

3470. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of primary school teachers lying vacant, category-wise and medium-wise in Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

(b) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total number of sanctioned posts of primary school teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 1792 out of which 1677 posts are filled up as on date. The category-wise and medium-wise details of 115 posts of primary school teachers lying vacant are as under:

Medium	General	OBC	ST	Total
Hindi	13	15	02	30
English	23	14	02	39
Bengali	16	20	-	36
Tamil	07	-	-	07
Telegu	03	-	-	03
Total	62	49	04	115

(b) The UT Administration has initiated action to fill up these vacancies expeditiously.

Commission to Travel Agents

3471. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's aviation regulator has said that the airlines should continue with the system of paying commission to travel agents instead of levying a separate transaction fee on the consumer;

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

(c) the actual demands still pending with the Government from the agents; and

(d) the time by which the action is likely to be taken on the said demands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is presently sub judice.

(d) Does not arise.

Plot to Kill Indian Consul General

3472. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani's Inter Services Intelligence has hired two hit-men to kill the Indian Consul General in Afghanistan's Jalalabad Province;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRANEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports that terrorist groups receiving support and sanctuary beyond Afghanistan's borders continue to plan attacks against Indian interests, including Embassy and Consulate officials in Afghanistan. Government is vigilant and takes all necessary measures to counter such threats. It is also in regular touch with the Government of Afghanistan, which has assured necessary security for Indians in that country.

India's concerns related to terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control have been consistently conveyed to Pakistan. India has also called upon Pakistan to fulfil, in letter and spirit, the solemn commitment given by leaders of Pakistan of not allowing its soil for terrorist activities directed against India in any manner.

[Translation]

New Backward Districts

3473. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not given its approval for the inclusion of new districts under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme;

(b) if so, whether no other remaining district falls under the category of rising regional imbalance except the 250 districts identified for this purpose, as no regional imbalance exists;

(c) if not, whether the Planning Commission would consider/is considering to give its approval on the proposals/ demands for inclusion of other districts of the country including Janjgir-Champa of Chhattisgarh; 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 (b) The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) was approved in 2006-07 and the District Component of BRGF covers 250 districts of 27 States. The districts covered under the District Component of the BRGF includes all the 200 districts covered under the first phase of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances as backward. 120 districts were common to both. The 200 districts under the first phase of MGNREGA were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. The 170 districts were identified by the IMTG as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables.

(c) and (d) As per the above criteria adopted for selection of districts for coverage under the District Component of BRGF, Janjgir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh did not qualify for coverage. The programme is currently approved for funding during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. At present there is no proposal, under consideration, of the Government to cover more districts under the programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period. However, the Planning Commission is currently in the process of formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and various Steering Committees and Working Groups have been constituted for this purpose. A Steering Committee for Rural Livelihoods and Rural Governance has been set up to provide a critical review of, *inter-alia*,

MGNREGA and BRGF during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and to suggest scope, content, strategies, priorities and allocations for these programmes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. A Working Group on Area Programmes has also been constituted to review the performance of various Area Programmes and to suggest scope, content, strategies, priorities and allocations for the area programmes including BRGF in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

Vocational Education

3474. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of skilled manpower shortage faced by the industry at present;

(b) whether the Government has decided to spend 100 crore rupees a year on advertising to popularize vocational education; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As informed by Ministry of Labour & Employment, no study has been conducted on shortage of skilled manpower faced by the industry.

(b) and (c) No Madam. However, the proposed revisions in the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has provision for publicity, image building and awareness programmes. A token Budget of Rs. 50 lakh has been provided by Ministry of Labour & Employment in 2011-12 for popularizing Vocational Training Programme.

Clubbing of Flights

3475. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the passengers due to clubbing of some of its flights on international routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents happened in the last one year, incident-wise;

(c) whether the Government/Air India has provided any compensation to the affected passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor 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 (e) The information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

International Flights from Indore

3476. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for starting international flights from Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport of Indore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which above mentioned proposal is likely to be sanctioned;

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the above proposal; 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) Indian carriers are free to mount international operations from any point in India to foreign destinations as per bilateral air services agreements. However, actual operations by any airlines is always guided by its commercial judgement. Indore has not yet been granted as a point of call to any country.

[*English*]

Hanger Service in Trivandrum

3477. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a delay of functioning Air India hanger service in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the time by which the said hanger is likely to be operational;

(c) the reason for this delay; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There is a delay in functioning of Air India hanger in Trivandrum due to delay in completion of the taxiway being constructed by the airport operator. The taxiway is expected to be completed by September, 2011.

(d) Air India is constantly following up with the airports operator for early completion of the taxiway.

[Translation]

Value Added Service

3478. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telecom companies are providing Value Added Services (VAS) to the customers without the approval of the Department of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; 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) Madam, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Rourkela and Jeypore Airstrips

3479. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela and Jeypore airstrips in Odisha have proper dimensions of runway and are commercially viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to connect Rourkela with Kolkata and Bhubaneswar and Jeypore with Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which these flights are likely to be made operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The airstrip at Rourkela in Odisha (Odisha) belongs to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and has been licensed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The runway at this airport has dimension of 6000 ft x 100 ft with PCN-16, suitable for ATR type of aircraft operations. The airstrip at Jeypore in Odisha (Odisha) belongs to State Government of Odisha and has not been licensed by DGCA.

(c) to (e) Regarding operation of flights, Government has laid down oute 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 Odisha (Odisha) 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.

[Translation]

Exorbitant Fees by Private Schools

3480. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private schools are charging exorbitant fees from the students thereby depriving the poor children to get quality education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide a cap on tuition fees charged by the schools, including primary schools; 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) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been receiving such complaints. 17 such complaints were received during 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Tuition fees charged in CBSE affiliated schools has to be in conformity with the Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE.

[*English*]

Loan Guarantee Authority

3481. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a loan guarantee authority as a separate division within the purview of the proposed National Education Finance Corporation (NEFC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The proposal for establishment of National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC), including a loan grantee component thereof was referred to Planning Commission for their concurrence. The proposal has not found favour with the Planning Commission. Hence the proposal was not taken forward.

[*Translation*]

Monitoring of KGBVs

3482. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that sufficient pay scale/honorarium is not being paid to the teachers of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to regularise these teachers;

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

(e) whether these schools are being operated by voluntary organizations;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade KGBVs at the level of Central Schools/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The financial norms for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) provide for a consolidated amount of Rs. 12 lakh per year toward Staff salary for Model I KGBVs (Schools with hostels for 100 girls) and Model II KGBVs (Schools with hostels for 50 girls). In the case of Model III KGBVs (Hostels in existing schools for 50 girls) a sum of Rs. 6 lakh is provided toward staff salary.

The implementing States decide the quantum of salary to be paid to each category of staff taking into account the prevailing State norms of salary for similar staff.

(c) and (d) The salary allowances payable and terms and condition of service of teachers is decided by the State Government.

(e) and (f) The SSA State Implementation Society is the implementing agency of the KGBV at State level. Established NGOs and other non-profit making bodies may also be involved in the running of the schools, wherever possible.

(g) and (h) There is no proposal of the Government to upgrade KGBVs at the level of Central Schools/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

[*English*]

Sale of Financial Products

3483. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has signed agreement with the financial institutions and other organisations to sell their products through Post Offices in the country;

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

(c) the income generated therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

[Translation]

Combined Entrance Test in Regional Languages

3484. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for combined entrance test for medical and engineering to be held in regional languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A committee has been constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to explore the possibility of teaching/conducting professional education in regional language including engineering, medical and agriculture education. The terms of reference of the committee include, *inter-alia*, the use of regional language in entrance test like in All India Engineering Entrance Examination, All India Medical Examination and All India Agriculture Entrance Exam etc.

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

3485. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the appointments of the Vice-Chancellors have been made in new Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are serious differences between the State Governments and the Centre over the selection of sites for above universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the land allotted to such universities, University-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to solve the disputes amicably and for the early setting up of full- fledged Central Universities;

(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) and (b) Appointment of Vice-Chancellors in all the Central Universities established under the Central Universities Act, 2009 has been made. The University-wise details in this regard are at enclosed Statement.

(c) to (g) There are no serious differences between the State Governments and the Centre over the selection of sites in most of the States. The locations of the new Central Universities which have since been finalized are at Statement. In Gujarat, the site has been identified in consultation with the State Government but no final decision has been taken. In Kerala, the State Government has transferred the land but the University has not taken possession of the land due to reported health hazards on account of residue of Endosulphan in soil and water. As regards Central University of Bihar, the State Government of Bihar has offered land at Motihari (West Champaran District) for locating the Central University of Bihar. The Site Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry recommended that the sites offered at Motihari were not suitable for locating the Central University as it lacked accessibility and requisite social and physical infrastructure. The Central Government has since taken up the matter with the State Govt. for identifying alternative sites with the requisite infrastructure and air connectivity.

Statement*Details of New Central Universities*

Sl.No.	Name of University	Name of Vice-Chancellor	Location
1.	Central University of Bihar	Prof. Janak Pandey	Temporarily located at Patna
2.	Central University of Gujarat	Prof. R.K. Kale	Temporarily located at Gandhinagar
3.	Central University of Haryana	Prof. Mool Chand Sharma	Mahendragarh
4.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Prof. Furqan Qamar	Dharmshala and Dehra, Kangra District
5.	Central University of Jharkhand	Prof. Darlando T. Khathing	Ranchi
6.	Central University of Karnataka	Prof. A.M. Pathan	Gulbarga
7.	Central University of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir	Prof. Abdul Wahid	Srinagar
8.	Central University of Kerala	Dr. Jancy James	Temporarily located at Kasargod
9.	Central University of Odisha	Prof. (Dr.) Surabhi Banerjee	Koraput
10.	Central University of Punjab	Prof. (Dr.) Jairup Singh	Vill-Ghudda, Bathinda
11.	Central University of Rajasthan	Prof. (Dr.) M.M. Salunkhe	Kishangarh, Ajmer
12.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Prof. B.P. Sanjay	Thiruvavur
13.	Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	Dr. Sudhir S. Bloeria	Village-Bagla in Samba District
14.	Dr. Harisingh Gour, Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Prof. N.S. Gajbhiye	Sagar
15.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Dr. Lakshman Chaturvedi	Bilaspur
16.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, Uttarakhand	Prof. S.K. Singh	Srinagar

*[English]***Passes to Retired Employees**

3486. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired employees of Air India/Indian Airlines and their subsidiaries enjoy the benefits of free/concessional passes for air journey;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to permit the retired employees of his Ministry and other Central Government employees to enjoy Leave Travel Concession on the same lines;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed to check huge losses due to various reasons to Air India /Indian Airlines and their subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, the employees

of its subsidiary Air India Charter Limited and Alliance Air, who are employed on contract basis are not eligible for free/Concessional passages on termination of their contract. The number of free/Concessional passages provided to retired employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government do not have any plans to permit the retired Central Government employees the benefit of Leave Travel Concession since the said concession is available while availing of leave which does not apply to retired persons.

(e) In order to improve its financial performance, Air India has taken various steps such as Rationalization of routes to cut losses, rescheduling/cancellation of future aircraft delivery, return of leased capacity, rationalization of manpower and productivity Linked Incentives, reduction of contractual employment, review of all agreements on all technical and operational matters, constitution of Turn Around Committee (which includes representatives from senior management and unions) to look at all areas of reduction, aligning of all operational and technical agreements to reflect present market conditions etc.

Statement I

Scale of Air Passage Concessions for Retired Staff

After completion of service of	Passages (International OR Domestic)		AND	Passages (Domestic)	
	Concession	No. of Passages		Concession	No. of Passages
25 Years	100%	Two		95%	Unlimited for:- Self, Spouse & Sons (upto the age of 21 years only) Daughters (unmarried only)
	90%	Two			

	Passages (International)			Passages (Domestic)	
20 Years (Retired before 22.10.1997)	100%	One	OR	100%	One
	90%	Two		95%	Two
20 Years (Retired before 22.10.1997)	100%	Two	OR	100%	Two
	90%	Two		95%	Two

Scale of Air Passage Concessions for Spouse of Deceased Employee

	Passages (International)			Passages (Domestic)		Remarks
20 Years	100%	One	OR	100%	One	
	90%	One		95%	One	
25 Years	100%	One	OR	100%	One	
	90%	Two		95%	Two	

Note: Entitlement is either (A+C) or (B+C)

Statement II*Grant of Free/Concessional Air Passages***For Retires Employees**

No. of years of service	Free		Concessional
For Retired employees upto Grade 16A (up to level of Chief Manager) (on subject-to-load basis)			
15 Years	01	02	-
20 Years	01	03	-
25 Years	02	04	-
For Dy. MDs and above (on firm basis) Directors/ GMs/ Dy. GMs (On subject-to-load basis) (irrespective of no. of years of service)	02	04	-

Family — self, spouse, parents, brothers, sister, children, son-in-law, daughter-in-law

International Airports under PPP Mode

3487. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up international airports in the country under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to give boost to international air-routes and tourism and commercial promotion in the country;

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

(c) the time by which such international airports are likely to be set up in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the proposals to extend the length of runway at some of the airports are still lying pending for further consideration;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite work on the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR

RAVI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on airport infrastructure, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008 to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector. So far, Government of India has given 'in-principle' approval for setting up of new international Greenfield airports for public use at Navi Mumbai and Shirdi in Maharashtra; Mopa in Goa; Kannur in Kerala; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual promoters.

(d) No, Madam. However runway extension is taken up as per requirement depending upon type of aircraft operations and availability of land.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Heavy Satellites

3488. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian space scientists are designing a new genre of rockets and their variants to host heavy satellites into space;

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

(c) whether Indian Space Research Organisation would also test air-breathing technology using a scramjet fitted on sounding rocket; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation has taken up design and development of a new generation rocket named Geo Synchronous Launch Vehicle-Mark-III (GSLV-MkIII), with capability to launch 4 tonne class communication satellites into geo-stationary transfer orbit.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As a part of the advanced technology initiative, in the area of Air-Breathing technology, ISRO has successfully conducted the flight testing of its advanced high performance sounding rocket, fitted with passive scramjet engine combustor module. It is planned to carry out, the flight testing of the active scramjet engine combustor module, fitted to the sounding rocket during 2012-13.

My Stamps Scheme

3489. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Department has introduced a Scheme named 'My Stamps';

(b) if so, the details alongwith the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Postal Department introduced a philatelic product named "My Stamp" during World Philatelic Exhibition/INDIPEX-2011 held from 12th to 18th February, 2011.

(b) "My Stamp" was a customized and personalized stamp introduced by INDIA POST for the first time. One could have a photograph of oneself on a stamp sheet which could either be preserved as a unique philatelic memento or used on letters or sent out as greetings on special occasions.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

Passport Call Centre

3490. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to start a Centralised Passport Call Centre to cater to the needs of all Regional Passport Offices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As part of the Passport Seva Project under the National E-governance Plan of the Government of India, the Ministry is setting up 77 Passport Seva Kendras (13 Kendras are already operational) across the country and a multi-lingual central Call Centre facility for providing passport-related enquiry, application status tracking and grievance handling services. Presently, Call Centres are operational in Mohali, Hyderabad and Munnar.

Greenfield Airport at Pakyong Sikkim

3491. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the construction of greenfield airport at Pakyong, Sikkim;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the expected date of completion of the project;

(c) whether the said airport is likely to be equipped to cater to bigger aircrafts than the ATR 72s;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are tie-ups with the private airlines to fly to the said airport and to introduce international routes;

(f) if so, the details thereof, airline-wise, route-wise; and

(g) 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. There has been delay in completion of the runway work due to excessive rains, closure of the National Highway due to frequent bandhs and agitations, non-availability of diesel for earth work equipment's, etc. which has affected the progress of the work. The entire project is scheduled for completion by December, 2012.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Regarding operation of flights, 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 airport at Pakyong 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.

Data Collection of Visitors at Airports

3492. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has asked his Ministry to strengthen data collection of visitors at airports;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(d) whether such steps will put passengers to any kind of inconvenience; and

(e) if so, the steps 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) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposal for New Post Offices

3493. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments to open new Head Post Offices and new Sub-Post Offices;

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

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

(d) the recommendations of Justice Talwar Committee on opening of new post offices?

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

(b) State-wise and location-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments to open new Head Post offices and new Sub-Post Offices are as under:-

Post Office	State	Locations
Sub-Post Office	Assam	NC Hill District (now Dima Hasao)
Sub-Post Office	Assam	Karbi Anglong District
Sub-Post Office	Delhi	Bawana, Delhi North Division
Sub-Post Office	Delhi	Subhash Palace, Delhi North Division
Sub-Post Office	Delhi	DDA Flats, Kalkaji, South Delhi Division
Head Post Office	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur, District Headquarter of Udham Singh Nagar District

(c) The proposals received from Assam and Uttarakhand Governments were examined by Assam Circle and Uttarakhand Circle respectively but not found justified as per Departmental Norms. Proposals received in Delhi Government are under examination in Delhi Circle.

(d) Justice Charanjit Talwar Committee was constituted in 1995 to examine the wage structure and other working conditions of Extra Departmental Agents (now called Gramin Dak Sewaks) of the Department of Posts. The Recommendations of Justice Talwar Committee on opening of new Post Offices are as under:-

- (i) It would be prudent to reverse the process of expansion and reduce the number of post offices in the ED category in a phased manner in the next five year plan and brought their number to the optimum level.
- (ii) No Post Office in the ED category be opened at least for the next ten years.
- (iii) There is need to downsize the number of post offices in ED categories.

However, the recommendations of justice Talwar Committee were rejected by the Government in toto including the above mentioned recommendations on opening of new Posts Offices.

Shortage of Staff at T-3 Terminal, Delhi

3494. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that at T-3 Terminal of IGI Airport, New Delhi, passengers including VIPs have to stand in long queues at the check-in counter, security check and immigration counter for hours together before boarding the flight;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of flights delayed as a result of above during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether due to shortage of staff at T-3 Terminal, junior officers are placed on duty in place of senior officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty persons/agencies; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to reduce waiting time at various counters at T-3 Terminal of IGI Airport?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In general, there are no long queues at check-in counter, security check and immigration counters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In case of immigration, due to shortage of manpower at the level of Assistant Central Intelligence Officers -II or Sub-Inspectors, the staff rank of Junior Intelligence Officers/Security Assistants, Head Constables/Constables who are graduate and computer knowing are also deployed as Counter Officer after imparting adequate training.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In order to meet the increasing growth in passengers, 49 immigration counters (outbound) and 46 immigration counters (inbound) have been provided at Terminal-3 of Indira Gandhi International Airport. Besides, adequate number of security counters have also been provided. Special facilities have been built for VIPs like VIP Lounges and Dedicated Counters for immigration.

Outsourcing of work by AI

3495. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Indigo' a private airline company is operating call centres and ticket reservation of Air India for years;

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

(c) whether all seats of Indigo airline remain fully occupied whereas seats in Air India aeroplanes running on the same route remain unoccupied; and

(d) if so, the reasons for outsourcing the work to call centres instead of managing this affair by Air India itself?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The passenger load factor of Indigo airline and Air India (domestic) during 2010-11 is 83.6% and 70.6% respectively. It is to be noted that Indigo airline is a Low Cost Carrier whereas Air India is full service provider.

(d) Air India has decided to provide call centre services to both the domestic and international market to utilize their own staff for more important operational tasks while outsourcing these routine tasks.

[English]

Additional Haj Visa

3496. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of obtaining additional Haj Visa for the country from Saudi Arabia; and

(b) the actions initiated to ensure safety and medical assistance to senior citizens who are over 70 years while performing Haj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Government of India has requested the Saudi authorities for an additional quota for Haj - 2011. The response from the Saudi Authorities is awaited.

(b) The Government of India makes exhaustive arrangements to ensure safety of all Hajjis and provides extensive medical facilities to them. These include 12 Branch Offices in different parts of Makkah and 4 Branch Offices in different parts of Madinah to assist and serve Indian pilgrims facing problems. 24X7 Helpline is operated by the Consulate for addressing problems of the Hajjis. One 50-bedded hospital, 17 branch dispensaries and temporary dispensaries function in Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah Haj terminal during Haj season to attend medical problems of Indian Haj Pilgrims. Temporary dispensaries are also operated at Mina & Arafat during the Haj Week in the Embassy camps. Doctors and Paramedics are sent on short term deputation to man these hospitals and dispensaries. Medicines are supplied from India for these hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, our Consulate in Jeddah also operates mobile hospitals and ambulances for the Indian Hajjis.

Cases Registered by CBI

3497. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has initiated any enquiry on different complaints and registered cases against certain officials of the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) including its former chief and some private persons/firms under the IPC and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CBI had received various complaints against the then Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), New Delhi and others. After initial enquiry and analysis, 03 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) viz. PE. 6(A)/2009-ACU-VIII, PE. 7(A)/2009-ACU-VIII and PE. 8(A)/2009-ACU-VIII were registered on 26.11.2009 against the then Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), New Delhi and others. On the basis of the findings of PE. 7(A)/2009-ACU-VIII one Regular Case (RC) No. 8(A)/2011-AC.III dated 30.06.2011 has been registered against the then Director General of Hydrocarbons, New Delhi and others on the allegations that the officials of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and other private persons entered into criminal conspiracy and abused their official position to favour M/s GX Technology, 2011, City West Blvd suit 900, Huston TX, United States of America by awarding contract for conducting Seismic Speculative Survey on nomination basis at an exorbitant cost and thus caused huge financial loss to the Government. The case is under investigation.

(c) CBI carries out investigations according to established procedures under the law. Government has no role to play in the investigations.

Corruption in Judiciary

3498. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Shri PURNMASI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister interacting with editors of the electronic media has expressed concern for corruption in judiciary, executive, legislature or in other walks of life;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to eradicate/combat corruption;

(c) the details of complaints received from Members of Parliament concerning corruption in Government purchases; and

(d) the details of the action taken on each complaint/letter of Members of Parliament and the number of complaints lying pending with the Government for action/reply?

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) Several steps have been taken by the Government to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters.
- (viii) Constitution of a Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.
- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.

(xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.

(xiii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

(c) and (d) As per extant guidelines laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure, communications from the Members of Parliament are required to be attended to promptly and acknowledged within 15 days followed by a reply within the next 15 days by the concerned Ministries/Departments. However, the details of complaints received from Members of Parliament concerning corruption in Government purchases are not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities to People

3499. SHRI GOPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that drinking water, health care, education and employment are deprived to a large population in the various States including Rajasthan even after six decades of country's independence;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any concrete action plan to address the said problems; and

(c) 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 (c) The Government of India has been implementing various flagship programmes viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Mid Day Meal (MDM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme (MNNREGS) covering sectors like drinking water, health, primary education and employment respectively in all the States including Rajasthan to benefit the deprived population. The funds released on account of these programmes to all States and to Rajasthan for 2010-11 are given at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Releases under 5 Flagship Programmes to Rajasthan vis-à-vis All States during 2010-11

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Rajasthan	All States
1.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRD)	1099.49	8941.82
2.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	964.38	14184.73
3.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1461.82	19605.57
4.	Mid-Day Meal (MDM)	461.09	8846.32
5.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	2788.82	35793.00

Disagreement on New Poverty Line

3500. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the member of National Advisory Council has disagreed on the Plan Panel's move for New Poverty Line as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fact of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the Planning Commission proposes to reduce the intake of stipulated 2100 kcal per day per person to 1800 kcal per day per person;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Supreme Court has sought clarification about the basis on which population of the poor is determined; 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) Yes, Madam. Some National Advisory Council Members have expressed reservations on the poverty line estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of Tendulkar Committee methodology whereby 37 % of India's population has been categorized as poor in 2004-05.

(c) and (d) 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 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 which 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 poverty lines 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 applied uniformly for all the states. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same 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 Committee has noted that although those near the poverty line in urban areas continue to afford the original calorie norm of 2100 per capita per day, their actual observed calorie intake from 61st Round of NSS (2004-05) is 1776 calories per capita per day. The actual observed calorie intake of those near the new poverty line in rural areas is 1999 calories per capita per day.

(e) and (f) While hearing the Civil Writ Petition no. 196/2001 in the matter of PUCL v/s UOI, Hon'ble Supreme Court sought clarification whether the Planning Commission has imposed a cap of 37.2 percent as uniform poverty ratio for BPL assistance, is still following data of 1990's to determine the quantum of BPL and has fixed Rs. 20 for urban areas and Rs. 11 for rural areas as the poverty norm. The Planning Commission has filed its response in the Supreme Court.

The Planning Commission has not fixed a uniform cap of 37.2 percent for every State. It makes the estimate of poverty line every five years based on the large sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which differs from State to State because of the price differentials. The resulting poverty percentages also vary from State to State. After 1993-94, the Planning Commission has estimated poverty ratio for the year 2004-05. The next round of large sample survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the revised poverty line taking into account changes in the price level as per the Tendulkar Methodology on the basis of 2009-10 survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available.

The Planning Commission fixes poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) and as per Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty line for urban areas is estimated at a consumption expenditure of Rs. 578.80 per capita per month, and for rural areas at Rs. 446.68 per capita per month at 2004-05 prices. On daily basis this amounts to per capita consumption of Rs. 20 per day for urban areas and Rs. 15 per day for rural areas at 2004-05 prices. These amounts would be significantly higher after their updation taking into account the price rise since 2004-05. On applying price increase using Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas and

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) for rural areas at all India level, the poverty line at June 2011 price level comes to Rs. 965 per capita per month in urban areas and Rs. 781 per capita per month in rural areas. At June 2011 price level, for a family of five this poverty line would amount to Rs. 4824 per month in urban areas and Rs. 3905 per month in rural areas.

III Treatment of Workers in Malaysia

3501. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the ill treatment meted out to 17 labourers from Jharkhand/Bihar by their employer M/s. J.M. Power Corporation Ltd. in Malaysia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) Seventeen Indian nationals, belonging to the State of Jharkhand and employed for a three year period w.e.f. 28.11.2009 by the Malaysian company M/s J N Power Construction (M) Sdn. Bhd., complained on 22.6.2011 to Indian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur that they have not been paid their wages since January 2011. Since the workers left their job, arrangements were made by the High Commission for their boarding and lodging and repatriation.

(c) The Indian High Commission has taken following steps to redress their problem:

- The High Commission Immediately (on 23.6.2011) called the employer to the Mission premises and discussed the issue in presence of the concerned Indian nationals. The employer agreed to settle all dues.
- With Mission's efforts, salaries for the months of January and February were paid by the company. But the company has not yet paid from March onwards, despite having agreed to do so.
- Since the concerned Indian nationals refused to work with the company, the High Commission

retrieved their passports from the employer and has kept them in its custody. The workers are being given free boarding and lodging at the Centre for Shelter-cum-Counseling, managed by the Indian High Commission. All the seventeen workers have since been repatriated to India on 16.08.2011.

- The High Commission has drawn the attention of the Malaysian authorities (Director General of Labour of Malaysia and the Ministry of Human Resource of Malaysia), to the non-fulfillment of contractual terms by the company, requesting them to intervene to amicably settle the issue, *i.e.*, payment of the dues and completion of repatriation formalities. It has also sought a meeting with the Director General of Labour of Malaysia in relation to this case.

The concerned Indian Agent, Hyderabad based M/s Razzak Enterprises, has also been contacted by the Mission to help resolve the problem. The agent has agreed to fly to Malaysia and persuade the employer to settle the dues and complete departure formalities.

[*English*]

Air Ambulance Crash in Faridabad

3502. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the air ambulance crash of May 25, 2011 in Faridabad that killed ten persons, has been completed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The accident is being investigated by a Committee of Inquiry appointed under Rule 74 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(d) Various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of

Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

Annual Return by Schools

3503. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is necessary for the private unaided recognised schools in Delhi to submit their annual return by 31st July of every year as per the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973;

(b) if so, the details of schools which submitted their annual returns on time during the last three years including the details of deficiencies noticed by the Deputy Director of Education (DDE) during their scrutiny;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government; and

(d) the details of schools which did not submit their annual returns together with action taken against all such schools, during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) and (c) A total of 791; 959 and 844 schools in Delhi have submitted their annual returns during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The returns have not been audited.

(d) The concerned Deputy Directors of Education (DDE's) issued show cause notices to 64; 106 and 283 schools which did not submit their annual returns during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

[*Translation*]

Discontinuation of Flight Services

3504. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuation of daily flight service between Indore and Delhi and Indore and Mumbai by the Go Air despite high occupancy rate in this sector;

(b) the number of passengers ferried during the month in which the services of this Airlines were withdrawn;

(c) whether it was done to benefit the other Airlines;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resume air service on this route alongwith the time frame fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) As informed by Go Air, they discontinued air services on Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai sector from 1st September, 2010. Their passenger load factor during the month of August, 2010 on Mumbai-Indore route was 40% and on Indore-Mumbai route 55%. The air services on Delhi-Indore-Delhi were withdrawn by Go Air on 15th December, 2010. Their passenger load factor in the month of December, 2010 on Delhi-Indore route was 64% and that on Indore-Delhi route as 67%.

(e) At present, the details of scheduled air services available on Delhi-Indore-Delhi and Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai routes are as follows:

Delhi-Indore-Delhi

Jet Airways	Daily
JetLite	Twice Daily
IndiGo	Daily

Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai

Air India	Daily
Jet Airways	Daily
JetLite	Twice Daily
Kingfisher	Daily

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).

Standards of Civil Aviation

3505. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few other Asian and continental countries have been placed in category-I alongwith India by the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for maintaining the standards of civil aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for the said ranking; and

(c) the specific steps taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure that India does not slip to category-II?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The list of countries with Category 1 and Category 2 rating as determined by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under their International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) programme is annexed as Statement. Before permitting a foreign airline in United States of America, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of USA, backed by the US legislation conducts an audit of the concerned country's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)/ Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure its capability for providing safety certification and continuing oversight on its international carriers.

(c) There were 19 observations made in the audit of DGCA of India conducted by FAA in March, 2009 mainly in the areas of (i) availability of qualified technical personnel in DGCA; (ii) technical guidance for the personnel; (iii) continued Surveillance Obligations; and (iv) resolution of safety concerns. DGCA was in turn required to rectify these deficiencies. India has been holding Category 1 rating since 1997. Actions were taken to improve the following areas (i) primary aviation legislation; (ii) specific operating regulations; (iii) civil aviation system and safety oversight functions; (iv) qualification and training of technical staff, (v) procedures and technical guidance; (vi) licensing and certification obligations; (vii) surveillance obligations and (viii) resolution of safety concerns. The actions taken by DGCA were again reviewed by FAA in July, 2010 and based on the findings, FAA has confirmed that India will remain Category 1.

Statement

11.04.2011 FAA Flight Standards Service
MILLER: R79 International Aviation Safety
Assessment (IASA) Program

Country	Category
1	2
Argentina	1
Aruba	1
Australia	1
Austria	1
Bahamas	1
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	2
Belgium	1
Belize	2*
Bermuda	1
Bolivia	1
Brazil	1
Brunei Darussalam	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Cape Verde	1
Cayman Islands	1
Chile	1
China	1
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	1
Cote D' Iovire	2
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	1
Democratic Republic of Congo (Formerly Zaire)	2*
Denmark	1

1	2
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
El Salvador	1
Ethiopia	1
Finland	1
France	1
-Guadeloupe	
-French Polynesia	
Fiji	1
Gambia	2*
Germany	1
Ghana	2
Greece	1
Guatemala	1
Guyana	2
Hajti	2*
Honduras	2*
Hong Kong	1
Hungary	1
Iceland	1
Ireland	1
India	1
Indonesia	2
Israel	2
Italy	1
Jamaica	1
Japan	1
Jordan	1
Kiribati	2*
Kuwait	1
Luxembourg	1

1	2	1	2
Marshall Island	1	Singapore	1
Malta	1	South Africa	1
Malaysia	1	South Korea, Republic of	1
Mexico	1	Spain	1
Morocco	1	Suriname	1
Nauru	2	Swaziland	2*
Netherlands	1	Sweden	1
Netherlands Antilles : Curacau, St Martin, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius	1	Switzerland	1
New Zealand	1	Taiwan	1
Nicaragua	2*	Thailand	1
Nigeria	1	Trinidad & Tobago	1
Norway	1	Tonga	1
Oman	1	Turkey	1
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority members: Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis	1	Ukraine	2
Pakistan	1	United Arab Emirates	1
Panama	1	United Kingdom	1
Paraguay	2*	-Anguilla	
Peru	1	-British Virgin Islands	
Philippines	2	-Montserrat	
Poland	1	-Turks and Caicos	
Portugal	1	Uruguay	2*
Qatar	1	Uzbekistan	1
Romania	1	Venezuela	1
Russia	1	Zimbabwe	1
Samoa	1	Category 1	Meets ICAO Standards
Saudi Arabia	1	Category 2	Does Not Meet ICCAO Standards
Serbia and Montenegro (Formerly Republic of Yugoslavia)	2	<hr/> Note - For those countries not serving the U.S. at the time of the assessment, an asterisk " * " will be added to their Category 2 Determination.	

[English]

Indo Pak Talks

3506. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bilateral talks held with Pakistan during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of agreements signed during the above period and the status of their implementation;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take very strong position against terrorist activities from Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) 2008: (i) and (ii) Prime Minister met Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Yousuf Raza Gilani in Colombo on August 2, 2008 on the sidelines of SAARC Summit and also in Beijing on October 24, 2008 on the sidelines of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) summit.

(iii) Prime Minister met President of Pakistan Mr. Asif Ali Zardari on the sidelines of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meeting in New York on September 24, 2008.

(iv) External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Pakistan on May 20-21, 2008. Mr. Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited New Delhi on June 27, 2008 and again on November 26-29, 2008.

2009: (v) PM met President Zardari on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization-Brazil, Russia, India, China (SCO-BRIC) summit in Yekaterinburg on June 16, 2009.

(vi) Prime Minister met PM Gilani in Sharm-el-Sheikh on July 16, 2009 on the sidelines of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit.

(vii) EAM met Pakistan Foreign Minister on the sidelines of G-8 Outreach meeting on June 26, 2009 in Trieste (Italy).

(viii) EAM and Foreign Secretary met their Pakistani counterparts in the last week of September, 2009 at the margins of UNGA meeting in New York.

2010: (ix) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi.

(x) Prime Minister met the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of SAARC Summit in Bhutan in April 2010.

(xi) Foreign Secretary held discussions with Pakistan Foreign Secretary on June 24, 2010 in Islamabad to prepare for the visit of EAM on July 15, 2010 to Islamabad.

(xii) EAM visited Islamabad on July 15, 2010.

2011: (xiii) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held in Thimphu on February 6, 2011.

(xiv) Home Secretary/Interior Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held on March 28-29, 2011 in New Delhi.

(xv) Fifth round of India-Pakistan talks at the Commerce Secretary level were held on April 27-28, 2011 in Islamabad.

(xvi) Water Secretary level talks were held in Islamabad on May 12-13, 2011 to discuss the Tulbul Navigation project/Wullar Barrage.

(xvii) Additional Secretary/Surveyor General level talks were held on Sir Creek on May 20-21, 2011 in Islamabad.

(xviii) Defence Secretary level talks on Siachen were held on May 30-31, 2011, New Delhi.

(xix) Foreign Secretary level talks were held in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011.

(xx) and (xxi) EAM met Pakistan's Foreign Minister for talks on July 27, 2011 in New Delhi. This was preceded by Foreign Secretary level talks on July 26, 2011.

(c) and (d) India has consistently emphasized, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to fulfil the commitment given by its leadership of not allowing territory under its control to be used to support terrorism against India in any manner. During the meeting of EAM with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan on July 27, 2011, the Ministers 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.

Employment to Dependants

3507. SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and Eastern Coalfields Limited have received any representations requests for providing employment to the dependants of the missing employees.

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government considered/proposes to consider these requests;

(d) if so, the details and the present position thereof alongwith the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken:and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e): A representation was received from Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) by the Eastern Coalfields Limited requesting for providing employment to the dependents of missing employees. The request was examined with reference to the policy of the company and provisions of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) in consultation with the Additional Solicitor General of India. The request could not be acceded to as there is no enabling provision in NCWA for providing employment to the dependents of missing employees.

[Translation]

Wait List for Mobile Connections

3508. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether there is a wait-list for providing mobile connections in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure provision of mobile connections to customers on demand?

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.

[English]

Inclusive Economic Growth

3509. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a \$ one billion fund to facilitate innovations for inclusive economic growth in India has been proposed;

(b) if so, the details and the areas identified therefore, State-wise; and

(c) the status of implementation till date?

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 National Innovation Council constituted by the Prime Minister under Shri Sam Pitroda, Adviser to PM on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations has suggested the creation of a \$1 billion fund to facilitate innovations for inclusive economic growth in India. However, a formal proposal to this effect is still to be formulated and finalized.

(b) and (c) The details are as yet not decided. Hence, implementation does not arise.

[Translation]

Karanpura Coalfield Dispute

3510. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute between the Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power over Northern Karanpura Coalfield has been resolved;

(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 issue of Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant (STPP) on the highly potential coal bearing area of the North Karanpura Coalfield in the State of Jharkhand by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was discussed by

Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, NTPC and Coal India Limited (CIL) but no agreement could be reached. The issue of re-location of the STPP has now been referred to Group of Ministers (GoM).

[*English*]

MNREGA Payments through Post Offices

3511. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the number of savings accounts opened in the post offices of the country for payment of wages under MNREGA, State-wise; and

(b) the financial benefits gained/likely to be gained by India Post in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The scheme of payment wages under MGNREGA through post offices is operational in 19 Postal Circles (26 states and 5 UTs) of the country (except Delhi, J & K and Tamil Nadu Postal Circles (Tamil Nadu and Puducherry).

Circle	Zero-balance Accounts	SB Accounts	Total
Andhra Pradesh	32,94,537	98,07,124	1,31,01,661
Assam	13,01,924	5,26,661	18,28,585
Bihar	18,03,621	37,72,607	55,76,228
Chhattisgarh	31,91,844	2,86,209	34,78,053
Gujarat	17,75,570	2,52,053	20,27,623
Haryana	49,222	11,929	61,151
Himachal Pradesh	63,844	15,072	78,916
Jharkhand	18,12,829	15,04,839	33,17,668
Karnataka	2,98,607	13,43,189	16,41,796
Kerala	1,89,731	0	1,89,731
Madhya Pradesh	12,78,115	2,46,629	15,24,744
Maharashtra	14,28,426	1,50,243	15,78,669
N.E.	41,7749	1,07,668	5,25,417
Odisha	16,16,262	15,279	16,31,541
Punjab	2,02,261	70,651	2,72,912
Rajasthan	30,13,314	31,50,433	61,63,747
Uttar Pradesh	2,39,802	1,60,732	4,00,534
Uttarakhand	1,34,199	87,611	2,21,810
West Bengal	51,30,858	4,44,879	55,75,737
Total	2,72,42,715	2,19,53,808	4,91,96,523

(b) 2,19,53,808 SB accounts and 2,72,42,715 zero-balance accounts have been opened in Post Offices for payment of wages under MGNREGA. Department gets remuneration for live SB account from Ministry of Finance. The rate applicable for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 142.76 per account per year. However, Ministry of Finance is not giving any remuneration for zero-balance accounts.

BSNL Tender

3512. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has invited tender for "Procurement, Supply, Trenching, Laying, Installation, Testing and Maintenance of Optical Fibre Cable and accessories for construction of Exclusive Optical NLD Backbone and Optical Access routes on Turnkey basis for Defence Network";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the specifications of the Optical Fibre Cable have been changed during the evaluation of Tender;

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

(e) whether the bid has been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had invited tender for "Procurement, Supply, Trenching, Laying, Installation, Testing and Maintenance of Optical Fibre Cable and accessories for construction of Exclusive Optical NLD Backbone and Optical Access routes on Turnkey basis for Defence Network" for Navy Access Network (3000 kms) in February 2010 and for Army Backbone Network (45000 kms) & Army Access Network (12000 kms) in April 2010. While the estimated cost of OFC was Rs. 2000/- crore, the tendered cost came to around Rs. 7500 crores.

(c) MNo Madam.

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

(e) and (f) No Madam, BSNL has not finalized the bid as the tendered cost came around Rs. 7500 crores as compared to the estimated cost of Rs. 2000 crores.

[Translation]

Status of Delhi College of Engineering

3513. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Delhi College of Engineering (DCE);

(b) whether the status of DCE was recently converted to Delhi Technological University;

(c) if so, the exact date and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the students of DCE in regard to the status of the Institute;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Delhi College of Engineering (DCE), an erstwhile constituent college of Delhi University maintained by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had been converted into Delhi Technological University through the Delhi Act 6 of 2009 of State Legislature published in Delhi Gazette on 10th July, 2009.

(d) to (f) Memoranda were received from various quarters in this regard about status of the institute. As the Delhi Technological University (DTU) is a State University established by State Legislature of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, no action is called for on the part of the Central Government.

[English]

Ban on Construction work by Nepal

3514. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of a pilot channel on River Kosi has been stopped by Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to facilitate resolution of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The work of activation of existing natural channel in the downstream of Kosi barrage, which started in April 2011 was stopped by Nepalese authorities in view of local public protests.

(c) The issue was discussed at a special meeting of the Kosi High Level Committee, comprising officials from India and Nepal in June 2011. The Committee decided to restart the work with a revised scope.

[*Translation*]

UPSC's Recommendations

3515. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has made any recommendation for the appointment of any person(s) in Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the recommended persons alongwith the criteria laid down in this regard;

(c) whether the suggestions of the Ministry were sought before the recommendation was made;

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

(e) whether in accordance to the recommendation made by UPSC the recommended person was appointed by his Ministry; 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) On the request of this Ministry to select suitable candidates on Direct Recruitment basis as per the relevant Recruitment Rules, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has given its recommendations for appointment to the posts of Operations Officer, Aeronautical Officer, Assistant Director of Operations, Deputy Director (Aircraft Engineering) and Director of Flying Training.

(c) and (d) UPSC makes recommendations on the basis of their own system of selection. However, before conducting interview, UPSC *inter alia* seeks the suggestions regarding suitability of applications for interview. The Ministry Representative appears before the Interview Board only to apprise the Board about the requirements of the post, service conditions, career prospects, possible places of postings etc.

(e) and (f) Before appointing a person on the basis of recommendations, the character and antecedents have to be verified. Also, the candidates have to be medically examined by appropriate Medical Board. The appointment process is at various stages.

Economic Growth Achieved by States

3516. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the economic growth rate recorded in various States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give incentives to the States which have recorded targeted economic growth;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of per capita income in the country at present at national level and the State/Union Territory-wise?

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 economic growth recorded in various states measured by rate of growth in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices during the last three years is given at enclosed Statement-I. The estimates of GSDP for the current year (2011-12) are not yet available.

(b) The government has no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of per capita income in the country at national level and State/Union Territory-wise for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices
(% Growth over previous year)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.02	5.79	9.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.88	14.39	NA
3.	Assam	6.82	8.08	7.38
4.	Bihar	14.70	9.30	14.15
5.	Jharkhand	-2.05	5.30	6.01
6.	Goa	9.45	13.03	NA
7.	Gujarat	6.96	10.23	NA
8.	Haryana	8.61	9.95	9.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.36	8.12	8.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.07	6.48	NA
11.	Karnataka	6.13	3.88	8.00
12.	Kerala	7.22	9.73	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7.82	8.49	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	8.39	10.29	11.57
15.	Maharashtra	8.36	8.08	10.47
16.	Manipur	6.56	7.63	6.16
17.	Meghalaya	8.45	8.79	8.87
18.	Mizoram	13.34	14.52	NA
19.	Nagaland	6.46	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	7.24	10.57	5.87
21.	Punjab	6.34	7.57	7.21
22.	Rajasthan	7.09	4.30	9.69
23.	Sikkim	16.39	31.87	8.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.89	9.43	11.74
25.	Tripura	5.53	5.62	5.71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6.75	6.99	8.08
27.	Uttarakhand	12.68	11.61	9.07
28.	West Bengal	4.94	8.44	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.32	1.52	NA
30.	Chandigarh	8.10	9.65	14.77
31.	Delhi	8.97	10.28	10.53
32.	Puducherry	8.66	8.61	8.03
	All-India GDP (2004-05 base)	6.76	7.96	8.55

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 -- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments and for All-India -- Central Statistics Office

Statement II

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at
Current Prices
As on 02.08.2011*

(Rupees)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51025	60458
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51405	NA
3.	Assam	27197	30413
4.	Bihar	16715	20069
5.	Jharkhand	27132	29786
6.	Goa	132719	NA
7.	Gujarat	63961	NA
8.	Haryana	78781	92327
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50365	58493
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30582	33056
11.	Karnataka	52097	59763
12.	Kerala	59179	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27250	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	38059	44097
15.	Maharashtra	74027	83471
16.	Manipur	27332	29684
17.	Meghalaya	43555	48383
18.	Mizoram	45982	NA
19.	Nagaland	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	33226	36923
21.	Punjab	60746	67473
22.	Rajasthan	34042	39967
23.	Sikkim	68731	81159
24.	Tamil Nadu	63547	72993
25.	Tripura	35799	38493

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23395	26051
27.	Uttarakhand	59584	68292
28.	West Bengal	41219	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74340	NA
30.	Chandigarh	118136	128634
31.	Delhi	116886	135814
32.	Puducherry	88158	98719
All-India Per Capita NNI (2004-05 base)		46492	54835

Note: Per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is the measure of Per capita Income for States/UTs. At all India level per capita income is measured by per capita Net National Income (NNI).

Border Dispute Between India and China

3517. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border dispute between India and China has worsened in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether infiltration of soldiers across the borders has become quite rampant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to end the dispute between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the

Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Poverty Line in Urban and Rural Areas

3518. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference between the poverty line in India in urban and rural areas; and

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

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 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 which 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 poverty lines 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 applied uniformly for all the states.

Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same PLB.

Grievances Redressal System

3519. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that grievances redressal system in the country is poor and public service providers lack accountability;

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

(c) whether the socio-economically weaker sections were most affected by corrupt practices in public services;

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to check the corrupt practices among the public service providers; and

(e) the steps taken to make legislation and fix accountability of public service providers 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) Grievances Redressal System in the country is not poor and public service providers do not lack accountability.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving

transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005, Citizens' Charters with Service Delivery Standard and time lines, Robust Grievance Redress Mechanisms, introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems, issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and issue of instructions by the CVC to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities.

(e) Legislation on Right to Service is not under consideration of the Government. The measures enumerated in (c) & (d) above are aimed at time bound delivery of services and fixing accountability of public service provider.

Skill Level of Instructor Pilot

3520. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to ensure higher skill level of instructor pilot, additional requirement of Chief Flying Instructor (CFI)/ Pilot Instructor Incharge (PII) has been laid down by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the Civil Aviation Requirement Section 7 Series "I" Part "V" over and above those given in aircraft act and rules;

(b) if so, whether DGCA is empowered to make such changes in the aircraft act and rule by issuing a Civil Aviation Requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, under which authority DGCA laid down the additional requirement of CFI/PII?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) As per Rule 133A of Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Director-General may, through Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS), Aeronautical Information Publication, Aeronautical Information Circulars (AICs), Notices to Aircraft Owners and Maintenance Engineers and publication entitled Civil Aviation Requirements, issue special directions not inconsistent with the Aircraft Act,

1934 or Aircraft Rules, 1937, relating to the operation, use, possession, maintenance or navigation of aircraft flying in or over India or of aircraft registered in India. The flying training skills are acquired under the supervision of a Pilot holding Flight Instructor Rating. However, in order to ensure higher skill level of the instructor pilot, additional requirement of Chief Flight Instructor/Flight Instructor In Charge has been laid down in the Civil Aviation Requirements Section 7, Series "I", Part V. The privileges of Flight Instructor have been enumerated in the Schedule II, Section R of Aircraft Rules, 1937. Circular 12 of 1977 lays down the guidelines for authorisation of one of the flight instructor of a flying club to supervise the flying activities of the club during the absence of the approved Instructor In-Charge/Chief Flight Instructor.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Teachers in KVs

3521. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of teachers of various subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) which is adversely affecting the studies of the students;

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

(c) the number and location of such Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As on 1.08.2011, out of the total sanctioned strength of 40,135 teachers in all Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), 4899 posts were lying vacant. The occurrence of vacancies is on account of retirements, resignations, sanctioning of new schools etc. and new appointment to fill these up is a continuous process. However, there is a provision to appoint teachers on contractual basis so that studies of the students are not adversely affected.

(c) and (d) The teachers are not recruited Kendriya Vidyalaya wise and the recruitment is made against the aggregated posts lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The vacancies in different KVs keep on changing due to transfer of teachers from one KV to another, retirements, promotions, etc.

[English]

Greenfield Airport at Navi Mumbai

3522. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of development of the greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai;

(b) whether there has been delay in the implementation of the project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of clearances obtained and those yet to be obtained in respect of this project; and

(e) the time by which the airport is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of new Greenfield Airport at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in July, 2007. Government of Maharashtra has appointed City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) as nodal agency for construction of airport. CIDCO has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply, power, etc. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010. Out of the total land requirement for the airport development, 66% (1333 Ha.) is already in the possession of CIDCO. The promoter has engaged the Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report and other bid documents.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The environment clearance for the project, which was applied in August, 2007 was granted after three years of application, on 22.11.2010. Further development is subject to forest clearance and land acquisition by the State Government.

(d) Clearances obtained so far:

- (i) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has granted 'in-principle approval' to the project;
- (ii) Environment & CRZ Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India;

(iii) 'No Objection Certificate' from Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Clearances which are yet to be obtained:

(i) Forest Clearance from MoEF;

(ii) Permission from Hon'ble High Court, Bombay.

(e) The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, selection of a Concessionaire through bidding process and financial closure, etc. by the selected concessionaire.

[Translation]

Allocation of Adequate Funds

3523. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of construction anywhere in Himachal Pradesh is many times higher as compared to States located in plain areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up a board, body or central agency separately to earmark/allocate the funds for the implementation of the schemes, construction of roads, buildings and for other development works in view of prevailing difficult geographical conditions in the State;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) The cost of construction in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh is higher as compared to the plain areas of the State and other states located in plain areas.

(b) to (d) Himachal Pradesh has already been given the status of Special Category State. Special category states have some distinct characteristics. They have international boundaries, hilly terrains and have distinctly different socio-economic developmental parameters. These states face geographical disadvantages while undertaking infrastructural development. In view of the above problems, Central Government sanctions 90 percent Special Plan Assistance as grant and just 10 per cent as loan to Special Category States. Being a Special category State,

Himachal Pradesh is being allocated Special Plan Assistance (tied to projects) in the ratio of 90:10. For construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% funding is provided by the Centre, in other Centrally Sponsored Schemes like AIBP and RGGVY, funding is in the ratio of 90:10.

Further, a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has been constituted to look into the rationalization and restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. The Terms of Reference of the Committee include "*considering providing flexibility to States to undertake new initiative from flexi fund where States would also make a contribution*". In this regard suggestions have already been invited from the State Governments including Himachal Pradesh.

Upgradation and Development of Airports

3524. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has released funds for upgradation and development of airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any information regarding misuse of these funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the action taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) List of airports in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Details have been given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I

List of Airports in India

SL.NO.	AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER
1	2	3	4
1.	ABU ROAD	RAJASTHAN	SG
2.	ADAMPUR	PUNJAB	IAF
3.	ADILABAD	ANDHRA PRADESH	IAF
4.	AGARTALA (SINGERBHIL)	TRIPURA	AAI
5.	AGATTI	LAKSHWADEEP ISLANDS	AAI
6.	AGRA (KHERIA)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
7.	AHEMDABAD (SVBPI IRPORT)	GUJARAT	AAI
8.	AIZAWL (LENGPUJ)	MIZORAM	SG
9.	AKBARPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
10.	AKOLA	MAHARASHTRA	AAI

1	2	3	4
11.	ALIGARH	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
12.	ALINYA	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	IAF
13.	ALLAHABAD (BAMRAULLI)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
14.	ALONG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SG
15.	AMBALA	HARYANA	IAF
16.	AMBARI	WEST BENGAL	PVT
17.	AMBIKAPUR (DARIMA)	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
18.	AMLA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
19.	AMMASANDRA	KARNATAKA	PVT
20.	AMRAVATI	MAHARASHTRA	SG
21.	AMRITSAR (RAJA SANSI)	PUNJAB	AAI
22.	ARKONAM	TAMIL NADU	NAVY
23.	AURANGABAD	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
24.	AWANTIPUR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
25.	BAGDOGRA (SILIGURI)	WEST BENGAL	IAF
26.	BAKSHI KA TALAB	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
27.	BANAR	RAJASTHAN	IAF
28.	BANASTHALI	RAJASTHAN	PVT
29.	BANGALORE (DEVANHALLI)	KARNATAKA	JV (PVT/AAI)
30.	BANGALORE (HAL)	KARNATAKA	HAL
31.	BANGALORE (IIS)	KARNATAKA	PVT
32.	BANSWARA (TILWARA)	RAJASTHAN	SG
33.	BARAMATI	MAHARASHTRA	SG
34.	BAREILLY	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
35.	BARRACKPORE	WEST BENGAL	IAF
36.	BASANT NAGAR	ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT
37.	BEAS	PUNJAB	PVT
38.	BEHALA	WEST BENGAL	AAI
39.	BELGAUM	KARNATAKA	AAI
40.	BELLARY	KARNATAKA	IAF
41.	BETUL	MADHYA PRADESH	SG

1	2	3	4
42.	BHAGALPUR	BIHAR	SG
43.	BHATINDA	PUNJAB	IAF
44.	BHATPARA	WEST BENGAL	PVT
45.	BHAVNAGAR	GUJARAT	AAI
46.	BHILAI	CHHATTISGARH	PVT
47.	BHIWANI	HARYANA	SG
48.	BHOPAL (RAJA BHOJ AIRPORT)	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
49.	B.H.U. FLYING CLUB	UTTAR PRADESH	BHU
50.	BHUBNESHWAR (BIJU PATNAIK AIRPORT)	ODISHA	AAI
51.	BHUJ	GUJARAT	IAF
52.	BIDAR	KARNATAKA	IAF
53.	BIKANER (NAL)	RAJASTHAN	IAF
54.	BILASPUR	CHHATTISGARH	AAI
55.	BIRLAGRAM (NAGDA)	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
56.	BIRPUR	BIHAR	SG
57.	BOGRAJENG	ASSAM	PVT
58.	BOKARO	JHARKHAND	PVT
59.	BORENGAJULI	ASSAM	PVT
60.	BURHAR (SHAHDOL)	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
61.	BURNPUR	WEST BENGAL	PVT
62.	CALICUT (KOZHIKODE)	KERALA	AAI
63.	CAR NICOBAR	ANDAMAN ISLANDS	IAF
64.	CHABUA	ASSAM	IAF
65.	CHANDIGARH	UNION TERRITORY	IAF
66.	CHANDRAPUR	MAHARASHTRA	SG
67.	CHENNAI	TAMIL NADU	AAI
68.	CHHAND BET	GUJARAT	SG
69.	CHHINDWARA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
70.	CHILLARI	KERALA	PVT
71.	CHINYALI SAUR	UTTARAKHAND	SG
72.	CHOLAVARAM	TAMIL NADU	IAF

1	2	3	4
73.	CHUSHAL	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
74.	COCHIN	KERALA	NAVY
75.	COCHIN	KERALA	CIAL
76.	COIMBATORE	TAMIL NADU	AAI
77.	COOCH BEHAR	WEST BENGAL	AAI
78.	CUDDAPAH	ANDRA PRADESH	AAI
79.	CUTTACK (CHARBATIA)	ODISHA	ARC
80.	DALTONGANJ	BIHAR	SG
81.	DAMAN	UNION TERRITORY	IAF
82.	DAMOH	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
83.	DAPARIJO	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	IAF
84.	DARBHANGA	BIHAR	IAF
85.	DARRANG	ASSAM	IAF
86.	DEESA (PALANPUR)	GUJARAT	AAI
87.	DEHRADUN (JOLLYGRANT)	UTTARANCHAL	AAI
88.	NEW DELHI IGI AIRPORT	DELHI	DIAL
89.	DELHI (SAFDARJUNG)	DELHI	AAI
90.	DEOGHAR	JHARKHAND	SG
91.	DEOLALI	MAHARASHTRA	IAF
92.	DHANBAD	JHARKHAND	SG
93.	DIBRUGARH (MOHANBARI)	ASSAM	AAI
94.	DIMAPUR (MANIPUR ROAD)	NAGALAND	AAI
95.	DINJAN	ASSAM	IAF
96.	DIU	UNION TERRITORY	UT
97.	DOOMUR DULLANG	ASSAM	PVT
98.	DURG	CHHATTISGARH	SG
99.	ETAWAH	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
100.	FAIZABAD	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
101.	FEROZPUR	PUNJAB	IAF
102.	FURSATGANJ	UTTAR PRADESH	IGRUA
103.	GAGGAL (KANGRA)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI

1	2	3	4
104.	GAUCHER	UTTARAKHAND	SG
105.	GAYA	BIHAR	AAI **
106.	GHAZIPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
107.	GOA (DABOLIM)	GOA	NAVY
108.	GONDIA	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
109.	GORAKHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
110.	GRASSMORE	WEST BENGAL	PVT
111.	GUNA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
112.	GUWAHATI (LGBI AIRPORT)	ASSAM	AAI
113.	GWALIOR	MADHYA PRADESH	IAF
114.	HADAPSAR (GLIDEROME)	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
115.	HALWARA	PUNJAB	IAF
116.	HAMIRGARH	RAJASTHAN	SG
117.	HARDWAR	UTTARAKHAND	SG
118.	HASHIMARA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
119.	HINDAN	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
120.	HIRAKUND	ODISHA	SG
121.	HISSAR	HARYANA	SG
122.	HUBLI	KARNATAKA	AAI
123.	HYDERABAD (BEGUMPET)	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
124.	HYDERABAD (DUNDIGAL)	ANDHRA PRADESH	IAF
125.	HYDERABAD (HAKIMPET)	ANDHRA PRADESH	IAF
126.	HYDERABAD (SHAMSABAD)	ANDHRA PRADESH	GHIAL
127.	IMPHAL (TULIHAL)	MANIPUR	AAI
128.	INDORE	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
129.	IRADATGANJ	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
130.	JABALPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
131.	JAGDALPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
132.	JAIPUR (SANGANER)	RAJASTHAN	AAI
133.	JAISALMER	RAJASTHAN	IAF
134.	JAKUR	KARNATAKA	SG

1	2	3	4
135.	JALGAON	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
136.	JAMMU	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
137.	JAMNAGAR	GUJARAT	IAF
138.	JAMSHEDPUR	JHARKHAND	PVT
139.	JASHPURNAGAR	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
140.	JAWALAPUR	PUNJAB	PVT
141.	JAYPORE	ODISHA	SG
142.	JHABUA (RANPET)	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
143.	JHANSI	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI
144.	JHINGURA	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
145.	JHUNJHUNU	RAJASTHAN	SG
146.	JODHPUR	RAJASTHAN	IAF
147.	JORHAT	ASSAM	IAF
S. NO.	AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER
148.	JULLANDHAR	PUNJAB	ARMY
149.	KADAMBINI	WEST BENGAL	PVT
150.	KAILA SHAHAR	TRIPURA	AAI
151.	KALAIKUNDA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
152.	KAMALPUR	TRIPURA	AAI
153.	KANCHRAPARA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
154.	KANDLA	GUJARAT	AAI
155.	KANHA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
156.	KANPUR (KALYANPUR)	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT
157.	KANPUR (CHAKERI)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
158.	KANPUR (CIVIL)	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI
159.	KARAD	MAHARASHTRA	SG
160.	KARGIL	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	AAI
161.	KARNAL	HARYANA	SG
162.	KASIA	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
163.	KAYATTAR	TAMIL NADU	SG
164.	KESHOD	GUJARAT	AAI

1	2	3	4
165.	KHAJURAHO	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
166.	KHAMBALIA	GUJARAT	IAF
167.	KISHTWAR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
168.	KOHINOOR	WEST BENGAL	PVT
169.	KOKRAJHAR	ASSAM	PVT
170.	KOLAPNI	ASSAM	PVT
171.	KOLHAPUR	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
172.	KOLKATA (NSCBI AIRPORT)	WEST BENGAL	AAI
173.	KOTA	RAJASTHAN	AAI
174.	KUDAL	MAHARASHTRA	PVT
175.	KULLU-MANALI (BHUNTAR)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI
176.	KURSELA	BIHAR	PVT
177.	LAKHIPUR	ASSAM	PVT
178.	LALITPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI
179.	LATUR	MAHARASHTRA	SG
180.	LEH	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
181.	LONAVALA AMBY VALLEY)	MAHARASHTRA	PVT
182.	LUCKNOW (AMOUSI)	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI
183.	LUDHIANA	PUNJAB	AAI
184.	MACKEBPUR	ASSAM	PVT
185.	MADURAI	TAMIL NADU	AAI
186.	MANGALORE (BAJPE)	KARNATAKA	AAI
187.	MECHUKA	ARUNCHAL PRADESH	IAF
188.	MEERUT	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
189.	MISA	ASSAM	PVT
190.	MITHAPUR (DWARKA)	GUJARAT	PVT
191.	MUIRPUR (KORBA)	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT
192.	MUMBAI (CSI AIRPORT)	MAHARASHTRA	MIAL
193.	MUMBAI (JUHU)	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
194.	MUNDRA	GUJARAT	PVT
195.	MUZZAFARPUR	BIHAR	AAI

1	2	3	4
196.	MYSORE (MANDACALLY)	KARNATAKA	AAI
197.	NADIRGUL	ANDRA PRADESH	AAI
198.	NAGAUR	RAJASTHAN	SG
199.	NAGDA	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
200.	NAGPUR (SONEGAON)	MAHARASHTRA	MIHAN
201.	NAINI - SAINI	UTTARAKHAND	SG
202.	NALIYA	GUJARAT	IAF
203.	NANDED	MAHARASHTRA	SG
204.	NARNAUL	HARYANA	SG
205.	NASIK ROAD	MAHARASHTRA	ARMY
206.	NEEMUCH	MADHYA PRADESH	CRPF
207.	NEW LANDS	WEST BENGAL	PVT
208.	NEW TELI PARA	WEST BENGAL	PVT
209.	NEYVELI	TAMIL NADU	PVT
210.	NORTH LAKHIMPUR LILABARI)	ASSAM	AAI
211.	ONDAL	WEST BENGAL	SG
212.	OSMANABAD	MAHARASHTRA	SG
213.	OZAR (NASIK)	MAHARASHTRA	IAF
214.	PACHMARHI	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
215.	PANAGARH	WEST BENGAL	IAF
216.	PANGA	WEST BENGAL	PVT
217.	PANNERI	ASSAM	PVT
218.	PANTNAGAR	UTTARANCHAL	AAI
219.	PATHANKOT	PUNJAB	IAF
220.	PATIALA	PUNJAB	SG
221.	PATNA (JPN AIRPORT)	BIHAR	AAI
222.	PHAPHAMAU	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
223.	PILANI	RAJASTHAN	PVT
224.	PINJORE	HARYANA	SG
225.	PIRTHIGANJ	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
226.	PITHORAGARH	UTTARANCHAL	SG

1	2	3	4
227.	PONDICHERRY	UNION TERRITORY	AAI
228.	POONCH	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ARMY
229.	PORBANDAR	GUJARAT	AAI
230.	PORT BLAIR (VSIA)	ANDAMAN ISLAND	NAVY
231.	PRASADPUR (GANGASAGAR)	WEST BENGAL	PVT
232.	PUNE (LOHEGAON)	MAHARASHTRA	IAF
233.	PURNEA	BIHAR	IAF
234.	RAIGARH (SARIYA)	CHHATTISGARH	SG
235.	RAIPUR (BAIKUNTH)	CHHATTISGARH	PVT
236.	RAIPUR (MANA)	CHHATTISGARH	AAI
237.	RAJAHMUNDARY	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
238.	RAJHARA (DHALLI)	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
239.	RAJKOT	GUJARAT	AAI
240.	RAJOURI	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ARMY
241.	RAMNAD	TAMIL NADU	NAVY
242.	RAMPUR HAT	WEST BENGAL	IAF
243.	RANCHI	JHARKHAND	AAI
244.	RATNAGIRI	MAHARASHTRA	SG
245.	REWA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
246.	ROURKELA	ODISHA	PVT (SAIL)
247.	SAHARANPUR (SARSAWA)	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
248.	SALAWAS	RAJASTHAN	IAF
249.	SALEM	TAMIL NADU	AAI
250.	SARANI	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
251.	SARDARNAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT
252.	SAUGAON	WEST BENGAL	PVT
253.	SEDAM	KARNATAKA	PVT
254.	SHAHBAD	KARNATAKA	PVT
255.	SHAHDOL	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
256.	SHILLONG (BARAPANI)	MEGHALAYA	AAI
257.	SHIMLA (JUBBARHATTI)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	AAI

1	2	3	4
258.	SHIVPURI	MADHYA PRADESH	BSF
259.	SHOLAPUR	MAHARASHTRA	AAI
260.	SHRAVASTI	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
261.	SIDHI	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
262.	SILCHAR (KHUMBIGRAM)	ASSAM	IAF
263.	SINDRI	WEST BENGAL	PVT
264.	SIROHI	RAJASTHAN	SG
265.	SIRSA	HARYANA	IAF
266.	SITAMANU	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
267.	SRINAGAR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
268.	SRI SATYA SAI (PRANSANTHINILYAM)	ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT
269.	SUKERATING (DUM DUMA)	ASSAM	IAF
270.	SULTANPUR (AMHAI)	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
271.	SULUR	TAMIL NADU	IAF
272.	SURAT (DUMAS)	GUJARAT	AAI
273.	SURATGARH	RAJASTHAN	IAF
274.	TAMBARAM	TAMIL NADU	IAF
275.	TANJORE	TAMIL NADU	IAF
276.	TEKANPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	BSF
277.	TEZPUR	ASSAM	IAF
278.	TEZU	ARUNCHAL PRADESH	IAF
279.	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	KERALA	AAI
280.	THOISE	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
281.	TIRUCHIRAPALLI (TRICHY)	TAMIL NADU	AAI
282.	TIRUPATHI	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
283.	TURA	MEGHALAYA	SG
284.	TUTICORIN (TOOTHKUDI)	TAMIL NADU	AAI
285.	TUTING	ARUNCHAL PRADESH	IAF
286.	UDAIPUR	RAJASTHAN	AAI
287.	UDHAMPUR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
288.	UJJAIN	MADHYA PRADESH	SG

1	2	3	4
289.	UTERLAI	RAJASTHAN	IAF
290.	UTKELA	ODISHA	SG
291.	UTTARKASHI	UTTARAKHAND	SG
292.	VADODARA	GUJARAT	AAI
293.	VARANASI	UTTAR PRADESH	AAI
294.	VELLORE	TAMIL NADU	AAI
295.	VIDYANAGAR	KARNATAKA	PVT
296.	VIJAYAWADA	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
297.	VISHAKAPATNAM	ANDHRA PRADESH	NAVY
298.	WALUJ	MAHARASHTRA	PVT
S. NO.	AIRPORT	STATE	OWNER
299.	WARANGAL	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
300.	YADGIRI	KARNATAKA	PVT
301.	YEHLANKA	KARNATAKA	IAF
302.	YINGHIONG	ARUNCHAL PRADESH	SG
303.	ZIRO	ARUNCHAL PRADESH	SG
304.	AHEMAD NAGAR	MAHARASTHRA	ARMY
305.	AKHNUR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
306.	ALERU	ANDHRA PRADESH	SG
307.	ALWAR	RAJASTHAN	SG
308.	AMARDA ROAD	ODISHA	IAF
309.	AMRELI	GUJARAT	SG
310.	ARRAH	BIHAR	SG
311.	ASANSOL	WEST BENGAL	AAI
312.	BALURGHAT	WEST BENGAL	AAI
313.	BARBIL	ODISHA	SG
314.	BARIPADA	ODISHA	PVT
315.	BEGUSARAI	BIHAR	SG
316.	BEHRAMPUR	WEST BENGAL	SG
317.	BHABUA	BIHAR	SG
318.	BHARATPUR	RAJASTHAN	SG

1	2	3	4
319.	BHAWI	RAJASTHAN	SG
320.	BIHAR SHARIFF	BIHAR	SG
321.	BIRASAL	ODISHA	SG
322.	BISHNUPUR	WEST BENGAL	IAF
323.	BOBBILI	ANDHRA PRADESH	IAF
324.	BUNDI	RAJASTHAN	SG
325.	BUXUR	BIHAR	SG
326.	CHAKULIA	JHARKHAND	AAI
327.	CHAIBASA	JHARKHAND	SG
328.	CHAMB	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
329.	CHAPRA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
330.	CHELA	GUJARAT	IAF
331.	CHETINAD	TAMIL NADU	SG
332.	CHHAPRA	BIHAR	SG
333.	DABLAN	PUNJAB	PVT
334.	DALBHUNDARH	BIHAR	IAF
335.	DARNA CAMP	MAHARASTHRA	IAF
336.	DEHRI	BIHAR	SG
337.	DHANA	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
338.	DHOLPUR	RAJASTHAN	SG
339.	DHUBALIA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
340.	DHULIA	MAHARASHTRA	SG
341.	DIGRI	WEST BENGAL	IAF
342.	DONAKONDA	ANDHRA PRADESH	AAI
343.	DRANGADHARA	GUJARAT	SG
344.	DUDHKUNDI	WEST BENGAL	IAF
345.	DUMKA	JHARKHAND	SG
346.	DWARA	MEGHALAYA	SG
347.	ELLORE	ANDHRA PRADESH	IAF
348.	FALNA ROAD (PALI)	RAJASTHAN	SG
349.	FARIDKOT	PUNJAB	SG

1	2	3	4
350.	FUKCHE	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
351.	GADRA ROAD	RAJASTHAN	SG
352.	GANDHISAGAR	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
353.	GINIGERA (HOSPET)	KARNATAKA	SG
354.	GONAPUR	ODISHA	SG
355.	GOPALPUR	ODISHA	SG
356.	GUDARI	ODISHA	SG
357.	GULBARGA (GLIDEROME)	KARNATAKA	SG
358.	GUREX	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
359.	GURGAON	HARYANA	IAF
360.	GUSKHARA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
361.	HASSAN	KARNATAKA	SG
362.	HATHWA	BIHAR	IAF
363.	HAZARIBAGH	BIHAR	SG
364.	IMPHAL (KORANGEE)	MANIPUR	IAF
365.	ISARDA	RAJASTHAN	SG
366.	JAGATPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
367.	JATH	MAHARASTHRA	SG
368.	JAWAI	RAJASTHAN	SG
369.	JEHANABAD	BIHAR	SG
370.	JHALAWAR (BRIJNAGAR)	RAJASTHAN	SG
371.	JHANGAR	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
372.	JHARSUGUDA	ODISHA	AAI
373.	JHINGURA	UTTAR PRADESH	SG
374.	JOGBANI	BIHAR	AAI
375.	KALYAN	MAHARASTHRA	IAF
376.	KARGID	CHHATTISGARH	IAF
377.	KATIHAR	BIHAR	SG
378.	KAWALPUR	MAHARASTHRA	SG
379.	KEONJHAR	ODISHA	SG
380.	KHANDPARA	ODISHA	SG

1	2	3	4
381.	KHANDWA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
382.	KHARAGPUR	WEST BENGAL	IAF
383.	KHARGONE	WEST BENGAL	SG
384.	KHAVADA	GUJARAT	SG
385.	KHEMKARAN	PUNJAB	IAF
386.	KHOWAI	TRIPURA	AAI
387.	KOHIMA	NAGALAND	IAF
388.	KISHANGANJ	BIHAR	SG
389.	KISHANGARH	RAJASTHAN	AAI
390.	KOLAR	KARNATAKA	IAF
391.	KONARAK	ODISHA	SG
392.	LALGARH	RAJASTHAN	SG
393.	LALPUR	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
394.	LEDO	ASSAM	IAF
395.	LIMBDI	GUJARAT	SG
396.	MADHAIGANJ	WEST BENGAL	IAF
397.	MADHOSINGH	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
398.	MADHUBANI	BIHAR	SG
399.	MALAPURA	RAJASTHAN	SG
400.	MALDA	WEST BENGAL	AAI
401.	MANTALAI	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	PVT
402.	MATHANIA	RAJASTHAN	SG
403.	MERTA ROAD	RAJASTHAN	SG
404.	MEHSANA	GUJARAT	SG
405.	MIRAN SAHIB	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
406.	MISA MARI	ASSAM	IAF
407.	MORVI	GUJARAT	SG
408.	MOTIHARI	BIHAR	SG
409.	MUNGER	BIHAR	SG
410.	MUZZAFARPUR	BIHAR	AAI
411.	NABHA	PUNJAB	SG

1	2	3	4
412.	NAGARJUNA SAGAR	ANDHRA PRADESH	SG
413.	NALGONDA	ANDHRA PRADESH	SG
414.	NANAK SAR	PUNJAB	SG
415.	NARIA	BIHAR	SG
416.	NAWAPARA	ODISHA	SG
417.	NAZIRA	ASSAM	IAF
418.	NOWGONG	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
419.	PADAMPUR	ORISSA	SG
420.	PALEL	MANIPUR	IAF
421.	PANCHANPUR	BIHAR	IAF
422.	PANDEVESWAR	WEST BENGAL	IAF
423.	PANZGAM	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	IAF
424.	PARSOLI	GUJARAT	SG
425.	PASSIGHAT	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	AAI
426.	PHALTAN	MAHARASTHRA	SG
427.	PIARDORA	WEST BENGAL	IAF
428.	PANNA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
429.	PURNIA	BIHAR	SG
430.	RADHANPUR	GUJARAT	SG
431.	RAICHUR	KARNATAKA	SG
432.	RAIRANGPUR	ODISHA	SG
433.	RAISEN (CHIKLOD)	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT
434.	RAJWARI	UTTAR PRADESH	IAF
435.	RAKHIKOL	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
436.	RANGEILUNDA	ODISHA	SG
437.	RATLAM	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
438.	RAXAUL	BIHAR	AAI
439.	RUPSI	ASSAM	AAI
440.	SADIYA	ASSAM	IAF
441.	SAHARSA	BIHAR	SG
442.	SALBANI	WEST BENGAL	IAF
443.	SARANGARH	MADHYA PRADESH	SG
444.	SARLAKE	ODISHA	SG

1	2	3	4
445.	SATNA	MADHYA PRADESH	AAI
446.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	RAJASTHAN	SG
447.	SHAHPUR	RAJASTHAN	SG
448.	SHELLA	ASSAM	AAI
449.	SHEO	RAJASTHAN	SG
450.	SORBHOG	ASSAM	IAF
451.	THERUBOLI	ODISHA	PVT
452.	TILDA (KOHAKA)	CHHATTISGARH	SG
453.	TUSHRA	ODISHA	SG
454.	ULUNDUPET	TAMIL NADU	IAF
455.	WADHWAN	GUJARAT	SG
456.	WANKANER	GUJARAT	SG

NOTE- AAI : Airports Authority of India
 IAF : Indian Air Force
 Army: Indian Army
 Navy : Indian Navy
 BSF : Border Security Force
 CRPF: Central Reserve Police Force
 SG : State Government
 PVT : Private
 JV : Joint Venture
 SAIL : Steel Authority of India

Statement II

Funds Released by MOCA to AAI for upgradation and development of Airports

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Year			Current Year 2011-12 (proposed)
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Budgetary Support released for				
North Eastern Region	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Other Crucial Areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Port Blair, Aggati Airport etc.	80.25	79.15	44.55	6.00
Grants in Air for Pakyong, Puducherry, Agatti, Jammu, Leh, Ajmer, Itanagar Airports etc.	0.00	0.00	80.50	149.15
Total	100.25	99.15	145.05	175.15

Internet Facility to Post Offices

including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh?

3525. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to inter-link all the post offices through internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent by the Government for computerization of post offices in the country 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. It is proposed to electronically network all the Departmental Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in the country by 2012-13 subject to availability of connectivity and resources under the "India Post Technology Project-2012".

(c) The funds allocated and spent by the Government for computerization of post offices in the country during the last three years and the current year State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement*Allocation of fund and expenditure for Site Preparation/Power Back-up during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Circle	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Fund Allotted	Fund Spent	Fund Allotted	Fund Spent	Fund Allotted	Fund Spent	Fund Allotted	Fund Spent (Upto 31.07.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	8.1	7.58	4.23	3.81	11.7	0
Assam	0	0	0.91	0.61	0.17	0.15	0.0083	0.0021
Bihar	0	0	1.7	0.98	4.9	4.41	2.84	0.51
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1.69	1.09	0.57	0.51	1.34	0.09
Delhi	0	0	2.31	1.12	0.74	0.67	0.45	1.84
Gujarat including Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Havel	0	0	6.63	5.84	4.24	3.82	2.90	0.5
Haryana		0	2.08	1.37	0.71	0.64	1.18	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3.98	1.88	0.31	0.28	1.55	0
Jammu Kashmir	0	0	0.82	0.71	0.37	0.33	0.70	0
Jharkhand	0	0	1.61	1.36	0.78	0.70	1.59	0.04
Karnataka	0	0	8.55	6.12	2.98	2.68	6.60	0
Kerala including Lakshadweep	0	0	11.07	7.88	1.81	1.63	2.78	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	4.46	2.36	1.49	1.34	4.30	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra including Goa	0	0	12.2	8.98	7.77	6.99	5.97	0.77
North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh)	0	0	0.71	0.51	0.11	0.10	0.58	0
Odisha	0	0	4.95	3.0	1.03	0.93	5.55	0
Punjab	0	0	5.53	3.99	1.83	1.65	2.03	0.0051
Rajasthan	0	0	3.84	2.45	3.18	2.86	5.87	0.17
Tamil Nadu including Puduchery	0	0	13.9	12.57	3.09	2.78	8.11	0.0012
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5.45	5.28	11.8	10.62	6.70	0.012
Uttarakhand	0	0	1.34	1.34	0.69	0.62	1.24	0.03
West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8.28	4.95	4.85	4.37	4.33	1.36
Total			110.11	81.97	57.65	51.89	78.32	5.43

Hardware for computerisation of Post Offices was supplied centrally. The expenditure made during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

2008-09	:	Rs. 72.55 Crores
2009-10	:	Rs. 58.78 Crores
2010-11	:	Rs. 83.78 Crores
2011-12	:	Rs. NIL

[English]

Grants to NTMIS

3526. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) to build up potential database of technical manpower and education planning is functioning in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has released any grants to NTMIS during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of the employees of twenty

nodal centres and Lead Centre located in the Institute of Applied Manpower Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the following grants have been released during last 3 years and current year.

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	447.998
2009-10	369.590
2010-11	306.943
2011-12 (till date)	12.665

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

[Translation]

Air Connectivity

3527. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to provide air connectivity to the divisional cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise particularly Uttar Pradesh and Kota in Rajasthan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start air services between various cities particularly Indore and Khajuraho to promote tourism in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such services are likely to be started, city-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Operations in domestic air 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.

At present, Scheduled air services are available to/from following 82 aerodromes/airports in the country:

Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijaywada, Vizag, Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur, Patna, Raipur, Delhi, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Dharamshala, Kulu, Shimla, Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise, Ranchi, Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Managalore, Mysore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Pune, Imphal, Shillong, Aizwal, Dimapur, Bhubaneshwar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Uadipur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tuticorin, Agartala, Allahabad, Gorkhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Dehradun, Pantnagar, Bagdogra, Kolkata, Port Blair, Agatti, Chandigarh and Diu. No Airlines is operating from Kota.

(d) to (f) At present, following air services are available from Indore and Khajuraho:-

Air India

Delhi-Bhopal-Indore-Mumbai and vice-versa Daily

Delhi-Varanasi-Khajuraho and V.V. Daily

Kingfisher

Mumbai-Indore and V.V. Daily

Jet Airways

Kahjuraho-Varanasi-Delhi and V.V. Daily

Indore-Bhopal-Raipur-Kolkata and V.V. Daily

Delhi-Indore-Delhi Daily

Mumbai-Indore and V.V. Daily

[*English*]

Moral Growth of Students

3528. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has recently issued a circular to all schools for including Moral Education Component in the curricula of all classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons which necessitated issuance of the said circular;

(c) the mechanism put in place to ensure enforceability of such circulars issued by CBSE; and

(d) the books that have been recommended by the CBSE in the circular for the various classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such circular has been issued by CBSE.

(d) Does not arise.

National Eligibility Test

3529. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates qualified in National Eligibility Test (NET) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including SC/ST/OBC candidates qualified the NET during the said period;

(c) whether the procedure of giving up negative marking in the NET has any positive impact in the process of selection of candidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the total number of candidates qualified in National Eligibility Test (NET) during last three years are 45722. The details are as under:

Exam. Year	General	OBC	SC/ST	Total
June, 2008	2329	969	2977	6275
Decembr, 2008	2473	1001	3095	6569
June, 2009	2789	2833	3906	9528
December, 2009	948	1318	924	3190
June, 2010	2005	2765	2463	7233
December, 2010	4288	4340	4299	12927

(C) and (d) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the procedure of negative marking for NET was introduced in December, 2009 only. Due to introduction of the negative marking, the number of qualified candidates had declined sharply. The negative marking was therefore withdrawn from 2010 onwards. Consequently, the number of qualified candidates has gone up.

Pak Nuclear Arsenals

3530. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the statement issued by a nuclear physicist of Pakistan that his country is not capable of keeping nuclear weapons safe;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to take the issue with international nuclear forum so that the Pak nuclear arsenals do not fall into wrong hands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the Government's plan for security of the country in that eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has seen reports regarding the safety of Pakistani nuclear weapons. Government hopes that the Government of Pakistan will continue to take steps for securing its nuclear assets. In the context of international discussions on nuclear security matters, India has raised concerns regarding the danger of nuclear explosives or fissile material falling into the hands of non-state actors and terrorists. Government monitors all developments having a bearing on national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Financial Assistance for SSA

3531. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the total amount of aid received from foreign countries/World Bank/international agencies for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years, year-wise and country/agency-wise;

(b) the manner in which the said amount was utilized; and

(c) the details of the targets fixed under the programme and achieved so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The World Bank along with two Development Partners namely Department for

International Development of UK and European Commission provides partial financial assistance for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as sector wide support, which means that funds are available as a consolidated resource pool, and not for component specific investment. External assistance is provided through a reimbursement system, under which expenditure is first incurred by the Government of India through the State Implementation Societies for SSA, and thereafter reimbursed by the external agency as per a pre-defined annual ceiling. The details of year wise funding received under SSA during the last three years are:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	World Bank	DFID	EC
2008-2009	1033.17	346.22	195.98
2009-2010	1702.99	372.44	178.25
2010-2011	1141.19	330.55	119.84

(c) A statement showing cumulative target and achievements under key SSA parameters, namely opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and recruitment of teachers upto 2010-11 is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative Achievements upto 2010-11							
		Opening of new schools		Construction of School buildings		Construction of Additional Classrooms		Teacher recruitment	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements*	Target	Achievements*	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8308	8006	9635	9635	62349	62109	38293	39821
2.	Arunachal	2079	1126	1926	1823	3957	3953	6067	5226
3.	Assam	5054	5017	9853	9851	48883	48883	28793	0
4.	Bihar	39398	32388	18010	13197	186532	175815	318804	191983
5.	Chhattisgarh	17206	17206	19051	18480	45215	42680	57756	54985
6.	Goa	8	5	0	0	227	177	169	169
7.	Gujarat	0	0	835	797	30157	29973	20052	15052
8.	Haryana	2598	2558	2284	2210	24162	23342	11157	8936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1413	1158	40	4	10259	9914	4279	3546
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16566	13398	11043	9046	13292	8925	41687	39739
11.	Jharkhand	29386	28193	29389	28677	64986	61956	104051	83486
12.	Karnataka	11323	11091	3736	3733	49047	47699	27180	24278
13.	Kerala	144	0	529	529	8233	8233	2689	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54321	54289	44107	43703	113993	109530	168888	98287
15.	Maharashtra	8662	8397	18003	16982	57057	54723	41434	15311
16.	Manipur	406	0	637	457	2592	1486	1175	0
17.	Meghalaya	5131	5131	3538	3042	6453	6423	13262	11977

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	522	314	1146	1201	1909	1909	2242	1886
19.	Nagaland	732	236	596	333	4417	4188	3147	590
20.	Odisha	20119	17290	17444	16982	53900	46286	89901	88442
21.	Punjab	2053	1901	1486	1373	22122	19952	14090	9694
22.	Rajasthan	50590	47890	8340	8340	80265	80089	114132	94201
23.	Sikkim	112	84	95	98	559	593	566	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	7995	7259	8322	8253	32063	30030	25223	29971
25.	Tripura	2257	1697	1973	1973	3451	2829	6489	5694
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45422	44773	51258	51028	272131	242281	398982	258924
27.	Uttarakhand	2573	2440	4583	3847	7466	7312	14137	5998
28.	West Bengal	31785	21762	14382	7601	162887	153701	181088	110692
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	10	4	4	201	144	69	67
30.	Chandigarh	44	18	26	20	290	206	897	785
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	112	92	61	61	481	373	816	377
32.	Daman Diu	12	8	13	11	87	85	96	95
33.	Delhi	12	6	12	12	2518	1737	3040	36
34.	Lakshadweep	13	11	9	5	22	19	35	32
35.	Puducherry	28	10	12	12	470	441	48	36
Total SSA		366399	333764	282378	263320	1372633	1287996	1740734	1200501

*Achievements include work in progress.

National Education Plan

3532. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has launched the Eleventh Five Year Plan as a "National Education Plan";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the standard of education has been raised in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period as on date;

(d) whether the World Bank Report has estimated that only 10 to 20 per cent of general college graduates are suitable for employment;

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

(f) whether the country would need 2.3 million knowledge professionals by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has not described Eleventh Five Year Plan specifically as "National Education Plan". However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan

places highest priority to education as a central instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth. It presents a comprehensive strategy for strengthening the Education Sector covering all segments of the education pyramid. The actual plan allocation of Ministry of Human Resource Development is Rs. 1,97,570 crore during XI Five Year Plan (2007-12) as compared to the X Five Year Plan (2002-07) allocation of Rs. 58264 crore which is 3.4 times increase over X Five Year Plan.

(c) to (g) Good quality of education has always been a major concern of the Government. It has been the Government's endeavour to ensure continuous and sustained improvement in the quality of education at all levels. Improvement in quality of education is one of the objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan. There is a mismatch between demand and supply in the education sector. To cater to this need, Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at major expansion of education system by setting up of new institutions as well as upgradation of existing ones.

New Guidelines for Allocation of Coal Blocks

3533. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated new guidelines for allocation of coal blocks for specified end use including underground coal gasification;

(b) if so, the salient features of the same; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) With a view to bring in more transparency in the allocation of coal blocks, a system of allocation of coal blocks for specified end uses through auction by competitive bidding has been introduced by way of amendment of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. New guidelines for allocation of coal blocks have not been formulated by the Government so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Guest Teachers

3534. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint guest teachers in Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would contemplate to make these guest teachers permanent after some time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The Schedule to the RTE Act prescribes norms and standards for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) to be maintained in every primary and upper primary school. Prescribing service conditions of State Government/local body school teachers is in the domain of the State Governments. Section 23(3) of the RTE Act provides that the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teachers shall be as prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Corruption in AICTE

3535. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether cases of corruption/irregularities have been reported from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against AICTE officials against whom the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has found concrete evidence;

(d) if so, the details of major or minor penalties imposed against these officials;

(e) whether the CBI has also made the former Chairman, AICTE an accused in the scam and has recommended departmental inquiry against him;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government for fair working of the AICTE?

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

(b) to (d) The Government had referred the matters to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) who has registered 59 cases which are at various stages of investigation.

(e) to (f) Yes, Madam. As per the information and record made available by CBI, following FIRs have been registered against former Chairman:

- (i) RC-0722009(E)0006 dated 16.07.2009 (Echelon Institute of Technology, Faridabad)
- (ii) RC MAI 2009 A 0056-AC/CHENN dated 30.10.09 (Padmavathi College of Engineering, Chennai)
- (iii) CBI/ACB/CHG RCCHG2010 A 0021 dated 02.09.2010 (Kalpana Chawla Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala, Punjab)

(g) A Departmental enquiry is underway.

(h) AICTE has undertaken various steps for good governance for fair working of the AICTE including administrative, procedural, organizational and policy reforms for incorporating better transparency, integration of entire eco system, institute-to-learner, learner-to-administrator and administrator-to-policy. The various reforms introduced during the last three years are as under:-

- (i) AICTE has introduced reforms in strengthening of office procedures and improving security measures and introduction of e-governance for enhanced transparency, clarity, easy and assured communications.
- (ii) An internal Audit Cell for finance as well as performance audit has been set up for continuous appraisal.
- (iii) The digitization of records is being implemented.

(iv) A Standing Committee under retired justice of high court has been constituted for examining Vigilance matters.

(v) The approval process has been made an online process through its web portal www.aicte-india.org. The details are placed into public domain.

(vi) A faculty of tracking of application by application has been introduced.

Complaint against CBSE Schools

3536. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) against the schools affiliated to the CBSE during the last three years;

(b) the details of the nature of these complaints;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said complaints; and

(d) the names of the schools derecognized during the last three years as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The CBSE has received about 540 complaints against its affiliated schools during the last three years.

(b) The complaints pertain to non-fulfilment of land norms, lack of infrastructure, non-payment of salary, non adherence of service conditions, illegal termination of service, detaining of dossiers of staff, appointment of unqualified teachers, employment of retired personnel in service, exorbitant Fee Hike, Charging of Capitation Fee and donation, sponsoring of students of unaffiliated schools in the examinations of the Board.

(c) Appropriate action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board.

(d) The list of schools disaffiliated by the CBSE during the last three years is annexed as Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Academic Year	Name of the School	Status	Reason
1.	01.04.2008	Zinc Smelter Sr. Sec. School, Zinc Smelter Post, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Downgraded from Sr. Sec. To Sec. Stage.	Sponsoring of students of unaffiliated Schools.
2.	01.04.2008	Bodhichariya Sr. Sec. School, West Bengal	Downgraded from Sr. Sec. To Sec. Stage.	Violation of Exam Bye-laws
3.	01.04.2008	Sanjay Public School, Sec. 44B, Chandigarh	Disaffiliation	Withdrawal of Recognition by UT Chandigarh due to irregularities.
4.	01.04.2010	St Luke's School, Bharatnagr, Rajasthan	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of Land Norms
5.	01.04.2010	Holy Mission High School, Samastipur, Bihar	Downgraded from Sr. Sec. To Sec. Stage.	Sponsoring of students of unaffiliated Schools.
6.	01.04.2010	Swami Vivekanand public Sr. Sec. School, Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhar, Haryana	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of land norms.
7.	01.04.2010	Ramashray Roy Public School, Darbhanga, Bihar	Disaffiliation	Affiliation obtained on false ground.
8.	01.04.2010	Modern Public School, Deoghar, Jharkhand	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of land norms
9.	01.04.2010	Atreyee English Medium School, Mangolpur, P.O. Balughat, West Dinajpur, West Bengal	Disaffiliation	Violation of norms and transfer of schools by the Management.
10.	01.04.2011	New Delhi Public School, North Sri-Krishna Puri, Patna, Bihar	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of Norms of Affiliation.
11.	01.04.2011	Cosmopolitan Public School, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of Land Norms of Affiliation.
12.	01.04.2011	Parkwood School, Andhra Pradesh	Disaffiliation	Sexual Harassment of a girl student.
13.	01.04.2011	Premlok Mission, Patna, Bihar	Disaffiliation	Sponsoring of students of unaffiliated Schools.
14.	01.04.2011	Kakatiya Public School, Juguwaka, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Downgraded from Sr. Sec. To Sec. Stage.	Sponsoring of students of unaffiliated Schools in the exams of CBSE.
15.	01.04.2011	Suresh Chand Aggarwal Memorial School, Gulawati, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	Disaffiliation	Sponsoring of students of unaffiliated Schools in the exams of CBSE.
16.	01.04.2012	Rishi Public School, Bairagiguda, Ranga Reddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Disaffiliation	Non-fulfilment of norms of Affiliation Bye-Laws and shifting a school from approved campus.

[English]

Pending Cases under RTI

3537. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing number of pending cases under Right to Information Act (RTI);

(b) if so, the details of the cases pending till date Ministries/Department-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of the said cases and the remedial action/measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Information is not centrally maintained. However, the Right to Information Act, 2005 has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that the applications under the Act are disposed of in time. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides that if a Public Information Officer does not furnish information in time, a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- may be imposed on him by the Central/State Information Commission.

[Translation]

District Primary Education Programme

3538. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released by the Union Government for the District Primary Education Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount allocated has been diverted for other purposes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Department of School

Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has released Rs. 558.90 lakh to Odisha in the year 2008-09 for District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). This programme was closed in the State on 31.3.2009. Apart from this, no funds were released to any State for DPEP in the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) No instance of diversion of DPEP funds in the past three years have been brought to the notice of this Department.

[English]

New Institutions by AICTE

3539. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the number of new institutions/engineering colleges sanctioned by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the country including Bihar during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the present status of pending cases/requests for setting up of such institutes during the current year. State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has directed to the AICTE to grant the sanction to the institutions keeping in view the quality of education being imparted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions sanctioned in the country including Bihar during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:

Year	India	Bihar
2009-10	1235	8
2010-11	844	3

(b) to (d) All cases received for seeking approval of AICTE for current academic year have been processed as per provision of AICTE regulations "All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of approval for Technical

Education) Regulations, 2011" dated 10th December, 2010 further described under Approval Process Handbook 2011- 12. So far 490 institutions have been accorded permission out of 1062 applications received for the year 2011-12. The letter of rejection for 559 applications has been issued. The State-wise pending cases is as under:

Gujarat-1, Himachal Pradesh-3, Maharashtra-2, Punjab-2, Rajasthan-4, Uttar Pradesh-1.

AICTE grants approval to the technical institutions which comply with the AICTE norm and standards as prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook.

Upgradation of Engineering College and ISM

3540. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade the existing engineering college and Indian School of Mines (ISM) to the level of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) executed between IIT, Kanpur and Engineering College, Sindri in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has no proposal in the XI Five Year Plan to upgrade the existing engineering college and Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad to the level of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Park and Fly Facility

3541. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a 'park and fly' facility at the terminal 3 of Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the facilities likely to be introduced under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) M/s. Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL, the airport operator, has introduced 'Park N Fly' facility at Terminal-3, for frequent travellers on business or leisure. 'Park N Fly' is the airport parking facility with dedicated customer service desk. 'Park N Fly' facility located at Multi Level Car Parking at IGI Airport, is fully equipped with amenities like hygienic rest room drinking water, dedicated fire fighting system, lifts, CCTV Cameras, fire exit, well lit, secured and well guarded, etc.

Construction of Airports

3542. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new airports in major cities/districts of each State in the country and has given in-principle approval to 14 new airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of work on these airports, location-wise including Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, Chipi village in Maharashtra and near Karur in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether not even a single airport has been proposed in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has looked into the logistics and other facilities for these airports;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sanctioned so far for the purpose, project-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite construction of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry and Paladi/Ramsinghpura near Jaipur in Rajasthan. Details along with present status of the greenfield airport is at enclosed Statement.

Government of India has not received any proposal either from the State Governments or private individuals for construction of greenfield airport at Azamgadh district in Uttar Pradesh, Chipi village in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) A greenfield airport at Shamshabad in Andhra Pradesh has been set up and it has already become operational in the year 2008.

(e) and (f) It is endeavour of the Central Government to ensure that all approvals and clearances are given in a timely manner. Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. As such, the financing of new Greenfield airports are done by the Airport Promoter. However, the Government has given the grant-in-aid of Rs. 80.50 crores for construction of Pakyong Airport at Sikkim during the Financial Year 2010-11.

(g) The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, selection of a Concessionaire through bidding process and financial closure, etc. by the Concessionaire. The Government through Steering Committee for Greenfield Airport monitors the developments of these Greenfield airport projects.

Statement

Status of Greenfield Airports

Sl.No.	Name of Airport and State	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Goa for setting up of a greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. The State Government is in the process of acquiring the requisite land for the project and the consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy, etc.
2.	Navi Mumbai International airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership in July 2007. Government of Maharashtra has appointed City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO). CIDCO has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply, power, etc. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010. The promoter is in the process of preparation of detailed project report and other bid documents.

1	2	3
3.	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra	<p>Government of India has accorded "in-principle" approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone, electricity and water supply lines has been completed.</p>
4.	Bijapur, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The present status of these airport projects is as under:</p> <p>Shimoga: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Private Ltd. (SADPL) was entered into on 02.04.2008. The require land of 680 acres has already been handed over to SADPL and Lease Deed has been signed between concessionaire and GoK. SADPL has commenced project development activities viz. action regarding water supply, power supply, sewerage connection, fire fighting, road connectivity, and other activities has already been taken.</p> <p>Gulbarga: PDA has been signed between GoK & Gulbarga Airport Development Private Ltd. (GADPL). The requisite land of 670 acres has already been handed over to the GADPL. GADPL has taken action for obtaining the necessary clearances from various organizations/statutory bodies.</p> <p>Hassan: The project of Hassan airport was entrusted to M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Ltd. 960 acres of land has been earmarked for the project out of which 536.24 acres land has been handed over to the concessionaire.</p> <p>Bijapur: PDA has been signed on 18.01.2010 between GoK and M/s Marg Aviation Private Limited for development of the airport project. 727 acres land have been acquired by GoK. The concessionaire has taken action in respect of obtaining necessary clearances from local authorities.</p>
5.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala in January, 2008. The Project is to be implemented on Build Own and Operate (BOO) model. Government of Kerala had appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. 1277 acres of land has been acquired for development of the airport.</p> <p>A company namely Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) has been formed for development of the airport.</p>
6.	Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in UP in September, 2009. 404 acre land has been acquired for development of the airport.</p>
7.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	<p>Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd. for setting up of a cargo airport at Dabra in Datia/ Gwalior district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2008. The proposal is at initial stage of development of the airport.</p>

1	2	3
8.	Pakyong airport in Sikkim	Government of India have granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. The construction work of the airport has already been started.
9.	Paladi Ramsinghpura Airport in Rajasthan	Government of India has accorded the "in-principle" approval to M/s Rajasthan Aviation Infrastructure (India) Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield airport at Paladi/Ramsinghpura in Rajasthan in February, 2010.
10.	Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal	Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started.
11.	Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield at the site covering areas of Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikal region in Puducherry in February, 2011. The proposal is at initial stage of development.
12.	Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC) for setting up of a greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluka Kopargaon near Shirdi, district Ahmad Nagar in Maharashtra in July 2011. MADC has informed that works relating to area grading, construction of runway, taxiway, parking apron, compound wall and other related infrastructure works, area lighting, etc. and construction of terminal building, runway lighting, baggage handling, etc. has already been awarded.

NCC in Educational Institutions

3543. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government run or aided institutions having NCC, NSS, Scouts & Guides, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a reduction in the number of such Government run and aided institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the existing policy in this regard and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the above in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of SSA

3544. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI N CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with reference to its performance and funding pattern between Centre and States;

(b) if so, the details of the present funding pattern for this scheme and the revised funding pattern finalised;

(c) the names of the States which have requested the Union Government to revert to old funding pattern for SSA; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to cover more children during the current plan period under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Consequently, the Central Government has revised the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act.

The funding pattern between Central Government and States for implementation of SSA during the 11th Plan was on a tapering scale of 65:35 for the first two years of the Plan, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. In respect of the States in North Eastern Region (NER) the funding was in the 90:10 ratio with the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget. However, taking into account the requirements for implementation of the RTE Act, the Government has notified a revised funding pattern of 65:35 for a duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The fund sharing pattern in respect of the NER States, however, continues to be in the 90:10 ratio between the Central and States Governments.

(d) SSA, which aims at universalizing elementary education in the country, has been progressing consistently towards its goals. Since inception, and till 31.3.2011, SSA has provided significant financial support for infrastructure development in elementary education, including 1.95 lakh new primary schools, 1.71 lakh new upper primary schools, 13.72 lakh additional classrooms, 4.55 lakh toilets and 2.14 lakh drinking water facilities. With a view to improving quality, SSA has sanctioned 18.89 lakh posts of teachers across the country, and it provides financial support for textbooks, teaching learning material and uniforms for children, as per the norms laid down in the SSA Framework of Implementation.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Assam

3545. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether total literacy in the State of Assam is less than the national average and the quality of education is also not satisfactory;

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

(c) whether the ratio of primary and upper primary schools is much less than the norm required by SSA of 2:1 and dropout rate is very high in primary and upper primary levels;

(d) if so, whether the Government will take special measures to increase the ratio;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of centres of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan operating in North Eastern Region;

(g) the number of additional classrooms constructed under this scheme during the last two years in Assam; and

(h) the number of additional teachers being appointed in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Assam is 73.18% as against the National Average of 74.04%. But the growth rate of the literacy in Assam is 1.2% higher than that of the national average in 2011 as compared to Census 2001. As per the National Achievement Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the learner achievement level in Assam for the class III, V and VII for various subjects is as follows:

Subject	Class III	Class V	Class VII
Language	65.62	51.90	55.23
Mathematics	65.51	44.64	36.60
EVS	-	45.21	-
Social Science	-	-	38.11

(c) to (e) The ratio of primary to upper primary schools in the state of Assam is 2.8:1. As per Selected Educational Statistics (SES)- 2008-09 (provisional), the dropout rate at elementary stage is 68.28% compared with the national average of 42.25%. The measures taken by the Government include, inter-alia, the following:

(i) Under SSA 5054 primary schools have been sanctioned to Assam. The State has taken up GIS mapping for an assessment of the requirement of upper primary schools in the State.

- (ii) SSA, Assam, has initiated steps to develop a Child tracking System to monitor retention and academic progress of children.
- (iii) SSA, Assam, has initiated steps to upgrade 3496 centres under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) to primary schools.
- (iv) The Government of Assam has issued a notification to integrate Class - V with the primary education sector, and Class-VIII with upper Primary to address the problem of dropout.
- (v) State has been advised to develop an objective and transparent system for rationalization of teacher deployment, and expedite teacher recruitment so that teachers are available in schools as per pupil teacher ratio (PTR) prescribed under the RTE Act.
- (vi) Infrastructure development in terms of classroom space and provision of girls toilets is also emphasized to prevent drop out of adolescent girls.

(f) The number of primary and upper primary schools sanctioned under SSA in North Eastern Region is 681 and 263 respectively during 2011-12.

(g) The number of additional class rooms constructed under SSA in the last two years in Assam is 3445 in 2009-10 and 4845 in 2010-11.

(h) Till now, no additional teacher has been appointed in Assam.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3546. SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country lack basic infrastructure facilities;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide basic amenities and infrastructure facilities in the schools?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Primary Education

3547. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education;

(b) if so, the details of the number of children, State-wise who has completed a full course of primary schooling in the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government is taking concerted steps towards achieving Millennium Development Goal of ensuring that by 2015 all children are able to complete a full course of primary schooling. The Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come with effect from 1.4.2010, is being implemented to provide free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education of all children in the age group 6-14 years.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of number of children who have completed class I to V during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State/UT	Number of children completing primary grades								
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5995	5658	11653	6980	6880	13860	7279	7138	14417

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	747975	728842	1476817	734784	719664	1454448	649971	632962	1282933
Arunachal Pradesh	15818	14313	30131	16708	15278	31986	15213	13872	29085
Assam	374141	361799	735940	363187	356750	719937	362939	356200	719139
Bihar	722370	527851	1250221	747787	574746	1322533	774620	628784	1403404
Chandigarh	8819	7369	16188	7862	6517	14379	7869	6380	14249
Chhattisgarh	185604	173990	359594	203474	192682	396156	217545	206144	423689
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3143	2567	5710	3275	2786	6061	3471	2973	6444
Daman and Diu	2287	2318	4605	2393	2286	4679	2777	2661	5438
Delhi	135058	117377	252435	143262	121856	265118	154426	130137	284563
Goa	7690	7051	14741	8665	8682	17347	10689	10216	20905
Gujarat	465140	395773	860913	478580	415420	894000	474601	412251	886852
Haryana	155621	145937	301558	163433	143700	307133	155762	141101	296863
Himachal Pradesh	82986	75502	158488	84643	77115	161758	80769	73251	154020
Jammu and Kashmir	109448	90043	199491	117590	97040	214630	132425	112924	245349
Jharkhand	763657	675277	1438934	519674	458859	978533	393867	357056	750923
Karnataka	502389	473260	975649	338200	318264	656464	482132	457295	939427
Kerala	307904	304124	612028	329955	327691	657646	322841	321548	644389
Lakshadweep	827	769	1596	1158	958	2116	809	769	1578
Madhya Pradesh	515772	437459	953231	602809	536478	1139287	767497	723676	1491173
Maharashtra	1020118	924578	1944696	1326277	1196986	2523263	1338080	1196098	2534178
Manipur	19765	18889	38654	22329	22210	44539	24970	25090	50060
Meghalaya	25711	27429	53140	30332	32290	62622	38492	40526	79018
Mizoram	11665	10994	22659	11004	10268	21272	8822	8145	16967
Nagaland	18460	17577	36037	19338	17980	37318	18370	17431	35801
Odisha	381156	349768	730924	415661	384242	799903	435499	411982	847481
Puducherry	13529	13824	27353	9315	8526	17841	10510	9783	20293
Punjab	172243	155738	327981	156793	141090	297883	182459	156681	339140
Rajasthan	751162	587850	1339012	987254	810262	1797516	784357	631258	1415615
Sikkim	6368	6979	13347	6790	7774	14564	7657	8453	16110
Tamil Nadu	618373	582275	1200648	648504	608024	1256528	617391	575788	1193179
Tripura	40122	37697	77819	42201	39821	82022	47171	45055	92226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	1534512	1415116	2949628	1621785	1558813	3180598	1578750	1548563	3127313
Uttarakhand	81540	80055	161595	94538	90961	185499	97371	92443	189814
West Bengal	760377	763105	1523482	757871	764919	1522790	725647	736779	1462426
Total	10567745	9539153	20106898	11024411	10077818	21102229	10933048	10101413	21034461

[Translation]

Management Courses at School Level

3548. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce management courses at school level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

E-Governance

3549. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

- (a) whether India is facing tough competition in Information Technology Sector from other nations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action contemplated by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has launched e-governance project to improve citizen services and stimulate economy;

(d) if so, the salient features of the project;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to speed up implementation of e-governance projects; and

(f) the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) There is growing competition from other emerging countries like Philippines, Vietnam, Mexico and China in the Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITeS) sector. However, the addressable market opportunities are also growing rapidly and despite competition, India's share in the global off-shoring market of IT-ITeS has further increased to 55% in 2010 as compared to 51% share in 2009.

Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme. 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.

(c) to (f) Yes. The National e-Governance plan has been launched by the Government of India. The main features of National e-Governance Plan include setting up of core infrastructure in the form of:-

- (i) State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) - which would connect all the State Headquarters up to the block level via District/Sub Divisional Headquarters in a vertical hierarchical tree with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link.
- (ii) State Data Centers (SDC) - will enable the States to consolidate infrastructure, services and application to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services.

(iii) Common Service Centers (CSC) - scheme envisages establishing 100000+ CSCs across the country (-1 CSC per 6 villages) primarily in rural areas, and

(iv) 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMP) for delivery of services to citizens. Following are the Mission Mode Projects under NeGP:-

Central Mission Mode Projects	Integrated Mission Mode Projects	State Mission Mode Projects
(1) MCA21	(1) CSC	(1) Land Records (Pre-NeGP)
(2) Pensions	(2) e-Courts	(2) Land Records Phase 2 & Registration (NLRMP)
(3) Income Tax	(3) EDI	(3) Road Transport
(4) (a) Passport (b) Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking	(4) India Portal (5) NSDG (6) e-Biz	(4) Agriculture (5) Police (CCTNS)
(5) Central Excise	(7) e-Procurement	(6) Treasuries
(6) Banking		(7) e-Municipality
(7) (a) National Population Register (NPR)/MNIC (Pilot) (b) UID		(8) e-District (9) Commercial Taxes
(8) e-Office (Pilot)		(10) Gram Panchayat
(9) Insurance		(11) Employment Exchange

Projects under NeGP are implemented by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and State Governments. A programme management structure has been put in place to periodically review the progress of the e- Governance projects. As of 31st July, 2011 SWANs have been rolled out in 27 States/UTs, SDCs have been implemented in 14 States/UTs and 96,163 CSCs have been set up.

Acquisition of Land for Post Offices

3550. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to acquire land for the construction of buildings for the post offices in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated released and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) Under the activity of "Purchase of Land" in respect of current Plan scheme "Estates Management", the available fund is being utilized to purchase plots from State Governments /Development Authorities and also in areas where department has difficulty in hiring premises to house post offices. The scheme is applicable all over India. An outlay of Rs. 6.39 crores has been provided for purchase of plots during the XI Five Year Plan.

(c) The funds allocated, released and spent in this regard during the last three years & the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated released and spent during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated	Funds released	Spent
1.	2008-09	31.98	31.98	31.98
2.	2009-10	25.51	25.51	25.51
3.	2010-11	34.13	34.13	34.13
4.	2011-12	0	0	0

National Fellowship

3551. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether National Entrance Test (NET)- qualified researchers to get higher fellowships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any special scheme of National Fellowship for SC/ST students for pursuing their higher studies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of SC/ST students benefited from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) conducts a National Eligibility Test (NET) twice in a year for Lecturership eligibility and Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) to ensure minimum standards for entrants in teaching and research. The NET examination is conducted in 77 subjects at 66 centers spread across the country. The NET qualified candidates are eligible for JRF for a period of five year @ Rs. 16,000/- per month for first two years and Rs. 18,000/- per month for rest three years, when they become eligible for Senior Research Fellowships (SRF).

(c) to (e) The UGC provides fellowships under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) scheme to 2000 Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates per year (1333 slots for SC and 667 slots for ST category candidates) enabling them to undertake advanced studies and research, leading to M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. 12,104 candidates have been awarded RGNF since its inception.

Supply of Coal to Domestic Industries

3552. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of coal demanded per year by the domestic industries/small scale industries in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies are supplying coal as per the demand;

(c) if so, the details of the coal demanded and supplied to these industries during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, Company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy of October, 2007, an annual quantity of 8 million tonnes of coal has been earmarked for distribution amongst small and medium consumers through State nominated agencies on the basis of requirement of such units, as worked out by the State Governments. Though higher demand is sometimes made by some of the State Governments, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been allocating the earmarked quantity of 8 million tonnes of coal each year to various States/Union Territories, since 2008-09, based on despatches made in previous years.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scientific and Industrial Development

3553. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the last three years;

(b) the details of progressive output made by ICSSR since last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the system of ICSSR towards the scientific and industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in 1969 for promoting Social Science research - strengthening of different disciplines, improving quality and quantum of Social Science research and its utilization in national policy

formulation. To realize these objectives, the Council has been providing financial assistance for conducting research projects, for awarding research fellowships, for holding training courses in research methodology in the Social Sciences, for organizing national and international seminars/conferences, for conducting survey of research in different disciplines of the Social Sciences; providing

documentation services to scholars; and establishing collaborative linkages with social scientists in other countries.

The details of progressive output by ICSSR, as obtained from the Council, for the last three years, are as under:

Sl.No.	Programme/activity	Unit	Output		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Research Grants for projects	No. of projects	148	160	160
2.	Research Fellowships	No. of fellowships	220	186	201
3a.	Grants to Research Institutes	No. of institutes	25	25	25
3b.	Grants to Regional Centres of ICSSR	No. of centres	6	6	6
4.	International Collaboration				
	(a) Cultural Exchange Programme	No. of programmes	39	39	31
	(b) Education Exchange Programme		16	22	26
	(c) Bilateral Programme		26	29	50
	(d) Participation in meetings/ events/conferences of internal agencies	No. of cases	2	6	8
	(e) Financial Assistance for attending conference		56	43	35
	(f) Data Collection Abroad	No. of persons	6	6	5
	(g) Visit of distinguished scholars from abroad	1	1	2	
	(h) Grants for organizing international seminars in India	No. of cases	39	34	13
5.	Documentation Services	No. of cases	4170	4500	4321
6.	Publication	No. of publication	11	12	14
	Publication Grant	No. of cases	62	75	85
7.	Training in research methodology & computer applications	No. of persons trained	19	18	20
8.	Grants for National Seminars	No. of cases	48	74	83
9.	North East Programme	Amount in Rs. Lakh	226.32	248.23	273.31

(c) The main objectives of ICSSR as per their Memorandum of Association are to review the progress of Social Science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside; to administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in Social Sciences; to provide technical assistance for formulation of Social Sciences research programmes, and to coordinate research activities in the field of Social Sciences, and, therefore, it indirectly promotes economic growth through social development and research. However, the objectives of ICSSR are not directly related to scientific and industrial development, for which there are special agencies like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) set up by the Government.

Restrictions in Grant of Visa

3554. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.K. is coming out with new legislation to introduce more restrictions on granting visas to the Non-European Union citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the U.K. Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the response of the Government of U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The UK Government announced a set of measures on 23rd November 2010 that would regulate the entry of workers and students from non-European countries, including India. These measures came into force from April 2011.

The measures place restrictions on the entry into UK of non-European nationals. Numerical caps have been introduced in Tier I (1,000) and Tier II (20,700) categories. Tier I is now restricted to entrepreneurs, investors and people of exceptional talent. Tier II covers most skilled workers coming for graduate level jobs. Movement related to intra-company transfers (ICT) would be restricted by raising the standards, lowering the numbers by placing a new annual salary threshold of £40,000 for those coming for periods longer than 12 months. As to students, the new system includes restrictions on post study work (PSW).

(c) and (d) India's concerns regarding the changed legislation have been taken up with the British Government from time to time including during the Foreign Office Consultations held in London in June this year. The Government will continue to pursue this issue.

Leased Aircraft of AI

3555. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) and its subsidiaries have entered into any lease agreement/leased any aircraft from any agency during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the span of lease agreement, company-wise, airline-wise;

(c) the revenue earned from the AI aircraft vis-a-vis from leased aircraft during the above period;

(d) whether any of those companies are registered in 'Tax Heaven' countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government received the aircraft as per the conditions of the agreements and commenced the commercial operation of these within the shortest possible time; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the amount received by them during each of the last three years and the current year from the Government/Air India/NACIL?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has not entered into any new agreement for leasing aircraft with any agency during the last three years. However, Air India's subsidiary, Alliance Air has taken the 2 CRJ aircraft on lease for 7 and 5 years from RBS Aerospace Ireland Leasing 1 Limited and Cilan MSN 10048 Limited respectively.

(c) The above aircraft are the part of present fleet operated on the network as a pool and as such revenue earned from the owned aircraft vis-a-vis from leased aircraft is not available.

(d) and (e) The lessors of all the above aircraft are companies which are duly incorporated under the laws of Ireland.

(f) and (g) The aircraft were received by Air India, not the Government and put into service upon configuration to the requirements of the airlines. The monthly lease rent amounts are (i) CRJ-VT-RDE USD\$ 175,000, (ii) CRJ-VT-RJD USD\$ 181,000.

Research and Information System

3556. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Research and Information System (RIS) for Developing countries working as a think-tank under his Ministry;

(b) the manner in which its working has strengthened India's socio-economic relations with various countries; and

(c) the details of inputs it has so far provided to solve particular issues at international level during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) RIS is an autonomous research institution established and funded by Ministry of External Affairs. It specializes in policy research on international economic issues and developmental issues of interest to developing countries. The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and assist developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is also engaged in the Track II process of several regional initiatives. The other major activities of RIS include policy advisory services, fostering policy dialogue by organizing conferences, symposia and workshops, capacity building and training programmes etc. RIS is also mandated to function as an advisory body to the Government of India on matters pertaining to multilateral economic and social issues, including regional and sub-regional cooperation arrangements, as may be referred to it from time to time.

It also provides inputs for India's economic engagements with its neighbours, in particular Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Myanmar as well as with multilateral groupings such as ASEAN, East Asia Summit (EAS), BIMSTEC, IOR-ARC, IBSA, BRICS and global fora such as G-20, G-8 etc.

(b) Through its studies, RIS has provided recommendations for greater engagement with other developing countries. RIS has also played an active role in providing inputs for Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs), SAFTA etc which facilitate India's closer economic relations with its partner countries. RIS is also active in the Track II process with other countries to promote people-to-people contacts.

(c) RIS has, inter alia, provided inputs enhancing understanding of issues of global, regional economic, commercial and of integration nature. ASEAN-India, East Asia Summit (Chiang-Mai Initiative and EAS, Inputs on Economic Cooperation among East Asia Summit Members etc), BIMSTEC (Economic Cooperation), SAARC (Economic Cooperation), CEPEA, G-20, IOR-ARC, India-EU (India-EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) Negotiations in Trade in Services with special reference to Audio-Visual Services), Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (India's Air Connectivity Potentials with Mekong Sub-region), etc are some of the areas where RIS is engaged in studies/research and continues to provide inputs.

[*Translation*]

Simplification of Passport Procedure

3557. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints have come down after decentralisation of the passport service delivery system;

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

(c) whether his Ministry organises any refresher course for the passport officers;

(d) if so, the details of such courses organised during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the process of passport issuance system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The number of complaints and public grievances with regard to submission and delay in issuance of passports have come down after decentralization of the passport service delivery system. The number of such complaints received during the last three years *i.e.* in 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto June 2011) are 6768, 6455 and 2556 respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes. The details are at enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. The Passport Seva Project is one of the 27 Mission Mode Projects under the e-Governance Plan of the Government of India. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource the front end and non-sensitive activities to a private partner. Thirteen Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) at Bengaluru (2), Mangalore, Hubli, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Ambala, Trichy, Thanajavur, Tirunelveli, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Visakhapatnam are already operational. The remaining PSKs are being made operational in a phased manner during 2011-12.

Statement

Sl.No.	Date	Event	No. of Participants	Venue
1.	02/03/2009-07/03/2009	Training on Basic Computer Skills	66	RPO Bangalore
2.	23/03/2000-28/03/2009	Training on Basic Computer Skills	66	RPO Chandigarh
3.	23/02/2010-25/02/2010	Application Training RPO Bangalore (Batch1)	29	Bangalore-PSK Lalbagh
4.	26/02/2010-02/03/2010	Application Training RPO Bangalore (Batch 2)	34	Bangalore-PSK Lalbagh
5.	28/02/2010	Application Training RPO/APO	9	Bangalore-PSK Lalbagh
6.	26/04/2010-28/04/2010	Application Training RPO Chandigarh (Batch 1)	27	Chandigarh-PSK
7.	29/04/2010-03/05/2010	Application Training RPO Chandigarh (Batch 2)	29	Chandigarh-PSK
8.	04/05/2010-06/05/2010	Application Training RPO Chandigarh (Batch 3)	25	Chandigarh-PSK
9.	December 2010	Workshop for APOs & DPOs at Cochin	16	Southern region
10.	02/05/2011-07/05/2011	Training for RPO Trichy Employees	51	RPO Trichy
11.	07/05/2011-13/05/2011	Training for RPO Madurai Employees	57	RPO Madurai
12.	16/05/2011-27/05/2011	Training for RPO Coimbatore Employees	16	RPO Coimbatore
13.	11/06/2011-02/07/2011	Training for RPO Chennai Employees	95	RPO Chennai
14.	12/07/2011-16/07/2011	Training for RPO Vishakhapatnam Employees	28	RPO Visakhapatnam

[English]

Task Force on Community Mobilization for RTE Act

3558. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Task Force on community mobilization for the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 headed by Kiran Karnik has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of its recommendations;

(c) whether the Government has proposes to launch 100 days campaign for community mobilization on RTE in view of lack of awareness among common people about the provisions of RTE Act 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of states where this campaign will be launched; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the effective implementation of RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Task Force on Community Mobilization constituted by the National Advisory Council (NAC) under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has recommended to the NAC a plan for community mobilization and media campaign for creating awareness of the RTE Act including 100-day National campaign involving Non-Governmental Organisations, Government and Panchayat Raj Functionaries across the country.

(e) The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. The States/UTs have undertaken the task of implementing the provisions of the RTE Act. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The norms under SSA have been aligned with the provisions of the RTE Act for its effective implementation. In addition, a revised funding pattern in the 65:35 ratio between the Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States) has been notified for implementation of SSA programme from 2010-11 onwards.

Inspection of Schools

3559. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Patna Regional Office has constituted a Committee for inspection of CBSE affiliated schools in their Region;

(b) if so, the number of schools inspected during the current year, till date;

(c) whether any reports were prepared for schools inspected during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, school wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Regional Office of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Patna has constituted a Committee on 19.04.2011. The

committee verified records of 14 CBSE affiliated schools so far.

(c) and (d) The committee in its report indicated records of the following 11 schools in order-

1. Shyam Lal DAV Public School, Kangaria
2. Krishna Niketan, Krishna Vihar, Patna
3. Subhash Public School, Giridih, Jharkhand
4. Holy Mission Sec. School, Patna
5. ARS Public School, Bokaro
6. Dig Darshan Secondary School, Bihta, Patna
7. Park Mount Public School, Patna
8. Sacred Heart, Muzaffarpur
9. DAV Nadraj Public School, Ranchi
10. Blue Bells Schools, Deogarh
11. Mother International Academy, Phulwarisharif, Patna

The record of Chandrasheel Vidyapeeth School, Kanti, Muzaffarpur was not in order. The following two schools could not place the record of the school before the committee.

1. The Leed's Asian Secondary School, Danapur Cantt., Patna
2. Shivam School Bihta, Patna

[*Translation*]

Shunglu Committee Report

3560. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Shunglu Committee which had probed the financial irregularities in the organisation of the Commonwealth Games is to be referred to the CBI for further investigations;

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

(c) whether the CBI has started its investigations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The First stand-alone Report of the Shunglu Committee was forwarded by the Government to the CBI for appropriate action. Further, as per information provided by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, they have referred the following matters in respect of the Fifth Report of the Shunglu Committee to the CBI/Enforcement Directorate for action as appropriate:-

- (i) Appointment of International Consultant—EKS;
- (ii) Award of Timing Scoring & Result Management Contract to M/s Swiss Timing—Omega;
- (iii) Other instances of procurement—
 - (a) Procurement of Automatic Binding Machine;
 - (b) Civil and Electrical Works from M/s Salwan Furnishers;
 - (c) Procurement of Synthetic Carpets for Ceremony at JLN Stadium;
 - (d) Procurement of T-Shirts, Caps and Ties;
 - (e) Procurement of Publicity material (amount INR 10.66 lakhs)
 - (f) Branding of vehicles for Chairman, Press Conference held on 31.07.2008;
 - (g) Procurement of Workstation, Tables and fixtures Work;
 - (h) Procurement of Office Furniture (amount Rs. 1.13 lakhs)
 - (i) Procurement of Blackberry handset.

(c) and (d) CBI has registered total 17 cases (14 Regular Cases and 3 Preliminary Enquiries) in connection with Commonwealth Games till date. Findings of Shunglu Committee have been taken into account by CBI, as and where applicable.

[English]

National Health Act

3561. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a National Health Act for making health care a legal entitlement for all;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the details of the goals proposed to be achieved 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 (c) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received by Planning Commission from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

[Translation]

AICTE Committee on Rejection of Application

3562. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted any Committee last year to ascertain the reasons for rejection of application of some institutes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the outcome of the said inquiry;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government on the said enquiry; and

(d) the extent of success achieved 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.

[English]

Establishment of Research Parks

3563. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish research parks in academic and research institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the proposed research parks will have three kinds of facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, has been set up to prepare a concept paper on setting up of 50 Research Parks in India during the XIIth Five Year Plan. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Postcards

3564. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the sale of postcards, inland letters, etc. has gradually decreased over the last decade;

(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 SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Year-wise traffic of postcards and inland letter cards estimated on the basis of enumerations in all Postal Circles of India conducted for two weeks in February and August every year in all delivery Post Offices is as under:-

Year	Mail traffic (in crores)	
	Post Cards	Inland Letter Cards
1	2	3
2001-02	195.807	224.937
2002-03	163.465	180.622

1	2	3
2003-04	180.563	145.507
2004-05	112.95	120.29
2005-06	87.46	102.49
2006-07	86.10	100.13
2007-08	78.97	96.06
2008-09	78.24	98.18
2009-10	78.86	91.73

The above mail traffic trend indicates that there is decrease of sale of post cards and Inland letter cards in the post offices which is due to Induction of new technology in the field of personal communication.

(c) To encourage use of letter mail and in order to improve the quality of mails operations across the country including rural areas, an initiative has been undertaken to consolidate and optimize the existing mail network, bring in greater standardization in mail processes and strengthen monitoring mechanism. The Department has also taken action for setting up of Automatic mail Processing Centre in Delhi and Kolkata to expedite mail processing. An address Database Management Project has also been initiated in order to effectively manage the address database of public/customers.

Other measures taken by the Department of Posts to improve mail transmission and delivery services include:-

- Regular monitoring of mail routing and delivery is undertaken by posting Test letters and Trial Cards.
- Surprise checks on delivery of mails by the supervisory staff and officers.
- Live mail survey at regular intervals both in rural and urban areas to identify weak links and streamline the mail transmission and delivery system.
- To cope up with the seasonal mails, separate centres with adequate manpower are opened to give expeditious handling to such mail.
- Enhanced use of Pin Code and its popularization.
- Providing vehicles to postmen in the NE Region to expedite of mail delivery.

New Aviation Policy

3565. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposed new Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) whether there are certain issues which were set forth in the new policy but have not yet been implemented;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, issue-wise; 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) Most of the issues which are inter-alia as under set forth in the proposed National Civil Aviation Policy have already been implemented:

(i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place vide which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports.

(ii) FDI requirements for air transport side of civil aviation have been revised and separate limits have been prescribed in respect of different sectors such as cargo, airlines, non-scheduled operators, MRO etc.

(iii) Greenfield Airport Policy has been announced, which lays down policy guidelines for establishment of new airports.

(iv) Relaxed procedure for establishment of private airports for private use has been announced.

(v) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has been established on 12.05.2009.

(vi) Private domestic airlines have been permitted to fly on overseas routes subject to specified guidelines. Further, bilateral arrangements with other countries have been gradually liberalized. These initiatives have enabled considerably better international connectivity.

(vii) A new Flying Training Institute has been established at Gondia, Maharashtra. Further, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been restructured. These measures would help in putting in place better training infrastructure for technical manpower in the aviation sector.

The issues set forth in Civil Aviation Policy are implemented from time to time after following due process.

The strategic plan of the Ministry for year 2010-15 has been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (www.civilaviation.nic.in). The strategic plan has been developed in active consultation with stakeholders. The areas identified for focused attention are:-

- To create World Class infrastructure facilities.
- To establish Regulatory Framework in consonance with international standards.
- Connect presently unserved or underserved areas.
- Develop skilled manpower according to the needs of the industry.
- Deploy advanced technologies for the optimal growth of the sector.

[English]

Agreement with US

3566. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether India and US 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 benefits likely to accrue from the said agreement?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mismanagement in BSNL and MTNL

3567. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether cases of corruption and mismanagement by officials of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been reported;

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

(c) whether Sam Pitroda Committee has made any reference to BSNL officials in its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To mitigate the corruption by the officials of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), the complaints received are promptly investigated/got investigated and based on the report of such investigations and gravity of offences made by the accused officials, necessary penalties as per Rules are imposed. A statement indicating the number of penalties awarded in respect of Group 'A' officials working in BSNL and MTNL during 2008 to 2011 (upto July) is given below:

Year	BSNL				MTNL			
	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Warning	Govt. Displeasure	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Warning	Govt. Displeasure
2008	57	20	2	2	11	3	0	0
2009	38	10	6	1	4	2	0	0
2010	24	12	11	11	3	1	1	0
2011 (upto July)	26	2	0	0	2	0	0	0

(c) and (d) Sam Pitroda Committee has not made any reference w.r.t. corruption and mismanagement by BSNL officials in his report.

[English]

Dissection of Animals

3568. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has set up an Expert Committee to look into the possibility of banning dissection of animals for zoological experiments in colleges and universities;

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

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

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government on the recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), an Expert Committee has been constituted by chairman UGC under the chairmanship of Prof. H.A. Ranganath, Director, National assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC), Bangalore to look into the issue of banning dissection of animals for zoological experiments in the colleges and universities.

(c) to (e) The Committee has submitted its report to UGC after a series of meetings and detailed deliberations on the issue and after taking cognizance of the concerns expressed by a cross sections of academic community and general public. The recommendations of the Committee are enclosed as Statement. The detailed guidelines framed by the Committee for implementation of recommendations have been approved by the UGC.

Statement**Immediate Actions**

1. All Higher Education Institutions to strictly adhere to the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
2. All Higher Education Institutions to establish "Dissection Monitoring Committees" (DMC) to look into the utilization of animals and UGC to provide guidelines for the same.
3. For both Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) programmes, there shall be reduction in the number of animals for dissection and experimentation as well as in the number of species with all ethical considerations. Preference shall be given to laboratory bred animal models.
4. For UG 'Only one species' to be adopted for demonstration only' by the faculty and students should not do any dissection'. In lieu of this, Curriculum must be developed to encourage students to take up field work.
5. For PG: Students shall have the option to perform dissection of 'selected species' as per the curriculum or to have a project related to biodiversity/biosystematics etc.

Long Term Action

1. Human Resource Development through training programmes towards adopting alternative modalities for animal dissection.
2. Software development for alternative modalities for animal dissection, experimentation and dissemination.
3. Empowering Zoology/Life Sciences departments with appropriate information communication technology (ICT) for implementing the above recommendations.
4. Curriculum related to invertebrate/vertebrate etc. to be enriched with bio-systematic, population dynamics, evolution and bio-diversity etc.

Screening of All India Services Officers

3569. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken rigorous screening of All India Services (AIS) officers and only such officers who have good service record are offered posting under the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for offering lower grade pay to the officers selected to serve under the Union Government as compared to the officers of the same batch serving in the respective States; and

(c) the service and ministry-wise number of such IAS officers who have joined on lower grade pay as compared to their service batchmates of their respective States during the last three years?

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

(b) Pay of All India Service officers on appointment to posts under the Central Government is regulated in terms of provisions contained in respective pay rules, the statutory rules, for each All India Service viz. IAS (Pay) Rules, 2007, IPS (Pay) Rules, 2007 and IFS (Pay) Rules, 2007. The All India Service officers appointed to the Central Government posts in the Central Secretariat draw their pay in the pay scales attached to these posts as mentioned in Schedule II. The pay of officers on appointment to Central Government posts, other than the posts mentioned in Schedule II of the respective pay rules, is regulated in terms of provisions contained in Rule 9 of IAS (pay) Rules, 2007 and similar rules in respect of IPS and IFS.

(c) Requisite information is not Centrally maintained.

Vocational Education Board

3570. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up a Vocational Education Board in the country;

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

(c) the proposed location of the headquarter of the said Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A Central Board of Vocational

Education had been proposed by the Department of School Education and Literacy during the revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, which was not accepted. However, the establishment of a specialized cell within the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was recommended. A Vocational Cell has been created in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) with 4 units namely (i) Administrative & Finance Unit (ii) Curriculum and Research & Development (iii) Assessment Unit and (iv) Affiliation Unit.

Irregularities in Discretionary Quota for Foreign Students

3571. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities in discretionary quota for foreign students for studies in the country have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years 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) No, Madam. There is no discretionary quota for admission of foreign students in National Institutes of Technology (NITs). However, foreign students are being admitted in NITs based on the SAT subject scores under the Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) Scheme. This scheme is open for Foreign Nationals/PIOs/NRIs. During the academic year 2010-2011, some fake citizenship card of Nepal and SAT score were used to seek admissions in NITs under the DASA Scheme. The matter of investigation was assigned to Central Bureau of Investigation. CBI has registered cases against 11 students in Punjab Engineering College - Chandigarh, 19 students in Malaviya National Institute of Technology - Jaipur, 01 in NIT - Durgapur and 14 in NIT - Tiruchirappalli. The cases are under various stages of investigation. To curb such malpractices, students applying for DASA - 2011 from Nepal should submit a copy of authenticated proof of residence (passport/citizenship card) from the Embassy of India in Kathmandu (Nepal) or Embassy of Nepal in New Delhi and also by creating a designated Institute code for DASA (2011 - 2012) in CollegeBoard USA, so that all students should send SAT subject score to DASA office through CollegeBoard to avoid any manipulations.

[*Translation*]

Postal Life Insurance

3572. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) the number of policy holders of rural postal life insurance in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover the labourers and other employees of unorganised sector under the postal life insurance scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) The number of policy holders of rural postal life insurance in the country as on date, State-wise is given in the Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Rural Postal Life Insurance Policies

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total numbers of Policies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4826703
2.	Assam	248890
3.	Bihar	661554
4.	Chhattisgarh	257401
5.	Delhi	4099
6.	Gujarat	559538

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	269741
8.	Himachal Pradesh	160911
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	67887
10.	Jharkhand	499817
11.	Karnataka	942786
12.	Kerala	490612
13.	Madhya Pradesh	564806
14.	Maharashtra	1706660
15.	Goa	29013
16.	Meghalaya	5931
17.	Tripura	10653
18.	Mizoram	3239
19.	Manipur	2717
20.	Nagaland	3480
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	4562
22.	Odisha	654511
23.	Punjab	198314
24.	Rajasthan	1037914
25.	Tamil Nadu	2933853
26.	Uttar Pradesh	851462
27.	Uttarakhand	264135
28.	West Bengal	646950
29.	Sikkim	3735
Total		17911874

[English]

Post Boxes in the Country

3573. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of post boxes are non-operational in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, separately in rural and urban areas; and

(c) the number of post boxes closed by the Government during the last three years, in rural areas, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. However, some post boxes are non-operational in the country.

(b) The reasons for non-operation of post boxes are non-renewal by the holders and non-hiring of new post boxes etc. Details of closed post boxes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Number of non-operational Post Boxes in rural and urban areas
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	Rural-Nil Urban-423
5.	Delhi	Rural-Nil Urban-4549
6.	Gujarat	Rural-669 Urban-3535
7.	Haryana	Rural-Nil Urban-1364
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9.	Jharkhand	Rural-Nil Urban-700
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
11.	Karnataka	Rural-440 Urban-2415
12.	Kerala	Rural-1091 Urban-1790
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural-Nil Urban-556

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	Nil
15.	North East	Nil
16.	Odisha	Rural-Nil Urban-144
17.	Punjab	Rural-Nil Urban-2586
18.	Rajasthan	Rural-141 Urban-1367
19.	Tamil Nadu	Rural-243 Urban-Nil
20.	Uttarakhand	Rural-Nil Urban-524
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Rural-Nil Urban-3034
22.	West Bengal	Nil

Statement II

Sl.No. Name of Circle Number of Post Boxes closed during last three years in rural areas

1	2	3
1.	Assam	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	No post box has been closed during last three years.
5.	Delhi	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2008-09-Nil 2009-10-7 post boxes 2010-11-4 post boxes
7.	Haryana	No post box has been closed during last three years
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil

1	2	3
9.	Jharkhand	No post box has been closed during last three years
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
11.	Karnataka	2008-09-2 post boxes 2009-10-17 post boxes 2010-11-5 post boxes
12.	Kerala	2008-09-994 post boxes 2009-10-1141 post boxes 2010-11-1091 post boxes
13.	Madhya Pradesh	No post box has been closed during last three years
14.	Maharashtra	Nil
15.	North East	Nil
16.	Odisha	No post box has been closed during last three years
17.	Punjab	No post box has been closed during last three years
18.	Rajasthan	2008-09-2 post boxes 2009-10-3 post boxes 2010-11-3 post boxes
19.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09-Nil 2009-10-37 post boxes 2010-11-206 post boxes
20.	Uttarakhand	No post box has been closed during last three years
21.	Uttar Pradesh	No post box has been closed during last three years
22.	West Bengal	Nil

Teachers Engaged in Private Tutions

3574. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some teachers of college and university level are engaged in private tuition and as a result thereof giving less priority to their official duties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The universities and colleges affiliated to universities are autonomous bodies. Teachers of University and College are governed by the Service Rules of the concerned university/college. Any teacher violating the Rules is proceeded against within the framework of such Rules by the competent authorities of the concerned university/college.

[Translation]

Incorrect Map of India

3575. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incorrect map of India being posted on a Government website in Australia has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indians residing there have registered their protest in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Australian Government has accepted this mistake and has also given its consent to remove it from the website; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and b) Yes. Incorrect map of India showing States of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh outside India was put up on the website of the Australian Department of Immigration & Citizenship (DIAC).

(c) and (d) Yes. The Council of Indian Australians (CIA) had registered a protest in this regard.

(e) and (f) Yes. The Australian government immediately removed the incorrect map of India posted on its website.

Funds for CSR

3576. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the total funds earmarked and spent by various telecom companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

(b) the details of works undertaken by each of these companies under CSR;

(c) whether the telecom companies are not meeting their CSR targets; and

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

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

[English]

Transmission Level of Mobile Towers

3577. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international data is available on the transmission levels of mobile towers;

(b) if so, the details of such datas which are maintained by International Telecom Industry, country-wise;

(c) whether telecom companies in India are maintaining such datas in mobile communication system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, 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) Yes Madam. World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that 'National authorities should adopt international standards to protect

their citizens against adverse levels of RF transmission from mobile towers. WHO has referred to the International Exposure Guidelines developed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has adopted the reference levels of Electromagnetic radiation for Mobile towers, prescribed by ICNIRP and incorporated the requirement in Access Service Licenses vide amendment dated 4 November 2008, as given below:

Frequency Range	E-Field Strength [Volt/Meter (V/m)]	H-Field Strength [Amp/Meter (A/m)]	Power Density [Watt/Sq.Meter (W/Sq.m)]
400MHz to 2000MHz	$1.375f^{1/2}$	$0.0037f^{1/2}$	$f/200$
2GHz to 300GHz	61	0.16	10

(if is the frequency of operation in MHz)

In India, the cellular Global Services for Mobile Communication (GSM) services are being operated in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency band. For 900 MHz band, Permissible Power Density is 4.6 W/Sqm, whereas for 1800 MHz band, Permissible Power Density is 9.2 W/Sqm.

Further, vide letter dated 8th April 2010, DoT has directed all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/ Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees for compliance of the reference limits/levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms.

(b) Most of the countries are following the emission levels of mobile towers prescribed by ICNIRP. However, certain countries in the world have specified their own radiation level keeping in view the environmental and physiological factors. Some of them are given below:

Name of the Country	Exposure limits for RF fields (1800 MHz band)
1	2
USA, Canada and Japan	12 W/m ²
ICNIRP and EU recommendation 1998—Adopted in India	9.2 W/m ²

1	2
Australia	9 W/m ²
Belgium	2.4 W/m ²
Italy, Israel	1.0 W/m ²
Auckland, New Zealand	0.5 W/m ²
Luxembourg	0.45 W/m ²
China	0.4 W/m ²
Russia (since 1970), Bulgaria	0.2 W/m ²
Poland, Paris, Hungary	0.1 W/m ²

(c) to (e) All the mobile operators in India are following the ICNIRP norms and submitting the self certification for each tower for compliance of radiation norms. All new BTS sites start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT.

The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints, are also being tested by TERM Cell. If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, there is a provision of levy of a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh per BTS. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases, after which the site is to be shut down. The self-certifications have been submitted by the telecom service providers for more than 6,50,400 BTSs certifying that the radiation levels are within the prescribed norms. TERM Cells have already started the testing of BTS radiation and so far more than 4100 BTSs have been checked and found to be radiating within the prescribed levels.

International Airport in Gujarat

3578. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for making any international airport in Gujarat particularly in Bhuj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time-frame within which the said proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Government of India has received a proposal from Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB) for setting up of a greenfield airport at Navagam village, Taluka Dhundhuk, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat in Dholera Special Investment Region. Government of India has considered the proposal of GIDB and granted the requisite 'site clearance' for setting up the greenfield airport.

(e) Does not arise.

Shortage of Specially Trained Teachers

3579. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of specially trained teachers for differently abled children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the student-teacher ratio and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Resource teachers are appointed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at the block level to visit schools to provide resource support to differently abled children enrolled in those schools and to assist general teachers in handling such children. 18029 specially trained teachers have been engaged under SSA in the country. The number of resource teachers engaged in various States under the scheme Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) during the last three years is 10764. The pupil teacher ratio prescribed is 5:1. There is a shortage of resource teachers in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Uttar Pradesh.

Efforts are on to engage more resource teachers to further strengthen academic resource support to differently abled children. National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) has also notified inclusion of D.Ed (Special Education) and B.Ed. (Special Education) as minimum

qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in Class I-VIII.

Economic Growth Rate

3580. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether amid persistent high inflation, the Government is likely to pare down the economic growth rate for the year 2011-12;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targeted growth rate in every sector specially in manufacturing and corporate sectors?

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 growth target for the economy is fixed for the entire five years period during the formulation of Five Year Plan. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisaged an annual average growth rate of 9 percent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be achieved during the plan period. Against this, the growth rate realised during the first four years of the plan is estimated as 8.1 percent per year on average. This moderation in growth performance is attributed to global economic crisis, low growth in agriculture caused by bad monsoon and rising food prices among others. In view of the slowdown in the growth performance realised during 2008-09 and prevailing domestic and global economic scenario, the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has revised the growth target for the plan to an annual average GDP growth rate of 8.1%.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopts an inclusive growth model as its development strategy in which a variety of programmes and schemes have a growth enhancing impact through creation of physical and social infrastructure. The detailed strategy in respect of each sector of the economy to achieve the targets has been spelt out in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document. However, some of the major schemes aimed at accelerating the growth rate of agriculture sector include: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In

addition, implementation of other schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aimed at improving rural infrastructure would have implications for agricultural productivity. The measures to speed up the growth process in the manufacturing, industry and services sectors, inter alia, include: Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Indian Leather Development Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme, Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), introduction of Financial Sector (Regulation & Development) Bill 2007, constitution of Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund, Viability Gap Funding for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in infrastructure projects, liberalisation of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy on the anvil, creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), provision of incentives in the form of tax and duty concessions, Software Technology Parks Scheme (STPI), launching of National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), etc.

Establishment of Corpus Fund

3581. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish a corpus fund for the upgradation of the polytechnics in terms of infrastructure, course and curricula improvement and addition of newer courses with better practical facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee for assessing the requirements of the polytechnics;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, this Ministry is already implementing a scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under co-ordinated Action for Skill Development". Under this scheme, this Ministry provides one time financial assistance subject to a maximum of

Rs. 2.00 crores per polytechnic to 500 government/government-aided polytechnics for upgradation of infrastructure facilities, for modern equipment and replacement of obsolete equipments, modern facilities for application of IT in teaching, learning and testing processes and introduction of new diploma courses. There is a plan allocation of Rs. 1000 crores in the XI Plan for this scheme.

VIP Helicopters

3582. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to receive the first set of VIP helicopters next year;

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

(c) the objectives likely to be achieved by these helicopters; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on the said matter?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) At present, no proposal of import of helicopter from State Government including Government of Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Ministry.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Private B.Ed Colleges

3583. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the private B.Ed colleges existing in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities committed by private B.Ed colleges/institutes in the country especially in syllabus as well as in teaching;

(c) if so, the details of such complaints received during the current year; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the erring colleges/institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) there were 5,743 NCTE recognized private B.Ed. colleges as on 31.03.2010. The State wise details are at enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government/NCTE have received complaints on irregularities in the functioning of teacher training institutions. In such cases, NCTE undertakes an inspection under section 13 of the NCTE Act and withdraws recognition under section 17 of the NCTE Act in case of violation of the norms and standards and other conditions laid down by the NCTE. On the basis of inspections undertaken by the NCTE, recognition was withdrawn in respect of 404 teacher education courses/institutions in 2010.

Statement

State-wise details of private B.Ed. institutions in India as on 31st March, 2010

State	No of private B.Ed Institutions
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	476
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	42
Bihar	44
Chandigarh	4
Chhattisgarh	105
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	54
Goa	4
Gujarat	232
Haryana	237
Himachal Pradesh	85
Jharkhand	29
Karnataka	365
Kerala	144

1	2
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	450
Maharashtra	560
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	2
Odisha	0
Puducherry	36
Punjab	224
Rajasthan	794
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	682
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	1,056
Uttarakhand	18
West Bengal	85
Grant Total	5,743

Hostel Facilities in KVs

3584. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) where hostel facilities have been provided by the KV Sangathan so far, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce hostel facility in other KVs;

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

(d) the 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) Hostels facilities are available in 9 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The list of these hostels location- wise and State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No proposal has been received to introduce hostel facility in any other KV.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas Having Hostel Facilities

Sl.No.	Name of the Kendriya Vidyalaya having hostel facilities	Location	State
1.	Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad (Boys)	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Lansdowne (Boys)	Distt Pauri Garhwal	Uttarakhand
3.	Jawaharngar (Boys)	Sitamarhi	Bihar
4.	No. 1 Delhi Cantt. (Girls)	Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt	Delhi
5.	Jhajjar (Boys)	Distt. Jhajjar	Haryana
6.	No. 1 Gwalior (Boys)	Shakti Nagar, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
7.	ASC Centre Bangalore (Girls)	Bangalore	Karnataka
8.	Pachmarhi (Boys)	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
9.	VSN Nagpur (Boys)	Nagpur	Maharashtra
	VSN Nagpur (Girls)	Nagpur	Maharashtra

Elections of Student Union

3585. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Y.C. Symhadri Committee has submitted its report to the Vidwat Parishad to frame regulations for conducting election of student's union in Allahabad University;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the said committee;

(c) whether the student's union/students council will be created in the current year on the basis of recommendations of the committee;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be created; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University of Allahabad, Y.C. Simhadri Committee has submitted its report to the University which the University is yet to place before its Vidwat Parishad (Academic Council). Since the Academic Council and the other statutory body, namely, Executive Council, is yet to consider the recommendations of the Committee, no definite time frame for creation of student's union/students council can be indicated.

Diesel Powered Mobile Towers

3586. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether subsidized diesel is being used by telecom companies to generate power for their telecom towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity of diesel used for the same in a year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to check such misuse of subsidized diesel for commercial purposes;and

(d) 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) No, Diesel available in the market is being used by Telecom Companies to generate power for their telecom towers.

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

[English]

Slowing down of Economy

3587. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council has recently predicted further slowing down of Indian economy;

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

(c) the actual current position of the economic growth; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the adverse impact of the world economic turmoil particularly of the USA 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) and (b) The PMEAC has estimated that overall economic growth in 2011/12 is unlikely to exceed 8.2 per cent, which is a significant downscaling from both the July 2010 and the February 2011 forecasts. The developments, over the course of the last one year, have resulted in an erosion of investor confidence with commensurate impact on the investment component of demand, especially in the medium-term. The higher than expected inflationary situation has necessitated tighter monetary policy which will impact demand in the short run, especially in consumer durables and in the housing sector. In the light of these

developments, the Council feels that economic growth in 2011/12 will be significantly lower than forecast earlier (9 per cent) and a large part of the lower growth rate will be reflected in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

(c) and (d) Revised Estimates of National Income, 2010-11 released by Central Statistical Office (CSO) on 31st May, 2011 indicate a GDP growth rate of 8.0 percent) for the year 2009-10 and 8.5 percent for the year 2010-11. The Government is closely monitoring all key indicators and will continuously assess the impact of global developments on macroeconomic stability. India will respond quickly and appropriately to the evolving situation.

Punishment for Corrupt Officials

3588. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a set of proposals to cut the time taken to penalise delinquent Government officials including sacking of officials found to be involved in corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is reviewing the legal provisions to amend if required to swiftly punish corrupt officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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 (e) The Government had appointed a three member Committee of Experts to examine and suggest measures to expedite the process involved in Disciplinary/Vigilance Proceedings. The Committee has made a number of recommendations aimed at reducing time taken in conducting and concluding disciplinary proceedings against government servants. In its Report, the Committee has recommended:

- Creation of panels of Inquiry Officers from amongst both serving and retired government servants and enhancement of remuneration for conducting inquiries;
- Prescribing a time limit of two months for completion of minor penalty disciplinary inquiries and 12 months for major penalty disciplinary inquiries;

- Dispensing with second stage consultation with CVC;
- Dispensing with consultation with UPSC in minor penalty disciplinary cases;
- Setting up of Vigilance Commissions with statutory status in the States;
- Introduction of Plea-Bargaining in major penalty disciplinary inquiries;
- Major penalty of compulsory retirement to include cut in pension/gratuity;
- Amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for dismissal from service on charges of corrupt practices after beginning of trial in a competent court.

The Report of Committee is under examination.

Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutes

3589. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to carry out an evaluation with regard to allocation of funds for strengthening of teacher training institutes in the country;

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

(c) whether the Plan Panel had also requested the Government for conducting assessment of teachers training institutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi had, on the request of the Government, undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education. The Report of the NCERT, which was submitted in August 2009, contains several

findings and recommendations for revision of the Scheme, including strengthening of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), establishment of DIETs in districts created after 1.4.2002, strengthening of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), establishment of Block Institutes of Education and Training, and re-vitalisation of the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs).

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has in 2010 undertaken an evaluation study on Restructuring and Reorganizing of Teacher Education. The study is not completed.

[*Translation*]

Solar Mobile Charging Stations

3590. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for setting up of solar mobile charging stations in 5000 villages through a project, Lighting a Billion Lives (LABL) by the Energy and Resources Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of villages where such stations have been set up so far, State-wise; and

(c) the number of villages where this facility is likely to be provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) An Agreement has been signed with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) on 29.04.2010 for provision of Solar Photo Voltaic Based Mobile Phone Charging Facilities (SMCFs) in 5000 Villages by augmenting Centralized Solar Charging Stations (CSCS) being provided by TERI under its Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL) project.

The number of villages where SMCFs are likely to be provided and number of villages where SMCFs have been provided, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Number of Villages for Provision of Solar Photo Voltaic Based Mobile Phone Charging Facilities (SMCFs) (as per Agreement with TERI)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Villages
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
2.	Uttarakhand	50
3.	Bihar	1000
4.	Madhya Pradesh	500
5.	Maharashtra	200
6.	Chhattisgarh	50
7.	West Bengal	200
8.	Odisha	800
9.	Rajasthan	400
10.	Assam	200
11.	Jharkhand	400
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	50
13.	Other States (including Haryana & Himachal Pradesh)	150
Total		5000

*The Energy and Resources Institute.

Statement II

State-wise Number of Villages where SMCFs have been provided

Sl.No.	State	No. of Villages where SMCFs have been provided
1.	Bihar	50
2.	Chhattisgarh	50
3.	Madhya Pradesh	93
4.	Odisha	34
5.	Uttar Pradesh	73
Total		300

[English]

Transportation of Coal

3591. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal produced in the collieries is transported to coal handling plants and railway siding located within a radius of 1 km by departmental transport;

(b) if so, whether some of the coal companies including Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) are violating these norms and causing a heavy loss to public exchequer;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action against officers/officials found guilty of violation of the aforesaid norms/policy;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam. Coal India Limited has reported that coal produced in the collieries of Coal India Limited is transported to coal handling plants and railway sidings located within a radius of 1 Km. by departmental transport/engaging Civilian transport contractors/Ex-servicemen (ESM) transportation agencies.

(b) to (f) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the Question.

[Translation]

Indian Missing from Ship

3592. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the Indian citizens missing while navigating MV SOON BEE II from Sibu to Kuching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts has been made by the Indian Embassy located in Malaysia in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Representations have been received from the kith and kin of the Indian nationals who were part of the crew of the Ship M.V. 'Soon Bee II', which sunk at Kuala Rajang, Sarikei, off the coast of Sarawak, Malaysia on 11.1.2011. There were 9 Indian nationals among the crew members. 5 of them were rescued. The whereabouts of rest of the four could not be traced (The name and passport nos. of the rescued and the missing Indians are given at enclosed Statement. As of the latest information, the four missing Indians remain untraceable and no mortal remains have been recovered as per the Malaysian Government and the employer M/s Southern Navigation Sdn. Bhd, Sarawak, Malaysia. Thus no evidence has been found of these four missing Indians having perished in the incident.

(c) Yes. The High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur after coming to know the incident on 17.1.2011 has made utmost efforts to repatriate the rescued Indians to India and to find the whereabouts of the missing Indians.

(d) The details are as under:

- (i) To the five rescued Indian nationals, the Mission issued with emergency certificates (travel documents) on the same day when they were brought to the Mission by the employer (24.01.2011). They were repatriated to India on 26.1.2011.
- (ii) As for the four missing Indians, the Mission wrote to the employer (the shipping company) on 17.01.2011 (immediately after coming to know of the incident), and later to the Malaysian authorities to mount search and rescue operations on continued basis to trace the missing persons. The Malaysian side was also requested to update the Mission on the police investigation in the case.
- (iii) The Mission contacted the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director General of Labour, Malaysian Ministry of Human Resources and Chief Inspector, Interpol, Malaysia/Royal Malaysian Police seeking their assistance in tracing the concerned Indians.
- (iv) Malaysian side conveyed on 21.01.2011 that they had failed to locate the concerned Indians till

19.01.2011 and the operation was, therefore called off after eight days of operation being launched on 11.01.2011.

- (v) As the four Indians could not be traced, the Mission worked with the employer to get compensation to the next of kin of the concerned Indians. The employer informed on 18.3.2011 that it was working with the concerned insurance company to get the compensation paid and it had submitted application for compensation.
- (vi) During this period, the High Commission maintained constant touch with the families of a few missing Indians - Shri Akhand Pratap Singh and Shri Arun Mathunnuy Raj. The Mission also provided to the families the employer's contact number so that they could contact the company directly.
- (vii) The Mission has written to the Govt. of Malaysia and the company in end-July, requesting them to update on the status of the police investigation in to the case and its outcome and on the likely date of payment of insurance claim.

Statement

- (a) The five Indian nationals who were rescued:
 - (i) Athaoba Baremron Kabui (Passport No. G 3109061)
 - (ii) Vivek Kumar Sharma (Passport No. H 4507568)
 - (iii) Manish Kumar Singh (Passport No. H 4087364)
 - (iv) Ravinderdeep Singh (Passport No. H 6048457)
 - (v) Narotam Banshiyar (Passport No. J 0640195)
- (b) The four Indians who are reported missing:
 - (i) Tripathi Yogesh Kuamr (Passport No. H 2599608)
 - (ii) Arun Mathunny Raj (Passport No. F 2640283)
 - (iii) Vijit Hazarika (Passport No. H 3821287)
 - (iv) Akhand Pratap Singh (Passport No. H 3107713)

[English]

Safeguarding Students Interest

3593. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the students studying in de-recognised Deemed Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In view of the public concern regarding decreasing academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, the Government ordered review of these institutions by a Committee of eminent academic experts. In the review, 44 such institutions were found to be deficient and thereby unfit to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. Government has, in principle, accepted the Report of the Review Committee. However, the issue is currently *sub judice* in the Supreme Court of India in the Viplav Sharma matter [WP(C) 142 of 2006].

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain status quo vis-a-vis these 44 institutions. Accordingly, no institution deemed to be university has yet been de-recognized.

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

Electronic Development Fund

3594. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether there is a huge mismatch between capacity and demand :in the electronic manufacturing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated 'Electronic Development Fund' to encourage indigenous manufacturing of electronic items;

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

(e) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought assistance from the Union Government for setting up of Fab City in the State to improve the electronic hardware industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per report of the Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing industry in India, the rapid growth in the demand for electronics, clubbed with the slow rate of increase in domestic production, has resulted in an increasing demand-supply gap in the industry. While the demand for electronics stood at USD 45 billion in 2008-09, goods worth USD 20 billion were produced in India.

(c) and (d) A Committee comprising of Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) and Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation, among others has made five key recommendations to electronics hardware manufacturing in the country. One of the recommendations is to set up an Electronics Development Fund (EDF) to promote innovation, R&D, Indian Intellectual Property and development of Indian Microprocessor. Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of Electronics Development Fund (EDF) is under finalization.

(e) and (f) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested that existing hardware clusters such as Fabcity and proposed areas in Andhra Pradesh may be considered for development of electronic manufacturing industry. The policy in this regard is under consideration of Government. Once the policy is finalized, proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh will be considered as per terms and conditions of the policy.

[Translation]

Discriminatory Behaviour by China

3595. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrimination is shown by China against the Indian delegates visiting that country for cultural exchange programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether entry is not granted to the delegates of certain Indian States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the policy likely to be followed to ensure uniform treatment of all delegates in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government is aware of the Chinese practice of issuing stapled visas to Indian nationals from Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. Visas issued on a separate sheet of paper stapled to passports are not considered valid for travel out of the country. Government's position that Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are integral parts of India and that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government, at the highest level, on several occasions, including during the visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010.

[*English*]

Special Recruitment Drive

3596. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched another special recruitment drive to fill a number of posts for various categories including SC/ST/OBC lying vacant in the various Departments and Ministries;

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

(c) the reasons for conducting another special drive; and

(d) the time by which the said recruitment is likely to be completed?

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 Government launched a Special Recruitment Drive in November, 2008 to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Central Government establishments. A total of 77,487 backlog vacancies were identified for the Drive of which 25,560 were for SCs, 28542 for STs and 23,385 for OBCs. It was stipulated that all the backlog vacancies would be filled up by June, 2011. However, on review it was found that a large number of backlog vacancies still remained unfilled. Therefore, the Drive has been relaunched. All the Ministries/Departments have been requested to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies by 31.03.2012.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Tower Near International Border

3597. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) whether the neighbouring countries including Pakistan and Bangladesh have set up mobile towers within 500 meters of Indian border;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to install mobile towers near international border in a bid to counter incoming signals from the neighbouring countries;

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

(e) whether people in the border areas in the country are using mobile SIM cards of neighbouring countries including Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) It is submitted that irrespective of the distance of the mobile towers from the border, if the foreign service providers' mobile signal is present within Indian territory, it will not be conducive from security perspective for the country. However, the

radio signal propagation is a natural phenomenon and it could be only minimized but can not be completely eliminated. While covering the border areas, it is likely that signal travels into the other country's territories.

Inputs indicate that the Mobile towers have been set-up by 'U Fone', 'Tenlor' & 'Yuang' mobile service providers inside Pakistan territory approximately 10 kms distance from the International Border in Rajasthan Sector. The gap between the towers is approximate 20-25 kms. These towers function by solar operated batteries.

The Mobile 'signals' of Pakistani service providers such as U Phone, Mobilink, Zim Telenor, Oasis, Warid are available inside Indian territory in Barmer (Jaisindhar, Munabao, Rohiri, Khalifon Ki Baori, PS-Gadra Road etc.). Similarly in some of the border towns of Jammu and Kashmir, the Pakistan Mobile service providers' signals are present.

On Bangladesh frontier, interference inside the International Border in West Bengal from a Bangladesh Service Provider named AXIATA is observed in the areas of Gosainhat (District Coochvihar) & Gede Railway station (District Nadia) in West Bengal etc.

Mobile Service Providers are not permitted to provide Mobile Service within "No Service Zone" of 500 metres width along the International Border. Further it is not permitted to provide Mobile Base Trans-Receiver Station (BTS) in buffer zone of 10 kms width along the LOC, LAC and International border in J&K area.

(c) The radio signal propagation is a natural phenomenon and it could be only minimized but can not be completely eliminated. While covering the border areas villages for mobile coverage by the respective country's Mobile Service Providers, it is likely that signal travels into the other country's territories.

Jammers is one of the options to block other country mobile signals. However, the range in which Jammers can effectively block mobile signals is about 3-4 km. Blocking of mobile signals of neighboring countries by installing jammers near international border would require installation of large number of such jammers along the border. It is practically impossible to deploy so many jammers to fence the mobile signals of neighboring countries. Further, the operation and maintenance of such jammers is difficult. Further, the locations of interference may be changing in desert areas due to movement of sand dunes, hence using jammers in a particular area will not become feasible.

Hence Mobile Towers with Jammers are not proposed at this point of time.

(d) The Department of Telecommunication has taken up it as an agenda item to control cross Border penetration of Mobile Radio Signals and applicable technical solution to sort out and to minimize the interference.

Inter ministerial committee/monitoring group on mobile services in border areas was held to work out a technical solution and suggest measures to block/weakening of signals on mobile service providers of other countries within Indian territory.

Due to the practical impossibility in deploying jammers, the committee has recommended to DoT to take up the matter in SAARC working group meeting on ICT. DoT already prepared a concept paper and submitted to SAARC secretariat for circulation to all member countries. This will be discussed in the next SAARC working group meeting.

Besides this the Department of Telecommunication has requested MEA to pursue the matter with Pakistan, Bangladesh and also further to cause a bilateral meeting wherein the issue relating to Cross Border Signals could be discussed and suitably resolved.

Further, the Department of Telecommunication has established the TERM Cells (Telecom Enforcement, Resources & Monitoring) on the matters related to National security and to coordinate with security agencies.

The Wireless monitoring Organization of Department of Telecommunications carried out the technical survey of reported spill over areas and to confirm the spill over so that issues could be taken up at Bilateral level with respective countries.

(e) and (f) The spill over of mobile signals from foreign countries enable the use of the mobile communication (SIM cards) of corresponding countries from within the territory of India without having to pass through Indian Telecom Network Infrastructure.

Illicit use of SIM cards of Service providers of foreign countries (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan) by people/smugglers inside Indian territories in border areas have been reported.

The Security agencies in the border areas and TERM cells of DoT are working in coordination to identify and reduce such misuse.

Out of School Children

3598. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of children still remain out of school despite implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the number of out of school children in the country, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to get these children enrolled in the schools and ensure 100% literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per National All India Sample Survey conducted by the Social and Rural Research Institute — Specialist unit of IMRB International in 2009 for children in the age group 6-13 years, there were 81.5 lakh out of school children in the country. Children remain out of school children due to socio-economic problems, non-availability of schools in the vicinity of habitations, non availability of teachers, inadequate community mobilization for education, etc. A statement giving details of out of school children identified under above study is enclosed.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme which aims at universalizing elementary education in the country, has been progressing consistently towards its goals. Since inception, and till 31.3.2011, SSA has provided significant financial support for infrastructure development in elementary education, including 1.95 lakh new primary schools, 1.71 lakh new upper primary schools, 13.72 lakh additional classrooms, 4.55 lakh toilets and 2.14 lakh drinking water facilities. With a view to improving quality, SSA has till date sanctioned 18.89 lakh posts of teachers across the country, and it provides financial support for textbooks, teaching learning material and uniforms for children, as per norms specified in SSA framework of implementation. SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Statement

State-wise number of out of school children aged 6-13 years as per IMRB Survey 2009

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Estimated out of school children 6-13 years age group
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,72,354
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,601
4.	Assam	2,34,983
5.	Bihar	13,45,697
6.	Chandigarh UT	1,974
7.	Chhattisgarh	85,366
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	444
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	1,24,022
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	1,62,355
13.	Haryana	1,07,205
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,451
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,691
16.	Jharkhand	1,32,195
17.	Karnataka	1,08,237
18.	Kerala	15,776
19.	Lakshdweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,28,692
21.	Maharashtra	2,07,345
22.	Manipur	12,222
23.	Meghalaya	12,655
24.	Mizoram	7,485
25.	Nagaland	8,693

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	4,35,560
27.	Puducherry	993
28.	Punjab	1,267
29.	Rajasthan	10,18,326
30.	Sikkim	647
31.	Tamil Nadu	52,876
32.	Tripura	8,434
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27,69,111
34.	Uttarakhand	56,225
35.	West Bengal	7,06,713
Grand Total		81,50,618

[English]

Auto Track III System

3599. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Auto Track (AT) III system has been set up in various civil aviation airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, airportwise;

(c) the extent to which the objectives of AT-III system have been achieved in such airports, airport-wise;

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred in installation of said system, airport-wise;

(e) whether the newly installed Auto Tracks-3 system in Mumbai Air Traffic Control has developed snags leading to disruption of flights in Mumbai Airport;

(f) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into the incident; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken by the Government to avoid such types of breakdowns?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Auto Track III Automation System has been installed at Delhi and Mumbai airports. Besides provision of Advanced state-of-the-art Automation System, various enhancements have been incorporated in Auto Track-III such as: Enhanced Human Machine Interface, Electric Flight Strip, Medium Term Conflict Detection, Arrival Manager, Software Development Facility Processing capability for 32 surveillance sensor data.

(d) An amount of Rs. 80.60 crores (approx.) has been spent on installation of this system.

(e) On 3rd July, 2011, a minor technical snag developed in AT-III Automation System at Mumbai airport. However, no disruption of flights took place except for departure delay of 3 flights by 15-25 minutes. During the period of technical snag, the operations were maintained on the backup AT-II Automation System. The AT-III system was later restored to normal operation.

(f) and (g) Technical analysis of the snag has been carried out by M/s. Raytheon, the supplier of the system. Technical analysis revealed that the snag developed due to glitch in one of the modules of application software. To avoid any such incident, necessary modifications have been incorporated in the new software release.

Creation of Post for CSS

3600. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts created in different grades for the Central Secretariat Services officers through cadre restructuring in the year 2003;

(b) the time by which the DoPT is implementing these new posts; and

(c) the provisions under which these new posts are implemented with retrospective effect for the Central Secretariat Services officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) While considering cadre restructuring of Central Secretariat Service (CSS)

in the year 2003 the Cabinet, inter alia, approved the following:

- (i) Creation of a new Senior Selection Grade to be designated as Director and fixing the cadre strength of Directors in the CSS at 110 (involving creation of 10 additional posts of Director)
- (ii) Fixing the cadre strength of Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries in the CSS at 330 and 1400 respectively (involving creation of no additional posts of Deputy Secretary and 54 posts of Under Secretary)
- (iii) Fixing the cadre strength of Section Officers in the CSS at 3000 (involving creation of 1405 posts of Section Officer)

(b) and (c) The new posts were made effective from 03.10.2003 and given no retrospective effect.

Uranium Reserves

3601. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the high value uranium reserves in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of uranium reserves found in the country location-wise and State-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on the said exploration and other works during the last three years and the current year alongwith the details of such exploration work carried out; State-wise;

(d) the revenue likely to be generated from the said reserves;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open new mines and setting up of new processing plants;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the percentage of uranium likely to be imported by the country to meet the production targets of atomic energy at present?

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 1,71,672 tonnes of Uranium (U308) as on 30.06.2011. The location-wise and state-wise details of the uranium resources are as under:

State	Name of the Deposit (Location)	Uranium Resources Established (In Metric Tonnes U ₃ O ₈)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Lambapur	1450
	Peddagattu	7585
	Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle	63269
	Koppunuru	2761
	Chitrial	8473
	Sub-total	83538
Chhattisgarh	Bodal	1530
	Jajawal	1438
	Dhumath-Dhabi	500
	Bhandaritola	518
	Sub-total	3986
Himachal Pradesh	Rajpura	364
	Kasha-kaladi	200
	Tileli	220
	Sub-total	784
	Jharkhand	Jaduguda
Jaduguda Extension		1600
Bhatin		1150
Narwapahar		10700
Narwapahar Extension		1080

1	2	3
	Turamdih	3750
	Banduhuran	5460
	Bagjata	1860
	Mohuldih	1700
	Mohuldih Extension	1630
	Turamdih (South)	4850
	Garadih	1270
	Kanyaluka	1970
	Nimdih	815
	Rajgaon	1200
	Nandup	2910
	Central Keruadungri	1029
	Singridungri-banadungri	1764
	Bangurdih	1140
	Sub-total	50978
Karnataka	Gogi	4267
	Walkunji-yellakki	415
	Sub-total	4682
Maharashtra	Mogarra	355
	Sub-total	355
Meghalaya	Kpm (Domiasiat)	9500
	Wahkyn	5381
	Gomaghat-Phlangdiloin	1000
	Tyrnai	600
	Lostoin	771
	Wahkut	1161
	Umthongkut	753
	Sub-total	19738
Rajasthan	Rohil	5566
	Umra	1160
	Sub-total	6726

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	Naktu	785
	Sub-total	785
Uttarakhand	Pokhri-tunji	100
	Sub-total	100
Grand Total		1,71,672

[1 tonne of U₃O₈ = 0.848 tonnes of uranium metal]

(c) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years on uranium exploration under Plan and Non-Plan are as follows:

Sector	Expenditure (Rupees in crore)		
	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11
Plan	93.82	114.86	115.52
Non-Plan	99.72	143.28	137.10
Total	193.54	258.14	252.62

The exploration is carried out depending upon the geological set up of the area and due to geological continuity, the areas in contiguous two states are covered/ explored.

Therefore, the state-wise expenditure is not considered for a particular activity of exploration.

(d) The uranium reserves established by AMD are exploited by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of this Department through mining and milling process. Thereafter, the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), a constituent Unit of the Department fabricates the fuel to be used in the nuclear power stations for indigenous power generation by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy. Therefore, no direct revenues will be generated from the Uranium reserves; but the reserves will enable operation of nuclear power reactors and generation of electricity.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The UCIL is presently operating five underground mines (*viz.* Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih and Bagjata), one open cast mine (Banduhurang) and two Processing Plants (Jaduguda and Turamdih) in East

Singhbhum District and one underground mine at Mohuldih is under construction at Saraikela Kharswan District (all in Jharkhand State). An underground mine and ore processing plant at Tummalapalle (Tummalapalle Uranium Project) in Andhra Pradesh with a capacity to process 3000 tonnes per day (tpd) ore is in advanced stage of construction. An underground mine and process plant at Gogi in Yadgir District of Karnataka is under pre-project stage.

(g) Required quantities of Uranium is being presently imported under agreements with other countries, for utilization in 10 nuclear reactors which are under safeguards. Besides, these imports also help in stockpiling of Uranium for future use.

**Reconstitution of Executive Committee on SSA/
RMSA**

3602. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the reconstitution of the Governing council and Executive Committee of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government of India has modified the composition of the Governing Council and the Executive Committee of the National Mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. New members have been included in the Governing Council and Executive Committee of National Mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in addition to existing members.

(i) The following members are included in the Governing Council of National Mission of SSA:-

GOVERNING COUNCIL

- (i) Minister of State for Tribal Affairs
- (ii) Minister of State for Rural Development

- (iii) Minister of State for Minority Affairs
- (iv) Minister of State for Panchayati Raj
- (v) Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports
- (vi) Minister of State for DoNER

(ii) The following members are included in the Executive Committee of National Mission of SSA:-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development
- (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- (iii) Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- (iv) Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation)
- (v) Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs
- (vi) Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- (vii) Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
- (viii) Secretary, Ministry of DoNER

(iii) The following member is included in the Governing Council of National Mission of RMSA:-

GOVERNING COUNCIL

- (i) Minister of State for DoNER

(iv) The following members are included in the Executive Committee of National Mission of RMSA:-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development
- (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation)
- (iii) Secretary, Ministry of DoNER

[*Translation*]

Leakage of DUMET-2011

3603. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the examination of Delhi University Medical Entrance Test (DUMET), 2011 conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was leaked;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Medical Council has demanded cancellation of DUMET-2011 and also demanded a CBI enquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether about 70 to 80 students got seats through unfair means;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Delhi University Medical Entrance Test (DUMET), 2011 was conducted by the University itself. On the request of Delhi Police, the University has provided them with copies of original documents of certain candidates who appeared in this examination. The University has also set up an enquiry into the matter. As the outcome of the enquiry is awaited, it would be premature to say anything at this stage about leakage in DUMET, 2011.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the Delhi Medical Association (not the Delhi Medical Council) has alleged leakage of DUMET question paper and requested for investigation into the matter.

(e) to (g) As the findings of the enquiry are not yet available, it is difficult to arrive at the number of candidates, if any, who got seats through unfair means. As the University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body, governed by the Statutes and Ordinances framed under the Delhi University Act, 1922, the University is competent to take action as appropriate.

Report of High Power Review Committee

3604. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Review Committee constituted by the Government to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the cancelled agreement between ANTRIX and M/s. Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the report;

(c) whether the Committee has fixed responsibility for lapses; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government so far 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) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government set up a High Powered Review Committee on February 10, 2011 to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and M/s Devas Multimedia Limited, to suggest corrective measures, and to fix responsibility for lapses, if any. The Committee was also asked to review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes followed by Antrix Corporation Limited, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Department of Space, and to suggest improvements and changes.

The High Powered Review Committee has since submitted its report to Government. Based on the examination of these recommendations, Government has initiated a number of actions. Further action will be taken as may be necessary. The steps taken so far include:

(i) Department of Revenue and Ministry of Corporate Affairs have been asked to initiate investigations for possible acts of omission and commission.

(ii) A High Level Team has been constituted for examination of various aspects of the Antrix-Devas agreement and identification of acts of omission and commission involved in signing thereof.

(iii) Governance and systemic reform measures are being undertaken in the Department of Space, ISRO and ANTRIX. A Departmental Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Space will monitor the pace of their implementation. It has

been decided that the Space Commission will regularly review the functioning of the Department of Space, ISRO and Antrix. The Space Commission would also mandate appropriate peer reviews periodically in respect of governance and systemic reforms. Several steps for improvement in the functioning and efficacy of the Space Commission have been put in place.

- (iv) A full time Chairman cum Managing Director of Antrix has been appointed with effect from July 07,2011. The Antrix Board is being re-constituted. Two officers at the level of Director have been appointed in the Department of Space to look after (i) Projects, Procurement and matters relating to Antrix, and (ii) Legal matters and Contracts. In order to facilitate co-ordination between the Department of Space and Antrix, a Co-ordination Management Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Space has been set up.
- (v) The INSAT Coordination Committee has been re-constituted and the first meeting of the reconstituted Committee has also been held.

[English]

Strike by Pilots

3605. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demands of Air India (AI) pilots who went on strike recently;
- (b) whether the Government/Air India Management has accepted all the demands of pilots;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of unaccepted demands;
- (d) the number and details of pilots who were suspended and whose pay was stopped due to strike;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to shut down Air India/Privatise AI to benefit private operators;

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

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/ AI Management to avoid such kind of situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) which represents a section of pilots had raised several demands including parity in working conditions and emoluments between erstwhile Indian Airlines and erstwhile Air India Pilots, payment of fixed flying hours and fixed subsistence Allowance payable in dollar every month.

(b) and (c) Government has appointed a Committee headed by Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, a retired Judge of Supreme Court to independently and impartially look into all the HR integration issues, including pay parity, working conditions, seniority etc. The Committee has already started examination of issues and has also held meetings with the Pilots Association among others.

(d) Air India terminated 6 pilots and 3 executive pilots. Apart from this, 7 pilots were suspended and also the union of ICPA de-recognized. However, later suspension and de-recognition has been withdrawn. No salary has been paid to the pilots for the strike period.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Government has constituted a Committee under Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, a retired Supreme Court Judge to address to the pay and perks parity and other HR issues for all employees including the pilots. A regular dialogue with unions/associations are also undertaken at the Management and Ministry level to sort out issues.

Heliport at Mumbai

3606. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request for setting up of Heliport at Nariman Point, Mumbai and Nerul, Navi Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken on the said request;

(c) whether the Government has given permission for setting up of Heliport at Nerul and rejected the same at Nariman Point, Mumbai;

(d) if so, whether the Government will reconsider the request for setting up of Heliport at Nariman Point, Mumbai; and

(e) if so, the details thereof 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) (a) No such request has been received.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Blocks Reserved for Auction

3607. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the norms under which certain coal blocks have been proposed to be reserved for auction;

(b) the number of such blocks, State-wise alongwith the estimated reserves of coal therein;

(c) whether the proceeds of such auction would be made available fully to the respective States: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No norms have been fixed for reserving coal blocks for auction. Further, no coal blocks have been earmarked so far for allocation under auction by bidding route.

(c) Yes, Madam. The entire proceeds raised through competitive bidding are proposed to be transferred to the concerned State Governments where such coal/lignite blocks are located.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (c) of the question.

[English]

Waiting List for Haj

3608. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for Haj this year, State and UT-wise;

(b) the manner in which wait-listed candidates have been selected and confirmed; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the wait-listed candidates are selected in a transparent manner?

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

(b) and (c) Haj Committee of India selects/confirms candidates in the waiting-lists against seats available on account of cancellations/release of additional seats to States & Union Territories under Government quota in the order of their position in the waiting lists. The process is underway. The methodology adopted by the Haj Committee of India is transparent and fair.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	79
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17001
3.	Assam	3951
4.	Bihar	5799
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	47

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1258
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	28
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	47
9.	Delhi (NCT)	6889
10.	Goa	312
11.	Gujarat	32021
12.	Haryana	4636
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	24696
15.	Jharkhand	3040
16.	Karnataka	12807
17.	Kerala	41431
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	623
19.	Madhya Pradesh	16163
20.	Maharashtra	38822
21.	Manipur	467
22.	Odisha	786
23.	Puducherry (UT)	305
24.	Punjab	574
25.	Rajasthan	14821
26.	Tamil Nadu	10458
27.	Tripura	134
28.	Uttar Pradesh	51453
29.	Uttarakhand	3463
30.	West Bengal	10410
Total		302,616

[*Translation*]

Death of Workers Abroad

3609. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. BALI RAM:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government receives requests/complaints from the families of Indians including workers who died abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such complaints received in the year 2010-11, UN date; and

(d) the manner in which the Government takes up such cases?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) From time to time requests from the family members of deceased Indian nationals are received regarding sending of the mortal remains or seeking assistance to get the compensation due to them. Such requests are also received directly in the Indian Missions abroad.

(c) Information received from the Indian Missions abroad is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) On receipt of information about death of an Indian national, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs immediately gets in touch with the Indian Mission, which then gets in touch with the sponsor and sponsoring companies impressing them to complete formalities immediately and to send death related documents expeditiously for issuing No Objection Certificate (NOC) for transportation of the mortal remains. The Mission issues NOC once the complete documents are presented by the sponsor or the attorney authorized by the family of the deceased. After obtaining NOC, the sponsor or the attorney, obtains clearance from the local authorities and completes the formalities for transportation of the body to India.

In cases, where death compensation is due, the Ministry ensures that the Mission follows up the cases on priority with the foreign employers concerned, local Govt. authorities and even the local courts, whenever necessary. Upon finalization, the amount of death compensation is immediately forwarded to the State Govts. for payment to the family of the deceased after following prescribed procedure.

Similarly, in cases of death caused by accidents, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs ensures that the Indian Mission informs the next-of-kin of the deceased about the entitlements of death compensation and advises/guides them to appoint a lawyer to represent the legal

heirs of the deceased to claim compensation amount. For this purpose, legal heirs of the deceased either appoint a lawyer on their own or authorize the Mission to appoint a lawyer on their behalf by sending Power of Attorney in favour of the Mission.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of complaints regarding death of workers received
1.	Bahrain	04
2.	Indonesia	Nil
3.	Iraq	12
4.	Jordon	Nil
5.	Kuwait	59
6.	Lebanon	Nil
7.	Libya	Number of complaints has not been intimated
8.	Malaysia	290
9.	Qatar	391
10.	Oman	798
11.	Saudi Arabia	2193
12.	Syria	03
13.	Thailand	12
14.	United Arab Emirates	186
15.	Yemen	Nil

[English]

Home Schooling

3610. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for financial compensation/assistance for home schooling for severely disabled children falling within the prescribed age bracket;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the benefit of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) 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 including children with disability. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. SSA aims at providing inclusive education to all children with special needs. It supports special training, education through open learning system, special schools and home schooling, wherever necessary, itinerant teaching, remedial teaching, community based rehabilitation and vocational education. The component of programme for children with special needs includes their identification, educational placement, aids and appliances, support services, teacher training, resource support, individualised education plan, parental training and community mobilisation, curricular access, building synergy with special needs, removal of architectural barriers, research peer sensitization. The provisioning of fund for this purpose is calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per child, per year. However, the actual expenditure on a child with special needs may vary from case to case.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

3611. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the norms/criteria adopted for opening of KGBVs in the country; and

(c) the number of proposals received/sanctioned for opening of new KGBVs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) As per the revised norms Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) can be opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) with rural female literacy below the national average as per Census 2001. Within these blocks, priority is given to areas with:

- (i) Concentration of tribal population, and/or a large number of girls out of school;
- (ii) Concentration of SC, ST, OBC and minority population, and/or a large number of girls out of school;
- (iii) Areas with low female literacy; or
- (iv) Areas with a large number of small, scattered habitations that do not qualify for a school

(c) The number of proposals received/sanctioned for opening of new KGBVs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are at Statement-II.

Statement I

Status of KGBVs functioning in the country, State-wise, UT-wise is as follows

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of KGBV Sanctioned upto 2010-11	No. of KGBV's Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743	737
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	36

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	57	26
4.	Bihar	535	446
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	93
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
7.	Gujarat	86	86
8.	Haryana	36	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	99	79
11.	Jharkhand	203	203
12.	Karnataka	71	64
13.	Madhya Pradesh	207	206
14.	Maharashtra	43	40
15.	Manipur	5	5
16.	Meghalaya	10	2
17.	Mizoram	1	1
18.	Nagaland	11	2
19.	Odisha	182	157
20.	Punjab	22	3
21.	Rajasthan	200	200
22.	Tamil Nadu	61	54
23.	Tripura	8	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	746	454
25.	Uttarakhand	28	28
26.	West Bengal	92	64
Grand Total		3598	3013

Statement II

Status of KGBVs proposal received/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year is given below

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	0	348	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	11	0	11	20
4.	Bihar	39	0	146	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	0	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	0	23	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	27	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	0	20	0
11.	Jharkhand	11	0	5	0
12.	Karnataka	3	0	7	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15	0	6	1
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	7	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	4	0
16.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	8
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	2	0	9	0
19.	Odisha	43	0	25	0
20.	Punjab	1	0	19	0
21.	Rajasthan	14	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	7	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	1	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	131	0	292	0
25.	Uttarakhand	1	0	2	0
26.	West Bengal	5	0	28	0
Grand Total		390	0	999	29

Job in Manufacturing Industry

3612. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create 20 lakh jobs every year in manufacturing sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/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) to (c) Planning Commission has

constituted Steering Committee on Industry for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission. One of the Terms of Reference of the Committee is to formulate a strategy for accelerated growth of the industrial sector in the Twelfth Plan period which also assures growth of employment opportunities.

The ongoing National Skill Development Mission and infrastructure development programmes in various sectors are expected to individually and collectively lead to employment generation. In addition, an emphasis is being given on labour intensive/employment generating sectors like Textiles, Leather, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) etc. through various plan schemes on technology upgradation, skill development and infrastructure development. Government is also in the process of formulation of a manufacturing plan for all-round development of manufacturing sector.

[English]

NAC Suggestions on Central Schemes

3613. SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from the National Advisory Council regarding the functioning of centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the implementation of these suggestions?

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) No Madam. Planning Commission has not received any suggestions from the National Advisory Council regarding the functioning of centrally sponsored schemes.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Inspection of Deemed Universities

3614. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deemed Universities inspected by expert Committees during the last three years;

(b) the number of teams constituted for inspecting the deemed Universities and the composition of these Committees;

(c) whether these Committees did not visit their campuses but invited them for power presentation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of deemed Universities found lacking in infrastructure, quality teaching and research, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Pursuant to the general concern regarding decrease in academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, the Government directed University Grants Commission (UGC) to review the functioning of such institutions, especially with regard to the availability of infrastructure and teaching resources (faculty) therein. As informed by UGC, 125 institutions deemed to be universities have been inspected by 125 UGC Expert Committees. Each Committee comprised of 5 (five) to 20 (twenty) members, consisting of academics and nominees of the relevant statutory councils. These Expert Committees conducted on-site inspections and have pointed out that 7 such institutions are lacking in infrastructure and 17 of them in faculty positions. As regards research, the Expert Committees have observed that in most cases, the overall research component required further strengthening.

Admission Process of IITs

3615. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee for changes in the admission process of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Damodar Acharya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details and its salient recommendations thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Damodar Acharya was formed to explore possible alternatives to the present IIT-JEE, AIEEE and other State Joint Entrance Examinations for admission to engineering programmes in the country. The Committee has submitted its report. The main recommendation of the Acharya Committee, inter alia, include (i) Standard XII Scores normalized appropriately across Boards should be used to capture the School Science Performance (SSP) (ii) National Aptitude Test (NAT) should be used to capture parameters of interest such as raw intelligence, aptitude, general awareness, comprehension and written communication skills (iii) A Composite Weighted Performance (CWP) Score to be computed.

Vocational Ph.D. Degree Programme

3616. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch a vocational Ph. D. degree programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government will come forward to wrap up its plan to bring such programme so as to maintain the merit/status of the Ph. D. degree; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The working document of the National Vocational Educations Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development lays down 10 qualification levels ranging from 1-10, with level 10 being equivalent to a doctorate degree.

Central Teachers Eligibility Test

3617. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to make available in demat form the results of the Central Teacher Eligibility Test from 2011 onwards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) CBSE has successfully done a pilot project on creation of database for Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET)-June 2011. The certificates for this test are available in demat form.

Status of Implementation of Sixth CPC

3618. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission has been implemented in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the misc. category of teachers such as Physical Education Teachers, Craft Instructors, Music Teacher, Lab Asstt. and Head Masters have been awarded with their entitled Grade Pay;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the grade pay awarded to the Physical Education Teacher working at Lakshadweep, Delhi, Puducherry, KV Sangathan?

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

(b) The UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has informed that the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, Part 'B' pay scales have been implemented only in respect of Primary School Teacher, Trained Graduate Teacher, Post Graduate Teachers, Vice-Principal, Principal, Education Officer and Asstt. Director of Education. The other category of teachers/officials has been granted part "A" pay scales.

(c) and (d) These teachers have been granted Part "A" pay scales as there is no mention about extending part "B" pay scales to such category of teachers.

(e) The Grade Pay of Physical Education Teachers working at Lakshadweep, Delhi, Puducherry and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is Rs. 4600.

Nodal Vendor for Mobile Companies

3619. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the foreign telecom vendors to share hardware and software codes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a nodal vendor for mobile companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the various stakeholders in this regard;

(e) the present status of the proposal; and

(f) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam. As per latest instructions on telecom equipment and network security, there is no requirement for the foreign telecom vendors to share hardware and software codes.

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

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Export of Nuclear Reactors

3620. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export nuclear reactors;

(b) if so, the details of the countries to which these reactors are likely to be exported alongwith the foreign exchange likely to be earned there from;

(c) whether the Government is able to meet its own future requirement of these reactors; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the said export?

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) Preliminary discussions in this regard are in progress with Kazakhstan. The details of foreign exchange likely to be earned will be known only if proposals in this regard take final shape.

(c) The future requirements of these reactors can be met indigenously from Indian industries both in the public and private sector.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Diversion of Aeroplane Routes

3621. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of aeroplanes whose routes were diverted due to bad weather in the month of May and June, 2011;

(b) the details of the kind of facility made available to passengers on such diversion of routes;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on complaints received from passengers on such route diversion;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action on these complaints; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not taking any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) 174 flights were diverted due to bad weather during May and June, 2011.

(b) Whenever diversions take place due to bad weather, Airports Authority of India (AAI) extends the airport watch to accommodate the diverted flights. In addition, passenger amenities like seating, drinking water etc. are also augmented in conjunction with the airlines on need basis. Directorate General of Civil Aviation

(DGCA) has also issued Guidelines to be followed by various agencies with regard to facilitation and timely information to be given by airlines to its passengers.

The guidelines contain the following directions for Airlines:

- (i) Airlines shall augment their ground staff and position them at the airport with proper briefing for handling various passenger facilitation processes in coordination with the other airport agencies.
- (ii) The Airlines, particularly Low Cost Careers (LCC) shall provide facilitation in terms of tea/water/snacks to the passengers of delayed flights. At IGI Airport, Delhi, the coupon scheme extended by the airport operator are availed by airlines for the passenger facilitation purpose.

(c) AAI has not received any complaint from passengers regarding route diversion.

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of above.

[English]

Nuclear Reactors

3622. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of nuclear reactors so far built in the country indigenously;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to build more nuclear reactors with the cooperation of Russia;

(c) if so, the details and the estimated capacity thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new reactors are likely to be made operational?

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 first pair of nuclear power reactors in the country - TAPS 1&2 were set up on turnkey basis by General Electric (GE), USA and the construction of the next twin reactors RAPS 1&2 was started in technical cooperation with AECL, Canada. After 1974, peaceful nuclear experiment in India, Canadians left the project and Indian engineers completed the construction of these reactors. Subsequently, 16 nuclear power reactors have been set up indigenously. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Units 1&2 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP-1&2) of 1000 MW each, being set up in technical co-operation with Russian Federation at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, are at advanced stage of commissioning. In addition, the Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of sites at Kudankulam for additional capacity of 4 x 1000 MW and Haripur in West Bengal for 6 x 1000 MW for setting up nuclear power reactors in technical cooperation with Russian Federation. These reactors are planned to be set up in phases of two reactors at a time.

(d) The KKNPP Units 3&4 are planned to be taken up towards end of XI Plan. The projects will be operational in about six years from the actual start of work. The next phase is planned after an interval of 3 to 4 years.

Statement

Details of the Nuclear Power Reactors Built Indigenously

Unit-Location	Reactor Type	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commercial Operation
1	2	3	4
MAPS-1, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220	27.01.1984
MAPS-2, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220	21.03.1986
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220	01.01.1991

1	2	3	4
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220	01.07.1992
KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220	06.05.1993
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220	01.09.1995
RAPS-3, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	01.06.2000
RAPS-4, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	23.12.2000
RAPS-5, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	04.02.2010
RAPS-6, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	31.03.2010
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	16.11.2000
KAIGA-2 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	16.03.2000
KAIGA-3 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	06.05.2007
KAIGA-4 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	20.01.2011
TAPS-3 Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540	18.08.2006
TAPS-4 Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540	12.09.2005

Trivandrum International Airport Terminal

3623. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the functioning of the Trivandrum New International Airport Terminal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government needs to take up additional work for Trivandrum International Airport immediately;

(d) if so, the details of pending work in this regard;

(e) the details of the total amount of money spent for the construction of the new terminal; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on the said project alongwith the time frame fixed therefor?

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

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

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already modified the old International Terminal Building for operation of domestic passengers. The automation work for check-in counters is scheduled for completion by end of August, 2011.

(e) Rs. 289 crores.

(f) Not applicable in view of (c) & (d) above.

Commutation Pension Period

3624. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to restore the commutation of pension of Central Government employees after 12 years instead of 15 years after examining the calculation given by the staff side and also calculations used by the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(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) Earlier, the issue regarding "Restoration of commutation of pension after 12 years instead of 15 years" was examined in consultation with Department of Expenditure. In the light of Sixth Pay Commission recommendation, it has not been found feasible to reduce the period of restoration of the commuted portion of pension to 12 years from the present level of 15 years.

Subsidy Grant to States

3625. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is releasing input subsidy/ grant-in-aid to the States under various schemes/ programmes as per the guidelines; and

(b) if so, the details of the actual demands and the amount released to the States under each scheme/ programme during the last three years of the current Five Year Plan?

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 administrative Ministries/Departments dealing with plan schemes/ programme release grants-in-aid to States/UTs and their implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the schemes/programmes keeping in view the utilization of resources earlier released. The releases under the Plan made to the States/UTs & their implementing agencies are during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (upto 19.8.2011) are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Schemes/Programmes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 19-08-11)
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	123444.50	160990.07	59008.60
Central Assistance to States/UTs	78264.92	87157.63	20282.93
Total	201709.42	248147.70	79291.53

The scheme-wise details on releases are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

Statement I

Detailed Release under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme	11.00	42.44	4.80
2.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	3.56	1.38	0.63
3.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	20.75	22.94	9.63
4.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	62.10	77.71	5.10
5.	Establishment of Poultry States	3.05	4.29	0.00
6.	Establishment/Modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses	0.00	0.20	0.00
7.	Foot And Mouth Disease Control Programme	29.76	47.13	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States	333.07	399.98	210.60
9.	Integrated Oil Seeds, Oil Palm, Pluses and Maize Development (Isopom)	45.29	708.77	219.58
10.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme	31.81	24.39	20.51
11.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	105.65	81.48	91.84
12.	Livestock Insurance	24.32	22.63	15.75
13.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	921.41	999.82	391.22
14.	National Animal Disease Reporting System	0.00	1.37	0.00
15.	National Control Programme of Pesticides Petits Ruminants	0.00	27.39	0.00
16.	National Control Programme on Brucellosis	0.00	8.20	0.00
17.	National E-Governance Plan-Agriculture	0.00	7.00	0.00
18.	National Food Security Mission	1007.16	1247.24	452.76
19.	National Horticulture Mission	800.00	986.21	467.71
20.	National Mission on Bamboo	49.90	89.67	36.40
21.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation	480.00	997.25	397.93
22.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	116.10	121.99	38.33
23.	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility	37.96	16.90	1.16
24.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	4.02	2.83	0.00
25.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	36.08	41.90	14.75
26.	Poultry Development	7.65	5.83	8.25
27.	Professional Efficiency Development	4.15	3.46	0.00
28.	Rural Backyard Poultry Development	5.59	33.31	0.00
29.	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	21.76	19.26	0.00
30.	Strengthening of Existing Hospitals Dispensaries	0.00	96.97	0.00
31.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	178.59	239.23	53.14
32.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	53.96	18.09	7.57
33.	Aside (Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities)	349.01	0.00	0.00
34.	Catalytic Development Program (CDP)	0.00	238.34	35.40
35.	Cotton Technology Mission	50.00	80.93	0.00
36.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	73.17	78.56	49.33
37.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	73.09	73.22	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Intensification of Forest Management (Former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	69.34	55.99	0.00
39.	National Afforestation Programme	317.57	309.99	0.00
40.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	376.23	694.44	42.89
41.	Project Elephant	19.27	22.14	0.00
42.	Project Tiger	203.56	193.02	0.00
43.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	0.00	84.09	2.49
44.	Control of Human Rabies	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Deafness	5.02	8.68	0.00
46.	Department of Health Research	410.05	511.00	0.00
47.	Development of Institutions	21.70	44.17	0.00
48.	District Hospitals	16.00	225.00	0.00
49.	Drugs Quality Control	0.36	3.99	0.00
50.	E-Health Including Telemedicine	0.00	0.55	0.00
51.	Fluorosis	3.53	16.84	0.00
52.	Health Care for the Elderly	0.00	41.15	12.99
53.	Hospitals and Dispensaries (Under NRHM)	223.06	234.02	0.00
54.	Human Resources for Health	17.23	252.60	0.31
55.	Leptospirosis Control	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	Medical Rehabilitation	1.12	4.08	0.08
57.	National Aids Control Programme Including STD Control	530.03	832.11	471.19
58.	National Cancer Control Programme	10.72	25.33	0.00
59.	National Mental Health Programme	42.00	81.99	1.70
60.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	69.25	47.77	5.82
61.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke	0.52	28.67	3.37
62.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Centrally Sponsored	11211.41	12532.87	5193.16
63.	Public Private Partnership for Setting up of Speciality Clinics/lpds	1.32	0.00	0.00
64.	Tobacco Control	1.63	2.64	0.53
65.	Community Polytechnics	48.14	30.57	0.00
66.	National Mission in Education through ICT	270.88	459.96	1.29

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics	461.32	545.40	0.00
68.	Womens Hostel in Polytechnics	38.60	106.70	0.00
69.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS)	115.40	1091.11	0.00
70.	Police Education and Training CSS	1050.00	9.00	3.64
71.	Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremist Affected Areas	30.00	130.00	76.30
72.	NEIIPP, 2007	0.00	75.01	0.00
73.	Package for Special Category States (Other than North-East)	49.50	63.20	177.63
74.	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	13.72	2.42	0.00
75.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services Rendered by Central and State Governments	236.20	179.69	38.50
76.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	262.51	509.74	257.92
77.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.80	0.90	0.00
78.	Skill Development Initiative	94.28	137.45	72.46
79.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIS through PPP	763.76	300.91	120.05
80.	For Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	175.70	136.14	0.00
81.	Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses	97.41	108.64	1.20
82.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in Selected of Minority Concentration Districts	971.93	913.03	18.02
83.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	144.96	228.84	67.64
84.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	202.72	446.18	122.06
85.	E-Panchayats	22.07	21.29	0.00
86.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	44.22	67.77	13.46
87.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	0.00	2.58	4.26
88.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (Issp)	0.00	14.78	20.79
89.	E & I for States from CRF	104.35	208.23	0.00
90.	Bio-Fuels	0.00	0.09	0.00
91.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1050.76	1522.12	777.45
92.	Drda Administration	389.83	485.00	223.17
93.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1795.34	2440.50	445.19

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33578.82	35793.00	11632.39
95.	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	190.19	148.91	2.81
96.	National Rural Drinking Water Program	8089.28	9368.90	538.08
97.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Pmgsy)	11339.80	22404.11	4683.27
98.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	0.00	66.20	0.00
99.	Rural Housing-IAY	8802.78	10329.45	3947.54
100.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2204.11	2634.26	1039.03
101.	Acces and Equity	0.52	0.57	0.05
102.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	335.29	370.60	64.55
103.	Appointment of Language Teachers School Education	9.96	6.13	0.00
104.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	54.33	86.50	6.49
105.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	184.60	385.89	21.17
106.	Mahila Samakhya	41.75	45.73	24.47
107.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme)	6860.57	8846.32	4491.52
108.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	27.32	72.45	12.16
109.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	546.48	1481.97	626.64
110.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	12804.56	19605.57	14290.34
111.	Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	65.15	56.04	0.00
112.	Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Benchmark of Excellence	251.71	480.12	412.09
113.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	389.92	355.58	38.34
114.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	4.48	35.98	0.00
115.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	46.23	88.48	24.30
116.	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	2.72	9.37	0.08
117.	Hostels for SC and OBC Boys	49.42	103.99	8.25
118.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	68.06	69.32	8.39
119.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs Students	1015.96	2096.21	876.57

1	2	3	4	5
120.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	172.96	365.52	134.17
121.	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana	4.00	75.58	0.00
122.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	31.68	44.49	7.92
123.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged in Unclean Occupations	79.74	58.48	20.43
124.	Secheduled Castes Development Corporations	0.00	20.00	0.00
125.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	2.00	2.89	0.00
126.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	41.00	65.00	0.00
127.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	7.03	5.98	0.00
128.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	64.00	78.00	0.37
129.	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	299.47	556.75	288.53
130.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	49.85	100.66	5.73
131.	National Urban Information System (Nuis)	0.96	4.28	0.00
132.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00
133.	SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana)	426.94	586.44	11.60
134.	ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services)	8141.32	9749.00	4549.49
135.	ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme)	42.63	114.98	8.65
136.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)-CMB Scheme	0.00	115.92	139.02
137.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adoloscent Girls	0.00	329.29	288.39
138.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	57.09	68.12	42.92
139.	Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	134.54	348.39	54.90
140.	Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme DIPP	31.15	0.00	0.00
141.	Central Interest Subsidy Scheme DIPP	40.00	0.00	0.00
142.	National Means Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00
143.	Organ Transplant	0.29	0.00	0.00
144.	Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana Food Grain Component	9.67	0.00	0.00
145.	Scheme for Prevention and Control Juvenile Social Mal Adjustment	7.93	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		123444.50	160990.07	59008.60

Statement II*Detailed Release under different Schemes/Programmes of Central Assistance to States & UTs Plan*

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 19.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shifting Cultivation	38.20	40.00	25.00
2.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	3759.56	6718.91	3258.10
3.	ACA for Drought Mitigation in Bundelkhand Region	0.00	1107.62	0.00
4.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Other Water Resources Programme	8524.39	9010.22	182.40
5.	Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects	4157.74	1604.65	10.00
6.	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (ACA for EAPs)	11746.03	13888.29	2925.17
7.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	1130.00	2130.00	710.00
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	6124.02	5285.38	492.64
9.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP)	117.69	131.44	1.20
10.	National Social Assistance Programme including Anapurna (NSAP)	5109.24	5110.00	1999.94
11.	Normal Central Assistance	17442.05	20018.86	7269.57
12.	Special Central Assistance Border Areas (BADP)	635.00	701.64	318.84
13.	Special Central Assistance Hill Areas	253.81	271.19	0.00
14.	Special Plan Assistance	9219.73	7128.50	0.00
15.	Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for NE and Sikkim	622.54	805.78	289.28
16.	Normal Assistance, UT Plans	0.00	90.69	151.96
17.	North Eastern Areas	448.62	593.26	326.75
18.	Special Package for Bodoland Territorial Council	3.15	50.00	15.09
19.	Backward Regions Grant Fund Panchayati Raj	3669.97	6549.96	995.19
20.	MPs Local Area Development Scheme MPLADs	1531.50	1529.32	534.53
21.	Grants from Central Road Fund UT Plans	0.00	63.72	0.00
22.	Roads and Bridges	1337.44	2396.57	385.63
23.	Tribal Sub Plan	475.69	931.73	236.87

1	2	3	4	5
24.	TSP2 GRANT IN AID	397.61	999.88	154.77
25.	ACA for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover	81.66	0.00	0.00
26.	ACA for Education Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V Area NxaI affected Area	524.83	0.00	0.00
27.	Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDRP)	156.06	0.00	0.00
28.	Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drian Project (BRIMSTOWA)	500.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Nutritional Prgarmme for Addlescent Girls (NPAG)	49.55	0.00	0.00
30.	Tsunami Reheilitation Programme (TSP)	208.84	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		78264.92	87157.63	20282.93

Source: Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS)

PLI to AI Staff

3626. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average Passenger Loading Incentive (PLI) paid to the employees of Air India, Indian Airlines and its subsidiaries, both to the ground and flying staff separately every month during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the reasons for paying PLI and other privileges when these airlines are running in heavy losses and the Government had to infuse crores of rupees for their survival?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Aviation Security Test

3627. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various officials including Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) employees failed the aviation security test conducted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security in April/May, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the said officials;

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

(e) the steps taken to provide training to the said officials to familiarise about the security rules/ regulations; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the challenges to the aviation security with reference to the aforesaid test failure of security officials?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In the results of Basic Aviation Security (AVSEC) tests conducted by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) in the month of April/May, 2011, 59 persons appeared from DIAL (including 3 from Spicejet Airlines) of which 10 passed. As a total from all organisations, 771 appeared in the tests, of which 548 passed.

(c) and (d) As per the policy, the officials who fail in Basic AVSEC test are not allowed to perform Aviation Security duty functions.

(e) and (f) Efforts are made to give rigorous exposure to the trainees during the training. BCAS has also introduced bilingual objective type assessment. Failed officials are also allowed to re-appear in the future AVSEC tests.

[English]

Promotion of Readers and Professors

3628. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any modifications in rules and regulations for the promotion of readers and professors of colleges/universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such rules and regulations are uniformly followed by all the State Governments;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/being 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. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010, which is available on UGC website at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/policy/revise_finalugcregulationfinal10 .pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/policy/revise_finalugcregulationfinal10.pdf). Para 6.4.0. of the Regulations deals with promotion of the teachers.

(c) to (e) These regulations shall apply to every university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, Provincial Act or State Act, every institution including a constituent or an affiliated college recognized by the Commission, in consultation with the university concerned under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and every institution deemed to be a university under section 3 of the said Act. As per para 74.0. of the aforesaid Regulations, the Universities/State Governments are expected to modify or amend the relevant Act/Statutes of the Universities concerned within 6 months of adoption of these Regulations.

Staff Strength of CVC

3629. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned/actual staff strength of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) which is supposed to check corruption;

(b) whether CVC has powers to prosecute and to take disciplinary action against guilty officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of guilty officials who punished on the basis of CVC report 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) Group-wise sanctioned/actual staff strength of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) as on 10.08.2011 is as under:-

	Sanctioned strength	Officials in position
Group A	53	43
Group B	99	83
Group C	71	53
Group C (pre-revised Group D)	73	67
	296	246

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are provided under Section 8 of the CVC Act, 2003 (45 of 2003). The CVC Act empowers the Commission to enquire or cause inquiries or investigations to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by the certain categories of public servants in the Central Government, corporations established by under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government. As per Section 8(1) (g) of the CVC Act, the Commission tenders advice to the Central Government, corporations established by or under a Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government on such matters as may be referred to it by that Government, said Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise.

(d) As per information provided by the CVC, the details of punishments awarded by the competent authorities in pursuance to the Commission's advice during the last three years and upto June, 2011 are as under:-

Year	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Total
2008	909	1173	2082
2009	876	947	1823
2010	994	1269	2263
Upto June, 2011	420	491	911

New Master Programme in Nuclear Engineering

3630. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay has launched a new master programme with specialisation in nuclear engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the said programme is likely to solve the problem of shortage of manpower in the nuclear engineering field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay have launched a new Master's Programme with specialisation in Nuclear Engineering from the academic year of 2011-12. The Programme initially envisages admission of eight students every year, majority of whom are expected to be under the sponsorship of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). The students would be selected jointly with the sponsors and, after graduation, would join the respective

sponsors' organisations. The remaining students are likely to be employed with many of the companies involved with the nuclear power, such as, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Larsen & Toubro (L&T), Reliance Energy, Walchand Technology Centre, etc. Some of the students are also expected to pursue Doctoral Program, both in India and abroad.

Condition of Post Offices

3631. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of post offices in the country are in a dilapidated condition including the boat post office in Dal Lake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. However, the Nehru Park boat post office functioning in Dal Lake has been recently renovated

(b) The details of dilapidated post offices are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Maintenance work is a continuous process and is undertaken whenever and wherever required. The department has issued instructions to the effect that each departmental building is maintained at least once in five years. In regard to rented buildings, the landlords have been requested to undertake repairing work. Besides this, minor repairing works at the cost of the department are also being carried out.

Statement

Details of Post Offices, which are in dilapidated condition.

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	No. of Post Offices, which are in dilapidated condition	Name of Post Offices, which are in dilapidated condition
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	Ibrahimpatnam SO Darul Shifa SO

1	2	3	4
			Sahifa SO
			Shankarpalli SO
			Old Town LSG SO, Anantapur
			Venkatagiri SO
			Papully SO
			Nandikotkur LSG SO
			Srisailam Dam East LSG SO
			Jammalamadugu SO
			PSD, Guntakal
			Bhainsa SO
			Gadwal HO
			Muthukur SO
			Venkataropet SO
			Venkatagiri Town SO
			Mustabad SO
2.	Assam	25	Pandu Rly. Colony SO
			Amingaon SO
			Dikrong SO
			Dhakuakhana SO
			Laluk SO
			Bamunbari SO
			Pathalipahar SO
			Ambagan SO
			Chaparmukh SO
			Chapanallah SO
			Silghat SO
			Donkamokam SO
			Jogijan SO
			Nonoi SO
			Tetenbari SO
			Hawajan SO

1	2	3	4
			Amguri SO
			Numaligarh SO
			Nazira MDG
			Borhat SO
			Suffry SO
			Sapekhati SO
			Tihu SO
			Mandia SO
			Mussalpur SO
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	Garhghora (Raigarh)
			Bhatapara (Raipur)
			Pandri (Raipur)
			Neora (Raipur)
			Ravigram (Raipur)
4.	Delhi	1	Pahar Ganj
5.	Gujarat	109	Asarva Chakla
			Aswara Extn., South
			Ambawadi
			Amrawadi
			Anandnagar
			Bodakdev
			Azad Society
			Bapunagar
			Bhairvnath Road
			Calico Mills
			Civil Hospital
			Dariapur
			Daxini Society
			D T Pura
			D' Cabin
			Gita Mandir Road

1	2	3	4
			Gotipur
			Ghatlodia
			Gujarat University
			Isanpur
			Jamalpur
			Jawahar Chowk
			Juhapura
			Kabir Chowk
			Kalupur Chakla
			Khokhra Mahemdavad
			M D Marg
			Krishnanagar
			Kubernagar BA
			Municipal Corporation Memnagar
			Meghaninagar
			Narayannagar
			Naya Vadaj
			Raikhad
			Railway Colony
			Raipur
			Rakhial
			Saraspur
			Sarkhej Road
			S A Roza
			Shardanagar
			S A Mills
			Sukhrampur
			Thaltej Road
			T B Road
			Khodiyarnagar
			Sardanagar

1	2	3	4
			Kathwada M P
			Memnagar
			Kalol Desaiwada
			Dabhoda
			Dholera
			Ranpur
			Vatva
			Chandlodiya
			Barwala Ghelasa
			Jalila
			Llol
			Vijaynagar
			Bhandu
			Kada
			Kahoda
			Unava
			Jhotana
			Gozaria
			Talala
			Akolawadi
			Gadhshisa
			Ghantvad
			Junagarh Girnar Road
			Junagadh Joshipura
			Junagadh Udyognagar
			Veraval Udyognagar
			Vadal
			Kandala Port
			Madhapar
			Koday
			Nakhatrana

1	2	3	4
			Patdi
			Mayurnagar
			Dudhrej
			Adariyana
			Hadalabhal
			Bajana
			Chuda
			Dhanki
			Chotila
			Kharaghoda
			Bamangam
			Ucchal
			Dediyapada
			Dahej
			Rajpari
			Umalla
			Killapardi
			Vansda
			Aathawa
			Aganwad
			Bhestan
			Fatehnagar
			Lajpor
			Navyug College
			Navyug College
			Pandesara
			Raander
			Sachin
			Variyavi Bhagal
			Velachha
			Vankal

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	3	Rohtak Mandi Mandi PO, Panipat Safidon Mandi PO
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	Jammu Cantt. Nowshera (Rajouri) Shopian Yaripora Court Road Bijbehra Rambagh Uri Mohra Kreeri Safapora Handwara Kupwara Dangiwacha
8.	Jharkhand	8	Simaria Torpa Basia Biru Kuru Nawagarh Mahuadand Nawadih
9.	Kerala	32	Ezhumatoor Eraviperoor Ayroor North Edathua Thalavady Konny

1	2	3	4
			Pathanapuram
			Kunnicode
			Ranny
			Thenmala
			Kulathupuzha
			Kozhencherry
			Elanthur
			Asramom
			Pallithottam
			Chavara
			Ezhukone
			Oachira
			Kollam Bazar
			Koottikkal
			Kumarapuram
			Fairfield-Thekkady
			Perumanoor old PO
			Cheruthuruthi
			Edappal
			Kolacheri
			Chalisseri
			Vengara MLP
			Naduvannur
			Ganeshgiri
			Peruvannamoozhi
			Meppadi
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bagh SO
			Magrauni SO
11.	Maharashtra	46	Karjat
			Sindhi (Wardha)
			Shivaji Chowk (Manmad)

1	2	3	4
			Surgana
			Mukramabad
			Yermala
			Dharavi Road PO
			Haines Road PO
			Kamathipura PO
			Century Mill PO
			Bangurnagar PO
			Daulat Nagar PO
			Jogeshwari (East)
			Vileparle (West) PO
			Madhavbaug PO
			Arnala PO
			Dahanu PO
			Bhayander (East) PO
			Thane (East) PO
			Manpada PO
			Thane Bazar PO
			Panvel City PO
			Wardhagang PO
			Karanja PO
			Sarafa PO
			Umrana PO
			Taharabad PO
			Deglur Town PO
			Itwara (Nanded) PO
			Umri PO
			Faizapur PO
			Shendurni PO
			Siolim PO
			Pernem PO

1	2	3	4
			Cuncoim PO
			Sanguem PO
			Ashta PO
			Kadepur PO
			Khanapur PO
			Wategaon PO
			W.Vasahat PO
			Vite PO
			Miraj S.R. PO
			Sankh PO
			Umadi PO
			Burondi PO
12.	North East	1	Talbung SO
13.	Punjab	18	Dhodian
			Jawala Floor Mills
			Kacha Pacca
			Sarai Amanat Khan
			Vijay Nagar
			Northern Railway workshop
			Kangra Colony
			Dhariwal
			Nehru Gate Batala
			Apra
			Para Pind
			Fentonganj
			Khan Khana
			Mahil Gailan
			Sahlon
			Galib Kalan
			Halwara
			Ahmedgarh

1	2	3	4
14.	Tamil Nadu	18	Kuzhithurai SO-Kanniyakumari Alapakkam SO-Cuddalore Nellikuppam SO-Cuddalore Nellikuppam Bazaar SO-Cuddalore Karur R.S. S.O.-Karur Pamani S.O.-Thanjavur V.O.C. Nagar S.O.-Thanjavur Gangaikondapuram S.O.-Trichy Chinnasalem S.O.-Vridhachalam Mogaiyur S.O.-Vridhachalam Eraiyur S.O.-Vridhachalam Ulundurpet Bus stand S.O.-Vridhachalam R.S.Puram East Class III S.O.-Coimbatore Division Hosur East Class III S.O.-Krishnagiri Mathagondapalli Class III S.O.-Krishnagiri Pallipalayam Agraharam Class II S.O.-Namakkal Seaforth Class III S.O.-Nilgiris Spring field Class III S.O.-Nilgiris
15.	Uttar Pradesh	49	Rawnah Milkipur Gosaiganj Jalalpur Tanda Dadri Govindpuri Maharshi Nagar Kaushambi Murad Nagar Hapur Mandi Kishanganj Pilkhuwa

1	2	3	4
			Babugari
			Simbholi
			Chikambarpur
			Garh Town
			Fatehgarh
			Jaunpur
			Pratapgarh
			Etmadpur
			Barhan
			Shoe Market
			Malvia Kunj
			B.M. Khan PO Agra
			T.P. Nagar PO Agra
			Hathras in Rs Aligarh
			Subhash Road Aligarh
			Tappal Aligarh
			Gomat Aligarh
			KGW Sasni Aligarh
			NC Kasimpur Aligarh
			Madar Darwaja Aligarh
			Bilram Etah
			Neoli Etah
			Pilus Etah
			Sikandrabad Bulandshahar
			Jahangirabad Bulandshahar
			Mandi Jahagirabad Bulandshahar
			Unchagaos Bulandshahar
			Sahkari Nagar Bulandshahar
			Industrial Estate Sikandrabad Bulandshahar
			Narora Bulandshahar
			Gurukul Sikandrabad Bulandshahar

1	2	3	4
			Lahsil Bulandshahar Panni Nagar Bulandshahar Sarai Chhabila Bulandshahar Subhash Road Kurja Bulandshahar Sankat Mochan Mathura
16.	West Bengal	219	List of offices in dilapidated condition is not centrally available in the Postal Circle
	Total	567	

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

3632. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start special campaign/scheme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for bringing dropout children into the mainstream of education and to improve the quality of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to the States which have successfully implemented the SSA scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Consequent to the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2010, Special Training is envisaged for out of school children through residential or non-residential courses under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) till children are admitted to age appropriate class in school. SSA provides an outlay of Rs. 6,000/- for non-residential courses and Rs. 20,000/- for residential courses to States/ Union Territories for the purpose of special training.

(c) to (e) States are sanctioned annual outlay in accordance with the SSA norms and as per their

programme requirements in order to achieve the overall objective of universal elementary education.

Technocrats to Boost Infrastructure

3633. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to induct technocrats to boost infrastructure sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam, The work related to development of Infrastructure is done by various ministries who induct technocrats and technical personnel for technical work. The Government has also undertaken several new measures to increase the number of technocrats. These include setting of eight new IITs, four new IIMs and ten new NITs. Twenty new IITs will be set up in Public Private Paternership (PPP) mode

(c) The Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Raising Jammu and Kashmir Issue

3634. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and the fora where Pakistan has raised the issue of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue repeatedly at various international fora. Government's principled and consistent position on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. A part of the territory of the State is under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. India is committed to resolve all issues with Pakistan, including Jammu and Kashmir, through bilateral dialogue.

System Failure at IGI Airport

3635. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of system/computer failure at IGI Airport, New Delhi have been reported causing inconvenience to the passengers in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of the flights cancelled as a result thereof;

(d) whether the passengers were informed in advance about the likely delay in flights;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There was an incident of failure of check-in system on 29th June, 2011 at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi, wherein some of the check-in counters were not functioning. However, check-in system of major carriers such as Air India, Jet Airways and Kingfisher Airlines etc. were functioning manually thereby reducing passenger inconvenience.

(c) No flights were cancelled on account of failure of Check-in system on 29th June, 2011.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) Airport Operator alongwith WIPRO and Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated (ARINC) team had taken following measures to prevent such incident in future: (i) Re-configured 2 servers in a high availability mode and installed a new 3rd server as a cold standby to support Restoration Timelines upto 15 minutes; (ii) Crisis Management Team formed comprising of Sr. Management of ARINC, WIPRO Information Technology and Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) Information Technology; (iii) Conducted health and sanity check on all system; (iv) Security tightening of infrastructure access to servers (example: passwords); (v) Protected evidence from Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and access control; (vi) Completed WIPRO technical analysis and investigation on local infrastructure and incident; (vii) Completed ARINC technical analysis and investigation on remote access, logs, script files.

[English]

Medical Treatment of Bhopal Gas Victims

3636. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhopal gas victims are being discouraged/denied medical treatment by Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) whereas other patients are being extended the said facility;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of cases of gas victim registered so far;

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials for not making medical facilities available to such persons; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide full medical facilities to gas victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The non-gas victims are given treatment in BMHRC on payment basis, whereas the gas victims are treated free. No gas victim has been denied treatment as a result of the policy of providing treatment to non-gas victims on payment basis.

(b) The number of gas victims registered till date in BMHRC is 3.77 lakh.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

GoM Recommendations to Tackle Corruption

3637. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) on tackling corruption has submitted its recommendations to tackle corruption and improve transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations made by the said GoM in its first report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the final report is likely to be submitted by the GoM?

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 (e) The Group of Ministers (GoM) has not submitted its final report. However, it has submitted its first report to the Government which is under examination. Some of the major recommendations made by the GoM in its first report are as under:-

- (i) The Departments/Ministries should primarily use serving officers as IOs & POs and in important cases, they may request CVC to appoint their CDI as IO.
- (ii) Consultation with UPSC should continue while second stage consultation with CVC may be dispensed with. However, in those cases where consultation with UPSC is not required, the second stage consultation with CVC should continue.
- (iii) The major penalty of compulsory retirement should be modified so as to provide for a reduction in pension upto 33%. Mere

superannuation of an officer should not be a ground for dropping proceedings for minor penalty. A cut in pension up to 20% should be imposed in this type of minor penalty. Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and other similar applicable rules be amended accordingly.

(iv) In all cases where the Investigating Agency has requested sanction for prosecution and also submitted a draft charge sheet and related documents along with the request, it will be mandatory for the competent authority to take a decision within a period of 3 months from receipt of request, and pass a Speaking Order, giving reasons for its decision.

(v) Old cases of CBI, pending for more than ten years may be reviewed by Committee headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

(vi) Wherever Ministers have discretion in discharging their official function, e.g. for making nomination to various bodies, suitable guidelines should be formulated by the Ministries and be placed in public domain.

(f) The GoM was initially given time of 60 days to submit its recommendation. However, this time limit has been extended from time to time.

Foreign Universities duping Indian Students

3638. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether instances of several Indian students being duped by some unaccredited foreign universities including University of Northern Virginia in USA have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of University of Northern Virginia;

(c) the number of Indian students affected by such Universities, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government of India and US authorities are working in coordination to tackle this situation including the measures to transfer the students to other Universities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the students duped by fraudulent universities abroad and to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Till now, two cases of foreign universities involved in frauds in respect of student visa etc. have been reported in the United States of America. The first case was of Tri-Valley University in California, which was shut down in January 2011 by the US authorities and more than 1800 Indian students were affected by the fraud. The second case is of University of Northern Virginia where action against the University authorities was started on July 28, 2011. There are about 2000 Indian students enrolled in that University but State-wise break-up of students is not available. In the case of Tri-Valley University, the Government has intervened through diplomatic and political channels to ensure the safety of the Indian students. The Government, through the Embassy of India had requested the US authorities to treat Indian students as victims of fraud and has also been offering counsel to the affected students. The matter was also taken up by the Minister of External Affairs with the US Secretary of State during their meeting on February 13, 2011 and also during the recent India-US Strategic Dialogue on July 19, 2011 in New Delhi. In regard to the action of the US authorities against University of North Virginia, Government has not received any report of inhuman treatment of students.

Strict Guidelines for Prospectus

3639. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to issue any strict guidelines to monitor UGC/University/ Government approval number in the application and prospectus of higher educational institutions for the benefit of students community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has issued directions in July 2009 to University Grants Commission (UGC) to advise all Universities to place basic information related to their financial situation, physical assets, accreditation ratings, admissions criteria, faculty positions, details of faculty and academic curricula in public domain, to empower students, parents and other stake holders to enable them to make informed choices. UGC has complied with the orders issued by the Central Government and issued a detailed advisory to all Universities.

Popularising the National Budget

3640. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that State budgets rarely get national attention in terms of budgetary trends;

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

(c) 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) to (c) The budgetary trends in resources and expenditure of States are assessed by Planning Commission in consultation with States while formulating the five year plan for States. The resources of the States, expenditure and fiscal indicators are also regularly discussed in the resource discussions in the Planning Commission before finalizing the Annual State Plans.

[Translation]

Agreement with Coal Companies

3641. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the State Governments are incurring huge financial losses in terms of stamp and registration fee, etc. in absence of any agreements between the State Governments and the coal companies;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to repeal/revise the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 or make provision of registration in the said Act;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to implement the said provision for the sanctioned coal mines under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The coal bearing land is mainly acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (CBA (A&D) Act, 1957) by the Central Government and transferred to Government companies for coal projects after complying with all the provisions of the said Act. The question of any loss of revenue on account of registration fee and stamp duty to the State Governments does not arise. State Governments earn revenue on coal removed or consumed by coal companies in the form of royalty.

(b) to (d) The Central Government does not acquire any coal bearing land under Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. As mentioned above in reply to part (a) of the question, the coal bearing land is acquired under CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 and at present there is no proposal before the Government to repeal/amend the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 so as to make provision of registration in the said Act.

Assistance for Education of Poor Children

3642. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) The details of the assistance being rendered by the Government for providing education to the brilliant children belonging to economically weaker sections of the society; and

(b) the details of various concessions being provided to the children belonging to the "poor category" in Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched a centrally sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme in 2008-09 for providing scholarships @ Rs. 500 per month to 1 lakh new students from class IX every year which are continued upto class XII subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. As per the scheme those students studying as regular students in class VIII in Government, local body and Government-aided schools and whose parental income from all sources is upto Rs. 1.5 lakh per annum are entitled to appear in the selection test under the scheme. The amount of scholarship is deposited directly into the accounts of selected students on quarterly basis by the State Bank of India.

(b) 25% seats are reserved in Kendriya Vidyalayas for the children belonging to other disadvantaged groups like economically weaker sections including disabled and no fees are charged from these students. There is a provision to exempt tuition fee of children of those parents who belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.

Scholarship and Loan for Higher Education

3643. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide scholarships and bank loans to the students pursuing higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of students including SC/ST/OBC categories who benefited from scholarships and bank loans in the country, especially in Bihar during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development operates a scheme 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Student'. Under the scheme, 82,000 fresh scholarships are available every year, for

meritorious students, including SC/ST/OBC, from poor families whose family income is Rs. 4.5 lakh or less per annum, pursuing higher studies/professional courses. 50% of the scholarships are earmarked for girls. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 10,000 per annum for the first three years of graduate level studies and Rs. 20,000 per annum for post-graduate level studies and 4th and 5th year of professional courses. Students who are above the 80th percentile in the relevant stream for a particular Board of Examination, in Class XII or equivalent examination

pursuing higher studies or professional courses from recognized institutions as regular candidates, are eligible to apply for scholarship under this scheme. There is reservation for various categories, as per Reservation Policy of the Government, subject to internal earmarking.

This Department does not have any loan scheme for studenty pursuing higher studies.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Number of Beneficiaries under the 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Students' (including SC/ST/OBC) Scholarships for current year (2011-12) have not yet been disbursed

State/Board	2008-09 (Fresh)	2009-10 (Fresh+Renewals of 2008-09)	2010-11 (Fresh+Renewals of 2008-09 and 2009-10)
1	2	3	4
CBSE	4835	11685	14972
ICSE	291	648	648
Andhra Pradesh	5246	10504	16601
Assam	128	404	571
Bihar	2	53	256
Chhattisgarh	201	201	712
Goa	80	163	256
Gujarat	3883	7280	10408
Haryana	1591	3014	4533
Himachal Pradesh	230	691	1109
Jammu and Kashmir	6	43	107
Jharkhand	19	19	1123
Karnataka	3794	7358	10190
Kerala	1536	3860	6184
Maharashtra	911	1916	3081
Madhya Pradesh	2558	5201	7722
Manipur	21	43	43
Meghalaya	26	44	44

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	3	4	15
Nagaland	2	13	27
Odisha	157	239	836
Punjab	678	1510	2673
Rajasthan	1167	5145	9123
Tamil Nadu	4883	8469	11697
Tripura	75	218	218
Uttar Pradesh	39	1516	6836
Uttrakhand	158	187	374
West Bengal	2088	5671	11383

States/UTs not included above are covered under CBSE.

[*English*]

National Vocational Education Qualification Framework

3644. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee comprising Education Ministers of some States to recommend a national vocational education qualification framework and prepared a roadmap for its implementation;

(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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Group of State Education Ministers (in charge of Vocational education) from the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Mizoram to recommend a National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) and prepare a road map for its implementation.

(c) The Group of State Ministers is likely to submit its report by 30th August, 2011.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in Rural Areas

3645. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is gross corruption in Government services in rural areas as per the survey report of Centre for Media Studies;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the number of cases of corruption exposed during the last three years, Statewise; and

(d) the action taken against the officers found guilty 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) As reported in the Media, a corruption survey by Centre for Media Studies has revealed that since 2005, overall percentage of rural households which paid bribe for any public service during the last one year preceding the survey had come down from 56% to 28%. The figure remained high in Chhattisgarh (55%), Bihar (52%), Kerala (46%) and Maharashtra (40%).

(c) and (d) The statistics for corruption cases in the State is maintained by the respective State Government, and is not centrally maintained.

Agency to Monitor Air Fares

3646. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy of the airlines for determining fares and the basis thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that some airlines are charging unreasonable fare on various routes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued any warning to domestic airlines regarding exorbitant rates of fares;

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

(f) whether the Government has appointed any agency to monitor the air fares; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Airlines tariffs are market determined and takes into account all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service and reasonable profit to the airlines.

(b) and (c) Generally Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight, in line with the practise followed in other parts of the world. As the lower fare buckets get sold out, the passengers pay progressively higher fare with the increase in demand for seats.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to monitor tariff on regular basis.

[English]

Railway Mail Service

3647. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation regarding grievances of Railway Mail Service (RMS) employees;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to re-issue Railway Pass for the RMS employees/families;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Department has a well-established procedure and mechanism for settlement of the grievances of its employees. Personal grievances of the employees are addressed by the administrative units concerned on the basis of receipt of such representations. There is a system of regular meetings with the service unions at Divisional, Regional and Circle Levels for redressal of operational grievances. Periodic meetings also take place at the Directorate level with the national representatives of the Unions to discuss operational issues.

(b) The department takes requisite action with respect to employees grievances based on the representations and through the regular meetings.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) The Department of Posts does not issue Railway Pass for RMS employees/families. Department of Posts provides a metal token to the RMS employees traveling in the trains for the purpose of carriage of mail as a proof of identity.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Purchase of Aircraft

3648. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have been found in the purchase of 111 aircraft by Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the losses incurred by Air India as a result of strike by its pilots?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the strike is around Rs. 200 crores.

[*English*]

Approval to FTOs without Hanger Facility

3649. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation can grant approval to impart flying training by companies without hanger facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the companies who have been granted flying training organisation approval without hanger facility so far?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As per the Civil Aviation Requirements Section 7 - Flight Crew Standards, Training & Licensing Series D, Part I, the flying training institutes should have adequate hangar space or suitable arrangements for accommodating the aircraft for maintenance.

(c) None of the Aviation Academy is operating without hangar facility.

[*Translation*]

Fake Coal Companies

3650. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some fake coal companies during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government is not aware of existence of any fake companies in the Coal Sector. However, complaints of diversion/sale of coal by some linked consumers have been received and the matter is under investigation by CBI.

[*English*]

Coal Wage Agreement

3651. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA)-VIII has completed its tenure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps are being taken to finalise the next wage agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Coal Wage Agreement-VIII (NCWA-VIII) was signed on 24th January, 2009 for a five year period from 1.07.2006 to 30.06.2011.

(c) to (e) The Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry-IX (JBCCI-IX) to negotiate NCWA-IX has been constituted on 1st August, 2011. Since JBCCI negotiates the NCWA-IX through collective bargaining, there is no time frame fixed for its finalisation. However, efforts are being made to finalise NCWA-IX at the earliest.

Appointment of Regular Teachers

3652. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of teachers in the country in connection with the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint regular teachers in place of part time teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the replacement of all part time teachers with regular teachers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to review the present system of teacher education in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides for minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher, as laid down by an academic authority, authorised by the Central Government by notification. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down the minimum qualifications for teachers. NCTE has notified the teacher qualifications vide its notification dated 23rd November 2010. At the primary level the teacher qualifications provide for Senior Secondary as the basic academic qualification, and D.Ed, B.El.Ed, D.Ed (Special Education) as professional qualifications. At the upper primary stage the teacher qualifications provide for graduation as basic academic qualification, and D.Ed, B.Ed, B.El.Ed, BA/B.Sc.Ed, B.Ed (Special Education) as professional qualifications. A person with D. Ed (Special Education) or B. Ed (Special Education) qualification shall undergo, after appointment, an NCTE recognised 6-month special programme in Elementary Education. Further, an essential qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be conducted by the appropriate Government. These qualifications would bring national standards and benchmark of teacher quality in the recruitment process, and induce teacher education institutions and students from these institutions to improve their performance standards.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support to States/UTs for untrained teachers to acquire the requisite professional qualifications. It also provides support for 30-days induction training to newly recruited teachers, and 20-days annual in-service training to teachers.

(b) to (e) The RTE Act provides for appointment of teachers as per norms and standards prescribed in the Schedule to the Act, as also Part Time Instructors for (i) Art Education, (ii) Health and Physical Education, and (iii) Work Education at the upper primary stage where enrollment exceed 100 children. States appoint teachers as per the State Recruitment Rules.

(f) and (g) It is the constant endeavor of the Government to improve the teacher education system in the country. NCTE has also formulated the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCF-TE) in consonance with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. In addition, NCTE has prepared a model syllabus for D.Ed and B.Ed courses.

Proposals for Higher Technical Institutes

3653. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
DR. KRUPARANI KILL:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations selected for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked/allocated in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from the State Governments, public representatives and private sector for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in different parts of the country;

(e) if so, the details and the present status of each of the proposals, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which these institutes are likely to be made functional?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) Proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for setting up new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). Government is not considering any proposal to set up more IIM during the 11th Plan period.

The Government of India has decided to set up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. However, the proposals received till date from Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala do not fulfill the essential criteria of three industrial partners, required under the PPP Scheme.

Proposals were received from Members of Parliament for setting up Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Government has no plans to open new IISERs.

Proposals for setting up one National Institute of Technology (NIT) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands were received from the Union Territory and Members of Parliament.

UN Convention against Corruption

3654. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of each of these conventions;

(d) the names of other countries which have ratified each of these conventions so far; and

(e) the extent to which crime and corruption in the member countries have been controlled thereafter?

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

(b) India's instrument of ratification for the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was deposited with the UN Secretary General on May 5, 2011. The instrument of ratification for the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was deposited with the UN Secretary General on May 9, 2011. The Conventions entered into force on the 30th day after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification.

(c) The main purpose of UNTOC and its protocols is to promote international cooperation for prevention and effective fight against transnational organized crime. The salient features of UNTOC are that it defines and standardizes certain terms that are used with different meanings in various countries; requires states to establish specific offences as crimes; requires the introduction of specific control measures such as protection of victims and witnesses; promotes international cooperation through inter alia extradition, legal assistance and joint investigations; and provides for training, research and information sharing measures.

The provisions of UNCAC cover the following main areas: General Measures, Preventive Measures, Criminalization and Law Enforcement Measures, International Cooperation, Asset Recovery, Technical Assistance and Information Exchange and Means of Implementation. The Convention includes both mandatory, advisory and optional measures for member state parties. The Convention:

- (i) Seeks to Define and standardize certain terms that are used with different meanings in various countries;
- (ii) Requires member state parties to the Convention to have anti-corruption policies, develop corruption prevention measures involving both the public and private sectors, set up anti-corruption bodies and institutions for prevention and enforcement of laws relating to corruption;
- (iii) Requires member state parties to establish specific offences as criminal offences and consider doing so for others and provide for sanctions against the offences;
- (iv) Requires member state parties to put in place measures that promote international cooperation viz through extradition, mutual legal assistance, joint investigations etc.;

- (v) Requires member state parties to make provisions in their domestic laws to tackle money laundering and recovery of proceeds of crime and assets;
- (vi) Provides for training, research and information sharing.
- (d) The names of other countries which have ratified the UNTOC and UNCAC are enclosed as Statements-I and II respectively.

(e) While the extent to which crime and corruption in the member countries have been controlled after the signing of these Conventions is not known, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has noted that the UNTOC represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime and signifies the recognition by member states of the seriousness of the problems posed by it. UNODC has also noted that following the coming into force of UNCAC, attitudes on corruption are changing with signs of growing intolerance toward corruption.

Statement I

12 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

New York, 15 November 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	29 September 2003, in accordance with article 38.
REGISTRATION:	29 September 2003, No. 39574.
STATUS:	Signatories: 147. Parties: 163.
TEXT:	Doc. A/55/383; depositary notifications C.N.4882004.TREATIES-10 of 18 May, 2004 [Russian Federation: proposed correction to the original of die Convention (authentic Russian text)] and C.N.619.2004.TREATIES-23 of 21 June, 2004 [Russian Federation: Rectification of the original of the Convention (Russian authentic text) and transmission of the relevant procis-verbal]. United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2225, p. 209,

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 36, the Convention will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one Member State of such organization has signed the Convention, from 12 to 15 December 2000 at the Palazzi di Giustizia in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval (AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)
1	2	3
Afghanistan	14 Dec., 2000	24 Sept., 2003
Albania	12 Dec., 2000	21 Aug., 2002
Algeria	12 Dec., 2000	7 Oct., 2002
Andorra	11 Nov., 2001	
Angola	13 Dec., 2000	
Antigua and Barbuda	26 Sept., 2001	24 July, 2002
Argentina ¹	12 Dec., 2000	19 Nov., 2002
Armenia	15 Nov., 2001	1 July, 2003

1	2	3
Australia	13 Dec., 2000	27 May, 2004
Austria	12 Dec., 2000	23 Sept., 2004
Azabaijan	12 Dec., 2000	30 Oct., 2003
Bahamas	9 Apr., 2001	26 Sept., 2008
Bahrain		7 June, 2004 a
Bangladesh		13 July, 2011a
Barbados	26 Sept., 2001	
Belarus	14 Dec., 2000	25 June, 2003
Belgium	12 Dec., 2000	11 Aug., 2004
Belize		26 Sept., 2003
Benin	13 Dec., 2000	30 Aug., 2004
Bolivia	12 Dec., 2000	10 Oct., 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec., 2000	24 Apr., 2002
Botswana	10 Apr., 2002	29 Aug., 2002
Brazil	12 Dec., 2000	29 Jan., 2004
Brunei Darussalam		25 Mar., 2008 a
Bulgaria	13 Dec., 2000	5 Dec., 2001
Burkina Faso	15 Dec., 2000	15 May, 2002
Burundi	14 Dec., 2000	
Cambodia	11 Nov., 2001	12 Dec., 2005
Cameroon	13 Dec., 2000	6 Feb., 2006
Canada	14 Dec., 2000	13 May, 2002
Cape Verde	13 Dec., 2000	15 July, 2004
Central African Republic		14 Sept., 2004 a
Chad		18 Aug., 2009 a
Chile	13 Dec., 2000	29 Nov., 2004
China ²	12 Dec., 2000	23 Sept., 2003
Colombia	12 Dec., 2000	4 Aug., 2004
Comoros		25 Sept., 2003 a
Congo	14 Dec., 2000	
Cook Islands		4 Mar., 2004 a

1	2	3
Costa Rica	16 Mar., 2001	24 July, 2003
Cote d'Ivoire	15 Dec., 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec., 2000	24 Jan., 2003
Cuba	13 Dec., 2000	9 Feb., 2007
Cyprus	12 Dec., 2000	22 Apr., 2003
Czech Republic	12 Dec., 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 Oct., 2005 a
Denmark ³	12 Dec., 2000	30 Sept., 2003
Djibouti		20 Apr., 2005 a
Dominican Republic	13 Dec., 2000	26 Oct., 2006
Ecuador	13 Dec., 2000	17 Sept., 2002
Egypt	13 Dec., 2000	5 Mar., 2004
El Salvador	14 Dec., 2000	18 Mar., 2004
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec., 2000	7 Feb., 2003
Estonia	14 Dec., 2000	10 Feb., 2003
Ethiopia	14 Dec., 2000	23 July, 2007
European Union	12 Dec., 2000	21 May, 2004 AA
Finland	12 Dec., 2000	10 Feb., 2004
France	12 Dec., 2000	29 Oct., 2002
Gabon		15 Dec., 2004 a
Gambia	14 Dec., 2000	5 May, 2003
Georgia	13 Dec., 2000	5 Sept., 2006
Germany	12 Dec., 2000	14 June, 2006
Greece	13 Dec., 2000	11 Jan., 2011
Grenada		21 May, 2004 a
Guatemala	12 Dec., 2000	25 Sept., 2003
Guinea		9 Nov., 2004 a
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec., 2000	10 Sept., 2007
Guyana		14 Sept., 2004 a
Haiti	13 Dec., 2000	19 Apr., 2011
Honduras	14 Dec., 2000	2 Dec., 2003

1	2	3
Hungary	14 Dec., 2000	22 Dec., 2006
Iceland	13 Dec., 2000	13 May, 2010
India	12 Dec., 2002	5 May, 2011
Indonesia	12 Dec., 2000	20 Apr., 2009
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Dec., 2000	
Iraq		17 Mar., 2008 a
Ireland	13 Dec., 2000	17 June, 2010
Israel	13 Dec., 2000	27 Dec., 2006
Italy	12 Dec., 2000	2 Aug., 2006
Jamaica	26 Sept., 2001	29 Sept., 2003
Japan	12 Dec., 2000	
Jordan	26 Nov., 2002	22 May, 2009
Kazakhstan	13 Dec., 2000	31 July, 2008
Kenya		16 June, 2004 a
Kiribati		15 Sept., 2005 a
Kuwait	12 Dec., 2000	12 May, 2006
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec., 2000	2 Oct., 2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sept., 2003 a
Latvia	13 Dec., 2000	7 Dec., 2001
Lebanon	18 Dec., 2001	5 Oct., 2005
Lesotho	14 Dec., 2000	24 Sept., 2003
Liberia	22 Sept., 2004 a	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov., 2001	18 June, 2004
Liechtenstein	12 Dec., 2000	20 Feb., 2008
Lithuania	13 Dec., 2000	9 May, 2002
Luxembourg	13 Dec., 2000	12 May, 2008
Madagascar	14 Dec., 2000	15 Sept., 2005
Malawi	13 Dec., 2000	17 Mar., 2005
Malaysia	26 Sept., 2002	24 Sept., 2004
Mali	15 Dec., 2000	12 Apr., 2002
Malta	14 Dec., 2000	24 Sept., 2003

1	2	3
Marshall Islands		15 June, 2011 a
Mauritania		22 July, 2005 a
Mauritius	12 Dec., 2000	21 Apr., 2003
Mexico	13 Dec., 2000	4 Mar., 2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)		24 May, 2004 a
Monaco	13 Dec., 2000	5 June, 2001
Mongolia		27 June, 2008 a
Montenegro ⁴		23 Oct., 2006 d
Morocco	13 Dec., 2000	19 Sept., 2002
Mozambique	15 Dec., 2000	20 Sept., 2006
Myanmar		30 Mar., 2004 a
Namibia	13 Dec., 2000	16 Aug., 2002
Nauru	12 Nov., 2001	
Nepal	12 Dec., 2002	
Netherlands ⁵	12 Dec., 2000	26 May, 2004
New Zealand ⁶	14 Dec., 2000	19 July, 2002
Nicaragua	14 Dec., 2000	9 Sept., 2002
Niger	21 Aug., 2001	30 Sept., 2004
Nigeria	13 Dec., 2000	28 June, 2001
Norway	13 Dec., 2000	23 Sept., 2003
Oman		13 May, 2005 a
Pakistan	14 Dec., 2000	13 Jan., 2010
Panama	13 Dec., 2000	18 Aug., 2004
Paraguay	12 Dec., 2000	22 Sept., 2004
Peru	14 Dec., 2000	23 Jan., 2002
Philippines	14 Dec., 2000	28 May, 2002
Poland	12 Dec., 2000	12 Nov., 2001
Portugal	12 Dec., 2000	10 May, 2004
Qatar		10 Mar., 2008 a
Republic of Korea	13 Dec., 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec., 2000	16 Sept., 2005

1	2	3
Romania	14 Dec., 2000	4 Dec., 2002
Russian Federation	12 Dec., 2000	26 May, 2004
Rwanda	14 Dec., 2000	26 Sept., 2003
San Marino	14 Dec., 2000	20 July, 2010
Sao Tome and Principe		12 Apr., 2006 a
Saudi Arabia	12 Dec., 2000	18 Jan., 2005
Senegal	13 Dec., 2000	27 Oct., 2003
Serbia	12 Dec., 2000	6 Sept., 2001
Seychelles	12 Dec., 2000	22 Apr., 2003
Sierra Leone	27 Nov., 2001	
Singapore	13 Dec., 2000	28 Aug., 2007
Slovakia	14 Dec., 2000	3 Dec., 2003
Slovenia	12 Dec., 2000	21 May, 2004
South Africa	14 Dec., 2000	20 Feb., 2004
Spain ⁷	13 Dec., 2000	1 Mar., 2002
Sri Lanka	13 Dec., 2000	22 Sept., 2006
St. Kitts and Nevis	20 Nov., 2001	21 May, 2004
St. Lucia	26 Sept., 2001	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	24 July, 2002	29 Oct., 2010
Sudan	15 Dec., 2000	10 Dec., 2004
Suriname		25 May., 2007 a
Swaziland	14 Dec., 2000	
Sweden	12 Dec., 2000	30 Apr., 2004
Switzerland	12 Dec., 2000	27 Oct., 2006
Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec., 2000	8 Apr., 2009
Tajikistan	12 Dec., 2000	8 July, 2002
Thailand	13 Dec., 2000	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec., 2000	12 Jan., 2005
Timor-Leste		9 Nov., 2009 a
Togo	12 Dec., 2000	2 July, 2004
Trinidad and Tobago.	26 Sept., 2001	6 Nov., 2007
Tunisia	13 Dec., 2000	19 June, 2003
Turkey	13 Dec., 2000	25 Mar., 2003

1	2	3
Turkmenistan		28 Mar., 2005 a
Uganda	12 Dec., 2000	9 Mar., 2005
Ukraine	12 Dec., 2000	21 May, 2004
United Arab Emirates	9 Dec., 2002	7 May, 2007
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{7,8}	14 Dec., 2000	9 Feb., 2006
United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec., 2000	24 May, 2006
United States of America	13 Dec., 2000	3 Nov., 2005
Uruguay	13 Dec., 2000	4 Mar., 2005
Uzbekistan	13 Dec., 2000	9 Dec., 2003
Vanuatu		4 Jan., 2006 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 Dec., 2000	13 May, 2002
Vietnam	13 Dec., 2000	
Yemen	15 Dec., 2000	8 Feb., 2010
Zambia		24 Apr., 2005a
Zimbabwe	12 Dec., 2000	

Statement II

14. United Nations Convention Against Corruption

New York, 31 October 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	14 December 2005, in accordance with article 68(1).
REGISTRATION:	14 December 2005, No. 42146.
STATUS:	Signatories: 140. Parties: 154.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2349, p. 41; Doc. A/58/422.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 31 October 2003 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It shall be open to all States for signature from 9 to 11 December 2003 in Merida, Mexico, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 December 2005, in accordance with article 67 (1) of the Convention. The Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Convention in accordance with its article 67 (2).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval (AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)
1	2	3
Afghanistan	20 Feb., 2004	25 Aug., 2008
Albania	18 Dec., 2003	25 May, 2006

1	2	3
Algeria	9 Dec., 2003	25 Aug., 2004
Angola	10 Dec., 2003	29 Aug., 2006
Antigua and Barbuda		21 June, 2006 a
Argentina	10 Dec., 2003	28 Aug., 2006
Armenia	19 May, 2005	8 Mar., 2007
Australia	9 Dec., 2003	7 Dec., 2005
Austria	10 Dec., 2003	11 Jan., 2006
Azerbaijan	27 Feb., 2004	1 Nov., 2005
Bahamas		10 Jan., 2008 a
Bahrain	8 Feb., 2005	5 Oct., 2010
Bangladesh		27 Feb., 2007 a
Barbados	10 Dec., 2003	
Belarus	28 Apr., 2004	17 Feb., 2005
Belgium	10 Dec., 2003	25 Sept., 2008
Benin	10 Dec., 2003	14 Oct., 2004
Bhutan	15 Sept., 2005	
Bolivia	9 Dec., 2003	5 Dec., 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 Sept., 2005	26 Oct., 2006
Botswana		27 June, 2011a
Brazil	9 Dec., 2003	15 June, 2005
Brunei Darussalam	11 Dec., 2003	2 Dec., 2008
Bulgaria	10 Dec., 2003	20 Sept., 2006
BuikinaFaso	10 Dec., 2003	10 Oct., 2006
Burundi		10 Mar., 2006 a
Cambodia		5 Sept., 2007 a
Cameroon	10 Dec., 2003	6 Feb., 2006
Canada	21 May, 2004	2 Oct., 2007
Cape Verde	9 Dec., 2003	23 Apr., 2008
Central African Republic	11 Feb., 2004	6 Oct., 2006
Chile	11 Dec., 2003	13 Sept., 2006
China ¹	10 Dec., 2003	13 Jan., 2006

1	2	3
Colombia	10 Dec., 2003	27 Oct., 2006
Comoros	10 Dec., 2003	
Congo		13 July, 2006 a
Costa Rica	10 Dec., 2003	21 Mar., 2007
Cote d'Ivoire	10 Dec., 2003	
Croatia	10 Dec., 2003	24 Apr., 2005
Cuba	9 Dec., 2005	9 Feb., 2007
Cyprus	9 Dec., 2003	23 Feb., 2009
Czech Republic	22 Apr., 2005	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		23 Sept., 2010 a
Denmark ²	10 Dec., 2003	26 Dec., 2006
Djibouti	17 June, 2004	20 Apr., 2005
Dominica		28 May, 2010 a
Dominican Republic	10 Dec., 2003	26 Oct., 2006
Ecuador	10 Dec., 2003	15 Sept., 2005
Egypt	9 Dec., 2003	25 Feb., 2005
El Salvador	10 Dec., 2003	1 July, 2004
Estonia		12 Apr., 2010 a
Ethiopia	10 Dec., 2003	26 Nov., 2007
European Union	15 Sept., 2005	12 Nov., 2008 AA
Fiji		14 May, 2008 a
Finland	9 Dec., 2003	20 June, 2006 A
France	9 Dec., 2003	11 July, 2005
Gabon	10 Dec., 2003	1 Oct., 2007
Georgia		4 Nov., 2008 a
Germany	9 Dec., 2003	
Ghana	9 Dec., 2004	27 June, 2007
Greece	10 Dec., 2003	17 Sept., 2008
Guatemala	9 Dec., 2003	3 Nov., 2006
Guinea	15 July, 2005	
Guinea-Bissau		10 Sept., 2007 a

1	2	3
Guyana		16 Apr., 2008 a
Haiti	10 Dec., 2003	14 Sept., 2009
Honduras	17 May, 2004	23 May, 2005
Hungary	10 Dec., 2003	19 Apr., 2005
Iceland		1 Mar., 2011 a
India	9 Dec., 2005	9 May, 2011
Indonesia	18 Dec., 2003	19 Sept., 2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 Dec., 2003	20 Apr., 2009
Iraq		17 Mar., 2008 a
Ireland	9 Dec., 2003	
Israel ³	29 Nov., 2005	4 Feb., 2009
Italy	9 Dec., 2003	5 Oct., 2009
Jamaica	16 Sept., 2005	5 Mar., 2008
Japan	9 Dec., 2003	
Jordan	9 Dec., 2003	24 Feb., 2005
Kazakhstan		18 June, 2008 a
Kenya ⁴	9 Dec., 2003	9 Dec., 2003
Kuwait	9 Dec., 2003	16 Feb., 2007
Kyrgyzstan	10 Dec., 2003	16 Sept., 2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec., 2003	25 Sept., 2009
Latvia	19 May, 2005	4 Jan., 2006
Lebanon		22 Apr., 2009 a
Lesotho	16 Sept., 2005	16 Sept., 2005
Liberia		16 Sept., 2005 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	23 Dec., 2003	7 June, 2005
Liechtenstein	10 Dec., 2003	8 July, 2010
Lithuania	10 Dec., 2003	21 Dec., 2006
Luxembourg	10 Dec., 2003	6 Nov., 2007
Madagascar	10 Dec., 2003	22 Sept., 2004
Malawi	21 Sept., 2004	4 Dec., 2007
Malaysia	9 Dec., 2003	24 Sept., 2008

1	2	3
Maldives		22 Mar., 2007 a
Mali	9 Dec., 2003	18 Apr., 2008
Malta	12 May, 2005	11 Apr., 2008
Mauritania		25 Oct., 2006 a
Mauritius	9 Dec., 2003	15 Dec., 2004
Mexico	9 Dec., 2003	20 July, 2004
Mongolia	29 Apr., 2005	11 Jan., 2006
Montenegro ⁵		23 Oct., 2006 d
Morocco	9 Dec., 2003	9 May, 2007
Mozambique ⁶	25 May, 2004	9 Apr., 2008
Myanmar	2 Dec., 2005	
Namibia	9 Dec., 2003	3 Aug., 2004
Nepal	10 Dec., 2003	29 Mar., 2011
Netherlands ⁷	10 Dec., 2003	31 Oct., 2006 A
New Zealand	10 Dec., 2003	
Nicaragua	10 Dec., 2003	15 Feb., 2006
Niger		11 Aug., 2008 a
Nigeria	9 Dec., 2003	14 Dec., 2004
Norway	9 Dec., 2003	29 June, 2006
Pakistan	9 Dec., 2003	31 Aug., 2007
Paiau		24 Mar., 2009 a
Panama	10 Dec., 2003	23 Sept., 2005
Papua New Guinea	22 Dec., 2004	16 July, 2007
Paraguay	9 Dec., 2003	1 June, 2005
Peru	10 Dec., 2003	16 Nov., 2004
Philippines	9 Dec., 2003	8 Nov., 2006
Poland	10 Dec., 2003	15 Sept., 2006
Portugal	11 Dec., 2003	28 Sept., 2007
Qatar	1 Dec., 2005	30 Jan., 2007
Republic of Korea	10 Dec., 2003	27 Mar., 2008
Republic of Moldova	28 Sept., 2004	1 Oct., 2007

1	2	3
Romania	9 Dec., 2003	2 Nov., 2004
Russian Federation	9 Dec., 2003	9 May, 2006
Rwanda	30 Nov., 2004	4 Oct., 2006
Sao Tome and Principe	8 Dec., 2005	12 Apr., 2006
Saudi Arabia	9 Jan., 2004	
Senegal	9 Dec., 2003	16 Nov., 2005
Serbia	11 Dec., 2003	20 Dec., 2005
Seychelles	27 Feb., 2004	16 Mar., 2006
Sierra Leone	9 Dec., 2003	30 Sept., 2004
Singapore	11 Nov., 2005	6 Nov., 2009
Slovakia	9 Dec., 2003	1 June, 2006
Slovenia		1 Apr., 2008 a
South Africa	9 Dec., 2003	22 Nov., 2004
Spain	16 Sept., 2005	19 June, 2006
Sri Lanka	15 Mar., 2004	31 Mar., 2004
Sudan	14 Jan., 2005	
Swaziland	15 Sept., 2005	
Sweden	9 Dec., 2003	25 Sept., 2007
Switzerland	10 Dec., 2003	24 Sept., 2009
Syrian Arab Republic	9 Dec., 2003	
Tajikistan		25 Sept., 2006 a
Thailand	9 Dec., 2003	1 Mar., 2011
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 Aug., 2005	13 Apr., 2007
Timor-Leste	10 Dec., 2003	27 Mar., 2007
Togo	10 Dec., 2003	6 July, 2005
Trinidad and Tobago	11 Dec., 2003	31 May, 2006
Tunisia	30 Mar., 2004	23 Sept., 2008
Turkey	10 Dec., 2003	9 Nov., 2006
Turkmenistan		28 Mar., 2005 a
Uganda	9 Dec., 2003	9 Sept., 2004

1	2	3
Ukraine	11 Dec., 2003	2 Dec., 2009
United Arab Emirates	10 Aug., 2005	22 Feb., 2006
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁸	9 Dec., 2003	9 Feb., 2006
United Republic of Tanzania	9 Dec., 2003	25 May, 2005
United States of America	9 Dec., 2003	30 Oct., 2006
Uruguay	9 Dec., 2003	10 Jan., 2007
Uzbekistan		29 July, 2008 a
Vanuatu		12 July, 2011a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	10 Dec., 2003	2 Feb., 2009
Viet Nam	10 Dec., 2003	19 Aug., 2009
Yemen	11 Dec., 2003	7 Nov., 2005
Zambia	11 Dec., 2003	7 Dec., 2007
Zimbabwe	20 Feb., 2004	8 Mar., 2007

Guidance Counsellor

3655. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give every school student access to a guidance counsellor that would assist the students in understanding the range of academic and career choices after high school; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), there is a provision for guidance and counseling in high schools (IX-X), that would help students cope with increasing academic and social pressures. It envisages that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counseling. The guidance and counseling should be an essential part of in-service training programme for teachers and principals/vice-principals. The scheme provides for In-service training of all teachers and heads of State Government secondary schools and State Government aided secondary schools for 5 days every year.

Promotion of Urdu Language

3656. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of States where the Urdu is being taught in schools as second language;

(b) whether in spite of various of steps taken by the Government for promotion of Urdu language, the State Governments are not paying enough attention on the directives issued by the Union Government to the States for promotion of Urdu language;

(c) the total amount sanctioned by the Government for the promotion of Urdu language in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the further steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote Urdu in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Sale of Indian Passports

3657. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal sale of Indian passports have come to light from countries like America;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons held for their involvement in it; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) A few cases of alleged forgery of Indian passports in the United States of America have been brought to the notice of the Government by the immigration and police authorities in Delhi. The concerned authorities have initiated the process to investigate the matter in order to apprehend the culprits.

[*English*]

Hanger Allotment by AAI

3658. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which hangers are allotted by the Airport Authority of India (AAI);

(b) whether activities other than maintenance of aircraft are permitted inside allotted hangers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The hangar are allotted for aircraft maintenance purpose.

(b) No, Madam.

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

[*Translation*]

Public Telephone Booths

3659. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephone booths functioning in the country as on date separately in rural and urban areas, Statewise/circle-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to install more such booths in the country;

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

(d) whether the existing telephone booths are not functioning satisfactorily;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The data of Public Telephone Booths [Public Call Offices (PCOs)] excluding Village Panchayat Telephones is maintained circle-wise and not State-wise by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL). The number of PCOs working as on 31.07.2011 is given in the Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The circle wise targets fixed by BSNL for provision of PCOs during 2011-12 are given in the Statement-II. MTNL has not fixed any target for Delhi and Mumbai as the PCOs are available on demand in these cities.

(d) to (f) The PCOs are generally working satisfactorily. However, to further improve the functioning of PCOs, the following steps are taken:

(i) PCOs are regularly checked for their proper upkeep and functioning.

(ii) Complaints booked for PCOs are monitored regularly and faults are attended to on priority.

(iii) The old and faulty instruments are replaced on priority.

(iv) The DPs and line plant are being rehabilitated to reduce incidence of faults.

(v) Wireless PCOs have been introduced.

(vi) Toll free number for booking the PCO complaints has also been opened.

Statement I*Circle-wise details of working PCOs*

Sl.No.	Name of the circle	Working PCOs, excluding VPTs as on 31.07.2011	
		Urban	Rural
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	263	226
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44722	71744
3.	Assam	21841	5444
4.	Bihar	34732	29173
5.	Chhattisgarh	4005	1516
6.	Gujarat	40640	13115
7.	Haryana	7653	5383
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2583	5351
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7940	2550
10.	Jharkhand	7491	6164
11.	Karnataka	112951	65283
12.	Kerala	33959	46999
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32286	11167
14.	Maharashtra	99405	67610
15.	North-East-I	4115	3323
16.	North-East-II	6433	1171
17.	Odisha	10737	6102
18.	Punjab	7481	8625
19.	Rajasthan	19672	20021
20.	Tamil Nadu	96430	43984
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	58012	51311
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	18333	4523
23.	Uttarakhand	5527	3414
24.	West Bengal	17044	22991
25.	Calcutta Telephones	52932	0
26.	Chennai Telephones	72378	2270
27.	MTNL Delhi	61997	0
28.	MTNL Mumbai	101173	0

Statement II*BSNL's Targets for Net Addition of PCOs during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/Telecom	Target for Net Addition of PCOs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4850
3.	Assam	1000
4.	Bihar	1950
5.	Chhattisgarh	200
6.	Gujarat	2300
7.	Haryana	700
8.	Himachal Pradesh	300
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	300
10.	Jharkhand	550
11.	Karnataka	6550
12.	Kerala	3250
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1600
14.	Maharashtra	6500
15.	North-East-I	250
16.	North-East-II	250
17.	Odisha	600
18.	Punjab	600
19.	Rajasthan	1450
20.	Tamil Nadu	5950
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	3550
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	1350
23.	Uttarakhand	240
24.	West Bengal	1600
25.	Calcutta Telephones	1800
26.	Chennai Telephones	2300
Total		50000

*[English]***New Baggage Screening System**

3660. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new inline baggage screening system in the country;

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

(c) the names of the airports identified for setting up of new system;

(d) the names of the airports in which the said system has been installed so far; and

(e) the details of the expenditure incurred in setting up of such system at the airports during the said period, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Detailed specifications of the In-line Baggage screening system is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The system has been installed at Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Cochin, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Calicut & Srinagar.

(e) The approximate cost in setting up of the systems at airports is as follows: Delhi International Airport Limited - Rs. 360 crores; Mumbai International Airport Limited - Rs. 94.14 crores; Cochin International Airport Limited - Rs. 10.11 crores; Hyderabad International Airport Limited - Rs. 43.58 crores; Chennai Rs. 9.20 crores; Kolkata Rs. 14.17 crores; Ahmedabad Rs. 6.45 crores; Calicut Rs. 6.40 crores; Srinagar Rs. 7.94 crores.

Statement*Bureau of Civil Aviation Security***SPECIFICATIONS OF X-BIS FOR BAGGAGE AND CARGO**

1. The machine should operate on 230V AC 50Hz power supply and should be able to withstand

voltage fluctuations in the range of 170V to 260V.

2. Tunnel size of the machine should conform to the purpose for which the machine is used.
3. Penetration: Penetration should be greater than 24 MM thickness of steel.
4. Resolution: The machine should be able to display single un-insulated tinned copper wire of 38 SWG.
5. The system should be able to produce clear images on monochrome or colour monitors with minimum of 1024X768 pixels.
6. Zoom facility should be available to magnify the chosen area of an image four time (X4) or more. Image features shall be keyword controllable.
7. The machine shall be film safe. In other words photographic films shall not be damaged due to X-ray examination.
8. The machine should have features of multi energy x-Ray imaging facility where materials of different atomic number will be displayed in different colours to distinguish between organic and inorganic materials. With this method it should be possible to distinguish high-density organic materials including explosives. Machine should have variable colour of material stripping to facilitate the operator to monitor images of organic materials for closer scrutiny. No black & white machine should be procured in future except the machine operating on backscatter principle.
9. The radiation level should not exceed accepted health standard (0.1 m R/Hr) at a distance of 5 Cm from external housing).
10. Lead impregnated safety screens should be available at either end of the tunnel. Idle rollers to be provided at either end of the tunnel to facilitate placing of baggage at the input and output points.
11. The X-ray beam divergence should be such that the complete image of maximum size of bag is displayed without corner cuts.
12. Facility for variable contrast must be incorporated to allow enhancement of lighter and darker portion of the image.

13. If the machine fails to penetrate a particular item, then an alarm (visual or audible) should be generated to notify the operator.
14. A threat image projection (TIP) system software to be incorporated in all X Ray BIS operation.
15. Control desk with security housing and locking provision should be available. The Operator personal identification number can be entered through keyboards. Bi-directional atonal scanning facility should be provided.
16. Facility of edge enhancement should be available.
17. Conveyor belt speed should be between 0.18 and 0.3 mtr./ second for X-ray baggage inspection system for hand and registered baggage. Lesser speed is acceptable for cargo screening.
18. The operating temperature should be 0°C to 40°C and storage temperature 20°C to 50°C.
19. Anti-rodent and dust proof cover must be provided.
20. The Company manufacturing the equipment should have ISO certification for manufacturing and servicing of X-Ray screening machines.
21. The machine should be so designed that software enhancement can be easily implemented to take care of new technique in image processing and pattern recognition.
22. Through put shall be 300 bags per hour for hand and checked baggage and 150 bags per hour for cargo machines.
23. SAFETY:
The machine must comply with requirements of health and safety regulations with regard to mechanical, electrical and radiation hazards. Before installation of the machine, the supplier/manufactures should furnish NOC from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board of India regarding radiation safety.
24. One operator manual shall be provided with each machine.
25. COMBINED TEST PIECE (CTP):
The manufacturer shall provide one set of CTP per machine for checking serviceability of the machine by the operator.

GER in Higher Education

3661. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-24 years;

(b) whether the infrastructure to cater the higher education percentage of population are sufficiently available in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide required infrastructure for higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years in 2008-09 is 13.8.

(b) to (d) There are 409 University/University Level Institutions, 25990 Colleges and 1742 Polytechnics in the country in 2008-09. During 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established. A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on sharing basis shall be provided to the State Governments/ State Universities for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER.

Functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas

3662. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the working of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is bringing reform in the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and such other bodies which are sanctioning various courses and their habit of bureaucratic delay, latches and lethargy leading to suffering of students in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the system working to see the performance appraisal of such heads of institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Management was entrusted with the work of review of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in year 2009 and has submitted its report.

(c) Review of the functioning of the KVs, Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and other such bodies and implementation of requisite measures to improve the performance thereof is a continuing process.

(d) There is a laid down annual performance appraisal system for all the heads of these institutions akin to all other employees.

Budget Allocation to NCERT

3663. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure and budget outlay provided to National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the revenue generated by the NCERT of sale of its books;

(c) the revenue generated by the NCERT by way of royalty for printing of books by State Test-Books Boards; and

(d) the estimated value of Text books published on NCERT syllabus, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total expenditure and budget outlay provided to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Budget Allocation	40.00	65.05	40.00	97.41	40.00	107.30	25.00	145.00
Revised Allocation	29.00	78.21	25.00	97.41	40.00	119.17	—	—
Expenditure	20.61	199.77	31.60	260.68	34.77	244.84	3.15 (upto July, 2011)	98.00 (upto July, 2011)

The excess expenditure under Non-Plan head were met out from the revenue generated from sales of NCERT publications.

(b) and (c) The revenue generated by NCERT through sale of its books and royalty for printing of books by State Textbooks Boards are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 30th June, 2011)
Revenue generated through sale of books	131.17	124.88	132.29	29.42
Revenue generated by way of royalty from States	0.91	0.42	5.40	Nil

(d) The estimated value of textbooks published by States on NCERT syllabus is not available with NCERT.

Blind People in Flights

3664. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contrary to international practices, most airlines in India do not allow blind people to travel independently;

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

(c) whether any complaints have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the airlines found guilty; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As per the provision of CAR Section 3, Series 3, Series M, Part I on Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/or persons with Reduced Mobility, no airline shall refuse to carry persons with disability or persons with reduced mobility.

(c) Two cases have been reported to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in June, 2011 in this regard. In one case, Kingfisher Airlines denied boarding to a blind lady passenger at Mumbai who was traveling with infant. In the second case, a blind passenger travelling alone by Kingfisher Airlines was harassed by their ground staff at Patna airport. However, the passenger was made to travel after signing indemnity bond.

(d) Matter was taken up with Kingfisher Airlines, who has taken necessary corrective action to ensure that no inconvenience is caused to non-ambulatory passenger. Kingfisher Airlines also issued a detailed circular to all airports defining the process of handling non-ambulatory passengers specifically reiterating on the sensitivity in dealing with them.

(e) DGCA has issued instruction to all scheduled domestic airlines to formulate a detailed policy for carriage of disabled persons or persons with reduced mobility including blind and publish the same on their respective website. All the airlines are also directed to make the same available at different airports and also sensitize their employees in this regard.

Backup Radar System at Chennai Airport

3665. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chennai Airport lacks any backup radar system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of aircraft that Chennai Airport handles during peak hours;

(d) whether the present radar system at Chennai Airport is failing frequently; and

(e) if so, the corrective 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) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) During the peak hours, Chennai airport can handle upto 28 aircraft movements per hour.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Broadband Subscribers

3666. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of broadband subscribers of Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) telecom companies who have opted for combo packages of high definition television and video alongwith broadband internet;

(b) the growth of the subscriber base of PSU telecom companies in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the PSU companies have registered low growth as compared to the private telecom companies offering the same facility;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) telecom companies *i.e.* BSNL and MTNL are not offering combo packages consisting of high definition television, video and broadband internet.

[*Translation*]

Funding of Information Commissions Buildings

3667. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes partial funding of the construction of office buildings of States Information Commission including Bihar Information Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government including Bihar has sent any proposal to the Union Government in this regard; and

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

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 Government planned a scheme for giving partial financial assistance to the States for construction of office buildings of Information Commissions. The States of Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland and Haryana requested for assistance under the Scheme. However, the scheme has not been approved and the States which requested for the assistance have been informed accordingly.

[*English*]

Human Development Report (HDR)

3668. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of years of education received by people of the age group of 25 and above;

(b) whether the HDR, 2010 has indicated that average time a kid spent in school in India is 4.4 years; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Human Development Report, 2010, the average number of years of education received by people of the age group 25 and above is 4.4. For purpose of calculating the same, average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older in their lifetime based on education attainment levels of the population is converted into years of schooling based on theoretical durations of each level of education attended. It does not refer to average time a kid spent in school.

(c) Low educational attainments are sought to be improved with substantial expansion of access to education at all levels - Elementary, Secondary and Tertiary. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) is already in place and RTE harmonized Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is expected to ensure eight years of elementary education to all children in the age groups of 6-14. The focus is on providing quality education. With the success of SSA, the demand for secondary education has increased and a stage has already been set for universalisation of secondary education. The Government has already launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to expand access to secondary education. Model School Scheme has been launched to set up, one high quality pace setting school in each Block. Besides, the reach of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are also expanded. At tertiary level, 16 new Central Universities have been established by the Central Universities Act, 2009 besides 08 new Indian Institutes of Technology, 07 Indian Institutes of Management, 05 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, 02 Schools of Planning and Architecture and 10 National Institutes of Technology. Scheme of setting up of Model Degree Colleges in 374 educationally backward districts has been launched. The Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development aims to provide 1000 new Polytechnic institutions. The XI Plan also envisages strengthening of State Universities and colleges for increasing access to higher education. This three pronged strategy with inclusive policies and programmes including Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act 2006, has paved the way to enhance average years of education significantly.

Standard of Education in North-East States

3669. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has given a stinging report narrating debilitating standard of education in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the number of schools/hostels in these States occupied by security force affecting the education of children in the region;

(c) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked a detailed report from his Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Government has submitted its report to the court;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for education of children in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In response to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (criminal) No. 102 of 2007, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has inquired into the issue of transportation of children from North Eastern States to Southern States and submitted a report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In this report, NCPCR has highlighted the lack of quality education in the inaccessible interior areas/districts of North Eastern States, as one of the factors responsible for the parents sending their children to far off places in Southern States.

(b) to (e) As per the affidavit dated 10th December, 2010 filed by Ministry of Home Affairs in the Supreme Court, three schools/hostel buildings in Tripura were under temporary occupation of Central Reserve Police Force.

As per affidavit dated 3rd March, 2011 filed by Ministry of Home Affairs in the Hon'ble Court, it has been submitted that no building of educational institutions in the North Eastern States is under occupation in North Eastern States, except 'Old Boys Hostel' at Jotsoma in Nagaland, attached to Government High School, Jotsoma. Director General, Assam Rifles has, however, reported that on 15.3.2011, this building has been vacated by Assam Rifles.

(f) The support provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for States in the North East Region since inception, is as follows:-

Upgradation of EGS to primary schools	4225
Opening of new primary schools	11440
Opening of new upper primary schools	4853
Construction of Additional Class rooms	72,221
Appointment of teachers	61765

An amount of Rs. 3453.42 crore has been sanctioned as the SSA's annual outlay for the north-eastern States in 2011-12.

Transportation of Coal

3670. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of coal is lying in the coal mine fields and are not being transported due to shortage of rail rakes;

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

(c) whether 10% of India's coal production was lying idle due to shortage of evacuation facilities;

(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 COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) were having pithead stocks of about 69.17 Million Tonnes, as on 1.4.2011. CIL has reported that the major reasons for the accumulation of pithead stocks were the frequent law and order problems in Jharkhand and Odisha, constraints in transportation of coal from the pitheads to railway sidings and the lesser availability of railway rakes during the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2010-11.

A Rail Coal Inter-face meeting was organized on 30.5.2011 between CIL/coal companies and Railways to plan for movement of coal during 2011-12 and the Railways have assured to provide more rakes to facilitate higher evacuation of coal.

The Hon'ble Minister of Coal vide his letter dated 1.6.2011 has written to Chairman, CIL as well as CMDs of CIL subsidiaries to liquidate the pithead stocks to the maximum extent and to personally monitor the situation. The concerned State Governments have been requested to improve the law and order situation to improve the evacuation of coal. The coal companies have been advised to improve their transportation facilities for evacuation of coal from the pit heads to the railway sidings.

(c) and (d) While the all India coal production during 2010-11 was 533.076 Million Tonnes, the total despatches and the closing stock were 523.247 Million Tonnes and 71.468 Million Tonnes respectively.

(e) Coal companies are required to maintain some stocks to ensure coal availability in force majeure situations. Improvement of evacuation facilities for transportation of coal from pithead to railway sidings is a continuous process and CIL organizes periodic Rail-Coal interface meetings between the coal companies and the Railways to plan smooth evacuation of coal. An inter-ministerial sub-group under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal also meets regularly to take stock of the coal stock position at power plants and inter-alia, suggests measures for liquidation of stocks. As a result, the subsidiary coal companies of CIL have been able to liquidate 17.74 Million Tonnes of their pithead stocks during 1.4.2011 to 15.8.2011.

[*Translation*]

Objectionable Content on Websites

3671. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether some internet websites are transmitting obscene/objectionable contents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such websites;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the cyber laws to keep a check on such websites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Every infrastructure/service may be used for hosting variety of applications and content of any nature. The web infrastructure does not distinguish the nature of content. The technology is therefore, used for purposes which may be liked by one section of society and not liked by other sections of society. Several groups have hosted web sites with obscene/objectionable content on Internet for variety of purposes. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of users. Most of such websites are hosted outside the country.

(c) The filtering of web sites with obscene/objectionable content poses a technical challenge. These websites keep on changing the names, domain addresses and hosting platforms from time to time making it difficult to filter or block such websites using technical tools available in the market. In addition, the tools provide filtering to a limited extent only. The tools, in the process, also filter genuine content and degrade the performance of systems.

The Information Technology Act 2000 amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009 together with the Indian Penal Code 1860, provides legal framework for countering web sites with obscene/objectionable content including child pornography. Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing or transmission of pornography in electronic form as well as hosting on website any information which is lascivious, or contains sexually explicit act or conduct, or depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act. Section 67 provides imprisonment upto three years and fine upto five lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment upto five years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions. Section 67A and section 67B provides punishment upto five years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment upto seven years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Biometric Enrolment

3672. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to stop the biometric enrolment of citizens till the National Identification Authority of India Bill is finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) Yes, Madam. The matter regarding withholding the issue of Aadhaar numbers until passing of National identification Authority Bill, 2010 was raised in the Rajya Sabha on 18.03.11 by Shri Rama Jois, MP (RS) as a Special Mention. The Hon'ble Member has also made references in this regard to the Standing Committee on Finance and to the Prime Minister's Office. A legal notice has been received on the subject from a resident in Bangalore.

(c) The matter about commencement of operation of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) before the enactment of the National Identification Authority Bill has been examined in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice. The Attorney General (AG) has opined that the UIDAI could continue with its work till the enactment of the Bill.

Relations with Latin America

3673. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken any new initiatives to strengthen economic and strategic relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued as a result of such initiatives so far;

(c) the aims and objectives of Indian Prime Minister's visit to Brazil during April, 2010; and

(d) the manner in which his visit improved bilateral relations between India and Brazil?

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) India's relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries are growing. As a result of our enhanced interactions at all levels with the region in the last three years our trade with the region touched US\$ 23 billion in 2010 from US\$ 2 billion in 2000. Our cumulative investments are estimated to be US\$ 13 billion.

(c) and (d) India enjoys a Strategic Partnership with Brazil, a country with which our ties are growing strongly in many areas. Both countries are members to BRICS and IBSA and maintain close contacts in multilateral fora. Brazil is also India's largest trading partner in the region. Prime Minister's visit to Brazil in April 2010 for IBSA, BRIC and bilateral summit level interactions provided a great impetus to our multi-faceted relationship with Brazil.

[Translation]

SSA in North-Eastern States

3674. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether primary schools under Tea Plantation Authority in West Bengal and North-Eastern States are deprived of various facilities given under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to ensure the inclusion of these schools under SSA to remove this disparity;

(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) States have adopted different approaches for primary schools in tea plantations. In West Bengal, all Government and Government-Aided primary schools located in tea garden areas are provided various facilities given under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) but private/ tea garden authority schools are not covered. State Government of Assam has extended facilities like school grants, teacher grants etc. to tea garden area schools also.

(c) to (e) SSA provides support to all primary and upper primary schools run by Government, local bodies, and Government Aided schools. It is for the concerned State Government to categorise the schools as above.

[*English*]

Permission for Joining Private Sector

3675. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether former Bureaucrats seeking permission to join the private sector after their retirement has mandatory cooling period of one year as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the number of requests received by the Government during the last five years and current year till date alongwith the number of requests received and accepted, year-wise; and

(c) the condition under which such application could be either accepted or rejected?

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) There is no cooling off period applicable to officers after retirement for seeking permission to take up employment in the private sector. In accordance with sub rule (1) of Rule 10 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, if a pensioner who held a Group 'A' post at time of retirement, wishes to accept any commercial employment before expiry of one year of retirement, he/she is required to obtain previous sanction of the Government. Similar provision also exists for All India Service Officers in Rule 26 of AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958. The data on the number of requests received from retired officers seeking such permission is not centrally maintained.

(c) In granting or rejecting permission to such an applicant, the competent authority shall have regard to the factors mentioned in sub-rule (3) of Rule 10 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 26 of AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 as the case may be.

Concurrent Evaluation System

3676. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether standards have been set for ensuring proper implementation of concurrent evaluation in the schools under the Right to Education Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including in Sikkim;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps for implementation of any concurrent evaluation system;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of its outcome and if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government plans to take any steps to ensure the standards and outcome of concurrent evaluation system; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2010. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has elaborate evaluation and monitoring arrangements, which include *inter alia*:

- (i) Pupil achievement sample surveys conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to assess learning achievement levels of students. Till date two rounds of National Achievement Surveys has been completed for all subjects in Classes III, V and VII/ VIII, and the third round has commenced.
- (ii) School Report Cards are produced to provide comprehensive information covering students, teachers and school related variables. School Report Cards provide quantitative and qualitative information about individual schools, and are available on website www.schoolreportcards.in.
- (iii) A computerized E-MIS system gives elementary education statistics. The entire data base, available on the website www.dise.in, provides analysis by State, District and School.
- (iv) 40 National Social Science Institutions have been attached to States/UTs to make independent and regular field visits to monitor performance. The reports of these monitoring institutions are available on website www.ssa.nic.in

- (v) An independent Joint Review Mission (JRM) reviews the progress of SSA twice a year, along with external funding agencies. The 14th JRM was from 18-28 July 2011. The JRM reports can be seen at website www.ssa.nic.in
- (vi) Independent assessments/studies are carried out for feedback on the implementation of SSA. These include studies on Out-of-School Children, Student & Teacher Attendance, Para-Teachers, Time-on-Task, National Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya(KGBV) & National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Effectiveness of Block and Cluster Resource Centres, Third Party Evaluation of Civil Works, etc.
- (vii) Independent concurrent financial reviews are also commissioned by the Ministry through the Institute of Public Auditors of India.
- (viii) National Third Party Evaluation of civil works was completed in 2008-09 in respect of 11 States, and 12 States in 2011-12.

The RTE Act provides for Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) of learning. CCE means that the teacher's work is continuously guided by the child's response and participation in classroom activities, and thus evaluation is seen as a process through which the teacher learns about the child in order to be able to teach better. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to incorporate the CCE approach. NCERT has developed and disseminated Source Books on Assessment for primary grades, which States may use to develop and implement their CCE strategy. The State of Sikkim has developed and disseminated guidelines on CCE at elementary stage, which includes a progress report card. It has conducted training on CCE for all heads of institutions, and Block and Cluster Resource Coordinators.

[Translation]

Speed Post Centres

3677. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Speed Post Centres functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Speed Post Centres opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the details of Speed Post Centres likely to be opened during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As on date, 314 National Speed Post Centres and 986 State Speed Post Centres are functioning in the country. State-wise list is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) 25 National Speed Post Centres were opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. State-wise list is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Speed post Centres are opened keeping in view their demand, justification and potential business. However, there is no proposal pending or under consideration to open any new National Speed Post Centre.

Statement I

Number of National Speed Post Centres and State Speed Post Centres State-wise, in India

State/UT	No. of National Speed Post Centres	No. of State Speed Post Centres
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	26	52
Arunachal Pradesh	1	12
Assam	8	14
Bihar	12	49
Chhattisgarh	6	30
Delhi	1	0
Goa	2	0
Gujarat	9	49
Haryana	16	2
Himachal Pradesh	5	17
Jammu and Kashmir	2	17
Jharkhand	5	75
Karnataka	25	9
Kerala	14	28

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	13	77
Maharashtra	10	73
Manipur	1	22
Meghalaya	2	21
Mizorum	1	18
Nagaland	2	12
Odisha	6	38
Punjab	17	13
Rajasthan	8	36
Sikkim	1	9
Tamil Nadu	46	107
Tripura	2	13
Uttar Pradesh	43	32
Uttrakhand	15	14
West Bengal	11	125
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	2
Lakshadweep	0	1
Puducherry	1	1
Total	312	986
Army Postal Service	02	0
Grand Total	314	986

Statement II

List of New Speed Post Centres opened during eleventh five year plan

State/UT	No. of National Speed Post Centres
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	2
Bihar	1

1	2
Goa	1
Gujarat	2
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	2
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	1
Meghalaya	1
Odisha	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	3
Uttarakhand	1
West Bengal	1
Grand Total	25

[English]

Poaching of Indian Faculty

3678. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of foreign education providers poaching into Indian institutions for qualified and experienced faculty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CNR Rao Committee had suggested various measures to prevent the poaching; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) While it cannot be denied

that there may be some movement from Indian universities to foreign universities, nature and extent of any such movement is difficult to predict. Even at present, there is nothing to restrain a teacher from leaving one institution for another for reasons of emoluments, research and teaching freedoms, prestige or locational convenience. Exodus of faculty, if at all it takes place, will atleast be within the country and not outside. Even now, we witness outstanding teachers leaving institutions and going abroad for various reasons. This trend can get arrested or atleast slowed down. The likelihood of teachers currently employed abroad being attracted by Foreign Education Providers (FEPs) to come to teach in India can also not be ruled out.

(c) and (d) Prof. CNR Rao Committee had recommended that adequate safeguards need to be put in place to guard against poaching of faculty by Foreign Education Providers from established Indian institutions. Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 provides for framing of Regulations by the University Grants Commission (UGC). It also provide for Central Government to issue policy directions to the Commission. The Committee was also conscious of the fact that any restriction on movement of teachers may violate fundamental rights and therefore advised for a cautions approach. The Foreign Education Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010, is substantially based on the recommendation of the CNR Rao Committee.

[Translation]

Compensation to Displaced Families

3679. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) The details of compensation, rehabilitation and employment provided by the various companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) to the persons whose land was acquired for coal mining and other purpose during the last three years and current year, year-wise, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether a number of cases are still pending;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the aforesaid pending cases of compensation/rehabilitation/employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

WLL and MARR Services

3680. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the areas in the country where the Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) services are provided so far alongwith the number of subscribers of these services separately for WLL and MARR;

(b) the number of subscribers who have got the services disconnected and the locations where the Government has discontinued the services;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to utilize the surplus equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) provides Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Services in 2612 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs). As on 31.7.2011, total 50,56,161 WLL connections of BSNL are working. In case of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR), as on 31.5.2011, 306 connections are working.

(b) to (d) In total, 5,09,276 subscribers have surrendered WLL connections during 2011-12 upto 31.7.2011. BSNL has not discontinued WLL service in any location. The surrender of WLL connection are due to spread of BSNL own GSM mobile and other operator mobile services in rural and remote areas. The customers are preferring mobile services. The WLL services are being provided on demand by BSNL in the covered SDCAs. BSNL does not have surplus equipment and the available capacity is being utilized optimally.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

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): On behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Airports Authority of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4975/15/11]

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:-

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section (14) of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4975-A/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 Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, 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 Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, 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 4976/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Tripura, Agartala, 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 Rajya Mission Tripura, Agartala, 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 4977/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2009-2010.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4978/15/11]

(7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the EdCIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the EdCIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4979/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, 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 Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4980/15/11]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2009-2010.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4981/15/11]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Panaji, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Panaji, 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 4982/15/11]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, 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 4983/15/11]

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4984/15/11]

12.0¹/₄ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION**

14th Report

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.0¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER*

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Planning*[English]*

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): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 10-12-2010. The report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Planning for the year 2010-11.

Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee had been sent by Ministry of Planning to the Standing Committee on Finance on 21-3-2011.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee as indicated in the Annexure to my Statement is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4985/15/11

**Treated as laid on the Table.

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.

(i) Need to regulate the bullion market in the country

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): During 1960, price of one pound of Gold was equal to 2 bags of paddy. But after 1960, price of Gold raised abnormally without any valid reasons. Gold price is controlled either by value of dollars or petroleum products.

Now-a-days the Gold is not in reach of even to upper-middle class people. It has been hoarded by black marketeers and counterfeit currency holders. The investment of such huge money in Gold is a dead capital. But at the same time if this money is invested in business industries and is agriculture the economy of the country can be well developed.

The following measures should be taken by the Government to streamline the sale of Gold and the business of Gold:-

- (1) Gold control Act should be reenacted and by which
 - (a) Every citizen should declare the possession of Gold and other valuable materials and it should be checked effectively and sealed.
 - (b) Selling of Gold without valid bills is quiet common. Hence there should be strict control over such dealers.
 - (c) on every purchase of valuable materials either as raw-material or ornaments a declaration should be given and so on.

I urge upon the Government to put an end to on line trading.

(ii) Need to widen the Wayanad pass located on NH 212 between Calicut and Bangaluru and open the existing alternate roads connecting Wayanad to other parts of Kerala

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Wayanad pass is a British-engineered pass located in the vital Calicut-Bengaluru NH 212, and its structural rigidity is at stake

owing to impact of repeated natural calamities, including a massive landslide in the year 2009, severely affecting its structural integrity. Several state agencies, including Kerala State Remote Sensing Agency and Centre for Water Resources and Management have studied in-depth about the Wayanad pass and found that it is becoming weaker. Due to the ban on traffic during night in the NH 212, numerous large haulers and heavy duty container carriers carrying more than 36,000 kilos are plying through the Wayanad pass, adding the chances of its collapse, which if happens, would cut off the people of Wayanad from the rest of Kerala. There are several alternate routes proposed by the government of Kerala with funds allocated for the purpose, but the sanction from Union Ministry of Environment and Forests is yet to be granted, thereby making the realization of proposed alternate roads difficult to achieve. I, therefore, would request the Government to expedite the procedure to widen the Wayanad pass and interlock the turns in the hairpin bends. I would also urge the Government to mitigate all administrative delays in granting necessary sanctions and expedite all essential clearances from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests for the existing alternate roads to be operational as early as possible so that in a scenario where the pass gives in, the people of Wayanad will not be disconnected from the rest of Kerala.

(iii) Need to set up a National Sports University at Bhiwani in Haryana

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the dire need to set up a National Level Sports University at Bhiwani (Haryana).

In the Commonwealth Games-2010, the sports persons from Haryana, particularly, from Bhiwani district of my Parliamentary Constituency have shown an outstanding performance. Out of 48-sports persons from Haryana, 11-players were from Bhiwani and won 3-Gold Medals. In the Summer Olympics, 2008 four of the five boxers were from Bhiwani. Bhiwani is befittingly called the nursery of sports persons and Little Cuba in India for given birth to a large number of sports persons of International eminence. In the recently conducted talent hunt by the State Government of Haryana, sports persons in Bhiwani outnumbered the entire state. In the Asian Games-2010 in Guangzhou (China) the sports persons from Bhiwani won 4 Gold, 1 Silver and 2 Bronze medals. Districts like Hissar, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonapat, Narnaul, Jind and Rewari are directly connected with Bhiwani.

As such, for grooming the young sporting talent still lying untapped in the remote rural hutments of Haryana, I earnestly urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Sports & Youth Affairs, through the Chair, to set up a National Sports University at Bhiwani in the remaining XIth Five year Plan for which the people of Haryana will remain ever indebted for this gesture.

(iv) Need to open one more Kendriya Vidyalaya in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh and provide full time teachers to the existing Kendriya Vidyalaya in the district

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Vizianagaram is the most backward district in respect of literacy when compared to the country's literacy of 74.4 and Andhra Pradesh State's literacy of 67.6. I am sorry to say that Vizianagaram is stagnating at 59.98 per cent. When compared to the country, it is 15 per cent less. In respect of girls' literacy it is four per cent less. The main reason for illiteracy in Vizianagaram district is lack of educational facilities.

I thank the Government for establishing a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vizianagaram. Though Government has set up the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1965 to provide education with Indian background, it took KVS 45 years to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vizianagaram. Though there are 1085 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, for three Parliamentary Constituencies there is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vizianagaram district.

In order to obtain admission into Kendriya Vidyalaya which is of high standard, parents compete with one another due to scarcity of seats. Under single girl child quota, parents have tried to get admissions for their daughters, but 320 girls could not get admission in academic year 2011-12. Recently in KV, Vizianagaram, second shift school was started wherein 17 contract teachers are managing the teaching.

I, therefore, urge the Government to provide full time teachers and sanction another Kendriya Vidyalaya to meet the demand of the parents.

(v) Need to upgrade the Kota Railway Station in Rajasthan as a World Class Railway Station

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): in the Rail Budget of 2009-10 it was announced that 50 railway stations in the country will be upgraded as World Class stations and

they will be provided World-class infrastructure and facilities. In the year 2010-11 World Class stations were mentioned in which Kota station of my Parliamentary Constituency was also included. Not even 1 percent work has been carried out in this direction on any of such stations. It is said that consultants from abroad were to be selected to complete the said work. The work is getting affected as it could not be done due to some reasons. This work is required to be done immediately by selecting the experts in the country itself instead of hiring foreign consultants.

It is my request from the government that World Class infrastructure and other facilities be provided at Kota Railway station because this station is a central point of rail service for those going to West and the South from the North, as it will attract more tourists and information may be provided for delay in this regard.

(vi) Need to start work on drinking water projects in Barmer Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan to address the problem of shortage of drinking water in the region

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): My Parliamentary Constituency Barmer is a desert area. There are a few local sources of water here. The government is working on the schemes of drinking water through Ummedsagar-Dhava-Samdadi Project, Mohanganj Lift Canal Project and Pokharan Phalsund Projects. I request the government that in the first stage water will be provided to Barmer and other big towns only and villages and hamlets will get water only in the second phase. Therefore, the government must sanction funds for the second phase of those important projects.

Despite these projects a big area of the district is deprived of drinking water facility. For this a scheme from Narmada canal may be sanctioned and the extant restrictions in regard to oasis area may be relaxed for the scheme up to Gadararoad of Indira Gandhi canal project. After the completion of all these five projects the problem of drinking water in Barmer district may be solved.

(vii) Need to construct an over bridge on four lane road passing via Dabra block in district Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): In village Jaurasi of district Gwalior of my Parliamentary Constituency, farms of most of the farmers are located

across the road. Farmers have to cross the road to carry out agricultural activities. At present there is heavy traffic on this road. After the four laning of this road traffic will further increase. If an over bridge is not constructed there accidents may continue to take place there.

If an over bridge is constructed in village Jaurasi on the road being constructed by the National Highway Authority Gwalior, the villagers and the devotees visiting famous Jaurasi Hanuman temple will get the facility to cross the road easily.

It is my request to the hon'ble Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways to construct an over bridge at village Jaurasi in block Dabara of Gwalior in my Parliamentary Constituency to facilitate the movement of villagers and devotees.

(viii) Need to address the problems of opium growers in Jhalawar-Baran Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawad): Up to 60 to 65 percent opium crop was destroyed in Jhalawad and Baran district due to hailstorm in the year 2006-07. In such a situation not accepting the validity of administrative reports the Department of Narcotics cancelled about 4000 farm leases. Continuous dialogue is going on in this regard. Previous governments had issued leases despite average zero percentage.

In the previous years the farmers whose leases were withheld due to rains, storm and cold wave had been given lease in other tehsils of the same district at the rate of 15 k.g. per hectare. Leases had been granted in Aklera, Chhabada and Chhipabadaud tehsil by cutting down the average whereas in Jhalarpatan Pidaula leases had been given at the rate of 54 kg. per hectare. So kindly allow to grant lease at uniform rates to all tehsils. As lease was granted in Chhabada, Chhipabadaud and Aklera at the rate of 15 to 25 kg. per hectare, similarly lease should be issued in Jhalarpatan and Pidawa. The farmers had timely informed the Department regarding the loss caused to their crops in Jhalarpatan and Pidawa.

Only the villages where there are farmers should be allowed to cultivate opium despite there being only one or two opium farmers. New licences should be issued to villages having one or two farmers or the number of farmers should be increased in those villages.

I shall be grateful if the government takes action in this regard in the interest of the people at large.

(ix) Need to set up a Virology Institute in Gujarat

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Gujarat has witnessed the brunt of diseases caused by virus such as Chandipura Virus and Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic fever during the recent years. Unfortunately blood samples are to be sent to the National Institute of Virology, Pune or NCDC, Delhi due to lack of laboratory confirmation facility in the state. As a result there is an apprehension of death owing to delay in receiving report.

Availability of such facility in the state could prevent spreading of said diseases while putting a check on communicable diseases. With the setting up of the said institute, Gujarat and adjoining states will be benefited greatly.

I urge the Union Government to set up a Virology Institute in Gujarat at the earliest.

(x) Need to formulate a policy to reduce global warming

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): The issue of climate change and global warming has become a cause of concern for the entire world. There is a need to expedite the efforts being made in the country in this regard. Our future will be in danger if proper schemes are not formulated and implemented in this regard.

The Amarnath yatra has commenced this year. According to the experts temperature of the valley is rising constantly year after year as per the study conducted taking into account the records of the last 125 years. Cave shrine is the sacred place for Hindu pilgrims and this year 16 feet long holy Shiv Lingam at the Cave Shrine has melt down before August. In the past it used to remain in shape till the end of August. Glaciers of Gajngotri, Yamunotri and Himalaya are melting at a fast pace. Even the Rohang Pass, where people from all over the country visit to experience snowfall, snow is melting at a fast pace before the month of August.

The figures in respect of variation in rainfall across India reveals the climatic challenges being faced by us. The figures of flood in different parts of the country during the last few years reveal the volume and period of rainfall across the country. There are a number of areas in the country witnessing changes in the rainfall pattern where average volume of rainfall experienced during the entire year is at times equal to one week's or one The drought prone areas or Saurashtra region of Gujarat where 15 to

25 inch rainfall was experienced some 10 or 20 years ago are experiencing similar rainfall at the beginning of monsoon season at present. Sometimes, more than half the volume of rainfall is being experienced week.

This matter is related to the security of the country because melting of snow can provide undue advantage to the intruders.

I urge the Union Government to formulate a concrete plan and implement the effects of climate change and global warming. The steps taken by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in this direction should be followed all over the country.

(xi) Need to make regular payment of salary to the employees working in the Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education under Allahabad University in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the fact that the Institute of Correspondence courses and continuing education sponsored by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi was established in 1976 as an integral part of Allahabad University under section 44 of Uttar Pradesh University Act, 1993.

Allahabad University neither discharged its accountability for development, proper and controlled management of the institution in the light of clear provisions laid down in Uttar Pradesh University Act, 1973 and Allahabad University Act, 2005 nor submitted any proposal for re-establishment of institution as an independent body under the provisions of Allahabad University Act, 2005 to the Government of India after getting it passed.

The institution is facing acute financial crunch due to the negative approach of the University towards the said correspondence institution. Because of it, the employees of the institution have not been provided regular salary for the past four years and thus employees are staging protest in a democratic manner for the last three weeks.

Therefore, it is requested to issue directions to the University Administration for taking appropriate action in the interest of employees while taking cognizance of the above-mentioned facts.

(xii) Need to make payment of honorarium to the teachers working in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya in Bihar at par with those in other States

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI (Ujjiyarpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the indiscrimination being meted out with the employees of Kasturba Gandhi Residential School. The Government is providing different rates of honorarium to various states. The honorarium of seven thousand rupees is being provided in Bihar whereas in other states it is twelve thousand rupees.

I urge the Government that seven thousand rupees being provided in Bihar as honorarium should be increased to twelve thousand rupees.

(xiii) Need to take measures for the welfare of boat manufacturers in Hooghly district, West Bengal

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Labour Minister the despicable plight of the small boat manufacturers in West Bengal. These boat manufacturers belong to Balagarh Block, Hooghly district, West Bengal. The small boats they make help persons for crossing the rivers and for fishing during the season. They are like any other labourers who contribute to the economy and development of the country. But small boat manufacturers do not have the luxury of these basic amenities to survive in their profession. Like Bidi workers who are bestowed with the facilities like identity card, Housing health care, hospitals etc. They are leading a life of hand to mouth. I would strongly urge the Hon'ble Minister to intervene in the matter by providing them identity card so that they can have genuine and reasonable living conditions, health care, hospitals etc.

(xiv) Need to look after the interests of residents and general public in land acquisition process for expansion of Coimbatore Airport, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): The expansion of infrastructure facilities in Coimbatore Airport is in progress with the recently started land acquisition process of 6.12 acres. A new integrated Terminal Building complex would emerge on the east side of the existing runway. The survey work has been reported to have been completed by the Revenue Department team and the process of verifying ownership details is reported to be in progress:-

In this connection, it is to be noted that representations from the general public of Chinnampalayam, Neelambur and Irugur complaining of more areas of lands proposed for acquisition, if the new Air Port alignment is to be taken up in its present form are pouring in.

Increasing the length of the Airport runway will disturb the vital link road connecting Chinnampalayam in Avanashi Road (NH-47) with the result that thousands of public residing in unacquired lands would find it difficult to find ways for their movement. The feasibility of reconstructing the Irugur road within the acquired land has to be explored without going on for more acquisitions avoiding public unrest.

The new approach road proposed to be formed for new Airport terminal on Southern side of the existing runway is receiving lot of protests from residents of unacquired land. A four lane road with a service lane on both sides would be an ideal way to tackle the problem and also to ensure smooth flow of traffic to Airport.

In forming a new access road it is learnt that lot of residential land is proposed to be acquired. An alternative proposal by preferring to have other than residential land may be thought of. In the initial times when more than 612 acres were announced for land acquisition, there were lot of hue and cry from general public. Lot of persuasive efforts were taken by political parties and the officials of the state Government. Therefore, It is requested that the above genuine grievance of the public needs reconsideration and a gesture of goodwill would go a long way to assuage the feelings of the residents in the locality.

(xv) Need to correct the name of 'Dhangar' Scheduled Caste in Hindi Language in the list of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1951 of the Union Government, the Dhangar Caste continues to be notified at the serial no. 27 in the Scheduled Castes List of Uttar Pradesh since 1950 and it continues to exist in the Acts of 1950, 1956, 1976 and 2002. The English name of the said Scheduled Caste is Dhangar. But in its translated version Hindi name has been written as Dhangad which is wrong. The pure Hindi name of "Dhangar" is Dhangar and not Dhangad.

The last letter in the name of 17 castes included in the scheduled castes list of Uttar Pradesh has been written as "r" out of which "r" has been written as "r" in Hindi in case of the names of 16 castes whereas "r" has been written as "d" in Hindi Translation in case of "Dhangar" Caste which is not correct. Further, the English Translation of Dhangad work at serial number 17 in the list of Scheduled Castes of West Bengal is notified as "Dhangad" and similarly at serial no. 35 in Scheduled Caste list of Madhya Pradesh and also in the Scheduled Caste List of Maharashtra, the Hindi word Dhangad is notified as 'Dhangad' in English.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take necessary action for translating the English word "Dhangar" as "Dhangar" in Hindi in place of "Dhangad".

(xvi) Need to regularize the services of trained apprentices in Integral Coach Factory Perambur, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur, Chennai was established in 1955 to meet the demands of the Railways and started manufacturing passenger coaches. Apart from meeting the country's requirements, this factory has also been exporting rail coaches. There are about two thousand trainee apprentices in various sections of this factory. Hoping that they would be recruited after the training period, these younger men have been patiently waiting for the past several years. But the management has not been absorbing them and the hopes of those trained youth are dashed. Gradual absorption in various sections must take place as and when required. ICF must also follow the practice adopted by Southern Railways in absorption of trainees.

Hence, I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to regularize the services of such apprentices in the interest of the organisation which can have skilled labour trained at its own hands.

(xvii) Need to increase the number of trains on Sealdah-Laxmikantapur-Namkhana, Sealdah-Diamond Harbour and Sealdah-Canning lines and expedite the double lining of railway lines in Sealdah South section of Eastern Railways

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Local train services in the Sealdah South Section of Eastern Railway under Sealdah Division is the main mode of public transport

due to lack of Roadways and public bus services, for the commuters of underdeveloped South 24 Parganas district which includes my constituency, Jaynagar. I would, therefore, urge upon the Railway Ministry to expedite the works of double lining and extension of promised railway tracks to realise the expectations of the citizens of these regions. Frequency of local trains particularly at Sealdah-Laxmikantapur-Namkhana line, Sealdah-Diamond Harbour line and Sealdah - Canning line needs to be increased without delay to reduce the miseries of daily train passengers.

12.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on a very important issue in the House today and instructing me to initiate the discussion on this issue. The circumstances in which we are debating in the House today are not normal. Thousands and lakhs of victims in every nook and corner of the country are protesting against corruption. They are trying every method to awaken the Government. I don't know how much long term or short term impact it is going to create. I have submitted in this House as well as the other House several times that this country is sitting on a volcano like situation due to the prevalence of the very policies and conduct of the Government of the day during the last few years. As to when this volcano will erupt and how are its flames and lava will spread, is visible to us in the capital and the country for the last few days. This is like a warning and a threat to all the political parties, Governments and the politicians to act seriously at a rapid pace. Today, it seems that the people have lost their faith in the Government. The Government runs on faith and trust. Today, the Government has lost its credibility among the people and gradually they are also losing their faith in the political system. These are serious threats, so we have to be very carefully and seriously

thinking about redressing these problems taking them as national crisis. There is no need for showing stubbornness in this regard. It requires a simple initiative. There is a need to restore faith in the country. This is an issue related to the right intentions of the politicians and the effective functioning of Parliamentary and Judicial processes. The people should have that kind of faith that we can deliver and change ourselves. The people should have faith in us. Painfully, I have to say that the people of this country have lost their faith in the last four-five years. You should focus at the fact that in the last five years particularly from the year 2005 to 2011, several incidents of the corrupt practices and corruption of big leaders, officers, industrialists and judiciary have come to fore at various places at both Central and State level in the country. You can see that scam in oil for food programme took place in the year 2005. In the year 2006, Navy war room spy scandal, scorpene deal scam and stamp paper scam happened. In the year 2008, satyam scam, pune based billionaire Hasan Ali Khan Tax default scam and cash for vote scandal happened. In the year 2009, Satyam Scam continued and Madhu Koda mining scam took place. In the year 2010, Indian Premier League Cricket Scandal happened in sports and Film scam also took place. ISRO Devas Ace Band spectrum scam, Lavasa scandal, LIC housing loan scam also happened in the year 2010. Commonwealth games scam, Adarsh Housing society scam, 2G scam, Radio tape controversy scam happened...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: In the year 2011, Indian Black money in Swiss 501 Banks, Devas Antrix deal scandal and Hasan Ali Khan scam continued to happen. I am revealing the list of only very important scams...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please be quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I am very worried about this tendency of the ruling party to make an effort to crush the voices raised whenever the question

*Not recorded.

of corruption comes up. Through you, I would like to warn all the Honourable Members of the House that if any effort would be made to stifle and strangle the voices raised against corruption, the country will not tolerate it. What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)* You should listen. Which way you want to go? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, apart from it billions and trillions of rupees of our country is stashed in foreign banks ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The annual budget of our country is approximately Rs. 4 lakh crore and with 15 percent estimated capital expenditure it is approximately Rs. 60,000 crore. The scams during the last 15 years were to the tune of Rs. 5,00,000 crore and average annual scam per annum was of Rs. 33,000 crore. Our capital expenditure per annum is Rs. 60,000 crore whose 55 per cent is draining out into scams. We need to pay attention to the direction in which we are going. The hon. Prime Minister puts the targeted growth rate at 9 per cent and that the country has to become a major economic power of the world. However, a great deal of investment in infrastructure is required for that. If the current scenario of scams prevails, how the infrastructure would be developed. If we have to transform our country from a developing country to a fully developed country, we will have to invest Rs. 200 billion in infrastructure and from where would you mobilise this amount? So much amount is being drained out in scams. If you can check

*Not recorded.

scams, this country can become a super power. However, the question is that there is no intention to check the scams. Please pay attention ...*(Interruptions)* I have only made a major disclosure of scams.

Madam, I have India Corruption Study, 2005 before me which states-

[English]

“According to the study, common citizens of the country pay a bribe of Rs. 21,068 crore while availing one or more of the 11 public facilities in a year. As high as 62 per cent of citizens think that the corruption is not a hearsay but they, in fact, have had first hand experience of paying a bribe or using a contact to get a job done in a public office.”

[Translation]

These Rs. 21,068 crore bribe is unaccountable money which gives rise to inflation. On the one hand it is pinched through a common man's pocket and on the other it increases inflation. The poor man is paying Rs. 21,068 crore every year. A rich person would never go to small offices, small income tax offices or police department to pay bribe. The poor go there, a common man would go there. You are pinching his pocket. This study is a disclosure of the place and the amount of bribe paid in every office.

Our country ranks 87 on Transparency International Corruption perception index. Corruption be it is Gujarat or anywhere else should be weeded out from the country...*(Interruptions)* We shall never support corruption be it in any country at any level...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Corruption at any place, any level, in any institution should be weeded out. The question is not that it is rampant here and not there. The question is that we have witnessed the example of corruption. We have Members from every state, no state is free from corruption. If we accept it like this then I am afraid even the hon. Prime Minister will agree that the intentions of the Government will not prove out to be true. This will further strengthen the belief that we are not serious about this issue. You say that action should

be taken against corruption. The stance of the people is changing towards corruption. Ask your allies to change their stance...*(Interruptions)* They should try to understand the vices of corruption and not try to cover it up. Some hon. Members who take up cudgels against corruption and become leaders of the movement against corruption, when they enter Parliament they support it ...*(Interruptions)* Why is it so? Please take this issue seriously ...*(Interruptions)*. This is not the issue. The issue is how serious we are. Today the country is looking upto our seriousness towards the issue. Corruption perception index 2010 of transparency international India.

[English]

India continues to be corrupt. There has been a little decline in India's integrity score to 3.3 in 2010 from 3.5 in 2007, 3.4 in 2008 and 2009 on a scale from 0 to 10. India's rank on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index is 87 out of 178 countries.

[Translation]

This is our condition. The other day Lalu Ji was speaking on the issue, which gave me immense pleasure. He was saying that our motherland is a land of sages, hermits, saints and righteous people. However, today the country ranks 87th on Corruption index. The foreign tourists have written about this country that there is no corruption here. There are no criminals hereto prisoners. The judges are idle because there is no crime. Today, the circumstances have become such that the country ranks 87th on corruption index. However, it gives me consolation when you say that the stance of the people on corruption is changing. But I cannot see its reflection. It should reflect. It should reflect in our work, in our ideology, in our functioning. I do not wish to continue on it, it is available on internet. Anyone can refer to it.

What do they have to say about the black money stashed abroad? The Government does not have any assessment of how many billions or trillions are stashed abroad. At times, we learn that efforts are being made to bring it back. At times, we hear that the convention would be rectified. Thereafter, they say that they have done it. When and how they did it? What does that mean? They never took the House in confidence. What are they doing? The money is being deposited in foreign banks. I will tell you how it is drained out. It is a huge amount that has been drained but no one has any inkling as to its quantum. Whether it's in lakhs, crores or in trillions. If the Government is serious about this issue, then it should

*Not recorded.

declare as to how much money is deposited abroad by tax evasion and through which channel it has gone out. No one has come to know of it till date. Every Government is faced with this challenge. Why is the country not serious about corruption at international level? If an assessment is made of the money deposited abroad, then the Government need not impose so many taxes and there would be development all across the villages. This country need not wait till 2025, rather it can become a superpower by 2015 and 2020. Why doesn't the Government bring it back? If they need our support, we are ready to extend it. Basudev ji, Sharad ji, Mulayam Singh ji, Lalu ji, all will extend their support. However, the Government should have the intention. We are all ready for it that the black money stashed abroad should be brought back and those responsible should be punished. The fact is that in India bribing is not restricted to it but the foreign companies are also giving bribes to the officers and they are accepting it. I also have the entire list. I can tell you-

[English]

"US Company bribed Customs Tribunal Judge. CBI sources said that a preliminary investigation into the veracity of allegations against officials of Pride Forasol and the CEGAT judge has been initiated."

[Translation]

I have the details as to how it was done. Many foreign companies are paying bribes here to get their work done because of competition in trade and in many companies, it is considered as business promotion. It is taking place in education too. The foreign companies set up their companies here and deposit the bribe money somewhere outside the country. The bribe money of these foreign companies is being deposited outside the country in dollars or in any other currency. Would the Government check it and punish the officers found involved in such acts? Would the Government conduct an immediate inquiry? If they say that the attitude of the people has changed towards corruption and if it is believed that immediate and stringent action should be taken against corruption, then would the Government hold a thorough investigation of all such cases in which foreign companies have got their work done by giving bribe to our officers and perhaps for a work not in the interest of the country. Bhopal gas victims are still waiting for justice and all those guilty have been spared...(Interruptions) that case has not been disposed till date...(Interruptions) Since you have been in Government for the last so many years, so

all these issues are related to your tenure. Mistakes should be admitted and corrected. We will make concerted efforts to rectify those errors and support you, provided you wish to change. Several retired senior officers of India rejuvenation initiative including Chief Justices, Police officers and Election Commissioners whose integrity cannot be doubted have written you letters, given the list of corrupt officers and asked you to take action, however, did not get any reply. There is no seriousness on the issue. You should see those letters, they are addressed to you, I can give you a copy of those letters date by date supplying you the list of corrupt officers and the letter dated 7th August, 2005 addressed to hon. Chidambaram in reply to his letter dated 21st July, 2005 stated

[English]

"As desired by you, a list of the most corrupt officers of the State of UP is separately enclosed for such action as may be considered necessary."

[Translation]

All the lists have been provided to you. What are the actions being taken upon them? The Government officials are indulging themselves in corruption in connivance with those people and you are sitting idle without taking any action. This is not fair. What actions have you taken in the Hassan Ali case?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): He was released on bail.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It happened later on. An enquiry was initiated after the Supreme Court asked for it repeatedly and passed structures and after the enquiry, today the result is that people are raising doubts about the enquiry as the facts which were produced before the hon'ble Court were so weak that such a criminal was granted bail. The evasion of sixty thousand crore rupees took place...(Interruptions) I have said that corruption is prevalent in every sphere of life, you will impeach the hon'ble judge here, it is only a sample of what is going on everywhere. It will be revealed to you, the same thing has already happened in the Rajya Sabha and if you do the same thing here, which areas will remain untouched from it?

I am making an appeal to you that we need to care about these things very seriously. There are many people in India who are involved in such activities. One of my

colleagues has just shown the reply of some Lok Sabha questions in which it has been mentioned that the funds received by the people, associations from foreign foundations in three years amount to twenty eight thousand eight hundred and seventy nine crore rupees. Has any enquiry been made about where that money has gone, whether it also goes into market, where is it being invested, where is it being used? Is the Reserve Bank of India aware, are you aware about these NGOs? In Delhi alone, five thousand four hundred and fifty six crore rupees has come. It is only at your own place. Were you not alarmed at where this money was coming from, which foreign foundations were giving this money and where this money was going? It is a sample of the activities of all these organizations like the Ministry of Finance, Enforcement Directorate, Reserve Bank of India, etc. What are you doing? Now, you can see it. I have presented only the common things before you which have happened. Look at the Independence Day speech of the hon'ble Prime Minister in which he is himself saying-

[English]

"In the last few months many instances of corruption have come to light. In some cases, functionaries of the Central Government face allegations of corruption. In other cases, it is the functionaries of various State Governments. Corruption manifests itself in many forms. In some instances, funds meant for schemes for the welfare of the common man end up in the pocket of government officials."

[Translation]

Add one more to if that

[English]

the money coming from foreign sources and from these foundations also goes into the labyrinthine path of corruption.

[Translation]

Add this also first.

[English]

"In some other instances Government discretion is used to favour a selected few. There are also cases where Government contracts are wrongfully awarded to the wrong people. We cannot let such activities continue unchecked."

I will tell you how have you allowed these activities to be continued not only unchecked but also under your very information and under your very patronage.

"We will have to improve our justice delivery system."

It is all right. We all agree.

"Everyone should know that quick action will be taken against the corrupt and punishment meted out to them."

[Translation]

Why do you hesitate to identify the corrupt persons? Why do you not make such an arrangement that corrupt persons are identified and punished? When some people go to identify corrupt persons, your Ministers and allies try to suppress that enquiry. Why is this happening? You have also problem in identifying? Punishment is something which comes next on priority.

[English]

"If our system delivers justice in an effective manner, Government officials would think twice before committing an offence."

[Translation]

It is quite right. You say time and again that you are constituting a committee. How many committees have been constituted? Then, you say that "there is no magic wand." It is quite right. You have no magic wand. But lakhs of people who have been coming since 16th of this month, if all of us are hit by their hand stick, we don't know where we shall go. We need to care about it. Now, saying this only, will not work any more. If there is no magic wand, we shall have to devise a magic wand. We shall have to invent those methods which will help in doing this work as early as possible. Today, science has made a great progress, magic wands can be devised. I would like to tell the hon'ble Prime Minister that magic wands of economics, science and e-governance can also be devised, can also come into picture. Infact, every thing can be done...(Interruptions) The hon'ble Member is saying that for the first time a smile has appeared on your graceful face. I had been craving for seeing this smile. Today is an auspicious day. This House has got the opportunity to see the smile of our hon'ble Prime Minister...(Interruptions) I do not think so. He will think of going only after taking strong actions for eradication of corruption. How can he think before that?

Now, you see that 2G, KG, CWG and Adarsh...(Interruptions) There is a news item published in the Indian Express today

[English]

“Kanimozhi says will seek PM as witness in trial.”

[Translation]

and says that

[English]

“Jailed DMK MP Kanimozhi told a special judge on Tuesday that she would seek the presence of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in the witness box if the court put her on trial in a case based on “notional losses.”

[Translation]

The report says that-

[English]

“The PM and Chidambaram were fully in the loop on the modalities of the allocation of 2G licences.”

[Translation]

We are also saying the same thing. We have also said the same thing and we are saying again and again. Now, it is not a matter which took place today. Radia's tapes had been published, it has the whole story...(Interruptions) It is mentioned to the extent that I am not hesitating to narrate it. That part of her narration at page no. 34 and another part is on November 29...(Interruptions)* Then the story further says that...(Interruptions)* What actions were taken against it, whether it is right or wrong that any action was taken, any trial was made, any enquiry was conducted? These are the questions about which the general public want to know...(Interruptions)* I can say in detail about what you said on a particular day and how much you were misguided about a particular incident. If you did it deliberately which I am still not getting ready to believe, but the facts which are coming are such that whatever statements you have given, are contradictory at several places or miles away from truth. You made a press conference on October 24, 2009 in Thailand. There you said that

*Not recorded.

[English]

“The allegations being made by the Opposition against Raja were not necessarily correct.” They could be correct but not necessarily correct.”

[Translation]

They could be correct but not necessarily correct. But it is your CBI...., then you forced him to resign, then he was arrested and put in jail, trial is on...(Interruptions) There is contradiction, but it is not necessarily correct, that means, it is not correct. You knew that it is correct to some extent but you are saying it indirectly that not necessarily correct. Now you see that you have belied the FIR of CBI.

You said this abroad. We cannot say there that our Prime Minister does not know the truth. But here we can say that what he had said there was not correct, that was incorrect. In this FIR also it has been said that loss to the tune of 22 thousand crore has been caused. One of our all powerful and intelligent Ministers says that the loss is zero. CBI is an agency set up by the Government. We have not created it and that agency is citing the figure of 22 thousand crore. Further this figure goes up and the agency says that the loss of 60 thousand has been cause. Similarly-

[English]

Press conference after press conference

[Translation]

are being held and informed they did not know. Shri Raja writes a letter to them and he is replying the letter. The hon. Member of Parliament is writing letter to you, perhaps some of you would have written a letter. I had also written a letter that there is no concern for security in this. There are scores of such letters. He himself is saying that the route of auction would be better. It is your letter which I can quote. But he is ignoring it and completely ignoring the auction route saying that he has to fix its price as per his will. Misleading statements are being issued. The entire policy is being changed. In ‘first come first serve’ policy even a person with common sense, though as per the hon. Minister of Home Affairs we do not have common sense, but lesser than that, like me can understand that if you have facts before you, the letters from Parliament and abroad, from industrialists have been received and he himself is saying that, nevertheless his Minister is saying that the loss is zero. He is being

supported by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and all three are trying to suppress the truth. What is going on? The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs contacts an hon'ble Member of Parliament and requests him to take their side, why are you supporting Joshiji i.e. why are you supporting honesty, take the side of corruption. It is being said that support it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): In my presence, he is making. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, he may not yield, I will sit down. But I want to tell him he cannot take refuge behind. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not yielding. He cannot go on record, I would request you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He is the Chairman of the PAC. He is referring to a matter relating to the PAC here. ...*(Interruptions)* What is he doing?

[Translation]

This allegation being made against me, if he does not yield, I will sit down, I will not insist that I have to say this, he is our senior leader but being the chairperson of PAC what did he do there, I just want to mention here. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This is interference. He is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What the chairperson of PAC did in PAC. I just want to bring out that.. *(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, we all have seen this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: There was a clear case of breach of privilege by the Chairman of the PAC. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

he is saying that here and making allegations against me. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The country will not tolerate this unholy conspiracy to hide and suppress the truth and enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)* You will see that lakhs of people will gather. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government will have to give the proof of its good intention. ...*(Interruptions)* It will have to prove that it is not in favour of suppressing corruption in any form. It is in favour of bringing it out in public and punishing them. ...*(Interruptions)* This will not be allowed to be suppressed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[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): Dr. Joshi, as Chairman of the PAC, cannot speak on the subject because the propriety demands that. It is the propriety of the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, how far from the truth are all the statements of the hon. Prime Minister! ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He thinks that I had said some such thing. ...*(Interruptions)* He brought breach of privilege motion against me in the committee. ...*(Interruptions)* He will give notice of breach of privilege against me for breaching the privilege of the committee. I will face it and reply to ...*(Interruptions)* You brought it and there it would be asked what had I done? ...*(Interruptions)* What benefit did you want to get? ...*(Interruptions)* I challenge you to bring breach of privilege against me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I request you to sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is my request to you that you should be careful in how you phrase yourself since it a matter for the PAC. You are yourself Chairman of PAC. Please don't talk about it. You had taken Bansalji's name and that is why I had allowed him to speak. Have you finished your argument?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He should know what all should be discussed here. If anything is wrong then they should bring breach of privilege against me. ...*(Interruptions)* I will reply to it there and I would also get a chance to ask them as to what they did and what I had said?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I have only said what is true.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Whatever I have said is the truth. What has he done as a Chairman? It is before everyone, it is a matter of record. ...*(Interruptions)* Who had he phoned and from which number. I know that too.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Your people had expressed happiness at your illness and said that you should not come. They had told me. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I have a note in front of me in which. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: These people want to speak against the government, not against corruption. They want to speak against this government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nirupam ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, letters of intent were issued on the 10th in 2008. Before that, on the 9th, The Economic Times had published a list on its front page detailing the ten companies to which the Ministry of Telecommunications had decided to issue LOI alongwith the ten companies which were not going to get the letters. The Ministry of Economic Affairs is a

*Not recorded.

large one. All the newspapers and all other documents are scanned by it. The ten companies listed by the newspaper were the ones issued letters of intent on tenth morning. Why was no inquiry conducted in this regard? Why was the issuance of the said letters not stopped? Why was the Finance Minister silent? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Everyone please calm down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Why did the Finance Ministry remain quiet? ...*(Interruptions)* I am not quoting anything from the PAC. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The news published in the Economic Times was in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Do not get so excited.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You also take your seat, Mr. Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, this is the thing. Whenever the question of exposing a matter of corruption in the House comes up, this is the usual scenario that we see in and outside the House. We should be thankful that we have not been lathi-charged. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Joshi submits.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Otherwise lathicharge could have been done to punish us for speaking the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you all doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have not even taken the name of the report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, please send them out. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Nirupam, your Party has the next chance to speak.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, whatever I am saying, whatever I have said so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I have quoted either from the statements made by the Prime Minister or the reports published in newspapers which are in public domain or from the series of articles written by Shri J. Gopi Krishnan. I have not taken the name of any report so far but I definitely know and want to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that if you really want to stop corruption and do not want to make mere cosmetic changes then you should change this tendency. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshiji, you please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If I am found involved in corruption, reveal it and punish me, I am not stopping anybody. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not stop anybody, you prove it and bring evidences and punish the culprit wherever it is happening in the country at any level. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Joshi, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Joshi, you are a very senior Member. Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to humbly request the hon. Prime Minister to get the whole House rid of this tendency. If the ruling party is seen doing this, the people will simply not accept it as they are watching the whole scene. They will think that the Government's intention is not clear. I want to tell you that they will have no trust on what you are going to tell them. If you want them to have no doubt about your intention of doing the things, then you should do it.

I want to request Madam Speaker and the leader of the House who is not present at the moment to please calm down the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and ask him to listen attentively. Mistakes would have been committed and the corruption would have taken place but

at least now take action in this regard so that the people begin to realize that the honesty and the tendency to seriously uproot corruption is now seen to become visible. This is my submission.

I don't want to reveal all those things which lead to full accountability of the hon. Prime Minister office. I can say that. Today all those things are in public domain but my colleagues will be pained to hear them. It will be painful because if there is some disease in our body we feel its pain. Everybody, will feel the pain. But look at this. K.G. basin has got mention in it. It is now being talked about but when Gopi Krishna revealed it in 2007, no action was taken by either the Government or CBI or Judiciary. When C.V.C. wrote that this matter should be inquired, CBI sat on it for one year but the probe did not happen. Why? C.V.C. is saying that there is a fraud in 2G. We were not saying that, even the probe did not happen and no action was taken. But when Supreme Court became strict, the probe began and I don't know what will be its outcome.

If this Government has good intention, get all those criminals and industrialists punished who have looted. Don't spare anybody.

Now you can see that all this has come out in this report. This pertains to K.G. basin. A few days back there was news item published in the newspapers. Some excerpts of CAG's draft report got published. How come that draft report got published and what happened, all this should be inquired. CAG should also conduct inquiry at its own level and the Government should also do it. First K.G. basin issue was inquired and afterwards Panna-Mukta-Tapti issue was also inquired and it was told that the industrialists did some manipulation in such a way that the earlier development cost in their projects were raised four times more and this resulted in a profit of approximately 31 thousand crore to 40 thousand crore rupees ...*(Interruptions)*. He is Director (Hydrocarbon). Leave this report as to whether it was leaked or what happened it but I have before me this report of 18 April 2011 in which it is mentioned as to what all happened in this case. Not from today ...*(Interruptions)* I am not stretching it too far. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me tell you that also. The report which contains full details, is "real polity". It was published in September 2007 but the question related to its leak came up in 2011. What this report of 2007 is saying and what you have done springs a surprise after reading it.

[English]

"Even before the first cubic metre of natural gas has been produced from the Krishna-Godavari basin, questions are being raised about why the Reliance Industries hiked the capital expenditure to mine 80 mmscmd of natural gas from Rs. 20,000 crore to Rs 36,000 crore."

[Translation]

And as a result, the prices of gas increased due to it. Should I tell you in detail how it increased but the prices of gas went up and when the initial price increased, the price of the product also increased and the cost went up. You want to fill the coffers of industrialists by snatching the livelihood of the poor. What is this happening? You can see as to what the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written?

[English]

"Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, who has written a series of letters to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh questioning RIL's pricing of gas and the hike in its capital expenditure, demanded that the Government monitor the investments by the contractors and have it scrutinised by independent and autonomous authority so that the costs are not unduly inflated, as is presently alleged in case of RIL, which has hiked the cost of investment by Rs. 16,000 crore overnight, even while the original capex of Rs 20,000 crore is itself questioned as being very high."

There is no reply.

"In one of the letters dated June 29, 2007, he again writes: "Naturally, higher the capex, higher is the profit to the contractors and in the end the poor people of the country will be the casualty. A strong mechanism for verification of capex has to be put in place."

[Translation]

Has it been done? Are they not being permitted to function in similar manner? Then it be submitted that the matter is under consideration of the court and it is for the court to decide, but the question is as to why the Government won't undertake the task to set up the mechanism. Why does the mechanism not function in a transparent manner. ...*(Interruptions)* it contains the reports of the Cabinet Secretary and the Economic Advisory Council. The most strange point in respect of gas. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Will you authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Let the House function properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, the House will function properly. What is your problem? Were you involved in all this? ...*(Interruptions)* it is strange that when prices were increased then the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Power approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas not to increase the prices of gas. The price of power will increase automatically if prices of gas are increased. Hon'ble Prime Minister ji your ambition to become Super Power or Mega Power will be ruined. You are repeatedly submitting that power is the key sector. The Government has no idea as how to tackle the situation in present scenario. What is happening? The Ministry replies that your point is correct but the Ministry has no role in price sharing mechanism. The Ministry further replies—

[English]

“With respect to the issue of this Ministry intervening to impress upon RIL in expediting finalisation of the Gas Supply Purchase Agreement, you will appreciate that the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract do not normally provide for the Government to determine the outcome of commercial transactions between a buyer and seller. The PSC provides that the contractor has freedom to sell the gas and the basis/formula for gas pricing requires Government approval.”

[Translation]

The Government will not intervene until it is asked to. Why will the company seek approval of the Government? The company has hiked the prices. Thus the prices of gas and power are increased. It is interesting that the hon'ble Prime Minister has constituted an EGOM after all this. The meeting of EGOM was held on 27 August, 2007 and a member of RSP Shri Avany Roy wrote a letter of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

[English]

“In his letter, Roy drew Mukherjee's attention to a report submitted by the Petroleum Ministry to the

EGoM in which it had rejected the recommendations of the Prime Minister's EAC and the Cabinet Secretary. The letter also asked Mukherjee to note the striking similarity between the contents of the report of the Petroleum Ministry and a presentation made by RIL some time back on the same issue.”

[Translation]

He has specifically quoted the paragraphs of the presentation and report of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry presented before EGOM. He has asked the question whether the report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is drafted by the Ministry or the officers of RIL. There is a nexus between industry and office. To what extent are the prices of gas likely to be increased by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. There is EGOM and the Cabinet to check price rise. It is being submitted on daily basis that the prices of oil has increased in the international market. Hence, prices of gas are increasing in the domestic market. But prices in the international market have not increased but even then their prices in the domestic market are increasing.

What is happening? How long will this continue to happen? I regret to say that one of your respected Ministers who is a legal expert had submitted that there was something wrong with the CAG and that its functioning may heading nowhere. CAG pokes its nose into almost each issue. Has he got any authority? CAG makes remarks on the policies of the Government whereas it should focus to audit the accounts only. I do not wish to go into detail because it will take more time. What is the authority of CAG? I will submit before the House as to what additional authority should be granted to CAG when the House discusses the said issue. What has the Government made of the CAG? They do not intend to grant authority to CAG. The files are misplaced and delayed by the officers deliberately. There is need to put a check on such tendencies. There should be transparency in every aspect of the governance. Now it is being submitted as to how the CAG should carry out audit into these matters. Now you see—Performance Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Auditor General carries out three audits namely—finance, compliance and performance audit. This is the office memorandum dated 13 June, 2006.

[English]

F.No. 65BR/99 by P.R. Devi Prasad, Officer on Special Duty, FRBA:

"Clarification has been sought whether Performance Audit falls within the scope of audit by C&AG under the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

The Government has considered the matter. Under Section 23 of the DPC Act, 1971, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the powers to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act insofar as they relate to scope and extent of audit. In pursuance of these provisions C&AG has been conducting Performance Audits in addition to Financial Audits and Compliance Audits based on guidelines, principles, regulations framed for the purpose. All audit reports of the C&AG are placed before Parliament and State Legislatures, as the case may be, as constitutionally mandated.

It is, therefore, clarified that Performance Audit which is concerned with the audit of economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the receipt and application of public funds is deemed to be within the scope of audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India for which performance auditing guidelines drawn up by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India already exist."

[Translation]

Through you, I would request the hon'ble Prime Minister to ask his colleagues to go through the orders issued by the Government as well as policy adopted by the Government and then make a statement in public. It is strange. Now you are commenting upon Auditor General. The Minister of Finance makes a statement in Hanoi that two scams have been reported in India but there are two monitoring institutions i.e. CAG and PAC. The Ministers attack CAG while members of Parliament attack PAC. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a letter addressed to Shri M.S. Srinivasan, Secretary Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

"Dear Shri Kaul,

As you are aware, Government has signed PSC with ENP operators for exploration of hydrocarbons under pre-NELP and NELP regime. Some of the blocks are producing properties and involve large stakes of the Government in the form of royalty, profit, petroleum,

etc. In the recent past, concerns have been voiced in some quarters about the capital expenditure being incurred by some contractors in the development project awarded under NELP.

The Production Cell of the blocks provide a mechanism for monitoring of the costs and audit by a qualified independent firm of recognized Chartered Accountant. However, I would like to mention that recently Cabinet Secretary in his Report presented to the Government on gas pricing issue had recommended strengthening of the monitoring and audit mechanism of the Government.

Keeping in view the above recommendations, the large stakes of the Government in the form of royalty, profit, petroleum, etc., and considering the sensitivity of the matter, we request that C&AG may carry out special audit of blocks listed in the annex for the years for which regular audit has already been carried out. This is proposed in addition to the regular audit mechanism."

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if the House agrees, we will dispense with the lunch hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. We are skipping the lunch hour.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Which are these six sites? They are: Ravva; Panna-Mukta; Tapti; KG-DWN 98/3; RJ OL 901; Hazira; KG-OSN 201/3; PY-3.

[Translation]

The hon. Minister Wrote to the Government and they did the audit. You are sitting on the report of the audit then what can they do when did it come to you, when did it begin, when did the first para come to you, when did you first talked to them, when did the draft reach, when did you do the vetting and return it, why the report did not come? It was your matter, you should have done it at the earliest. You did it in the year 2007 and now it is 2011. Why the report is not coming? This is the issue. Again the same thing will be repeated, since this issue is related to influential people and embezzlement of 12-

15 thousand crore to 30-32 thousand crore rupees is involved in it, so it will not come out. It is my question that you should look into it...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Murli Manohar Joshi Ji, Shri Anant Kumar Hegde is also to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am concluding very soon. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now only five minutes are left.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Nothing much is left. ...*(Interruptions)* Only a few points are left. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: One of the hon. Member of yours party is to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I, will say nothing more about CWG. ...*(Interruptions)* I just want to say that you had got an audit done in the year 2009 in which you asked the CAG to submit a report regarding the preparations. You have gone through their recommendations. What happened after that? They repeatedly pointed out the shortcomings. How the prices continued to escalate and increased up to three-four times. In each cabinet note inflated estimates were submitted.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What is happening? The report says that there are shortcomings. Things are not being done properly. Nevertheless the situation still remains the same. ...*(Interruptions)* The report of the Shunglu Committee has not been submitted yet. This Committee was also set up by the Government. That is why I say that all these things are going on in the knowledge of the Government. It is not so that the Government is not aware of it. It cannot say that we have no information, we know nothing. The Government is aware and after that we expect that the Government will rectify it.

At last I want to add one more thing. This Government is the outcome of corruption. In the year 2008 cash for vote incident took place due to which they

came to power. There is paucity of time. All know what has been said.* These efforts have been made to ensure that your Government wins in the nuclear deal. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMARR): The people of the country voted us to power in the year 2009 and given us the mandate. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am telling the same thing. The people of the country who voted you to power in the year 2009, the same people of the country are ready to vote you out of power in the year 2011. ...*(Interruptions)* Understand this. ...*(Interruptions)* Today it is being said in the Ramleela Ground - end corruption orgo. Are they not saying that? The people of this country are saying democracy is saying, people are saying. ...*(Interruptions)* Keep this in mind. ...*(Interruptions)* You cannot evade that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

This Government was born out of sins. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This Government is born out of sin. This is the Government of the corrupt, for the corrupt and by the corrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

It is not the democracy for the people by the people and of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member is concluding his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is ...*(Interruptions)* Surrounded by Mafia. For the corrupt, by the corrupt and of the corrupt ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your point.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MAHOHAR JOSHI: Again, I very, humbly request you ...(Interruptions) "Rahiman Aah Garib ki kabahu Na Khali Jai. Mare Cham Ke Sans Te Loh Bhasm Hoi Jai." If the poor people, the common man wakes up and decides to act no one will be spared. No one can escape that fire. This whole democratic system will collapse and no one knows what will happen. So, Mend you ways and honestly admit that of course mistakes have been committed and we are ready to mend ourselves. I remember that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had accepted before the country that she had committed a mistake and the country forgave her. Do you have such gets as to admit that you have committed mistakes and are seeking pardon ...(Interruptions) If it is so, then do it ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please you conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: How it can be that you continue to indulge in corruption. ...(Interruptions) You continue to destroy the common man. ...(Interruptions) I want to tell just one more thing. ...(Interruptions) I am concluding my point. You often talk about reforms and foreign capital. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Joshi, now you conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: One more thing takes us to corruption. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

High foreign investment and corruption. Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives. Accelerating Human Development in Asia and Pacific. This is UNDP Report, page 227. It is written:

"Importance of FDI/ODA. High foreign investments may make a country more vulnerable to corruption, especially 'grand corruption' involving businesses and politicians. In fact, there is a high correlation between corruption and FDI in countries with high levels of centralized corruption and state capture.... Corruption is a stimulus for FDI, on the grounds that corruption

can be beneficial in circumventing regulatory and administrative restrictions.... Multinational firms with their capacity to engage in bribery do so whether or not there is transparency."

[Translation]

Keep this way out of your preview also. Put an end to all the sources of corruption. Stop all the foreign, domestic, external etc. sources and say with courage that now India will become corruption free. There will be zero tolerance for corruption. Let us make India a corruption free country and before that make ourselves corruption free. For God sake please stop this mindset of repressing, threatening and acting forcibly against someone who exposes some corruption. Allow the people to express their pain and reform the democracy.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Let me express my sincere thanks to the hon. Speaker for permitting a discussion on a very important subject affecting the country today. I would also like to thank the Leader of the Opposition for giving a notice in this regard and Shri M.M. Joshi for taking a long time in discussing about the corruption. I am very happy that every Member of the Parliament sitting here, and every party in this country are against corruption. Everyone of us is aware that there is corruption in this country and all the parties at one time or the other are in governance.

As hon. M.M. Joshi said, it cannot be attributed to a particular Government or a particular party. He also said that all the Governments are responsible in some way or the other for the level of corruption that is existing today. So, I am happy about that impartial remark. But my humble request to all the parliamentarians here, who are highly responsible, is that they should not make such statements which are without any scientific analysis or calculation and which are only with an intention to throw mud on the party in governance.

I would answer many of the points raised by hon. Professor who is a learned man, who is a highly learned professor. Where does his statistics lie, I would give one example to begin with. The hon. Member was telling in regard to the KG basin that there was a company by name RIL, which made a profit of Rs. 40,000 crore. In the immediate next sentence, he said that they have increased capital expenditure during production and

exploration from Rs. 25,000 crore to Rs. 31,000 crore. I mean, the total expenditure is Rs. 31,000 crore. The hon. Member said that the profit made is Rs. 40,000 crore.

Sir, can any one Member say that there is a truth in it?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: He also said that there is a corruption of Rs. 25,000 crore in this.

Can you all believe it? I am not going to support RIL. I am not going to support corruption. I am more aggrieved that there should not be corruption in this country, more particularly among the politicians because we are the people who are making the laws and we are the people who have to show to the countrymen that we are clean. Then only, we can enforce this on the people or on the officers or on any sector in the Government. But when we are weak, we will not have any voice either morally or ethically or otherwise to speak on this.

Unfortunately, a lot of people are giving long lectures on corruption, not only outside the House but also in the House, who are participants in it. I do not say about a particular person or about a particular party. So, my point here is this. I will appreciate Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and I will appreciate Sushma Swaraj Ji if their intentions were to be very clear in eliminating corruption totally from this country as they desire, but not to take political advantage or to sling mud on the Government which is in power. If that were to be their intention, then all of us will not be able to achieve what exactly we want in eradicating corruption from this country.

I will first speak on what our hon. Member has spoken one after the other. He said a clarion call is given by somebody outside. What happened to the Opposition Party? They also could have given a call. That means they need an Anna or a Ramdev to give a clarion call on corruption where they are convinced, there is corruption. He also said very strangely, this Government was born out of corruption. When did this Government born? UPA-I came in 2004. So, this is born out of corruption. Whose corruption is this? In which period's corruption? He said, in 2004 when the UPA started, it

was born in corruption. That means, corruption, which was there earlier, accumulated in NDA's Government. This is born out of that corruption. This is what he said voluntarily. I could have understood if the hon. Member were to say, as he said in some other context, that during these six years' period, corruption has increased. That is all right. He can make a complaint against this Government. I can understand that.

But if you were to say that this Government was born out of corruption in 2004, possibly, unknowingly and unintentionally you have accepted that it was born out of the corruption of the NDA Government prior to 2004....*(Interruptions)*

He said certain points. I would refer to only certain points and not everything. He was speaking about the scams. He said there is a loss of Rs. 5,00,000 crore in these scams. What kind of calculation is this? I am also speaking on the Press reports. I am not speaking on any Committee's Report or anything of that kind. I will quote one example. The report said in the newspapers that the loss of revenue to the Government is Rs. 1,73,000 crore in 2G scam. A report is made. It is said in the newspapers that the loss of revenue is Rs. 1,73,000 crore. There is lot of publicity as if corruption has taken place to the tune of lakhs and crores of rupees in this Government. On what basis is this amount of Rs. 1,73,000 crore calculated? Is there any scientific analysis?

The scientific analysis is that in 2008 the licence was given at a time when the number of telephones in this country is minimal and when the technology during that period is not known to our countrymen, including the technologists who are there in the highest places, including in the Ministry. When the people do not know what exactly is the potential of that sector, whether it gives Rs. 5,000 crore or Rs. 10,000 crore or Rs. 10,00,000 crore, at that time, they had taken the policy which was adopted by the predecessor Government. What is the policy adopted by the predecessor Government? It is first-come-first-served. That is the policy not laid down by this Government. That is the policy laid down by NDA Government. The basic fault is only on that policy. What is first-come-first-served policy? Should they not go into the merits of the person who is applying for it? A person who is engaged in telecommunication; who has got past history; and who is expert in it, if they were to be allowed to enter into that, I can understand. A rikshawala enters into it, and if his application were to be the first application, they will give it to them. They do not go into the details as to whether he is capable of delivering the

goods, and as to whether he is aware of the technology. It is they who brought the first-come-first-served policy.

This assessment is on the basis of the situation that was there in 2007 and 2008. It was assessed on the basis of the 3G, which has come in 2010. In 2010, when the 3G went for auction, the total assessment of the experts in this country, including the Secretary, the Ministry and everybody, it is Rs. 35,000 crore. Experts went into the details and said that we are expecting Rs. 35,000 crore in this auction. But, surprisingly, Rs. 1,10,000 crore has come as revenue to the Government. Now, the institution which audited this based on the assessment and based on the revenue that went by auction in 2010, go back and imagine that the revenue could have been like this in 2008 if it were to go to auction. I agree, assuming that his calculation is right. Tomorrow, we will go for 4G. After three years, the revenue that the Government will get is Rs. 10 lakh crore. It is because by then the technology is widespread. Already 780 million telephones and mobile phones are there in this country today. After two years, if the auction amount for 4G were to be Rs. 10 lakh crore, the same auditing agency will say that there is a scam in 3G. It is because Rs. 10 lakh crore have come in 2013 and that only Rs. 1,10,000 crore came in 2010. What do you understand? That means, this Government says there is a scam. Will you agree?

Suppose, at Prithviraj Road side, a property was sold in 2007 with land price in the market at Rs.1 lakh per square yard. If a Government wants to sell a Government-owned plot even with all fairness and honesty, they would have got Rs. 1 lakh per square yard. Another plot, which they want to sell today, they get Rs. 8 lakh per square yard. Will the auditing agency say that there is a scam in selling the plot in Prithviraj Road for Rs. 1 lakh crores in 2007? What is this analysis? What is this derivation? What kind of scientific assessment is this? I am not saying that there is no loss of revenue. I do not say that there is no hanky-panky. I do not say that they followed every rule meticulously. But, as responsible people, the kind of image that we spread in and outside the country is as if the entire nation is corrupt; the entire parliamentarians are corrupt; the entire Group of Ministers is corrupt; and the entire House is corrupt. Can the country survive, if everybody is corrupt? Do you say that everybody is corrupt? We agree that there are some corrupt people in all walks of life, does it mean that we can make such statements in this House. Every country is prone to believe that whatever is uttered here is true.

We must have some restraint in making a statement in this House. Everyone of us can say that there is a fault, there is a violation in principle or in performance. But what kind of publicity are you giving? My humble suggestion to all the Members either in the Government or in the Opposition is, you can find fault in the governing party. There is nothing wrong in it because it is your duty. If this Government were to make a fault or a mistake, you can always point it out.

You are saying that the Prime Minister did not take any action. But here is the Prime Minister who volunteered to come before PAC as a witness. We did not ask for it. There is no rule or authority for calling him to appear as a witness. We cannot even call the Minister concerned to appear before the PAC. When PAC is not in a position to call the Minister concerned as a witness, the Prime Minister volunteered to come before it. You could have got all the information from him and put whatever questions you wanted. But you are talking about the Prime Minister not taking any action on the issue of corruption.

The hon. Prime Minister has made a statement from the Red Fort on the action taken against corruption. He admitted that there is corruption in this country. Which Prime Minister will have the guts to say that there is corruption in the country? I just simply ask you this question. The hon. Member has said that no action has been taken against the culprits in the case of 2G or 3G. How can you say so? Is there any instance in the NDA Government when a Central Minister was put in jail? Let them show one instance. The hon. Prime Minister has got the guts, knowing fully well that in a coalition Government there is a possibility of the fall of the Government itself and losing power, to send a Minister to the jail. He has permitted the CBI or he has accepted the suggestion of the CBI or the orders of the court to send a Central Minister to jail. Not just that, a Rajya Sabha Member belonging to the ruling coalition and a former Secretary who was an IAS Officer and Chief Executive Officers of several corporations and one more Member from Lok Sabha have also been sent to jail. How can you say that this Government has not taken any action against corrupt people or people who have violated some guidelines?

This Government has got the guts to take action against some Members of this House when they committed a mistake. Not only were they suspended, they lost their seats. This shows what kind of devotion and commitment this Government has got to eradicate corruption. There can be one or two instances otherwise

also. I am not saying that we are foolproof or we are totally clean or there is nobody who is corrupt. My point here is, your slinging the mud and making publicity will only help destroying this country's future.

Till yesterday, the entire world was respecting an Indian citizen if he were to go abroad. They were of the opinion that India is the place where they have to come and invest. India is a place where progress will be there. India is a country of the 21st century....*(Interruptions)* I am not denying nor opposing your efforts to find fault with the Government.

You do it sensibly and say with a clean heart and with dedicated mind that you really want to eradicate corruption. I will appreciate it and I will support it. I am supporting the very fact that you have raised this issue today. I am happy about it, but if all of you were to be sincere about it, then during the process of discussion, you suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that all the responsible parties would sit and evolve certain policies on corruption permanently, no matter which party will form the Government. You suggest it. It is in your hands. You bring such a legislation where stringent action will be taken and where there will not be delay in taking action against the culprit, against a corrupt person, be it a Minister or anybody else.

Hon. Prime Minister has volunteered to be included in the Lokpal Bill. He himself has said it. How can you find fault with such an hon. Prime Minister? I can understand if it he says that he should not be included. If some people were to take it as a weakness of the Government, it is not correct. When Anna Hazare or some members of his group started deeksha, the hon. Prime Minister might have thought why they were creating all this hullabaloo. Since he also wants to eradicate corruption, he wanted to discuss the matter with them. Will any Prime Minister accept five members of Anna Hazare group to be the members of the drafting committee? Will you agree? You just see how much courage one must have to accept a stranger to come into the drafting committee. It is the prerogative of this House. It is not a prerogative of the civil society. You are the elected Members of Parliament. If there is a mistake, you correct it. If there is a legislation to be made, you make it. Can you accept such a thing? It is because of his good heart; it is because he is clean; and it is because he is ready to take them on board that he took them into the drafting committee. Possibly, they thought that it is his weakness.

Sir, my humble request once again is that it is only because of clarity of his mind, the honesty he has and the integrity he has that he could offer himself for coming as a witness before the PAC as well as to be included in the Lokpal Bill.

I was telling yesterday why we should leave this platform to Anna Hazare. Why do you not have an all-party meeting? Why do you not call all the leaders? If the Prime Minister is to be included, let all the parties say that he is to be included. If judiciary were to be included, you include it. If the NGOs were to be included, you include them. The other members, who are agitating, are not agreeable to bringing NGOs under it. Now the hon. Member was telling that Rs. 1.38 lakh crore worth of donations have come to NGOs and they are against including the NGOs. You yourself have said it. When so much money was being collected by NGOs, why should they also not be brought within the purview of the Lokpal?

Sir, you make a law, you come to a conclusion. It does not matter whether you are in power or we are in power or somebody else is in power. Let there be consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Member was telling that there is no political will. Please understand whether there is political will of this Government or not. You said about black money in Swiss Banks. I am not denying it. There could be something. You have also been in the Government? What had you done during your tenure? This Government has entered into an agreement on double taxation avoidance as well as releasing the secrecy over the names. The Government has also said that they have entered into an agreement in April and they will start getting information. The Government is ready to put it before you. Then, you take a decision.

Then, how many Bills have been brought by this Government . not one, two or three but many . during its tenure? Do you have the courage to bring a legislation like the Right to Information Act? What kind of legislation is that? Even the Prime Minister has to declare what transpired on a file between the Secretary and the Minister. The common citizens have got the right to know it. It is only because of it that a lot of people, who go to the court, get all the secret information and criticise the Government.

If the Right to Information was not there, then no file would have come out and no truth would have come out. How much courage one must have, and how much clarity

of mind a Government should have in bringing the Right to Information Act?

It is not one or two instances, but I will quote as to how many such bills have been brought. There is the Right to Information, and there is the Whistleblower Protection Bill. If a person were to inform to the Government that there was corruption in so and so transaction, then there was no security for the whistleblower. There are instances where they were killed. This Government has got the courage to bring a law to protect those people. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government has also brought the Benami Transactions Bill. What kind of benami transaction? It can be a politician; a Minister; a Member of Parliament; or an officer. If there was to be benami transaction, then the law permits taking over that property. Such a stringent law was brought by this Government, and you blame this Government for bringing this law, which you can never think of or which you have never thought of during your tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

You also said that the MNCs have got the capacity to bribe. It is true because they have got more money than us. This Government has brought the Foreign Bribery Bill in 2011. This Bill was not only introduced, but it was referred to the Standing Committee. It is for the Members of Parliament to hasten such Bills and submit them back to the Parliament. If the MPs of the Committee were to delay, then whom are we going to blame? The Standing Committee does not consist of only the Ruling Party. It consists of Members of all Parties. How can you blame the Government for it?

Furthermore, it is this Government — because of its seriousness to eradicate corruption — that constituted a Group of Ministers exclusively for eradicating corruption, and you ask as to what kind of steps we have taken for it! You have said that there is delay in the fast-track courts. This is the reason why not only seventy one special courts of CBI were constituted, but 54 have already been constituted and that is the reason why they are giving judgement and people are going to jail.

You were also referring about the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh writing 40-50 letters to the Prime Minister about controlling the price of gas that is being produced in the KG basin. All right, but nothing is secret now as the Right to Information is there. You also must have gone through the profit-sharing agreement when it was initially made in 2001 or 2002. What does the agreement

say? The agreement says that in regard to the sale of gas or oil — whatever comes out — it must be free sale. This is not at arm's length; it is not to his relative or to his kith and kin and that it is open.

What is the price today of crude oil? The price has gone up from \$ 20 per barrel to \$ 140 or even more, and the price of gas today in international market is not less than \$ 8 per standard unit. You have said that the Government has not taken any action. The Government has taken action — contrary to the agreement that is provided — in the interest of the country and citizens; in the interest of the industry; and in the interest of agriculture to produce fertilizers. They have controlled the price because the Government has got a clause wherein they can exercise their power, and reduced it to \$ 4.3. How can you say that the Government has not taken any action? ...*(Interruptions)*

You also mentioned about e-procurement, and that a lot of injustice is being done with regard to settling the tenders or in regard to purchases made by the Government or Government Departments. That is the reason why we have the E-procurement. Anybody can submit the tender. It is not that a few people who come to an understanding and make a syndicate of four or five people and submit one, two or three tenders in collusion. If four, five or ten people are submitting the tenders by putting it in a box, somebody else can send it through E-procurement. They can send it from Delhi, Lucknow or Allahabad, and nobody knows about it. Yet if somebody does some harm, that shows lack of character on the part of a particular individual. It may be an officer or somebody else, or even a politician who might have belonged to any political party. No one can say that he belonged to the Congress Party, the Communist Party or some other party. We all know this. Why should we cheat our own selves? Let us be frank at least on certain platforms.

Similarly, summary proceedings were brought in by the GoM which means there will not be any delay. They can take drastic action. It is not one, two or three Bills. There is the Judicial Accountability Bill. We do agree that we are the law-makers and we make legislations. There can be flaws. The duty of the judiciary is to interpret those laws. If you were to commit a mistake violating the provisions of the Constitution or something, they can always give a judgment. Unfortunately, while there is to be a balance between the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary, we find today that every sector has been polluted by corruption. Supposing an MP or a Minister

has done a mistake, then the court is there, but if the court commits a mistake, then where do we go?

You talked about Lokpal. All right, we agree with the concept of Lokpal. Today there may be an honest member in the Lokpal, but what about tomorrow? Supposing he is not honest, then he will dictate terms to all of us who are the elected representatives. If we are corrupt, at least, we have got the fear that we will not get re-elected next time, and that people will spit on us when we go to our constituencies and, therefore, we have got a responsibility. What responsibility do they have? You want to encourage those people to bring a legislation or to force a legislation on all of us. How much insulting is it? I do not say that those people who are resorting to strikes or agitations have no right. They have a right, they can certainly demonstrate and do all those things. But it does not mean that if one person were to demonstrate, we have to accept everything that he says. Then, what are we sitting here for? There is no need for elections. Where is the need for elections? Let them all dictate terms, make a legislation and send it to us. We will sign, stamp it and send it.

Sir, the Group of Ministers have also said that every Minister, every Member has to send his property returns not only to the Office, but his property returns must be placed in the public domain. If I make a wrong declaration of my property, publish it in a newspaper, today anybody is entitled to go to the court and disqualify me. Public awareness has gone up today. Under such circumstances, the Government is bringing everything into the open to eradicate corruption.

You also talked about the list of officers who are corrupt. We also agree with it. They have made three kinds of lists: officers who are perceived to be corrupt; officers with doubtful integrity; and not only those officers, even the middlemen and brokers who are encouraging them will also come under the purview and they can also be punished. It shows how elaborately the Group of Ministers have thought about all these things. I do not say that there is no corruption. Mind it. I am not a person to say that there is no corruption in this country. But let us all be sincere and be one. If we want to root out the corruption, we should at least bring such legislations where we can reduce it, we can wipe it out, we can make it free over a period of time. Unless it is not the intention of all the parties and Members of Parliament to throw the blame on somebody who is in power, then there cannot be an end. None of us will be able to do anything in this regard. It will remain only as discussions in the House.

You are telling that CBI has not taken any action. Today, the surprising event is that when the CBI has raided so many places in Andhra Pradesh when they found that there is corruption somewhere, we find that there are legislators who have resigned. Why have the Legislators resigned? Why is the CBI raiding? Why is CBI finding all these mistakes? Yes, it is because there is corruption. So what? This is the argument. And there are parties who are ready to support them. That is an unfortunate thing.

The Government has already amended the Peoples Representation Act of 1951. They have asked the Standing Committees to monitor the performance of the Executives. If they commit a mistake in performance, we are taking them to task. And we also brought guidelines on the corporate governance. He was quoting about that Satyam Computers and Shri Ram Linga Raju. He was in jail for three years. He was not able to come out of the jail however much he has got the wealth. How is it possible? Only when the Government is stubborn and the Government wants that such things should not be repeated. Only then, it can happen. For that, the GOM has constituted the Serious Fraud Detection office. They have gone into the details and brought it out. Are you finding fault with that Government? Still, you can find fault. I do not say but not on wrong cause. Not making Gobbles publicity just for small thing, like a heap.

The hon. Member was telling that there is no political will. It is visible whether this Government has got the political will or not. He talked about the Transparency International. He was quoting about the survey made by them on corruption. When was it made? The survey was made in 2005. Does the survey of 2005 reveal the corruption of 2009? Does it indicate the corruption of 2007? An hon. member was quoting a survey where Rs. 21,000 crore corruption was found out. I am not denying that there is no corruption. I am agreeing. My point here is that when you make a statement, please state what exactly does it mean. He was quoting about the survey of 2005 that there was a corruption of Rs. 21,268 crore in public service and programmes. He was also quoting that the Government has to be honest, action has to be initiated and who are being punished? Tihar jail is before you. What more do you want? You say that no action is being taken. You said that as to why, there is delay in identifying the corrupt. Where is the delay? People are identified and action is being taken. He was telling the hon. Prime Minister that he said that there was no magic wand and he saw, there is smile in his face today, he was surprised. Today we have seen smile in the face of

the Prime Minister which is a rare event which we have not seen. Maybe he is smiling knowing fully well what exactly happened during the NDA Government and those are the people who are talking about this. He was telling that the Prime Minister has made a remark in one of the Conferences that allegations on Shri Raja need not necessarily be correct. He himself said that he is not free. What is wrong in it? Then they say that the amount of Rs. 1,73,000 crore need not be correct. They cannot say that this Government did not act on these things. My humble request to all the parties, to all the Members of Parliament is to please criticise the Government. Please find fault with the Government wherever they commit a mistake. There is nothing wrong in it. I admire, I appreciate and support this. But do not make such publicity, such comments where there is no truth, where there is no correlation. They are giving astronomical figures and sending this message outside the country. They are thinking that all of us are corrupt. Are all corrupt? Is the entire country corrupt? What kind of picture they want to project to the international world. Please restrain yourself in making criticism. This House is for criticising the Government, if they are on the wrong side and suggesting the way to come out of it. We can be united and we can join together and evolve some methods, some policies and bring some legislation which can eradicate this corruption. All of us, including leaders from the Opposition and the Government, are sitting today at 3 o' clock. Let them come to a common conclusion. Let them say that the Prime Minister be included in the Lokpal; the Media should be included in the Lokpal; the Judiciary should be included in the Lokpal. They cannot be certain that only a particular party will be in the Government for hundreds of years to come. Whatever applies to us, that will apply to everybody. Please do not say that a civil society man will sit on our head. How many civil societies are there? Which civil society will be there? Please do not give away our authority. We are the elected representatives. We want the people to judge. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): No member of civil society is there in the House. It is not correct to say something in the House doubting their integrity. The Government invited the members of civil society after discussing with them. ...*(Interruptions)* Please remove from the record whatever he has said about the civil society members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He did not take anybody's name. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Why is he speaking about the civil society members. They are not here to make any reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: In the end, I do not blame them because the mistakes are committed this side and that side also. Let them tell honestly how much time they have taken when it has come to the public domain that there is corruption in Karnataka to remove the particular gentleman from out of office knowing full well that there is an established corruption. How much time have they taken? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only the speech of Shri K. S. Rao will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: How many allegations are there in Rajasthan? How many allegations have been made in Madhya Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one else's point except Mr. Rao will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No other member's point will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said that on one's point will go on record. Only Mr. Rao's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: This Government has got the courage to take action which you did not have; this Government

*Not recorded.

has got the courage to take action in Andhra Pradesh by allowing the CBI to raid at the instance of the High Court orders and putting it in the public domain knowing full well that there can be instability of the State Government which is in the hands of the Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*... That indicates the sincerity and interest of this Government. Not only that, what kind of guidelines has it brought? ...*(Interruptions)*... A couple of days ago we have seen a High Court judge being impeached by this Government. In a few days' time that is coming to this House. Were there any such instances earlier? Does it mean that all judges in the country were very honest and we only are corrupt in the country? How much guts the Government must have in bringing one of them to Parliament and impeach him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

With regard to onus, the legislation was amended to ensure that the onus of proof that he is not corrupt lies with the accused and the officer does not need to prove it. It is very clear.

There was a survey conducted in 2010 during the period of this Government. What does it say? It says that in 2005, 70 per cent of the population believed that corruption has increased and six per cent believed that corruption has decreased. That was the survey conducted in 2005. In 2010, a survey says that 45 per cent of the people believe that corruption has increased and 29 per cent believed that it has decreased. That means it is very clear that people believed that there was more corruption prior to 2005 than in 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*

An hon. Member has said that that this Government is of the corrupt, this Government is by the corrupt. But thank God, he did not say that this Government is for the corrupt. At least I am happy that he was clear in his mind at least on that count. Now, I am surprised, and many a time I expressed this in this House, that the BJP is thinking of common man. It is known to the entire country that BJP is of traders, BJP is of corporate sector, the BJP is of businessmen, BJP is of capitalists. They never discussed in the House about the situation prevailing in the rural areas, about the rural people, about the common men. ...*(Interruptions)*...

But now, I was telling this to the people in my constituency, that we do not know how much the BJP will do tomorrow, but at least they have taken up this slogan and is thinking of common man now. It is a good indication for the country and the common man. If you are really sincere in thinking about the rural areas and the common people, we are also ready to support you.

While I appreciate for having brought forward this discussion under Rule 193, particularly on the subject of 'corruption', which is definitely the greatest evil more than anything else. If all of us are sincere—not merely to attribute motives, find fault with the other political parties and make some political gain out of it—I will be thankful, happy and support whatever you say in this regard.

But my humble request to all the leaders here — Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Advani, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Lalu Prasad or Communist leaders — is that all of you may please sit together and evolve something acceptable to every Government that comes in and may bring in a legislation. Even you may bring a Lokpal Bill in such a manner that every section is included — the NGOs, the Media and others — in the Lokpal Bill so that we can express our sincerity, and we can wipe out the impression in the public mind — to hate the politicians of any party.

So, let us change that idea and the viewpoint in the public minds that all the politicians are dishonest and they are to be hated. I would say that there are always some people who are interested in doing sacrifices and doing service to the nation and the people, more particularly the poor and the common man in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, two high standard speeches were delivered in the House. I would like to speak about those who suffer the most from corruption. The farmers are provided pesticides for protection of their crops from pests but even these pesticides are fake and adulterated. Instead of providing any relief to farmers it further aggravates the miseries of the farmers. The poor people and the farmers are the worst affected from corruption. These people are the hardest hit. The poor people do not have medicines for their treatment. Even the medicines are spurious and the question has been raised in the House earlier too. Instead of giving relief to the patient, it aggravates the disease and therefore, I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, I would like to submit the list of adulterated item that are available in the market. Even the milk is adulterated. Even has been proved that adulterated milk is being sold even in Delhi.

14.00 hrs.

This is the biggest corruption. High standard speeches have been delivered. Now, we have to consider the issue

as everything be it ghee or oil is adulterated. I have already submitted that fake fertilizers are available in the market. Farmers of the country are being ruined, who were once considered as the backbone of the country. Fellow country men including the Army persons consume the produce of the farmers. But the problem is that even pesticides are adulterated due to which farmers are suffering huge losses. There is a need to pay attention towards this aspect. Now you witness as to how corruption is spreading in the country.

Take the example of admission of children in schools. Children are not getting admission in good schools without paying bribe. Huge amount is being charged in the name of donation. The affluent people can well afford education from good schools for their children but what about the poor. The existing system is widening the gap between the rich and the poor. There are a handful of people who are being enrolled for higher education. The people cannot afford education from good schools located in Delhi or even in districts for their children since the huge amount is being charged in schools at present. The House would agree that huge amount is being charged for admission in schools. I have been associated for long with the education sector. Everyone is well aware that it is very hard to get admission in colleges. What is the reason behind it. The reason is that not a single penny is charged in the name of admission and no one can dare to do so. In my area around 1500-2000 children were enrolled for P.G. courses but this year 5500 children are enrolled and even then atleast three thousand children were denied admission. Corruption is prevalent everywhere. We cannot blame anybody for such a situation. If the House wants to wipe out corruption honestly then we all have to take a unanimous decision.

The Lokpal Bill is being drafted. I want to know as to how people of all section of society will be covered under it. I would like to submit a point before creation of Lokpal...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Not a single hon. Minister is present in the House. It reflects the seriousness of the Government about this Bill. The Government should show seriousness on the issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two hon. Minister are present in the House. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to submit that corrupt practices are being adopted in respect of admission of children in schools.

I would like to submit in respect of Lokpal Bill that before creating the institution of Lokpal, a list should be released in respect of those being covered under the Lokpal Bill so that everybody is aware about it. A good Lokpal Bill can be drafted by incorporating the suggestion and observation made by the common people, the House and the hon. Members of the Legislative Assemblies. If such a Bill is drafted by the Cabinet itself then I do not agree with it since it is not going to serve any purpose. An inter parliamentary group for drafting Lokpal Bill consisting of hon. Member of all the political parties should be constituted and names of the hon. Members likely to be included in the group should be publicized through newspaper and electronic media then a successful Lokpal Bill could be drafted otherwise it will prove to be a fruitless exercise. Similarly, I would like to submit in respect of corruption that Rs. 1 crore is being charged for appointing CMDs and you may conduct enquiry into the matter to find out the truth. We are all aware as to what would be your opinion in this regard.

This type of corruption is rampant. It is happening that those who can afford one crore rupees will get degree and become MD. From where will the poor people get justice? Two renowned lawyers are sitting here, ask them how much they charge for a pleading of five minutes, ten minutes or half an hour. They charge two lakh to three lakh rupees, then how will a poor man go to the Supreme Court or the High Court? ...*(Interruptions)* Some lawyers charge even 25 lakh rupees, I am saying that the lawyers charging simply two lakh, three lakh, four lakh, five lakh are sitting here itself. I had even said one day that he had been our lawyer. It is certain that he had given a little concession to us. I had said this thing also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet, let Mulayam Singh ji speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, electronic media even telecast news by taking money. Everyone knows this very well. I also know this and you too. Electronic media repeat the same news all day long by taking money, this thing is in my knowledge. When elections are held, only the person who has given money to electronic media is publicized fully, it is said that the public is supporting only him/her- all these things are happening. The real and grassroot corruption is here which

should be attacked first. I am saying this thing only because we all are victims of electronic media. There are big scams, why should I repeat how big scams are being committed? Joshi ji rementioned some scams, some scams were also raised very strongly by Sharad Yadav ji, now I can say only this thing that there is nothing except scam everywhere. The speech given by Shri Sharad Yadav ji should be replied properly in writing. I shall ask Sharad Yadav ji to write a letter of his speech that it is his letter and it should be replied properly and convincingly. You, I and several people can collectively give proof, the Government should reply about the actions taken against the persons involved in scams whether they are from this side or that side, you do this and then see. If anybody from us is involved in any scam, actions should also be taken against him. Until then is an impartial and fearless Government, these scams or corruption cannot be checked. Only that Government which has the will power and courage can fight against corruption. We have no power, there is no such law which may get us arrested and take actions against us, it is only your responsibility and it is your responsibility only because you have been ruling for long. Barring a few years, it has been your rule in Delhi. We had come in power for a very short period, we have got a chance to rule hardly for 8-10 years. Atal ji had definitely got a chance to rule for 6 years. We had got a chance only of two and a half years or 31 months in 11 months spell for each. We could not even rule. You made lots of manipulations and conspiracy not to allow us to run our Government. Yes, it was a conspiracy, it was such a big conspiracy that this Government might not run. We had even come in power three times. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Had we continued in power, we would have definitely formed a strong Lokpal. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We could have definitely formed. If Lokpal is formed, it should be strong enough. I said that it should be formed with the support of all parties, so make an announcement that leaders of all parties together. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, I am urging you to make an announcement that so and so persons are being included in this committee who will form the Lokayukt and draft the Lokpal Bill. This should come in leading newspapers, media and the response should be sought about who are going, who are right or not right. This will give a chance also to you, us, public and the common man.

Similarly, a scam took place in the Common Wealth Games, now I do not want to repeat it also. But nothing can be more shameful than this one that players from the whole world came here and later found that they had returned after playing and a scam had also taken place in the games, then how many such scams would be there? It is true that 1-2 or three among those involved in the scams were put behind bar but this is still being discussed in the newspapers and everywhere that only three persons are not responsible, few more are also responsible. The three accused persons were, however, put behind bar but what about those remaining persons who are also really responsible? Even they were never inquired about? It appeared in newspapers that an inquiry would be made, but then no inquiry was made. I have already said and now, I am again saying that the Lokpal Bill should have representatives from Dalits, backward classes, muslims and all classes of the people, that Lokpal Bill will be considered a real Bill. They are relevant and perhaps may be included accordingly. We found that it is being talked about them as to who would be included, so I said that Muslims, backward classes and Dalits should also be given representation in this Bill, then only all types of views will come out and the institution of Lokpal will be rightly used.

Another side, I would like to urge you that the Lokayukt should be appointed in states on the pattern of Lokpal. If you really want to root out corruption in states and conduct a fair inquiry, in the same way in the states as the Lokpal Bill has come here, in a similar way the Government should pass this Bill in the House and make it compulsory that states will have to form the institution of Lokayukt because real and grassroot corruption is there and even more in states, then it will at least happen in those states and perhaps less corruption will happen in fear.

Due to corruption, no poor man can get justice. In the beginning, I have said that it will not be given. If he goes to court, these lawyers are sitting who charge so much, I am intentionally naming these lawyers. Can a poor man be able to go to the court? It is the biggest question that poor people should get justice whether you frame Lokpal Bill or any other Bill but it should have the first priority as to what attention is being paid towards the poor people who have no money, who have no capacity to hire a lawyer. For this, I would like to say that either this Bill should have a provision or the Government will have to engage a lawyer for a poor person who wants to engage even the most renowned lawyer for his defence. A wretched, poor man will get the

same lawyer as per his choice for his help who will plead for him and champion his cause, it should not happen that the Government may itself appoint a lawyer.

Secondly, CAG has estimated loss of Rs. 9,000 crore in the award of contracts in defence deals. This transpired in the Ministry of Defence. There was a serious issue in the Ministry even in the past due to which the Government lost trust vote. It was albeit an ordinary issue involving Rs. 65 crore and now, this scam involves Rs. 9,000 crore. This is CAG report and that was also CAG report. ...*(Interruptions)* It is even more than inflation. It has surpassed inflation. Inflation has not increased manifold. This is CAG report, not mine. Who appointed CAG-the Government. A Government institution has reported scam worth Rs. 9,000 crore in defence deals.

The National Rural Health Mission has not covered 71% districts in Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister blames the Union Government and the latter does not respond. It means the Union Government is responsible. The Union Government opened its coffers to fund the scheme, however, where the funds have gone? We are all here, where did the funds go and what was done with the funds? Announcement was made but the funds have not reached many a district. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will follow your orders. ...*(Interruptions)* Where is MNREGA? It has not seen the light of the day. God knows where it is and how much fund has been released in its name? Crores of Rupees have been released in each district. If any hon. Member could tell how much work has been executed under MNREGA? How many drains have been cleaned, how many canals have been cleaned has not been resolved and decided till date. Water could have been transported to culverts, if there was fifth, it could be cleaned, several pits choked with squalor could be cleaned, at least this much cleaning could be done. The Government may tell how many pot holes are choked with squalor or where the fund under MNREGA has gone? God knows where is MNREGA fund? If a lot of change has come in anyone district ever since the implementation of MNREGA. Why the Government is formulating such schemes? Why are they supplying oxygen to corruption? If MNREGA was to be implemented, they could have given funds to the hon. Members of Parliament, which could have been used, because DM would have spent them. Hon. MPs would not have spent it, Collector would have utilized it and he would have

been told that the hon. Member of Parliament wanted that work to be done. We would monitor that so much fund was released and utilized. Common people would know if the money was used. Find out such a way. We do not know where and to whom the fund has gone? How much was spent? We do not have any information. I simply wish to say that a discussion should be held on it. It was a good initiative, however, how it would be implemented? We want to know it. We should all make concerted efforts for its implementation. If the Government does not implement it, then we should also take second step. I am supporting the Government extending our cooperation. Thereafter, the fund should be utilized. If the fund would be misappropriated, then consequences shall have to be borne. There could be delay in it, is not injustice. There could be delay but the funds should be utilized. This is the responsibility of the Government. If the hon. Minister summons an officer of his department to his office for 15 minutes and asks him about the funds. If the hon. Minister has an upright image, the officer will get alarmed. However, if they are hands in glove, then it does not mean anything. ...*(Interruptions)* If the officer will come to know that the hon. Minister would not spare him and he would punish him, then all the fund would be utilized by the time you have fixed the date for review. You had also been a Chief Minister, so had been I, the funds were utilized by the time I used to convene a meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is alright that we are custodians of corruption, two or three crores of rupees were given. People think where that fund has gone? You tell us how many kilometers of road was constructed out of rupees two crore?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hardly 4 km. road would be constructed with this much fund. There are approximately 4,6 or 8 Legislative Assemblies in my Constituency. Is it a joke? So, either give Rs. ten crore or take the money back. ...*(Interruptions)* If you take back the fund, it will be a great help. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I have a point to make. There is a meeting of all the parties called

*Not recorded.

by the hon. Prime Minister at 3.30 p.m. to discuss the situation arising out of Shri Anna Hazare's fast, and that is a very important issue because the Government wants to consult all the parties. Sir, it is 2.25 p.m. now and we are all supposed to speak. How is it possible for us to speak here? We cannot give up that meeting also. Therefore, with humility, I am suggesting that this discussion may kindly be postponed till 3 p.m. tomorrow.

[Translation]

Sharad Yadav ji, Acharia ji, Lalu ji and we all are there. How in it possible? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, please listen to me. Why are you asking me to sit down? I am suggesting you to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

and adjourn the House. What is this going on?

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you may take up Legislative Business. You may postpone the discussion at 3 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister has concerned the meeting at 3.30 p.m. So we should utilize the time at our disposal. The leaders have to go, the sent can speak later. Rest of the Members can speak after the meeting. Why to adjourn the House?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, how is that possible? It cannot be like this. Please adjourn the House by 3 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: About 3.30 p.m.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, we may continue upto 3 p.m. and then you may postpone it. What is your suggestion on this point?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you may postpone the discussion at 3 p.m. and then you may take up Legislative Business....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You know what difficulty will arise then. ...*(Interruptions)* You know what happened yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)* Yesterday, as you know, we lost one day only on squabbling on this thing whether this matter should be taken up or the matter relating to Sri Lankan Tamils should be taken up. So, we should not create a situation where the same thing happens tomorrow. It would not be possible to take up both the discussions. So, what I would suggest is up to 3.30 p.m. we can continue with the discussion, in any case. At 3.30 p.m., the hon. floor Leaders of various Parties will be required to go for the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not at 3.30 p.m.; we have to go for the meeting at 3.15 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Yes, it is quarter past 3 o' clock. There are other hon. Members who want to speak and, Sir, you may kindly permit them to speak. In the meanwhile, if they are able to come back, they may come back. We will certainly want the Leaders to speak on this debate because the Leaders would want to speak on this debate. In that case, you may take up another Bill. We can dispose of one Bill today. But for that matter also, I would put it immediately to all the hon. Members that the first Bill listed is one relating to Finance and the hon. Minister of Finance will also required to be present there. Therefore, the Minister of State of Finance will be present here. We can take up one Bill. After that when you come, please let us conclude the debate today. Let every Member speak today. Otherwise, I have no problem. I am only visualizing a problem which you will face tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We can continue this date at 12 o' clock tomorrow. Then, after conclusion of this debate, we can take up the discussion on Sri Lankan Tamils issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): No, no. At 12 o'clock, we have to take up the discussion on the Sri Lankan Tamils issue. It has already been discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. So, that has to be taken up tomorrow at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)* After that, if you want to continue with this discussion, then I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Therefore, we all must adjust accordingly. The meeting is an important thing which the hon. Prime Minister has called for. Then, I would request the other hon. Members that they could make brief speeches. The Leaders could return and speak who have not yet spoken. They may speak thereafter. *...(Interruptions)* We can sit a little longer. *...(Interruptions)* We have lost almost half of the time of the Session. Therefore, we must do some productive work when we are in a mood to do that. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Shri Bansal ji, this is a very important issue. The debate is on corruption. Hon. Members of both the major parties have spoken. This is a wrong convention. Please continue it tomorrow. The hon. Members who get a chance to speak through the day may be allowed and the rest can be taken up tomorrow. Every party has its own stand. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have no objection. There are other hon. Members sitting before you. Yesterday, you were not here. A problem cropped up among the hon. Members, since there was issue of Tamil, Sri Lanka prior to it on the list. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Their issue can be taken up tomorrow. Take up that issue after this one. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Look, he is here. Please listen to him what he has to say. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We have to take up Sri Lankan Tamils issue tomorrow at 12 o' clock. *...(Interruptions)* It has already been decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Let's conclude it first. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This would be proper. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please do not take up the issue of corruptoin today. Please call my party members to speak on the issue.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Alright, let them speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): The Leaders should come back from the All-Party meeting and speak and finish it today. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: They can do it. They may do it.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad ji, you may say much with just few words. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not repeat what Joshi ji, Shri K.S. Rao from Congress Party and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav have submitted. However, strangely there is very thin presence in the House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): How serious the entire House is on the issue of corruption. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No cross talking please. Let him speak. Cross talking will consume a lot of time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We are supporting. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Please conclude your submission by 3 p.m. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, not till 3 pm. You may take another quarter of an hour....*(Interruptions)* there is no problem in it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: All party meeting is at 3:30 pm. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Alright, you may speak first. Thereafter, I will make my submission. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: No, since you are speaking, you may continue. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad ji, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I spoke on this issue during the discussion on corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I have spoken on CWG. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, I will raise an issue that is also concerned with corruption. There is a serious discussion on corruption going on all round in the country. For the last 15-20 years, when liberalization policy was introduced in the year 1991, the image of political men is being constantly. ...*(Interruptions)* ever since. What can be done? ...*(Interruptions)* There is a big campaign. It is not recent. This has widely been taken up in the civil society movement. This has been so widely campaigned because this problem is age old. We got independence after centuries, out of which 50 years are in their share. Right now, Mulayam Singh ji was saying that approximately 10 years can be attributed to our governance. Eleven months, five-five, six-six months are in our share. We do not get a chance to do anything. Whatever is going on today can be attributed to the efforts of the entire House. Right now, Shri K.S. Rao was submitting. ...*(Interruptions)* K.G. Basin. ...*(Interruptions)* He has left from the House. There have been Commonwealth Games, Adarsh Society, 2G Spectrum scams. I raised the issue of K.G. Basin at the outset, not in the House, outside.

We should take cognizance of the fact that the ruling party or the Government be it ours or theirs will only take action when the entire opposition raise an issue unanimously. The entire opposition, not alone Bhartiya Janata Party, Left or Samajwadi Party or BSP has been raising this issue for the last two years. Particularly, from the last one and a half years ever since the 2G Spectrum scam, there was Bharat Bandh. Call for Bharat bandh is not given just like that all the opposition Members gave a call for it. I raised the issue of 2G Scam, three times. The CAG has only given an account of the loss of Rs. 1,76,000 crore in its report, 57 2 but the way in which there was hue and cry over this issue, it was raised only here, within these four walls. If we had not cornered our colleague Shri Suresh Kalmadi in this House, he would not have been in jail today. We put him in jail. There are others along with him also in jail. ...*(Interruptions)* his accomplices are also in jail. ...*(Interruptions)* I believe it even today that as per official figures Rs. 75,000 crore were spent merely in four days of Commonwealth Games. The districts are starving. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not wish to go in the details of Rs. 75,000 crore since hon. Deputy Speaker has asked me to speak in brief. Hon. Deputy Speaker at times is merciful and at times shows no mercy. The budget of Bihar is Rs. 24,000 crore and Rs. 75,000 crore were spent on decorating Delhi for Commonwealth

Games. ...*(Interruptions)* It is criminal. A small area is reserved for me where I reside. ...*(Interruptions)* Lutyens Zone where I reside, has now been occupied by judges and I have been shifted from where I used to reside. Hon. Member has rightly said that entire Delhi is in ruins. It is in ruins even after spending Rs. 75,000 crore. Such a huge amount was wasted on Commonwealth Games. A huge balloon was put up which was witnessed only by Delhiites. All others who came out on roads are fun-loving people who were born here and have the privilege of studying here and the environment. Particularly, where hon. Farooq Abdullah resides is like heaven on earth. It is bliss to live there. Only a few people have been put behind bars for Commonwealth Games Scam. The big wigs have still not been imprisoned. Several people are behind bars due to the efforts of Baba Ramdev and Anna Hazare be they for Common Wealth Games, 2G Spectrum, K.G. Basin or any other scam. These people launched crusade against corruption which was initiated from this House, and the spark has now died.

Circumstances have become such that speaking in the House has become necessary. When Baba Ramdevji came to Delhi, five people from this government went to welcome him. These very people made a mountain of a mole hill. Now they are saying that we are racking our brains but they are sitting here helplessly. They are unable to understand as to what to do. Had they understood they would have been present here in large number to listen to me. They would have become wiser had they listened to me. The Prime Minister is not here, only two-three ministers are sitting who have no say in the affairs. They are sitting here and listening to me. Now you can see that Farooq Sahab is sitting here who is handling the New and Renewable Energy Portfolio whose budget is very meagre.

Today, a country wide discussion is going on and the whole country has come on one platform and the people consider it right. Today, the common man is leading the society and such a big agitation is taking place. This ruling class of the society is responsible for it. The political class has come together on a separate platform and has become alone. Several political people are behind the bars. Big industrialists are not there but 27 political people are in prison. Baba Ramdev came and after his departure no one was imprisoned. But well before that, the opposition parties worked hard to bring this situation and the result is that 27 people are behind bars.

No one is above the parliament and Legislative assemblies. Here the people continue to be exposed

because no other platform is as big as this one. Some people and even some newspapers are saying that 153 people of criminal background have come to Lok Sabha. One theft case was also filed against me. I have been here approximately last 37 years. I have not touched even a single penny and it is said that I took a watch. Therefore, my name is also included in the list of those 153 people. I want the Government to explain clearly as to how many people have been behind the bars in political cases. If I was in jail for four and half years that was for the pain and sufferings of the people. Those who continued their struggle for the benefit of society against corruption remained in prison in political cases. 27 such cases continued against me and it is being said that criminals are sitting here. Of course some of them are criminals but you have to separate them. The day this House loses its significance no other place will be left where the voice of the people can be raised. The Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies are the mirror in which the face of the country is reflected. This cannot happen anywhere else. You go to the Supreme Court and you will find that 80% people have no representation. Similarly, in UPSC 80% people haven't got any opportunity to represent. The tribal people have no presence at all in these institutions. In bureaucracy, one man from Uttar Pradesh Mata Prasad became Secretary at the age of 63-64 yrs. He was a dalit of backward caste who became Secretary at the age of 63-64 yrs. He was a dalit of backward caste who became Secretary in a Ministry of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)* Whereas a Muslim has been the Cabinet Secretary, but no one from the most backward class has got the opportunity to become secretary. Even their names find no mention in the media. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Even those who are agitating have no one from there caste.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, some people are there who are raising a good question. We people have been in a neglected condition and have been victim for thousands of years. But we support the fight for justice. Although we have been a victim for thousands of years but with the blessings of Baba Saheb and Mahatma Gandhi we are standing here otherwise we would have had no place to stand. The platform from where I am speaking now had no place for us. It is only this House where the whole country can see its face otherwise there is no such place anywhere else in the country. Even Dalits are here. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can identify certain members from their names as well like Ghurau Ram, Garib ram, Pakauri Lal. All this happened because

of Mahatma Gandhi's efforts and the democratic freedom, otherwise Pakauri Lal wouldn't have got the opportunity to get elected. His ancestors could't get this opportunity but he got the opportunity to come here. The face of this member standing behind wearing a Safa is revealing the fake of a farmer.

This is an issue related to corruption but you will find the same corruption outside as it is there in the Parliament. Supreme Court is there outside Parliament. Similar is the case with bureaucracy. Like the king like the people. Just opposite to it is — like the people like the king. The situation in Supreme Court, High Court, UPSC, Election Commission should also be like Parliament but it is not so. It is prevailing only in the Parliament. Even media is out of all this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of my colleague Shri Dara Singh Ji I got the chance to speak, otherwise I could not have been here to speak now and I had to go to attend a meeting. The need was that I should have got more time to speak in the House. I am not a scholar but I am well aware of the real character of this country as to what kind of a country India is. How is corruption prevailing in India and what is its source. India has an ancient culture of "Man Changaa to Kathauti Me Ganga". But it has a good as well as bad aspect. Whose condition will remain good. Krishna Sahab will be fine, I will be fine and those who are not facing scarcity will be fine. One who is pulling Rickshaw and working in the farms will also be fine. He will get something. Four days back I had said something and the whole country said that it was well spoken but I want to remind issued all of them that Lokpal Bill is also coming. The Lokpal Bill should definitely come but India is not going to change through Law and we have been witnessing this for the last 63 years. If you want to change India you will take 10 to 20 years.

Sir, I want to tell you that India's caste system would have been quite good at some point of time but today it is causing distress. The garbage of caste system has become the breeding ground for ailments plaguing the country. Diseases like corruption, disparity, dishonesty are the by-products of the garbage of caste system. Dr. Lohia said that the whole system of the country would undergo a change, the day revolution took place and the social disparity in the form of caste system was uprooted. When we talk of the caste system we are accused of creating a rift in the society. But tell us what advantage can we have with this? If this caste system is uprooted we will die peacefully hoping that now this country is on the right path.

Caste system prevails in Muslims, Christians and Hindus too. All kinds of inequality thrive on this malady of the caste system. Caste system is the root of all ills. Caste prevails when it is to enslave the mother. Caste prevails when a girl child is born and her father and brother protect her throughout her life because she is to be married into her caste. If the mothers in India were free, India could not have been defeated by any other country in the world. Mothers, sisters and daughters of the country have formed family. Any person who lives in India has his first loyalty to his family. Thereafter comes his loyalty to his colony and country. You all think that we are most troubled about our family because we have come from the same society.

Sir, the old practice has been good, but today all kinds of ills are thriving on this caste system. I am not saying that this system will be abolished tomorrow. I would like to remind this House that if corruption is to be rooted out from India, without abolishing, ruining and destroying the caste system, you can never deal with corruption even if you enact a plethora of laws. If the drain is dirty, mosquitoes will breed and we shall demand for spraying DDT to kill mosquitoes. You have formed such a society where every man has become helpless. During emergency when people were in jails, and used to go for Condonation, I asked them why they were doing so and what the matter was. I asked at least two hundred persons. Everybody was ready for emergency, but he said that his family was being ruined, his shop was being ruined. This thing is happening to me, my wife is crying, I have been just married. He was writing his condonation letter for the sake of his family. You imitate the language and life styles of Europe 24 hours, you should also imbibe this reality from there that there is no distinction of such interests between family and society as it is in this country. We have 90 percent loyalty to our family whereas 10 per cent for society and country, hence our country is backward. Everyday you talk about 21st century, but who are going to the 21st century? Are they a handful of people? When Akbar was the emperor, these people ruled, when Babur had come, even then they held power. Even today after independence only they are in this House. It does not matter if any law is enacted but I want to say today that no other person has fought against corruption to the extent I have fought throughout my life. Our leaders Jai Prakash and Lohia fought. There is a generation of leaders like Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narayan, Raj Narayan, Madhu Limaye, Madhu Dandvate, Karpuri Thakur who fought incessantly against corruption. The persons who are sitting beside us whom people call party

of traders, this party has hundreds of such leaders, the most famous among them being Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay for this cause. Kabir has said that—

“Sai itna dijiye, ja mein kutumb samay,
main bhi bookha na rahoon, sadhu na bhookha jaye”.

Such were these leaders, who are now no more. In this House, there are several eminent persons in the Congress party and there had been too. I do not say that all the people are bad, even today there are good people, all people are not corrupt, there are few people who are in jail and few others are to go. Some people from our side also went to jail, which only this House could accomplish. When you were in Opposition, you got the corrupt persons from our side put behind bars. It is only because of this House and the political parties that the people who indulged in corruption are behind the bars. Now the issue of Lokpal which will come is due to the Civil Society and we welcome them. They are associating themselves with the war for which we are fighting, we welcome it. The fight and struggle for the cause of truth and virtue are always good. But an incessant conspiracy is being hatched to tarnish, destroy and sideline the image of political leaders. I want to ask who will rule if unions are removed and the image of political leaders is tarnished. Who says that my image has been tarnished? I have been elected from three constituencies of India. Is there anyone who can raise fingers at my image in my constituency? Sanjay Nirupam ji, fingers were raised at your image. If I were in your place, I would get my head chopped off but would not let my image be tarnished. The Gandhian cap is very good, I can adopt it, but if anybody says, preaches and raise fingers at my image, I would like to say that I cannot tolerate your blame as we have been exposing the corrupt people, we have been raising fingers. I have just mentioned in detail how many people were exposed. In this House itself, persons involved in the Mundla scam were exposed. In this House itself, Malwi was exposed. The Chithda scam was exposed. Before this, whether it is Laxman or Raja, all were exposed by this House, by you, by me. I am always with them who are exposing and saying that MPs should be gheraoed. I fully sympathize with them and appeal that there is highest transparency in all the live speeches of MPs of the country and if anybody deviates a little bit, he is exposed.

15.00 hrs.

Are these any other persons who are so accountable? All our details about how much property and wealth we possess are loaded on website. We have to contest

elections every time. It may happen that this Lok Sabha is dissolved and we may have to suffer a setback for two years. We have to bow to different classes of voters. There is no other man in the world like an MP who tolerates all types of criticism from the people and society and if you want to go forward by provoking it, why shall we desire so, we always bow to the public and consider them as our masters. But if it is supposed that you call all of us as dishonest, Shri Narayanasamy ji, it is the duty of the government to provide the details immediately about all the corrupt persons, the names of the persons against whom cases have filed, the total number of political cases, otherwise such an unrest will arise in the country which you may not have imagined. It is clear that you should get the details and provide them.

Sir, a case of watch theft has been filed against me. I have not touched a rupee throughout my life so far. I was thrown out of my house. I do not want to go into details. Shri Mulayam Singh Ji knows how much I have struggled. I had no place to live in and I used to sleep on a sofa in the party office. He helped me become a Member of Parliament. But today nobody can fool me into wearing a cap. My father used to wear a cap and he took part in the independence movement. Cap is a symbol of Gandhi Ji as well as the rural people and the cap is a symbol of respect and honour in Maharashtra and western Uttar Pradesh.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

My father also used to wear a cap. But Gandhi Ji, Jawahar Lai Nehru and all other leaders. ...*(Interruptions)* why are you ridiculing in such manner, he is in your Mumbai, we are not there. What is the situation there? So he has worn a cap, which does not matter. But wearing a cap he did not shout there which is good. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to say one thing, oh! Now you have changed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give you some more time.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: During my speech a powerful Chairman like you have come to sit in the Chair ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say one thing that corruption has hurt the country most during the last 63 years.

Sir, one person has recently become the Chief Minister in Bihar. We have already incorporated all the demands made by Shri Anna Hazare ...*(Interruptions)*

those who know the people of Bihar. I do not have time, otherwise I would have read out all the recent developments that took place in Bihar. The people of civil society. ...*(Interruptions)* The property of dishonest officers will be seized. All the courts have been set up. Schools have been constructed. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very difficult. My heart is bleeding. I am not much educated but I know this country well. I can know the rook as he is seen. But I am helpless as I do not get much time, so I would not trouble you too.

A society consists of the lawyers, judges, bureaucrats, shopkeepers, businessmen etc. The Lokpal has no reference of the corporate. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no reference of the NGOs. ...*(Interruptions)* The day before yesterday some media persons had come to see me and there were 20 to 25 cameramen among them. I asked them to keep their cameras outside. Thereafter, I shared my feelings with them that I was being interviewed by them for the last seven days but those interviews were not telecast on any channel. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen, when only one instrument is played that does not sound much pleasing to ears. When several musical instruments are played rhythmically, music flows out. That music is the classical music of Hindustan. Similarly this country is also governed by several instruments. The most important instrument among those is this Parliament; whatever you may call it- a guitar or a sitar or a sarod. Any music has to be played keeping the Parliament in centre or around it. If you ignore the Parliament then be prepared for military rule or something else. Those persons, who are calling this system useless, must formulate another system or method. They can besiege us but there must be a valid reason for that. If you besiege Pakodi Lai, what will he do? ...*(Interruptions)* What do they want to prove by besieging Pakodi Lal? Seventy percent people are like Pakodi Lai. The people do not know this. ...*(Interruptions)* So many persons are sitting here, see this man with pagdi, how did he come here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadav Ji, you made your points very nicely. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am speaking in your favour. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Ramchandra Dome, he belongs to the caste whom nobody wants to touch. Would he have been here without any law? He is very much here. Hence a law should be enacted so that nobody dares to touch

the Parliament. Suppose if this system is disturbed, there would be none to take care of our country. ...*(Interruptions)* Army cannot step in, but the situation is bound to worsen. So I want to say that in India corruption is not in blood but is in the bones. I regret to say that it still prevails in our country even after independence. There must be a remedy for corruption but the remedy should be within the limits of the Constitution of India. Make the most stringent law to deal with corruption but that should not supersede the Constitution. There is such a law in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. I have just read the statement of Dr. Raman Singh that he would also bring such law in his state. The people in the Congress party have said that they would bring such law.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Now I conclude. Thank you very much. Mr. Deputy Speaker has left; I would also like to thank him. What to say about you! Jai Goa.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Dr. Ratna De.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am going to call his name.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling your name.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling his name. Please sit down. I am calling his name. You sit down.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, you can speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, the debate on corruption is going on since morning. The debate on corruption has taken place so many times in the House. I was watching the way especially the two big parties, the Government and the opposition were agitated about corruption, it appeared that they would hijack the issue of corruption.

Sir, today corruption is rampant in the country. The definition of corruption varies. Injustice and inequality are also among major parts of corruption. I suffered it just now. I could not get the right to speak here. ...*(Interruptions)* I support hon'ble Sharadji in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: By whom? Your name has to be called. You are in the House. Please, do not talk anything. I had called the other Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: No, no, not for you; the matter is different. The corruption in the country is not related to 2G, CWG only. There has been corruption in the country before and after Independence. It is due to corruption that this country has been divided into two distinct parts. There is one India which resides in villages, which is poor, helpless and lives in Bharat and the other is known as India. The people belonging to rich households, who live in places is also a kind of corruption. Corruption has divided this country into two parts, on the one side is Bharat and on the other is India. Today one who is most affected by the corruption is the people of India, the 80 percent people who live in villages. Their they are in dire need of justice. If the fight against corruption is carried out by any person, or organisation, Bahujan Samaj Party will support it fully. That is why I want to tell it. ...*(Interruptions)* They will not understand it. You cannot even think in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, to create hurdles when someone is speaking is also corruption. That is also injustice and Bahujan Samaj Party is fighting against this not in Uttar Pradesh only but in the entire country. Bahujan Samaj Party is known to fight against inequality and injustice in this country. Today I am a leader of the party. It is a fact, as hon'ble

Sharad Ji was saying, that I belong to the backward society to could not have got an opportunity to reach this Parliament, if there was no Constitution of Baba Saheb or if Bahujan Samaj Party did not exist. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Please behave yourself.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, today the system of the entire country has cracked under the weight of corruption. Today, the farmers of the villages and the poor are struggling to get food. The farmers of the villages, the weavers or the common people of the country are suffering and I say that corruption has divided the country in two parts. That is why I appeal you that no one should play with the Constitution in the name of corruption. We want corruption to end but by the documents entrusted to us by Baba Saheb he has given us all the measures provision to check it. But the conspiracy is being hatched to change the Constitution, the Constitution which has given justice equal right to livelihood to the poor. Therefore, we shall never allow to make changes in our Constitution in its basic structure in the name of corruption. The earlier speakers have talked a lot and I shall keep to finish my speech in the time allotted, as I have to attend a meeting also. So, I appeal that today it is not a time to make allegations and counter allegation but to set up the institution of Lok Pal and if consensus evolves Bahujan Samaj Party is in favour of strong Lok Pal. Therefore, I once again appeal that it is not a time to make allegation and counter allegations. Today, the need of the hour is that we should think over it seriously. The people of this country are feeling the pains of corruption.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Is your Party in favour of bringing in some changes in the basic structure of the constitution to introduce a strong Lok pal Bill?

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Never I have said earlier that nobody will be allowed to change the constitution. ...(*Interruptions*)

Hon'ble Chairperson, Sir, I am not here to make allegation or counter allegation against anyone. The people who suffered the pains of corruption are the most victimised and neglected lot even today. But this House should also consider seriously to remove the social corruption prevailing in the country before Independence and which still persists.

With these words I, through you would like to appeal hon'ble Members that today we should take measures to address the problem of corruption after seriously considering it without making allegation and counter allegation in the House. It is also pertinent to assess what kind of Lok Pal a large number of population want and what kind of Lok Pal Bill will be introduced? I think a large number of people of this country belong to Dalit society. Not a single representative of half or one fourth population of this country is there. The Backward class constitutes half of the population of country but is appears to me that it is not mentioned there, therefore, I want that if the we want to do away with economic-social corruption then we shall have to maintain balance in the Bill. Only then we can remove corruption for this country. With this I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the current protest against corruption at high places is a reflection of deep disgust against the various scams that are unfolding. The problem today in our country is that the people have lost their faith and confidence in the Government. There is a trust deficit and this trust deficit has not been developed within a day or a year. What we have seen is one after another mega scam; it is not an ordinary scam.

When 2G scam came to surface, not today, not in 2009 or 2010 but in 2008 itself, we wrote to the Prime Minister several letters pointing out how irregularities were taking place, how spectrum was being allotted at the price level of 2002 to several companies on the basis of first-come-first-served policy, which was adopted in 2002, how the date for submission of the applications was also changed suddenly and how the few companies were favoured. The Prime Minister wrote to the Minister and the Minister replied to him. The then Finance Minister had a meeting with the then Communications Minister, Shri Raja, who is in jail. So, the Government was quite aware of the fact that irregularities were taking place and the Prime Minister was also well aware of the fact that such irregularities were taking place.

When the people came to know that the country has lost to the extent of Rs. 1,76,000 crore, what was the reaction of the Prime Minister? It was as if there was no corruption, as if there was no revenue loss. The new Communications Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, said that accounting was flawed and there was no loss to the Exchequer and reacted as if there was no scam. When we took up the matter, when the people of the country took up the issue and when the Parliament could not function for a single day in the entire Winter Session. when the entire Opposition was unitedly demanding for the constitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, what was the reply of the Government? It was that there was no need for a JPC because so many agencies were investigating and inquiring into the issue. Ultimately, the Government had to agree to constitute JPC.

In the case of CWG, suddenly the estimate was escalated. The original estimate was of Rs. 1,235 crore which was subsequently increased to Rs. 16,000 crore and then to Rs. 70,000 crore. Was the Prime Minister not aware of this? Why was action not taken against the person to whom the responsibility to organise CWG was given by the Prime Minister himself? Why was he allowed to go free? When the Supreme Court intervened and directed, then action was taken, he was arrested and put behind the bars.

In the case of KG Basin-D6 also, the Government also reacted as if there was no loss, while the development cost was increased enormously. There was a 100-times increase. The original price at which gas was to be supplied to NTPC was \$ 1.43 and the price was increased to \$ 2.34, and the development cost was increased from 2.4 billion to 8.65 billion. Hence, you can imagine as to how much was the increase in this. The Reliance Company has been allowed to increase the development cost, and the Group of Ministers approved the increased price of supply of gas. As a result of this, the RIL got windfall profit to the extent of Rs. 40,000 crore. Why is this happening? Why are so many scams taking place in our country one after another? It is intrinsically linked with the policy, which the Government of India had adopted in 1991. In 1991, we adopted the neo-liberal economic policy. We have seen that whichever country has adopted the neo-liberal economic policy is facing such mega-scams and corruption.

Corruption was there prior to 1991. We have seen Rs. 67 crore scam with regard to purchase of Bofors guns. ...*(Interruptions)* Subsequently, we have seen corruption in telecommunication and in 1993, when we

moved the No-confidence Motion against Shri Narasimha Rao Government as they were in minority. They could defeat our No-confidence Motion by bribing six MPs belonging to the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha by giving Rs. 1 crore each in addition to one petrol pump and one flat. ...*(Interruptions)* Corruption was started, and then there were cases one after another. Crony capitalism has developed in our country because of this corruption, and because of this neo-liberal economic policy being pursued by the Government of India since 1991. What is crony capitalism? The corporate houses/corporate sector are getting huge amount of profit without any votes and even without investing any money. If you compare prior to 1991 and post 1991, the increase in the proliferation of black money goes to the extent of 80 per cent.

What is the amount that the Global Financial Integrity (GFI) has reported with regard to black money? They have reported that black money in the foreign banks/tax heavens from our country is to the extent of Rs. 16 lakh crore. Black money worth Rs. 16-lakh crores is lying with the foreign banks, which was done by looting our resources and by looting our people. This is people's money and people's asset. It is the assets of 120-crore people. They have been allowed to loot the asset of the people and illegally they have deposited huge amounts in the foreign banks. We have been demanding why the Government cannot disclose their names. What is the problem? The Government has the names and it knows their names. What might be the reason? Why can they not disclose the names so that the people of the country will know who are the enemies of the people of this country? They are the enemies of the people of this country.

One-fourth of the population of our country go to bed with empty stomachs. The largest number of hungry people is living in our country. We cannot provide food to each and every person of our country, we cannot introduce universal Public Distribution System and provide food grains at a subsidized price because the reply of the Government is that they do not have the money, whereas India is divided today not on the basis of religion or caste, but India is divided on the basis of rich and poor.

One side is 'Shining India' — 10 per cent of the population have amassed huge wealth — and on the other side, 80 per cent of the people are to live or depend on only Rs. 20 per day. This is not my report; this is the report of the Committee which was constituted by the Prime Minister whose Chairman was Dr. Arjun Sengupta.

In his last report, he said that even after 63 years of Independence in our country, 77 per cent of the population are to depend on Rs. 20 only. If such is the situation, how can the people have confidence or faith in this Government? If the Government cannot take any action knowing full well that these things are happening, what is to be done?

We have seen what happened on the 22nd of July, 2008. It is because of Delhi High Court's intervention, the Police have become very active and they have arrested two persons who were involved in bribing the MPs to win the confidence vote. Sir, the country is above the Government. In order to save the Government, they tried to bribe the MPs. What will happen to the parliamentary democracy in our country?

Sir, today another problem that we face is the use of money power in elections. A day will come when the poor people will not be able to contest the elections and democracy will be contracted. Aam admi cannot contest the elections today. To contest in one Assembly election, if one has to spend Rs. 10 crore or Rs. 15 crore, how can the poor people contest the elections? Then, there is a need to check it, there is a need for electoral reforms. There is a need for State funding of election. Now, you have legalised companies' donation to the political parties. Why cannot you stop that and have a corpus fund? They are providing fund to the candidates to introduce State funding of election. A number of times, we have stated that there is a need for a Lokpal. We have been demanding it since 1986 - not only Lokpal but a strong Lokpal, effective Lokpal. What is the intent of this Government? The Prime Minister called a meeting of the political parties. We attended that. We gave suggestions. I would like to know whether any of the suggestions have been incorporated in the existing draft that has been introduced in this House. Not a single suggestion has been accepted or incorporated in the Bill. We need, not only a Lokpal but a Lokpal that will be effective, a Lokpal that will be strong and Lokpal that will be able to contain and control the corruption. That is why, we have demanded this. Why should the Prime Minister not be included within the ambit of the Lokpal? Now, they have agreed to that. But initially, they were not agreeing.

We also brought to the notice that there is corruption in Judiciary. In the history of Indian Parliament, for the first time, Impeachment Motion was passed in the other House and in our House in 1993. We also moved an Impeachment Motion against the corrupt judge but we failed to pass the Motion because the Ruling party members remained absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Along with Lokpal, there is a need for National Judiciary Commission. The Judicial Accountability Bill is in the offing. It should cover the constitution of a National Judicial Commission. Our suggestion is that today the appointment of judges is being done by collegium of judges. That should not be done. And National Judicial Commission will inquire into many cases of corruption and they will take the responsibility of appointment of judges also. There is a need for change of the policy of this Government. This new liberal policy in which crony capitalism is being developed in this country and once the Prime Minister has also mentioned about the crony capitalism, but no attempt has been made to stop this. There is a need for it.

I will end my speech by referring to a poem written by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. We observed his Death anniversary on 8th August, 2011. There is a poem on Discovery of Shoe. How the shoe was discovered? A King wanted to save his feet. He called a meeting of his Ministers. The Ministers came and deliberated for hours together but they could not find any solution. Then, he called all scholars of the State. They came and they suggested that dust should be removed. Then the removal of dust started.

The entire city was covered by dust. There was darkness at noon. The King became very angry. But a humble cobbler came and told him, "Why are you doing such a thing? It would be better if you cover your feet with a piece of leather." There is inflation and price rise because of the policy of this Government. There is rampant corruption because of the policy being pursued by this Government. There is unemployment; there is poverty; there is starvation; there is crisis in agriculture; farmers are committing suicide. In order to solve this problem, people of this country will decide as to how this problem can be solved. As the cobbler suggested to the King to cover his feet, I expect the people will take decision in regard to this Government which is responsible for rampant corruption, inflation, price rise, unemployment, poverty and starvation death.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, we in the Trinamool Congress, are totally against corruption. Our motto is to fight against corruption tooth and nail. The Government should take stern measures to stop corruption practices. These allegations are tarnishing the image of the Government and overshadowing the good work being done in different pockets.

We should not try to score brownie points on this important and burning issue of corruption. It would further spoil the image of our country in the world firmament. We are one in the fight against corruption. There cannot be two opinions on this. We may differ in our thinking, but the ideas on which our parties are formed are the same. We should not shy away from this truth.

On behalf of our leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, I would like to strongly urge the Government to rise to the occasion with more and more transparency and accountability to fight this cancer of corruption which is eating into the vitals of our country.

Black money is to be dealt with firmly and with iron hand. If we, in the Government and the Opposition, cooperate with each other, there would not be any need for others to interfere in our parliamentary functioning and to dictate to what we should do to erase corruption. We should ponder over this and act accordingly.

In the end, I would like to urge all sections of this House, cutting across the political affiliation and hues, to stand unitedly to fight against corruption so that it is erased completely from our system. I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister who is making all out efforts to fight against corruption. He is a man of integrity. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cutack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to deliberate on a very vexatious issue that has been troubling this country for more than six decades. Perhaps this discussion has been initiated because of the public support that has been provided to Mr. Anna Hazare that is fast swelling day after day.

I would say that initially creation of Lokpal as an institution would definitely help to tackle corruption but would not solve the problem. To have a comprehensive restructuring of the governance system and procedures is necessary for cleaning up the system. The Prime Minister is on record saying, "In some areas Government discretion in allocation of scarce resources has led to corruption". There is a need to thoroughly revamp Government procedures to reduce discretion and to make decision-making process as transparent as possible. There is a need to internalize best international practices. Take the cue from the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law which has recently modified its earlier model of Procurement Law.

The biggest crisis today facing this Government is not that it is corrupt. The scale of corruption is mind-boggling but people have been seeing corruption for a long time. The biggest crisis is not that the Government cannot govern. People have lived with lack of governance for decades. The biggest crisis right now is that the people do not know what to believe when the Government asserts anything. The biggest crisis is the crisis of credibility. The Government has to blame itself if it is perceived to be congenitally unreliable. What steps are you taking to get back your credibility? How are you going to gain the public trust? That is the big question before us today.

I may be allowed to mention here that the Public Accounts Committee is one of the institutions which typify a parliamentary democracy's consensual manner of functioning. Therefore, the convention in free India is to demonstrate it to those who still retain memories of autocracy that the ruling party in a democracy does not regard the Opposition as an enemy but as a partner in governance and a possible successor to power. But never before has this office been denigrated as crudely as has been done in the recent past. What did the ruling alliance achieve or gain by this attitude is difficult to understand. But the damage done to the institution is enormous.

If PAC's agenda is to nail the guilty in the 2G spectrum scam, why some are hell bent to scuttle the report? If PAC and JPC are pursuing the same case and the intention is to catch the culprit and punish the guilty, then why should there be apprehension that both are acting at cross purposes?

The subject of black money also is an issue of concern which has generated much public debate even though many understand very little of it. Various elements that contribute to this economic crime remain shrouded in mystery. Post-reforms enforcement of economic law has not been a priority of governance in this country.

The approach of the State has been to handle the business and corporate sector with kid gloves. The persistent signal to the law enforcement agencies has been that nothing by way of enforcement should impede growth.

Take for instance, the BCCI and the IPL issue. Already, the Standing Committee on Finance has submitted its report in this House on 2nd of this month. How many of us have read it? Has it got the attention of the Media? Should I put it this way — why has it not caught the attention of the Media or the public or the

higher echelons of the society? Is it not a fact that the economic law enforcement agencies — the IT Department, the CBI, the Directorate of Enforcement, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the RBI or even the Ministry of Corporate Affairs — have not been held accountable for rigorous enforcement of the law? Why have they been tolerated? Why have they tolerated the misdeeds that have been committed in the last three IPLs, at the cost of the State Exchequer? The Report is the property of this House!

I will give another instance, by quoting Transparency International studies, done in 2007, which is four years back, on 'trucking operations in India'. The report says that a truck travelled about one lakh kms. a year and had to shell out 70 paise per km. or Rs. 79,220 as bribe to various Departments during one year.

Now, the issue of black money stashed abroad is known. What has come to light about the Liechtenstein deposits is disgraceful. But it is like the proverbial 'drop in the bucket or ocean', whatever it is. Corruption is eating into the vitals of our polity. No institution is free of this menace. The Supreme Court's observation on the rot in the Allahabad High Court is disturbing. These are all on record. A drastic overhaul of judiciary has become imperative in view of the increasing cases of corruption involving High Court Judges. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, tabled in this House is welcome, but the process to implement it should be expedited. The buck must stop.

After decades of watching, while the corrupt looted the national coffers, it is time to clean up the House. I remember, 50 years back, in 1961, a very enlightened book was published by Mr. Ashok Mehta, the known socialist leader, who had joined Congress by then. In his book, at the middle, I remember 2-3 lines very distinctly. He has mentioned that one will not take any money from the corporate houses, but it is the best way to siphon away the public money so that our Party can run. And to what abyss we have fallen into today! That is the issue which needs to be corrected.

The way to cut down corruption is not to run for more Governmental role, but to root for a leaner entity. I am not in favour of permitting license raj. But that does not mean that the Government should withdraw from enforcing the law. Since the experience of the past two decades, when corruption witnessed a phenomenal rise with several big shots charge-sheeted in one scam after the other, the obvious question arising in the minds of

the people is whether the provision of Prevention of Corruption Act and various provisions of IPC are inadequate in getting the guilty convicted or whether the CBI is lacking will and drive?

Even take the case of creation of CVC. A Joint Parliament Committee was formed of which I was also a Member. I would only mention here that creation of CVC to supervise the functioning of the CBI after the Supreme Court's direction in the Jain Hawala case verdict failed to restore people's faith in CBI's capability to deal with corruption cases. I think a GoM has been formed to revisit around 2,400 CBI cases pending in trial courts for more than ten years. Do you expect any conviction? If not, are you going to withdraw them? Are you going to re-visit them and find out whether conviction is possible? It is necessary that we should go into those aspects.

Here I would also like to mention that Orissa Government has a Lokpal law and when an officer or an employee of the Government is apprehended in the case of corruption his property is confiscated and auctioned. Orissa had done it five years before Bihar implemented this law. It is like a crusade the BJD Government is fighting against corruption for the last 11 years.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would just like to mention about the *Vidur Niti*. I think many of us present here are aware of what *Vyasa* had written in *The Mahabharata*. He had written on *bhrashtachar* because he was a Minister in the court of Dhritrashtra. In *Mahabharata* he says that in judging a ruler's action he looks to the results. If it benefits the people, it is an act of *dharma*. If it harms them then it is *adharma*. That is the issue which we need to look into. What harms the people is *adharma*. And, today corruption is harming the great mass of this country and that is *adharma* that should be wiped out. With these words I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. We are discussing the problem arising out of corruption. In a backdrop when not only thousands but lakhs and lakhs of people are in the streets. If I may say, the last eight days have shaken the entire country. We are discussing this issue in this backdrop.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Sir, corruption is now all pervasive. It is not confined to a certain area. It is there in the politics. It is there in the executive, industrial sector, education, sports, public

service, judiciary and where not! It is all pervasive. It is there in all spheres. People have come in the street and the situation has so arisen that we have been forced to discuss this matter. They have lost the confidence, the faith in the successive Governments. Political parties have been forced to take action in the name of a civil society or whatever may be the name. This is not a question. What is there in the *Jan Lokpal Bill*?

16.00 hrs.

What is there in the Lokpal Bill? The issue is the corruption. The people are agitated and are registering their protests so that a strong action can be taken and a Lokpal Bill could be enacted. That Lokpal should be a strong and effective. It had been told in Sanskrit

[Translation]

kig twya kriyete dhenva ye na sute dughte.

[English]

What is the use of that cow, which does not give birth to a calf or does not produce milk? So, what is the need of such a Lokpal Bill, which is not effective? Would that create a deterrent? That is why, people think that something should be done. It is not only for saving the face but it should be effective that can create a deterrent. That should be the attitude of the people. So, question is that several legislations and several laws of the land are also there but they are not so effective. It is all before the masses. We have CVC. What has been the fate of the appointment of CVC, we have witnessed it. We have CBI. How is it handicapped? We have CrPC, IPC, Prevention of Corruption Act, CCS Conduct Rules and so on and so forth. But, these have nothing to do for creating a strong deterrent. That is why, people have lost faith in these types of legislations, Acts, in the performance of the successive Governments and even in the role of the political parties.

I am not going to elaborate the scams. They have already been sufficiently narrated by my previous speakers. A lot of scams in the high places of the society and high places of our country are taking place. The whole country is witnessing all these things, right from the Mundhra scandal of LIC shares, fodder scam, Bofors scandal, Harshad Mehta's scam, Lakhubhai Pathak cheating scandal, Ketan Parikh scandal, Abdul Karim Telgi scandal and now 2G Spectrum, CWG, Aadarsh Housing Society, Abasan, KG Basin and all these things. Among all the

scams, the people are thinking that 2G Spectrum scam is the mother of all scams. Even, the Ministers and the former Ministers have been put behind the bar. They are in the jail but what is the reply from the Prime Minister? He has said that he has nothing to do and that this is the era of alliance. He is not only the Prime Minister of the alliance of a particular combination but he is the Prime Minister of our country. He has to rise to the occasion and he has to respond based on certain principles. This is not the justification that they have nothing to do with it, as they are bound by the politics of the coalition. This sort of answer and response has frustrated and disappointed the people at large.

So, my point is that in such a situation, the Government is initiating a Bill and another Bill has already been discussed outside Parliament. I do not know what would be the result of two days All-Party meeting. After that what will be the response and what will be the statement that would be made by the Prime Minister himself? But my point is that howsoever strong or effective law it may be, this is not sufficient. This is not the panacea to eradicate corruption in our country. This is not the panacea in every sphere.

So how should we start? Who will set the example? We, the Parliament, should set an example before the nation. The Government should come out with boldness to set the example based on zero tolerance and say that they would not allow it. Our hon. Leader, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, referred Shri Rabindranath Tagore and I am also referring Shri Rabindranath Tagore. Shri Rabindranath Tagore said:

"annayi je kore, ar annyai je sahey, tabo ghrina tare jeno, trino samodaye"

Those who commit the sin and commit the wrong and those who tolerate the sin, are both the same. So Parliament should enact the law. Parliament should set an example.

Today, I am very disappointed with the debate which has been initiated and the logic that have been put forth by both the Members from Treasury Benches as well as principal Opposition Benches. They are competing with each other in terms of who is less corrupt. This should not be the situation. The biggest responsibility lies with the Government. People are accusing them. They are in the dock. They should set an example before the nation and show that they would not tolerate corruption. Those who are corrupt in the Cabinet and those who are corrupt

in the Allies, they should be dragged out from the Government. Otherwise, people will not have their faith on us. So discipline should be there, and strict measures should be taken.

I think elaborate discussions will take place when that Bill will come before us. We would discuss and study that carefully. But on this day itself, the Government should admit their mistakes and wrong doings publicly. They should stop giving statements which may confuse and disappoint people.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion.

16.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

29th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country—*contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, those who want to lay their speeches, are permitted to lay them on the Table of the House.

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozpur): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to participate in the discussion on rampant corruption that has plagued the country. Sir, 64 years have passed since we attained independence. Although, the British had sowed

the seeds of corruption in India for their own vested interests, we have not been able to eradicate this menace. The colonial power used to bestow awards and rewards on those Indians who helped them. Such people would be given land and other favours by the British. That was also a form of corruption, though of a different kind.

Sir, the freedom fighters who fought for attaining independence from the British yoke had dreamt of a clean, corruption-free India. They thought that in independent India, the law of the land would be supreme and everybody will be treated equally. However, successive Governments ignored the noble sentiments of martyrs and freedom-fighters. Ultimately, corruption assumed alarming proportion in the country.

Sir, during the time of dearth of food-grains, states like Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution to bail out the country. However, instead of rewarding such states, they were thoroughly neglected by the centre and step-motherly treatment was meted out to such states. Punjab . the granary of India, finds itself in a miserable condition due to the apathy and injustice meted out to it by the centre. Due to paucity of time, I do not want to dwell at length on this subject.

Sir, several other Hon. Members of this august House have already highlighted various scams and scandals that have rocked the nation in recent times. The Bofors scandal, the fodder scam, the CWG scandal etc. worth over 1,75,000 crores etc. are just a few of these scams. So, the need of the hour is to do some brain-storming as to how we can stamp out this menace once and for all. Actually, corruption is a cancer that is eating into the vitals of our country. It is a deep-rooted malaise and successive generations will suffer its consequences. It is high time that we root out this menace.

Chairman Sir, Shri Anna Hazare has launched an agitation against corruption. He is on a fast-unto-death demanding a stronger anti-corruption law in this country. The entire country has come out in his support. Even in foreign counties, Indians and Punjabis have joined his anti-corruption movement and have extended full support to Shri Anna Hazare. The time has come to uproot corruption and frame a stronger anti-corruption law in consonance with the wishes of the people.

Chairman Sir, the Parliament is fully empowered to frame a strong legislation for checking corruption. The guilty must be brought to book. Penal action should be taken against the accused. Unfortunately, the big guns

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

who indulge in scams and scandals are ruling the roost. These tainted people are having a field day and are roaming scot-free. But, the poor people are being punished for minor mistakes. Very few tainted big guns like Raja or Kalmadi have been put behind bars. Otherwise, the poor people are increasingly finding themselves before the wrong end of the law. Such bias and discrimination further engenders corruption. Sir, kindly give me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several other Hon. Members are waiting for their turn. Please wind up.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, step-motherly treatment is meted out to states like Punjab. Although Punjab has time and again bailed out the entire country by producing surplus foodgrains, the centre has been unkind to us. The centre and FCI fail to make timely purchase of foodgrains from Punjab. The foodgrains starts rotting due to this delay and it adds to the woes of the farmers. To add insult to injury, the Government ends up importing foodgrains at a higher price. Time and again, we have raised this issue in both the Houses of Parliament but to no avail. The Government has turned a blind eye to this problem.

Chairman Sir, the reservation issue has also agitated the people of India. The father of the constitution Baba Sahib Bhim Rao Ambedkar had made provisions for reservations for the weaker sections of society. However, the reservation policy is not being implemented properly. Seats reserved for SCs/STs are de-reserved and given to general category candidates in various jobs. This too, is another kind of corruption that has plagued the country.

Sir, the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy and 1984 Anti-Sikh riots have yet to get justice. No facilities have been provided to Bhopal Gas victims. No one has been punished for the 1984 carnage and pogrom against Sikhs. The killers are roaming scot-free. This is sheer injustice against Sikhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: So, the need of the hour is for our political leadership to rise to the occasion. It should do some soul-searching. The Government must provide justice and equal opportunities to the people of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir: Please wind up.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, Punjab has passed a Service Act. Bihar has also passed such an act. I urge upon all states to pass and implement such a law.

Sir, the Government intends to pass the Lokpal Bill. But, its provisions should be further strengthened and keeping in view the demands of agitated citizens, the Government should include several other provisions in this Bill to add more teeth to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wind up.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, there is rampant corruption in various schemes run by the centre like MNREGA and Mid-Day meal scheme. The rich are becoming richer whereas the poor are becoming poorer. Sir, the Government is squarely responsible for this mess. Hence, the people have started a mass movement against corruption under the leadership of Shri Anna Hazare. If the Government fails to remove corruption, it will have to face the wrath of thousands of Anna Hazares.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish your speech.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, the Government was lost in deep slumber. The mass-movement of Shri Anna Hazare has jolted it out of its slumber. The Government must frame a stringent anti-corruption law. Sir, justice must be provided to Punjab. Its just demands must be met.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, corruption is one of the main problems our country is facing. After Independence the concept of Ram Rajya and Welfare state were evolved but these concepts are not visible today. The common man of the country is suffering and in trouble. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening. Today the assumption is that no one can get any work done without greasing the palms of the officials. Today, the entire country is in the grip of corruption.

There are two types of corruption *viz.* mega corruption and mini corruption. The loot of Government coffers being done by the officials is so much that one wonders how many zeroes will be placed after the digit to quantify it, such scams as 2G, Spectrum, CWG scam and Air India scam these are called mega scams because in these scams crores, billions of rupees are involved. The second is mini corruption which the common man has to face when he visits a government office to get any work done, nobody is ready to do work without taking bribes. At every step we feel the pangs of corruption. There was a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

time when our country was famous for its ideals, morality and authenticity. Today our country is included in the list of most corrupt countries which is shameful for us.

Corruption will not come to an end only with discussings. For this responsible people like us will have to come forward and take the lead to remove corruption. The movement of Anna Hazare is getting the support of the people as it is the expression of pain and anger of the people suffering from corruption. Everybody wants that corruption should be done away with.

The fight against corruption should start with ourselves. The hon. Members of Parliament should take the lead in this regard. If we want our country to develop then corruption must go. After that inflation, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition like problems will be solved easily.

*SHRIMATI JAISHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The termite of corruption and worm of bribe have made our country — India, hallow. Today corruption has taken the form of courtesy. Today corruption has been nationalized in our country-India. Corruption has spread fully from villages to towns in the country. Today the python of corruption is tightening its grip over the country.

India got independence and from Jeep scam to 2G spectrum to Commonwealth scam the corruption is continuously spreading. I am forced to say—

Democracy chali Greece se,
Bharat me chal rahi thik se
Ye pukhta hai, ye Atut hai
Kyonki loot ki khuli chhut hai.

Corruption has rendered UPA Government ineffective and there is no control over corruption. There is a correlation between price rise and corruption. The reasons are coalition, political compulsions and in the words of common people absence of morality.

The Commonwealth scam involved rupees 70 thousand crore, it is said that the Commonwealth Games has become Congress Wealth Games. Even today the masters of scam or the poor people involved in scams and the middle class people who create national property by paying taxes directly or indirectly are spending that property recklessly. Those cases should be dealt with at the earliest and the guilty should be punished so that the people continue to have faith in Democracy.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

It is my suggestion that the anger of the people against rampant corruption in the country which has come into light in the country is a testimony to the fact that the people want to live in corruption free society. The campaign against corruption has gained strength. From child to older people all are coming out of their homes.

The Central Government should take strict action under the ruling given by the Supreme Court regarding the brining back the black money stashed in foreign banks.

Black money is in circulation within the country many times more than it is stashed in foreign banks. The only way to check it is to make the income tax more practical and effective so that the common man does not need to create black money.

The majority in the country is of farmers and labourers. They are neither corrupt nor do they have any opportunity to get corrupt but they are suffering between the two stones of the mills of inflation and corruption. Corruption is not only — about taking bribe or commission but adulteration in foodgrains, milk, fruit, vegetables, oils, medicines, fuel etc. are harmful for the society as a whole and are the distorted specimen of corruption. It should be checked.

Jo aye the roda banke,
Unhe bhagaya ghoda banke.
Ayi kam purani training,
Horse training, horse training.

We should adopt liberal administrative system to bring transparent competition in the functioning of industrial world. Strict action should be taken against the bureaucrats found involved in corruption and honest bureaucrats should be provided conducive environment to work smoothly.

Nepotism in the judiciary is giving rise to rampant corruption in the country. This should be stopped and such cases should be disposed of at the earliest. Lack of stringent action against the corrupt and the cases being dragged-on for a long period has also become a reason for the rise in corruption.

I believe that a Judicial Accountability Commission needs to be constituted to maintain the autonomy and jurisdiction of the democratic institutions in the country.

The scope of the Central Vigilance Commission needs to be expanded and it needs to be granted complete

autonomy to deal with corruption in the executive as per the directives in the Supreme Court ruling in the Vineet Narain vs. Union of India case. There should be a Lokpal to examine the conduct the members of the legislature and a Financial Accountability Commission should be constituted to examine corruption on the part of large corporate houses, international banks and the civil society so that the watchdogs in all spheres of the society may work freely. Also, the examination of cases and punitive processes within the ambit of the established constitutional framework should be made timebound, transparent and effective.

The process of electoral reforms should be speeded-up to check criminalisation and corruption in the election process. I suggest that a transparent system for mobilisation of funds for elections should be put in place. The system of state funding should be reintroduced so that the candidates remain free of any pressure and are able to discharge their responsibilities towards the public in the House/Legislatures. Strict control should be exercised over the exploitation of natural resources and the participation of the local people should be ensured in the decisions taken in this regard.

*SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Corruption is eating away the country. Today we are discussing this very issue in the largest Panchayat in the country. The agitation against corruption has not only shaken up the country but also put us all under a cloud of suspicion. I have been elected public representative as an independent candidate. I got the chance to meet many people. This time I have observed the anger of the public and found that all the public representatives have lost the trust of the people. I have seen the anger of the people during my tours and discussions. Everyone cannot be judged with a single yardstick. I come to the Parliament. I have seen a number of parliamentarians attired quite simply. I have seen simplicity in their conduct and their behaviour but all of us have been tarred with the same brush in the eyes of the public today.

We will have to understand the seriousness of the situation. We need to desist from playing the game of accusations and counter-accusations and instead adopt non-partisanship and transparency or we would never be able to win back the trust of the people.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Hon. Chairperson, I am grateful to you for giving

*Speech was laid on the Table.

me the opportunity to speak on the important issue of corruption. Corruption was already rampant in our country but during the tenure of the UPA II Government led by the Congress it has become Cancer. This government can be bestowed the title of the most corrupt government in the country since independence. The tenure of this government is tainted by corruption. I would like to remind you of the Bofors case. The government had to step-down in a shameful manner. Now there is this government which has been tainted by many cases of corruption involving lakhs of crores of rupees. I believe that the country has risen under the leadership of Annaji and the despair of the people of the country has found voice. I also believe that public anger has come to the fore due to the misgovernance and corrupt practices of the UPA Government. The poor, dalits, forest dwellers and labourers are the worst affected by corruption. The revenue which should go into the public exchequer is stashed away in foreign banks as black money by the corrupt. This is detrimental for the country. Our leader, hon. Lal Krishna Advaniji had started a campaign against black money during the Lok Sabha elections in 2009 and now the facts regarding black money in foreign banks are being brought to light. This is a big achievement in my view. A number of hard steps need to be taken to curb corruption. I advocate the introduction of a strong Lokpal Bill through constitutional provision for this purpose.

*SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): The malaise of corruption which has come to the forefront in the county will have to be tackled in a very sensible manner. I would also like to say that the framework of the Constitution prepared by Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkarji and his other associates should not be altered in any manner. However, the Lokpal Bill being introduced in the Parliament should be strong and effective and should benefit each section of the society. There should be special emphasis on keeping the interests of the poor in the forefront. This country is occupied by Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis. All these aspects should be kept in mind while passing the Lokpal Bill.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger): Today, we are debating a very important issue of corruption. This is an issue which has agitated the whole country. It has influenced every sector of the society. Wherever you go today including the Government offices, you find that no work moves ahead from the level of lower employees to the upper level high ranking officials without taking bribe. On going to purchase vegetables in

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the market, you will find that chemicals are being injected to make the vegetables remain fresh. Even fruits are being found dyed with colors. On going to market to purchase cereals, you will find that rice and wheat adulterated with soil are being sold. Spices, oil and anything you want to purchase are adulterated. There is no place where corruption doesn't prevail. Therefore, I want to say that today corruption has remained not only a political issue rather it has become a social issue and this social ill cannot be done away with until we create hatred towards corruption in the people's mind by running an awareness drive in the whole country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to give a simple example that we go to toilet where the door remains closed and nobody sees us there. But after finishing the task, we proceed to wash our hands with soap. After all, why do we wash our hands whereas no one has been watching us. Even if we do not wash our hands, no one will have any concern. But this is the voice of our conscience which reminds us that we have to wash our hands after using toilet. Similarly, unless the voice of our conscience start reminding us that both taking and giving bribe is a sin, it cannot be uprooted. Thus, there is a dire need of running public awareness drive today.

Sir, I want to praise and salute Shri Anna Hazare ji for the reason that corruption is an issue in this country and he is behind bringing this issue centre stage. But I want to apologize for saying that today only, allegations and counter allegations have been levelled in the discussion on corruption. If we keep levelling allegations and counter allegations in this manner, we can never remove corruption. Corruption in the country will keep multiplying just like mistle toe (Amarbel) which grows at a rapid pace. Similarly, corruption will continue to flourish.

An agitation was held under the leadership of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan in the year 1974 and hundreds & thousands of people like me were borne out of that agitation. And I am proud to be a member of this House after being a part of that agitation. We used to have no connection with any political party. We were students. The main fight of that agitation was to remove corruption, to check price-rise and remove unemployment. The Governments changed after that agitation but neither unemployment was removed nor the price-rise came under control and nor corruption came to end. If we go on fighting it at political level and continue to have rounds of allegations and counter allegations, corruption will never end. The Government will change and our positions will also change but corruption will remain as it is.

What is corruption? The definition of corruption cannot be different. We will make accusation that 2G Spectrum scam, Commonwealth scam and others like these are corruption and from there, you will level allegation that all the profit making public sector undertakings were disinvested during the NDA tenure. What happened in Karnataka is corruption or not, so such allegations-counter allegations cannot address corruption. We can derive self-satisfaction by making accusations and counter accusations but cannot uproot corruption.

Therefore, I want to say that if we have to fight corruption and remove it completely from the whole country, then all the political parties have to campaign against it rising above the party politics and coming under one forum. Public awareness will have to be created and a hatred towards corruption should be generated among the people. Corruption, then, can be removed. Corruption cannot be uprooted by merely making formalities. In every session in the House, we have a discussion on price-rise. The Government's reply come and we get satisfied. We go back to our job and the prices continue to go up at the same pace.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to remind the House and give an example that secularism and communalism have been prevailing in this country for years. It is so because we even don't want to find its solution at the social level. We want to exploit it politically as well for votes. Thus, there has been no solution in this regard till today. Today, if we campaign against this at the social level, it can be addressed. Similarly, there is a need today to make corruption a social issue and not a political one. I want to urge the Government and the Prime Minister to bring all the political parties of this House, even those people or organizations who have no representation here but want to fight against corruption under one umbrella. Invite Shri Anna Hazare ji as well. Tell him that all of us want to uproot corruption from the country, so let us come together to spread public awareness against corruption throughout the country. Let us generate public apathy for corruption in every village and every house.

Finally, I want to tell the Government that there is a stalemate continuing between the Lokpal and Janlokpal Bills. It is the responsibility of the Government to have meetings with all the political parties. Perhaps, an all party meeting is going to be held now. If there is no consensus, then sit again tomorrow. Call Anna Hazare ji and his team also in that meeting and whether this side or that side, let us leave aside the stubbornness and find some solution keeping the dignity of the democratic

institutions intact. If the democratic institutions continue to exist, only then our democracy will remain strong. If we weaken our democratic institutions, our democracy will become weak. So, find a solution keeping the system of democratic institutions intact. If we failed in this regard, then hundreds of Anna Hazare can emerge tomorrow. Therefore, I want to appeal to the Government to take the issue of corruption seriously and campaign against it and create public awareness in this regard throughout the country leaving aside the allegation-counter allegation against one another and taking all the parties together.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I am thankful that I have been given a chance to express my view on the evil of corruption rampant in the country. There is no dispute about it that corruption is rampant from top to bottom in the country. No work is being accomplished without bribe. It should be stopped. Corruption should be controlled and people should get their work done easily. It is being talked about enacting a law, it should be done immediately. It must be kept in mind that if any law is enacted, it must conform to the basic structure of the Constitution framed by Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. This Constitution should not be played with the existing law should also be implemented strictly. It is being talked about drafting a Jan Lokpal Bill. I welcome this. This Bill should have a provision that Scheduled Castes, backward classes and minorities will have their representatives in the team of members for the institution of Lokpal.

[English]

*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Whether we welcome comments and criticisms like appreciation and applause is a matter to be pondered by each of us. Self-introspection is necessary in every field of life. Everybody sees the front; not the back; so how can it be said that one sees or knows about one's own back?

We are now in the 'land of Gs'. Which "Gs" and "Jees"- I leave it to the conscience of this August House; whether it is 2G, KG or CWG in which many 'Jees' are involved.

Since Independence we have not gone through a more traumatic situation than the present days. Process of liberalization started in 1991 has resulted in the plundering of the nation by a few who were constantly and vehemently demanding more and more privatization

of the very foundation of the Indian Economy, the public sector. The looting of the public money shall not be justified. Even the strong proponents of 'neo-liberalisation' do not have the courage to "celebrate" the 20th anniversary of the policy of Liberalisation-Privatisation-Globalisation during these days!

Corruption in India is not like an Octopus; but like a cancerous diseases which urgently needs severe and hard (even painful) treatment, if not surgery at the earliest. The mixed economy and a strong public sector including the nationalized banks and insurance companies which saved the nation during the time of the recent global economic melt-down have become a 'golden goose' in the hands of a greedy butcher. While those who praise the rate of growth of Indian economy, they consciously forget that we are experiencing a "job loss growth" and the inequalities are deepening in the society.

The unholy nexus of big corporates-ruling politicians-tops bureaucrats is responsible for the shady deals which have led to the increase of black money and hence the prominence of a parallel economy in the largest democracy of the world. All the black money stashed in the secret accounts in foreign banks abroad are part and parcel of this parallel economy. Black money gives birth to black money alone like mother wiper delivers child wipers. If we are not courageous enough to fight and check the corruption and resultant black money, the parallel economy will swallow the true economy very soon. It has been said that about 1/3 of Indian economy is now a parallel one and corruption gets institutionalized

There have been reports that the match-fixing in the international cricket in India which was to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores in the 1990s has jumped to a whopping amount of more than Rs. 20,000 crores in the first decade of 2000. The controversy engulfed the IPL since the beginning days of UPA-II is not a matter to be put into oblivion. "The creed of greed" has become more powerful than the creed of sportsmanship"

The opportunity to host the 19th Common Wealth Games at Delhi was a moment of pride for this great nation, even though half of its population are either starved or half-starved. But it is a shame to the whole nation that it turned out to be a Corruption's Wealth Games. Even before the CAG report came, small children of commonsense knew about the day-light robbery (which could not be conducted by mere a handful of individuals alone).

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The 2G Spectrum deal will be giving more and more sleepless nights to the UPA top-brass in the coming days. While three Hon'ble MPs (including one former Cabinet Minister) and some bureaucrats spent their days behind the bars in Tihar, at least some of the players of the unholy nexus may be experiencing the shocks of nightmares on broad day-light. From the "Mother of All Scams" we maybe entering into the era of more and more "sophisticated scams and scandals". It is not the right time to forget the S-band Spectrum deal of the ISRO. Silence may be more powerful than the words at certain times; but it is not a befitting reply to 1.21 billion citizens from the responsible representatives of the people. The Government has a duty to answer to the people, because the Constitution was adopted, enacted and given to themselves by the people of India and the Constitution is supreme.

For the price-rise, who is to be blamed of? Is it due to the people eating more? The latest Economic Survey Report of the GOI itself admits that commodities of daily use by the common man are under severe inflationary pressures. The help of an economist is not at all necessary for the working population and the poor people to understand that the cost of Food, Fuel, Energy, Health and Medicines, Rent, Education of the children etc. are sky rocketing. While the vast majority of the Indian population are trying their best to make both ends meet, the precious natural resources are being looted by the different types of mafias and large corporate houses with the connivance of those who are in power. Lands and the land rights of the tribals, dalits, farmers and agricultural workers are being snatched away. It is just like they make law unto themselves. To many people, law is not a saviour.

The Adarsh Housing Society Scam of Mumbai has exposed some dark sides of the "economics of war". In the name of the Kargil War-Widows, what the rulers and the elites of the Indian Military has done is an unpardonable crime. Flouting of the concerned laws, rules and norms cannot be excused even if the whole construction is demolished. It is not surprising that corruption has infested the fourth largest armed forces in the world. India has become one of the largest purchasers in the international arms market. We once again pray Long live Peace!

Judiciary also is not a holy-cow. If corruption has put its tentacles into the chambers of "Your Lordships", who gains and who loses? In this "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic", judiciary is the custodian of the Constitution and the guardian of the fundamental rights

of the people. But even if "some apples are rotten" one can imagine the stinking smell of the whole basket. It is high time for a self introspection than transfers, resignations and blaming the Parliament's move for impeachments.

The fourth estate, the media is losing its shine and prestige due to the draining of honesty, integrity and the commitment towards the people as the watch dog of democracy. Media is considered by some "emperors of neo-liberalism" as a part of their business kingdom. We have experienced the days of the 'paid-news'. People will no longer tolerate creating sycophancy personalities and haunting persons only to serve the business interest. Instances of manipulated news and killing of news have become exposed. It is said if the politics has become a business and sadder if all the four estates of our democracy have become business. And if business does not have any morals and ethics, it will be just a monster like Frankenstein. Those who try in vain to justify corruption as side effect of growth will certainly be like naked kings in the streets!

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important question which we are discussing in a special situation. Ranjan ji has just said that discussions are being held in the form of allegations and counter allegations. I have been watching since the year 1996. In the year 1996-97, when 50th anniversary of India's independence was being discussed, even then I noticed that the ruling side and opposition had kept on resorting to allegations and counter allegations against each other. During these two years also, I have been observing that the same thing has always been done and even today, the same thing has happened. I respect hon'ble Joshi ji very much. I expected from him that he would give some suggestion to make India corruption-free, but all his allegations made in his speech from the beginning to the end were against the Union Government. This House has not yet become clear about the stand of the Bhartiya Janata Party on Jan Lokpal and whether Jan Lokpal should come into being or not. This thing has not come out clearly whether their party is supporting it or not. I have been watching that leaders from some other political parties also kept on giving this slogan that the Congress Party or the UPA Government did this one, that one, etc., they kept on making all sorts of allegations, but they did not look into themselves. If I say that during our party rule, during the UPA rule, all these acts of corruption happened which

are being raised today, what happened in all the states ruled by the BJP whether it is Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand or Karnataka, how many agreements of water, land and forest were executed, how many MOU's were signed, to what extent was the discretionary power utilized? The manner in which the land of four hundred crore rupees value in an important place like Rishikesh was given on lease for rupees thirteen crore only to the sympathizers having connection with the BJP. I do not want to go into that. I also do not want to go into this thing that Mehtab ji has appreciated several steps of our Odisha Government to counter corruption. I do not want to go into that thing how a deal of land, water and forest has been made without floating tenders in Odisha. If the CBI had any role about it, if the country had deal with it strictly, I also do not want to speak about how terrible the situation would have been in Karnataka today. I do not want to raise that thing which other persons have said again and again or I also do not want to speak about that thing that you did much, we did nothing.

[English]

The intention of the Government is very clear. The Government of India, the UPA Government has adopted several measures to provide inclusive growth in the nation, to build a strong nation. Black money is also one of them. To curb black-money, the Government of India has adopted some important programmes. India has initiated the process of negotiations with 65 countries to broaden the article concerning exchange of information. To bring black money from abroad, together information about it the Government is strengthening the administrative machinery by setting up eight more Income-Tax Overseas Units. The strengthening of the Foreign Tax Division has been doubled. Undisclosed income of about Rs. 15,000 crore was detected in the last 18 months due to the focussed search operations by the Income-Tax Department. The Directorate of International Taxation has collected taxes of Rs. 34,601 crore. India has also gained the membership of the Eurasian Group (EAG). So, the Government of India has taken several measures.

[Translation]

Sir, when the issue of corruption was raised, the issue of 2G scam was raised, our Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi said very strongly in the AICC session that the persons involved in corruption would not be tolerated and would be punished. The result was that "sar kat gaye humare to kuchh gam nahin, sar Himalaya ka humne

na jhukne diya." Our Ministers went to jail one after another, today you can discuss about this thing in the House or what the Supreme Court did or didn't. If the Government had no intention, if the Government had not developed an attitude to address corruption strongly, this thing would not have happened today. Today, these steps of the Government are commendable, but corruption cannot be rooted out even if you take any number of steps. Corruption cannot be rooted out unless man's mindset is changed, unless the character of a person is changed. Ranjan ji was saying that there is a need for introspection. All people should introspect within themselves when I think, I think about the poor people. When I say, become rigid, fight, I say for the poor people. 8.8 lakh children still die from malnutrition in this country. Everyday two and a half lakh babies are dying. Today, such a bad condition is due to poverty in our country. You will say that only we are responsible, you aren't. You are in power in so many states, look at the condition in those states, the situation is worst in those states. You will get the figures of the maximum number of children dying in your states if you wish to do so. Under this situation, if you do not address corruption, we won't be able to make this country powerful. Corruption has turned into an evil and it is very much necessary to bring about a Bill for this. Now-a-days, Anna ji's movement is going on. Today, Anna ji is taking part in the movement. People have given so many good and bad views about him. Nevertheless, this is an initiative, an effort, a mobilization that corruption is an issue on which a way of solution should be found out. The Parliament is supreme. We still say proudly that the Parliament is supreme, nobody can be superior to the Parliament. Including only a few persons may not be called a team, may not be called a social activists group. So, many social activists groups are working in this country for various causes. There are various such organizations which are working for the benefit of the country. It is necessary to seek the opinion of all the people.

Sir, I would like to submit in respect of the provisions made in the Jan Lokpal Bill that a single Jan Lokpal could not address the problems of six lakh villages and 8500 cities. It is not possible for a single Jan Lokpal to monitor corruption that is spread over all levels, of the Government from peon to Prime Minister. Sir, it is necessary that views of rural people of the country should be taken into account. There are a number of mobile phone and facebook users in the country. Despite that India consists of a population of 120 crore people and 6 lakh villages. There are Gram Sabha in the villages.

Why the Gram Sabha is not being asked as to what kind of Jan Lokpal should be made? The Collector of each district should be asked to submit draft of Jan Lokpal Bill while organizing Jan Sabha in each village. A strong Lokpal Bill should be drafted so that any attempt to weaken the country does not succeed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, please allow me some more time.

Sir, such a situation has created because the Government is seeking strong opinion to deal with every single problem. In my view the Government had taken some wrong steps in the beginning and initiated police action instead of considering the matter in political perspective and I am against the police action which should not happen. But my party and party leaders and the hon'ble Prime Minister are considering the matter in a sensitive manner right from the beginning and respected Rahul ji is of the opinion that any kind of force should not be used. It requires more time to consider all aspects of the Bill be it Jan Lokpal Bill or Lokpal Bill or Lokpal Bill drafted by Shrimati Aruna Roy ji. It should not be implemented forcefully. Poverty in India is widespread and there are a number of social activists working in rural areas for vital issues related to jal, jungle, jameen, (water, land and forest). There can be a situation in which many other activists may claim that development of villages have not taken place and potable water and health services have not been provided in rural areas and lakhs of rural people march towards city with this demand and threaten that they will not allow the Government to function until the Government promise to implement development schemes in their rural areas. There should be no issue of the rich and the poor in the country. The country is making progress and the development should be balanced one. The UPA Government is committed towards inclusive growth of the country. The UPA Government has introduced the RTI Act. The UPA Government is going to present the Land Acquisition Bill and the Mines and Minerals Act in the Parliament wherein provision has been made to spend 36 percent amount for development of the area and farmers would be benefited with the Land Acquisition Bill. Besides, the Government is also going to present the Food Security Bill. The people of the country would be benefited and GDP rate is likely to be increased. Corruption is a major hurdle in the path of progress of the country which needs to be addressed. Therefore, I would like to urge the young people of the country to understand the issue and contribute towards nation

building in an atmosphere of peace and non-violence. I would like to urge hon'ble Anna ji that his life is precious and he should end his fast.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech through a message to young people of the country—

“Naujawan tere kandho per jagat ka bhar hai,
Tere bal par hi khushi se chal raha sansar hai,
Teri apni khamiyon par kyon nahin nazrein pari,
Teri khatir kadam-kadam par maut muh baye khadi”.

*SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): It would be appropriate to submit that corruption has engulfed the entire country. Misery of the common man due to corruption is being reflected today at Ramlila Maidan.

The issue of corruption has crossed the political barriers and has become a social issue. In order to address this issue effectively it would be better to accept bitter truth in respect of corruption. We have to accept the fact that the politician is the root cause of corruption that is existing from lower level to the higher level in the country. The bureaucrats and capitalists have worked hands in gloves to loot the society under the shield of politicians. This is bitter truth. If politicians reform themselves then bureaucrats and capitalists will not be able to push the country in the vicious circle of corruption. There is a different perspective of the fact. The largest share of loot is cornered by the capitalists. The bureaucrats get less than them and the politicians get the least. But involvement of politician paved the way for such loot. My statement would be proved correct on the day when details of Indian black money deposited in foreign banks will be made available. I am of the firm view that share of politicians will be minimum in the said detail. But politicians are being disgraced the most in the said matter. There is need to change the mindset of the common man in respect of corruption. There is need to find a way in this regard unanimously otherwise the number of persons challenging the supremacy and sovereignty of Parliament is likely to increase.

Sir, the functioning of non-government organizations need to be monitored effectively before it becomes rampant in these organizations.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, the disease of corruption has spread in the country like cancer in the body. The outbreak of this

*Speech was laid on the Table.

disease has not been sudden, it was there before. The Mundhra Scandal, Chithra Scandal, Mudgal Scandals and action thereon are from Pt. Nehru's era. Pt. Nehru had constituted Santhanam committee against corruption. Its report is also there. K.N. Wanchoo Committee was set up to settle the issue of black money. Today, corruption is more rampant. If research is conducted on corruption, corruption is three-dimensional; it was so in the past and even today it is same. Wherever the expenses exceed income, there would be corruption. You do not need any witness to prove it. If income is Rs. 5000/- and expenses are Rs. 10,000/-, there would be corruption. Where one person has the power and the other is deprived, helpless, corruption would be rampant even there. The third form of corruption is rooted in casteism, nepotism. There is no other reason for corruption besides these three reasons. We tax the income, but do not restrict the expenses. It would not check corruption. There is a need to check the expenses otherwise one can see rising expenditure everywhere. Democracy means the rule through the means of voting. If the voting system would be corrupt then corruption cannot be checked. The question arises whether cash influences voting? It influences voting the most, caste factor also influences voting, similarly crime influences voting. These three Cs, Cash, Caste and Crime influence voting the most. A golden pot can be built by using gold, not by using clay. When voting would be influenced by these three factors, how the Government would be pure, how the right Government, the right representatives would be elected. So, there is a need for electoral reforms. When it comes to Panchayati Raj elections, the vote is influenced by alcohol, money and meat. During Assembly and local body elections isn't the buying and selling of Members so common. If timely and effective measures are not taken, how corruption would be checked, so in a bid to check corruption, we will have to strike at the main root. Efforts will have to be made at the level of Parliament, we will have to start a five point programme. There is a need to generate awareness, information because people are being cheated in its absence; corruption is rampant in Indira Awas Yojana at village level and also in Employment Assurance Guarantee, Old Age Pension.

Sharad ji was narrating in his speech about widespread reforms. Nowhere in the country corruption level is as high as in Bihar. Be they Indira Awas, Old Age Pension, Drinking Water Scheme, Sanitation, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, it is everywhere. He said many laws are being introduced for reforms, he was giving justification and making faces and saying that he would expose everybody...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, make it brief, there are many speakers waiting for their turn. Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The common man is a victim. Sir, the big scams have polluted the environment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please listen to me. Is there anyone who can say with conviction that schemes like Indira Awas, Employment Assurance Scheme, Old Age Pension Scheme or any certificate in office or police station is given without bribe?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there have been agitations even in the past. Most of the people from Bihar had joined the movement of Babu Jai Prakash Narayan. There were four issues involved, primarily it was corruption. Thereafter the movement was launched by Shri V.P. Singh. There have been stray movements from time to time. However, corruption could not be abated, it is increasing and the environment has been vitiated totally. The atmosphere of doubt is everywhere.

It is said that Parliament is supreme and no one is challenging its supremacy. It is lack of understanding. Parliament is like a work in which delicious vegetables are prepared by mixing spices, oil etc. Similarly, new issues crop up among people in schools, in towns, in societies etc. If the civil society is carrying out movement the Parliament would make laws accordingly. It will have to pass that legislation. Let them pay tax. We are Supreme ...*(Interruptions)* can we make laws on street? The effects of that agitation were that a committee was set up by the Government. There was difference of opinion within the Committee and the Government became relaxed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This atmosphere is the result of passiveness, negligence, inertia and mismanagement by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. That mismanagement has vitiated the environment. Hence, we are in disagreement with the Lok Pal Bill moved by the Government. It should be made more powerful. BJP is silent for the last four months,

they say that they will open their cards later on
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sangh Parivar
is with them. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik Ji may
speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Dr.
Sanjeev Ganesh Naik Ji may speak now.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, now please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude. It will not go
on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. He has to speak
now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik Ji may
speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude. Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Naik Ji may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. You sit
down.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur):
I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to
express my views on such a sensitive issue today. Few
days ago the hon. Prime Minister of India hoisted the
national flag in the Red Fort and reminded us of those
national leaders who selflessly participated in the
independence struggle and secured independence for
Indians and prepared the draft of the Constitution. But
while drafting the constitution they would not have thought
even in their dreams that after so much renunciation and
sacrifice one day there would be such people in India
who would dump the principles and objectives and
become opportunists and vie for power.

Today hon'ble Anna Ji decided to sit on fast in regard
to Jan Lokpal Bill. Corruption is a serious issue in itself
even if he would not have decided to go on hunger
strike. When the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit
Jawahar Lal Nehru took over the reins of the poor India
even a needle was not produced in the country. He set
the pace of development of the country through the five
year plans. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji and Smt. Indira
Gandhi tried their best to finish the unfinished works of
Pt. Nehru and even sacrificed their lives for the sake of
unity and integrity of the country. The young Prime Minister
Shri Rajiv Ji, who wanted to take India to 21st century,
also sacrificed his life for the nation.

About the issue of corruption, on which you have
allotted time for debate today, our Ex-Prime Minister Rajiv
Gandhi used to say that 15 annas out of one rupee sent
for the development of the people do reach to the targeted
beneficiaries. I feel proud that the hon. Prime Minister of
India is the most honest person. He has maintained the
dignity of the word honesty even today, otherwise, the
termite of corruption has spread so much overnight that
its antonym 'honesty' does not figure in the dictionary.

In my family, my father Shri Roshan Lal was MLA,
Minister, MP for 35 years, father-in-law Chaudhary Sunder
Singh was MLA, Minister, MP for about 50 years and I,
myself, as Member of Public Service Commission,
Chairperson, Chairperson NCSK and as Member of
Parliament have to suffer a lot due to our honesty. Money
and muscle power have tried to root out our families. But
we did not compromise with our honesty. Laws may be
enacted anytime, but who will implement them? Today,
though there is the rule against dowry system but where
is justice? Though Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Act
was enacted in 1989, but how many persons have been
convicted?

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Though there are Acts for the landlord and the tenants but justice is far away. Whatever I am submitting is the truth that our family despite enjoying high status in society have been punished for honesty and probity. Neither Md. Jinnah, the head of Muslim League nor the kings could influence us at the time of Privy Purse Bill.

It is my request to all the Members of this Hon'ble House that a consensus should be arrived in respect of the Lokpal Bill prepared by Shri Anna Hazare ji and introduced in the House and deadlock be removed. The House which we got as heritage is the symbol of the sacrifice of lakhs of freedom fighters and we must maintain its dignity. I have written some lines in this regard:

"Ye kursi ke jhagde, ye wad-vivad, ye apas ki ranjis, ye nafrat ki aag beete hue kal par lage hue daag, inn sab baton ko aaj na dohrana, aaj lokpal bill ke avtar par, ae meri behno evam bhaiyon, desh ko sandesh bhijwana ki corruption ke mudde par sampuran sadan ek hai."

[English]

*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): The biggest challenge and threat for the nation to move forward is 'corruption'. It should be treated as 'terrorist of economics' and those indulging in scams and scandals should be tried as traitors looting people's money. If this evil called corruption is addressed as BJP or Congress corruption and putting Jurists from both parties to plead on party lines on National T.V. Channels is a shame. Civil Society lead by Shri Anna Hazare has taken it upon itself to fight out corruption because people see system failing it to accomplish this task. But even if Jan Lokpal Bill is adopted and accepted in totality, will it rid the system of this menace common-man is confronted with day-to-day Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 bribe at all levels? If it does not happen, who will take care of frustration and despair it will lead to?

Electoral reforms, huge police reforms, effective Lokpal Bill and awakening of that good old "Inner-voice" is and can be an answer to the fast spreading cancer called corruption.

Effective Judicial Commission has to be put in place. While doing all this, the institutions which have developed and evolved over a period of time shall not be by-passed and the Parliament is one of the Institutions, we are proud of.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

We have seen "party with distinction" handling corruption in Karnataka. It got exposed and was put to shame, when after a long persuasion out-going Chief-Minister nominated his favourite as his successor. It is alleged that outgoing Chief Minister had funded State party unit in 2008 State Elections and donated huge unaccounted money to build-up the party Headquarters in Bangalore.

Now is the time when we all rise above party considerations, control our egos and be the ones to take corruption head on and vow to put brakes on this evil called corruption.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to make following suggestions in respect of debate initiated by Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi regarding rampant corruption in the country under Rule 193.

Corruption should be nipped in the bud itself. The school curriculum should be modified in such a manner at the primary stage so that the character building and moral values of the citizens can be developed. The corrupt person should be kept in the category of traitor only then citizens having high moral value and character will be developed who are going to run the Government, politics, media, commercial institute, judiciary or other private institutions in future.

Corruption is a social evil. Therefore, there is a need to develop such an attitude towards corruption in the society that the person who earns money by adopting corrupt practices should face social boycott and on the other hand, the honest person should be shown high regard.

The Government should take initiative in respect of developing trend to consider all the politicians as corrupt and obtain intelligence report about the hon. Members of Parliament through its agencies to the effect as to whether the hon'ble Members are leading an honest life and indulge in any corrupt practice or not and such report should be placed before the Parliament and uploaded on the website. The Government will not face any difficulty to obtain such report as the Government has to conduct survey of the Constituency of the hon. MPs from where they got elected to ascertain the facts regarding conduct and performance of concerned hon. MP and if the feedback is positive, then it will boost the morale of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

hon. MP to continue their good work and if the feedback is negative, then it will encourage the hon. MP to work harder for the betterment of people.

The proposed Lokpal Bill to wipe out corruption should be stringent and transparent wherein representatives of weaker sections of society should be included so that interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as backward classes could be protected.

A transparent and independent mechanism should be developed to wipe out corruption in all walks of life, be it judiciary, media or private sector and there should be a fixed time frame to decide the matter.

*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I would like to make following suggestions. On the line of Lokpal, the Lokayukta in the states should be appointed and they should have the rights equivalent to the Lokpal. The names and details of the persons to be appointed as Lokpal should be made public through newspapers and electronic media and public opinion should be ascertained before such appointment. While appointing Lokpal it should be kept in mind that the minorities, dalits and the backward class people get their share in the ratio of their population. All the higher and the lower level officers, employees, hon. Members of Parliament, hon. Members of Legislative Assemblies and the hon. Ministers should be brought within the purview of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta. If at all the hon. Prime Minister is to be brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, then the matters related to the Defence and External Affairs should be kept out of the purview of the Lokpal. All the NGOs, Trusts, Corporations, Private Universities, Managements of private medical and engineering colleges, electronic and print media, drug manufacturing companies and medicine dealers, fertilizer and pesticides manufacturing companies, teachers engaged in private and public sector institutions, doctors working in private or government hospitals, food product traders should be brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal or Lokayukta (as the case may be). The right to speak and vote in the August House provided to the hon. Members of Parliament under the article 105 (2) of Constitution of India should not be compromised. There is a provision to challenge the decision of the Lokpal in the High Court or the Supreme Court but a common man could not approach the High Court or the Supreme Court as the lawyers there charge rupees two to five lakh per day per case. Therefore, I am of the view that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

fee of lawyer in the High Court and the Supreme Court should be maximum Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively per day per case. The matters in respect of the Union Government and the State should be brought within the purview of Lokpal and Lokayukta respectively.

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Corruption is a serious issue before the country. If it is not checked, then the people in the country will lose faith on us. There is a need to pay attention towards following points:-

1. The Lokpal Bill is being introduced and the media, the big hotels and education professionals should be included within its purview.
2. The time frame of each and every work should be fixed.
3. Effective programmes should be formed to eradicate casteism.
4. Each and every individual should be provided employment.
5. There should be a uniform system of education.
6. The Government should guarantee food, cloth and employment.
7. Special attention should be given towards farmers and agriculture sector.
8. The development fund of the public representatives should either be increased or scrapped.
9. Time bound action should be taken against those who have disproportionate income.
10. Strict laws should be enacted to save and preserve the natural resources.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I will extend my apologies to Dr. Raghuvansh Singh, he is a very senior Member, ...(*Interruptions*) a very noted Rajput.

Hon. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. This country is passing through such a phase and time when there are very senior Members too in this House and new Members like me who are here only for the last two years. This is the biggest Parliament of world's largest democracy. I was in Mumbai for the last two days, some people came to my house and asked me what I had done in two years. I

*Speech was laid on the Table.

responded that in two years, I was trying to do what could not be done in the last 65 years. I agree that the things have come to such a pass in the country outside the Parliament that everybody, from children to adults belonging to any caste, religion, sect are fed up of corruption. How many of us in the House belong to small tribes, villages or towns. Today, you would be a Member, however, you would have faced it many times in your life. You cannot say a word. We would also have given bribe several times for getting our work done. However, nobody would admit that this is a reality. Today, I regret it when I hear of it. On 5th August, a student of class 10 asked me why corruption could not be abated. What would I tell him? Our Anna ji was sitting there on dharna and why cannot you rein in corruption? What could I tell him? That child elicited a reply from me. I was speechless. I would request the House that this is the biggest temple of democracy. We are representatives of innumerable people from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. People are losing faith in us. While coming to the House when I told people on the way that I was a Member, their glances changed. I understand if we have to raise this issue strongly, we will have to make the people of this country believe that they shouldn't worry, we shall work in the interest of the country, I believe that be it Lokpal Bill or Jan Lokpal Bill of the treasury or opposition bench, it should be such a powerful one as the corrupt should dread it for fear of Lokpal. I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Even before Independence of our country the menace of corruption was available and prevailing in from root level Even though after independence we framed and formulated several number of Acts to eradicate corruption from our society, the evil of corruption is going on rampant. Stringent punishment are essential through law. But it is inadequate.

Those who are having money are easily bending the law and taking advantage to get any benefit easily. But those people who are poor and underprivileged are unable to get anything. So, the balanced development is not possible in a corrupt society.

Anna Hazare or anybody take this issue among the public, it is welcomed by all. It is a common problem which is confronting in all the walks of life.

In politics after the local bodies are given power, the corruption is more visible among politician in village level.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Democracy in Australia, America, Singapore and Britain are having some stringent laws to take action against those in corruption. The accounting system of public property holding, earning of salary, corporate profit, real estate earning, share market funding and extra profit are accounted properly in those countries.

Our UPA Government introduced Right to information Act, our Government take various legal action against those corrupted people in our Government.

The Government employees in almost all the departments are not properly controlled by the department arbitration when they are involved in corrupt activities.

They take it as an advantage. The executors of various departments are taking much advantage and involved in corrupt practices.

But in all the sectors and area, whether Govt. employees, officers, judiciary or politicians there are genuine people. These genuine and honest people are not respected by people. Such a culture is growing rapidly in this society.

The morality, accountability, integrity, responsibility should be educated even from school level. The primary and basic education should be modified in such a way that it should provide suitable education to avoid corruption. It should educate corruption as a severe sin.

Each and every body has the responsibility to put an end to the menace of corruption and should eradicate this evil practice by joining together. It is the right time to put an end to this evil practice.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL (Amroha): The name of Anna Hazare is being chanted all across the country. What is the reason? You are well aware of it. For the last two years, we have been witnessing scams after scams ever since this Government was formed-be it Adarsh scam, CAG scam, 2G scam and behind all these scams, there is this comatose Government which doesn't want to exercise transparency. For CWG scam, Kalmadi ji was made responsible, for 2G Spectrum scam. Raja ji was made the scapegoat, the police is held responsible for arresting Anna Hazare. They have nothing to do with the Government. The Government is living in its own ivory tower. If this condition prevails, then one day the Members of Parliament will not be able to save their face. The Government Lokpal Bill that has been introduced, in

regard to which Anna ji is sitting on dharna, I want that the Government Lokpal Bill should be withdrawn and a strong Lok pal Bill should take its place. The Bill which has lowered the dignity of the House which has casted doubt on our integrity should be withdrawn.

I have been witnessing it for a considerable time that scams after scams get exposed in the House, the people have become tired of forgetting one scam after another. This is the reason why the youth are on roads today. We should make such rules and legislations as would win the trust of people. The Government should take this initiative. There are sufficient provisions in the Constitution, there is a need to implement them more stringently. Be it a politician or a bureaucrat, immediate action should be taken against the corrupt person and there should be definite time limit for the court proceedings against him and there should be transparency in his conviction.

I understand that 85 percent of the population in the country is rural. The farmer who grows crops is burdened with problems at times with flood and at times with famine. At times, he doesn't get fertilizers and when he gets it, he has to pay service tax on fertilizers. He is still called our food provider because he provides us crops, he runs the economy. As opposed to it, a small soap or soap case or an aeroplane manufacturer determines the price of his product. But a farmer is not allowed to determine the price of his produce. Is it not corruption?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please cut your speech short.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: I request that there should be freedom to give farmers their due...(Interruptions) Sir, please give me two minutes more. I am sitting here since morning...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you speak, please keep it short.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: The farmers must get remunerative prices. They should have freedom to fix the price of their produce. As now-a-days, the entire media is concentrating on Jan Lokpal, in the same way, we saw that the entire media was telecasting the news regarding land acquisition round the clock last week. I want that

immediate action should be taken on the Land Acquisition Bill submitted by the Rastriya Lok Dal so that the farmers may get proper price for their land. A few weeks ago the courts ruled that the land acquisition done by these authorities stands cancelled. After that, the authorities could not create such an atmosphere in which farmers might get market price. I want to say that the farmers should get market price. Nothing will come out of cancelling the land acquisition. The land will be acquired again. The condition of farmers will remain the same. I want that the land purchased by the builders through bidding after acquisition should not be cancelled. The farmers must get the market price. Along with this, the investors who dream of getting their homes, should get their homes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Krishtapp—Not present.

[English]

*SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Corruption is the most hotly debated topic in the country today. Whether it is in the media, social networking sites or in the streets, people are discussing this issue with deep concern. Actually, people have come out in tens of thousands against corruption. The recent corruption exposures have created a great deal of public anger and resentment. This public outrage is being reflected in the ongoing fast of Shri Anna Hazare.

Though corruption has always been there in this capitalist system, in recent times the dimensions, depth and volume of corruption has increased beyond our imagination. The loss to national exchequer in 2G Spectrum Scam was Rs. 1.76 lakh crore. This is about 10% of our Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in the country in 2008. This is also 2600 times higher than the amount of money involved in the notorious Bofors Scandal. In the K.G. Basin Scandal the CAG has termed the loss to the national exchequer as "unquantifiable." In CWG, the loss was about Rs. 70,000 crore.

Why is this happening? Why corruption has become a loot of our precious and limited resources which could have otherwise utilized for the welfare of our people? What is the difference between old corruption and that of today?

We can see a close link between rampant corruption and neo-liberal policies. The neo-liberal policies have

*Speech was laid on the Table.

created an atmosphere conducive for corruption. In the neo-liberal era corruption is taking place at the level of policy making and decision making. This is evident from 2G, KG and other series of scandals. The neo-liberal policies through privatization of public assets and natural resources have created new avenues of profit making for big business through corrupt practices. The neo-liberal policies have strengthened the nexus between big business, corrupt politicians, bureaucrats and sections of corporate media.

This has given rise to a crony capitalism which even the Prime Minister had pointed out earlier. So are we really serious in fighting corruption? Then we have to reverse those very policies which leads to this kind of mega corruption. Without addressing the fundamental issue of these policies we will not be able to address the issue of corruption in isolation.

Though, in order to combat corruption, a Lokpal will be of great importance, the issue of fighting corruption can not be confined or simplified merely into the questions of Lokpal alone. Yes, we do need a strong and effective Lokpal as a watchdog against corruption. The PM also should be brought under its purview. In addition, corporate houses and media houses also have to be brought under the Lokpal. We have seen how phenomenon like paid news have come up and how sections of media are indulging in corrupt practices. Even our judiciary is not immune to corruption. A National Judicial Commission should be set up to deal with issues of corruption within judiciary. Our electoral process has become dangerously vulnerable to money power. So, in order to address this issue, electoral reforms must be brought in immediately. Corporate funding of political parties should be banned in order to break the nexus between big business and politics. So corruption is a multi-dimensional issue and multi-pronged efforts are needed to fight corruption. However, a strong and effective Lokpal is an important step in this direction. So, I request the Government to withdraw the present Bill and bring a new and more effective Lokpal Bill.

[Translation]

*DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Today, the people of the country, be they laborers or farmers belonging to the rural areas or the urban areas, all are troubled due to the spread of corruption at all levels. At times, it appears that corruption has been institutionalized at certain

places and this tradition has been accepted. The leaders and the public representatives have an ideal place in society and the society always expects from them to set up high ideals. Since each class of the society is afflicted with the diseases of corruption, hence, it is visible in the political leadership of every party. We may focus ourselves in removing corruption only when we will be seen fighting against corruption. Today, the efforts being made to dent the credibility of political parties and political leadership is not good for the democracy of this country. Today, we shall rise above making allegations and counter allegations. The movement of Jai Prakash Narayan was against corruption and price-rise during the seventies. The Congress had to bite the dust. But has corruption come to an end, has price-rise stopped? No, no such thing happened.

The Congress-led Government has taken strict action regarding corruption recently. It is proved by the fact that a Minister and several Members of Parliament have been arrested. During the rule of Bhartiya Janata Party, we saw several of their leaders, Ministers taking money on TV. But not a single BJP leader was arrested. The BJP did not show such courage at that time as the Congress Party is showing today.

The people who face corruption, have to think also as to why they elect any corrupt person, mafia in the elections held for the Panchayats or the Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha.

In the end, I want to say that the Government should take seriously the situation arising in the country at present due to hunger strike of Anna Hazare. We are concerned about his health and team Anna should also accept the supremacy of the Parliamentary system.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramuila): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the issue which is being debated since morning, all the Members with different political ideologies in the House have expressed their concern and dissatisfaction. All emphasized that a disease has spread in this country which is eating up the common man like moth. Bribery and dishonesty have become an integral part in every walk of life. This is not the time that you make allegations against us or we make allegations against you. We should think as how to treat this malaise. This will not do. We will say that corruption is rampant in BJP ruled states and they will reply that corruption, dishonesty are rife in the Congress ruled states. I will say that such things exist at both the places, there is no doubt about that.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

17.00 hrs.

If this did not happen, lakhs of people would not have taken to streets today. If this unscrupulousness and dishonesty would not have been prevailing, thousands of people would not have supported Anna Hazare ji and nothing of this sort would have happened at such a level. This is one thing. Putting an end to this, you should bring a strong Lokpal Bill and make tough laws. Is there no law in the country? Is law not prevailing in the country? Is there no law against murder? Then, why was Rajiv Gandhi killed? If there is law in the country, then why was Indira Gandhi murdered? If law is there, then why so many murders, so many incidents, so many rapes etc. are taking place? Suppose the Government brings one more law in the form of Lokpal, then do you think anyone will have this belief that this will end corruption. This is not going to be uprooted with the assistance of law. Until our conscience gets a wakened, it cannot happen. Our greed is responsible for all this and it is we who are selling our forest land. We are indulging in the looting of public land. We are encroaching roads by extending our shops. We are responsible for the fraud in traffic police. A traffic police personnel may be dishonest but who he belongs to? He is one among us. We, ourselves are behind all this. We should introspect ourselves and peep into our conscience. From there, Joshi ji read out the list of scandals. It will lead to nothing, who will be accused by you? We are being blamed. This is a matter of concern for me. Swearing by God, I want to say that the dignity of this House which our ancestors and leaders have given to us after a very long movement lasting one hundred year is getting tarnished. This House is facing a blot because of our deeds. Members of Parliament who have been voted and elected by the people to Parliament are facing disgrace. We haven't come on our own but have been elected by the people. Today, your head is hanging down in shame. Are you not controlling all this? You will accuse Dr. Manmohan Singh and his Government will accuse you. It will not go on and it is not appropriate also. I want to appeal to all of you as well as the Members of Team Anna not to throw this country on fire and bring disgrace to the dignity of the Parliament of this country. Do not destroy the system of the country. It may have some shortcomings. But we should sit together to remove them. This kind of childish behaviour should not take place that if it doesn't happen by 31st, I will do self-immolation. Don't act childishly. Bring some seriousness as this is a very serious matter. It needs to be discussed thoroughly. This cancer has spread in the entire body. Everyone including the press should unite together to

uproot this cancer. *...(Interruptions)* We observe press people as well. Pay one newspaper person a sum of ten thousand rupees and your rival will have to hear thousand abuses. This is also the truth. Look at the media and you will find corruption there also. Look at the Parliament and here notes were counted. The President of your Party was caught there and it was shown on television. Our party people are already behind the bars. So, everyone is deeply immersed in this muck. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: No one can criticize anyone. Everyone should think over it with neutrality. The prestige of India is before you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I am putting before you the prestige of India. I am putting before all including the media, the dignity of the Constitution of India. For God's sake, please save this country. Please save this Constitution which we have got with a lot of efforts and after a long time by making sacrifices. Please save it.

[English]

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The corruption has become a very serious issue now-a-days in India. This House has discussed this issue number of times as we discussed price rise. The discussion was not merely on the basis of Resolution given by the Opposition Members, it was on the basis of the CAG Report based on the Supreme Court verdict. We witnessed the very serious issue where the Government was fully ignoring the fact when we raised this issue in this House. We witnessed the wide corruption charges of Common Wealth Games, Adarsh Flats and the issue of the black money is still remain without any answer from the side of the Government. Corruption has seen in a new form and shape not merely giving some money to some other persons but it has become part of the policy decisions that is what we see in 2G Spectrum. Some big corporate managements, some bureaucrats and some politicians are involved and with their influence and pressure Government takes policy decisions which open the door for corruption. Now it has become the zenith of its history. The Prime

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Minister himself is silent on the this issue. Many of the corruption issues have known to Law Minister's Office, Finance Minister's Office and even Prime Minister's Office. No one is here to control. It is in this occasion the struggle of Hazare becomes more important. We have seen how the Government has handled the issue. Now large number of people are gathering. The basic issue in the struggle is the demand and need of the political will from the side of the Government to take action against the corruption. Whether this Government is able, it is still doubtful and critical.

Anna Hazare has started the hunger strike on the issue of corruption. Large number of people are attracted by this slogan. It is because corruption has become a vital issue in the minds of the common people. In India before Independence we have number of experiences like Mudhra Scandal, Buffer Scandal, Petrol Pump Scandal and now a stage has reached the issue of large number of corruption scam. 2G Spectrum issue has become the mother of all corruption charges in India said even by the Supreme Court. We witnessed the Commonwealth Games, Adarsh Flats and also the Mines issues. The black money issue has become more serious because it is really looting the public money. In this situation the need of a strong Lokpal Bill becomes more serious. We don't fully agree with all the conditions framed by Shri Hazare. No doubt Parliament is the supreme. Parliament has to discuss in detail, Standing Committee can also discuss the issue. Civil Society can also give their views. There should be an intensive discussion inside the Parliament as well as outside the Parliament. The outcome should be a strong Lokpal Bill.

With regard to Judiciary we see the cases of corruption. There should be a National Judicial Commission to monitor and control the Judiciary instead of ruling by themselves. The definition of corruption should also be widened. It is not only the issue of one person or two persons or some persons but become the issue of policy decisions. Some bureaucrats, the big corporate and some politicians are involved. There is a nexus between these forces. So this has become the outcome of new liberal policy. As far as the ordinary citizens are concerned, there should be Lokayukat at the State level, even the rights of MPs, MLAs who speak and vote in the House will have to be viewed. We have the experiences of big bribing by MPs for nuclear voting. So what we need is a strong efficient Lokpal Bill to defeat this very serious menace of corruption

[Translation]

*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Today, the whole country is concerned about corruption. Corruption has created a very dangerous situation in our country. Its supporters say that corruption can never be removed. This is also true. Corruption cannot be removed in totality. Just as the air and water remain infested in some quantity with Viruses, our body also remains in same position But when this quantity rises above a certain limit, our health begins to deteriorate. If it is left untreated, certain organs like kidney, heart, liver, etc. fail gradually which becomes a multi-organ failure and the person dies. Today, corruption has gone beyond the limit of our patience. From bottom to top, everyone of us wittingly or unwittingly has become a part of it but now, it has reached its culmination point. Gradually, the system is failing and multi-organ failure like situation has arrived. This is not an issue related to political parties only. This is growing day by day. The number of corrupt persons is also going up. The amount involved in corruption per person has also gone up. The Bofors scam of Rupees 65 crores happened 25 years back. Now, several scams involving Rupees 10,000 crores to Rupees 2,00,000 crores are surfacing every year and that too is being disclosed by the Government institutions like CAG and CBI and the hon. Supreme Court. Today, several Ministers of the state, Chief Ministers, Union Ministers, Government officers whose valid yearly income is not over Rupees 10-20 lakhs and who have no other source of income have become rich by thousand crores of rupees by abusing their position.

Today the situation is that these people are using money power to gain political power and political power to loot the country. Now, they do not have any place to keep the money hence they are stashing it in Swiss banks and in Singapore. We will have to stop this. Today it has become difficult for anyone to be honest. That is why Anna Hazareji is saying that the entire population of the country is raising its voice in anger. Earlier very few people were involved in scams. Now people are joining hands to perpetrate such scams. This is what happened in Adarsh Society. It has been mentioned in the C&AG report. Our country is in danger. Corruption has become an epidemic. A strong Lokpal Bill should be introduced immediately.

I request all the members to support Annaji in the anti-corruption crusade and the entire house should assive Annaji of passing a strong and thereof Lokpal Bill within

*Speech was laid on the Table.

a fixed have pause and request him to end his important first. He is important for the country.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (North Kannada): Sir, this issue has been discussed threadbare in the House and I do not wish to repeat the arguments. I just want to say that the discussion against corruption has been going on for years. A number of legislations have been introduced in the House but nothing has come out of this endless discussion. That is why people have come out on the streets today. People have resorted to sloganeering out of frustration. This means that we have failed to fulfil our duty. We have been engaging in fruitless discussions all these years. I have complete evidence. We are discussing Lokpal Bill today. Actually this discussion is not regarding the Lokpal Bill but corruption. The other day it was mentioned that Lokpal Bill has been presented earlier by the NDA as well as the UPA. I would like to put to you that the Lokpal Bill is not a recent issue. It has time and again been presented in the House from Indira Gandhiji's time. The first Bill was put up in 1968 and thereafter in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998 and recently on 04 August. The Lokpal Bill has been presented nine times in the House and no progress was made beyond discussions. We are bearing the brunt of the consequences of such fruitless discussions and the people have come out on the streets in protest. People have surrounded the houses of every MP irrespective of which party they represent and they have no answer for the people. This has happened due to our failure. Whenever the issue of corruption comes up I am reminded of a statement by Indira Gandhiji that corruption was universal, meaning present in all countries and therefore to be accepted as normal in India. After this there is no need to think about the genesis of corruption. As Sharad Yadavji was saying there was no corruption in this country. Who started spreading this poison? For this we would have to go back to the time before Indiraji's regime. In 1960, Ram Manohar Lohiaji had said against Jawaharlal Nehru that Jawaharlal Nehru gave nine crores to his daughter and only his ashes to India. Ram Manohar Lohiaji had made this statement in this House itself. This poison of corruption has its roots there. It started spreading its tentacles from that time onwards. ...*(interruptions)* This is the root of the present situation. ...*(Interruptions)* What was sowed is being reaped. At that time there was neither the NDA nor the BJP. We are being forced to swallow the fruits of the seed sown then. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, this is not a question to be resolved in five or ten minutes. It is a fact which the House needs to hear. Kofi Annanji said one thing.

[English]

Shri Kofi Annan, the former Secretary-General of United Nations had said:

"Indira Gandhi was right that corruption exists in all countries. But the venal corruption of the kind in India will destroy the country."

[Translation]

This is what the ex-Secretary-General of United Nations had said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Anant Kumar Hegde's words.

...*(Interruptions)* *

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Today Lokpal Bill to deal with corruption was presented before us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please remain quiet and let him speak.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: There is nothing special in this Bill. This Bill is like a toothless tiger. It will not help in ending corruption. If corruption exists due to the system then we can make changes in the legislature to address the problems but if the problem lies in policies and intentions then it would be very difficult to stop it. In a website, 'I paid bribe' it has been stated that 8500 crore rupees are paid out as bribe every year in our country. Five percent people in our country are involved in corruption and the price for it has to be paid by 95 percent people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member will conclude now.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: These five percent people include bureaucrats and politicians. Both are looting the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please remain quiet.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: A list of 178 corrupt countries of the world has been published in a magazine.

*Not recorded.

According to it, our country occupies the 87th place. Perhaps the UPA Government will desire to include in their agenda also and strive that we should stand at the first place. ...*(Interruptions)* Right now, the hon'ble Minister of Finance is not present here. He had said in his statement that economy is rising, so a minor increase in inflation is not a big matter at all. If he were present here, I would tell him that perhaps he will further say also by giving the facts that increase in corruption is also a minor thing in a growing economy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish your point and sit down.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I would like to submit that the corruption which started from mere nine crore rupees during Jawahar Lai Nehru ji's time has reached lakhs of crore rupees today and all these things have happened due to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your speech will not be taken on record. Now, I am calling the next member Shri Tarun Mandal to speak his point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you sit down because your speech is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

**SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Gandhidham): It is very disheartening to know that the whole of India is under the clutches of corruption. It is very important to introduce some laws which may not only curb corruption, but also bring a new life to India. It is because whenever some person talks of corruption, people start saying as if it is a part and way of life, and if people believe that no work can be done without paying bribe and it has become quite natural a way of life in India. So, I think that children studying in school should be taught right from the beginning what is right and what is wrong, so that they know that corruption is wrong, right from their childhood. Every person, every citizen should take an oath that he will not be corrupt and become true to himself then only the disease of corruption can be eradicated from India. India is known as a place of rich

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

culture and should not be known as a corrupt place. We, as Indians, should become more true and eradicate corruption from the roots like Singapore and should work hard for a better India and a non-corrupt India.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, today, this largest democracy stands very large and tall among the list of corrupt countries. Our country ranks much below in the United Nation's Human Development Index, but in the list of corrupt countries we are on the top of the list alongwith some of our neighbouring countries. It is very shameful to our countrymen, in this august month of August, but it seems to me that it is not shameful to the Government.

The laws, penal measures and codes are not deficient in our country, but the question is this, who will implement or administer a new law or code of conduct? The main implementing agency, namely, the police force, is the most corrupt or is out-and-out corrupt. Even the judiciary of our nation has taken the shade or curse of corruption. So, the Government must find out some mechanism - Lokpal or Jan Lokpal whatever it may be - and see how it can be put to action for the benefit of the people. The Government must find out this mechanism.

At the same time, I would like to mention about the measures that the Government is taking one after another to curb the democratic rights of the people when they are coming for protest against corruption. Where they will protest; in how much numbers; how many days they will protest, with such type of queries the Government is obstructing them. Even in the name of reasonable restriction, clamping of 144 is not called for in a democracy. It is a mockery of democracy. It's autocracy leading to fascism. The Government wants people to be silent spectators, and the Opposition to be mute, indulgent, onlookers of the system. Whenever the question of resource comes for any development work, we hear that there is resource crunch, but there is no hesitation to say that public exchequer is being defrauded with alacrity. Thousands and lakhs of crores of rupees are being pilfered and parked in the coffers of the swindlers, and the Government seems disabled and our penal measures and mechanism looks like having become paralysed and the administration totally defunct.

I believe that the root cause of corruption lies in this very capitalist system where we live. This system is no more playing a progressive role, which it started to do at the time of its advent. It has become decadent, moribund and reactionary today. As Karl Marx said 160 years ago

that: "At the saturation of capitalism, money will assume the position of super-Lord and money will rule the society". Now, moribund capitalism has pushed human beings to such a pass that 'at any cost to earn money' has become the object of life. Even the human relations are being created by money and for that reason any norms, ethics, morality, which was there at the beginning of capitalist system and democracy and whatever check and balance was embedded in this system, now this system itself is against it, crushing it and destroying it. For that reason, any indications/directions/observations by the C&AG or the Supreme Court of India or bodies like the CBI are becoming an irritant to Government of any shade and colour, that is, either the State Government's or the Central Government.

I believe that nothing is superior to people's power, that is, not even the Parliament and not even the PMO. People's wish and will must be regarded, and we must not forget and the Government must not forget that the so-called democracy is based on the very tenets of 'of the people, by the people and for the people'. The Government must honour this dictum, and definitely form the policy and frame its activities towards this end and nothing else. Corruption could only be curbed and tackled in that way and not by any draconian Act or efforts that will be destroying democracy every day and every night.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): As it is a known fact that now a days, it is being widely discussed how to eradicate corruption through the Lokpal Bill or Jan 574 Lokpal Bill. The discussion is still going on in this regard. I am also in favour of eradicating corruption from all walks of life of the society.

On this matter, I think that it is true that corruption has reached its extreme limit. But are all people corrupt whether it be leaders, actors or common man or any class of the society? No, it is not so. Even today, there are honest people in all classes. It is a different thing that corruption has grown manifold. Our country is the largest democratic country among all the countries of the world. There should be a system in the society to reform all the ills. Though Anna ji has said about eradicating corruption through the Jan Lokpal Bill, yet it is not fully a perfect system. Corruption is a very old ill and it will have to be rooted out.

Today, a discussion for eradicating corruption has spread in the country. No one is superior to the Parliament

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and Legislative Assemblies. If this House is adjourned, where will justice be provided? Justice will be provided only here in this August House. All the rules, laws and provisions have been made till date only in accordance with the Constitution which Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar drafted. His blessing has kept Indian democracy alive till date. This is the biggest Constitution of the world.

I would like to say that the caste system in India has been very good at some point of time but today, this system is pinching hard. All ills like corruption, dishonesty, etc. are the gifts of this system. If Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and persons from other backward classes have equal representation in all departments and units, this system will become normal. The representation of SC/ST, other backward classes and minorities in all Government organizations, semi-government organizations, Supreme Court, High Court, Public Service Commission, etc. is highly necessary. Even today, no major difference has occurred in the inequality which existed centuries ago. Strong decisions will have to be taken. Strong measures will have to be taken. Any strong decision which is beneficial for the society will have to be taken. People are starving due to poverty, and are not getting employment, their children do not get proper education and medicine, they have no clothes to cover their body and have no house to live. Such people maintain their family with an amount of twenty to fifty rupees. On the other hand, there are such people who earn from twenty lakh to fifty lakh in one day as their remuneration. Do such people not come under the ambit of corruption who earn so unfathomable property in one day? What property did the industrialist families of this country possess thirty years ago who are counted at the top order in the list of the capitalists and what is the present value of their property? Have they not committed any corruption? From where have the NGOs acquired so much property which have been formed for social service, for the help of the poor people? Why do they not fall under the ambit of corruption? From where have they acquired so much money? Have they acquired their property without any corruption? Hence, I do not want to go into all those points.

There are several other departments which should be brought under the ambit of the Lokpal Bill. Staff Selection Commission, NGO and media etc. are such departments which should be brought under the ambit of Lokpal. Why have they been excluded?

We all have to fight the war of corruption and we shall always extend our full cooperation for this purpose.

Industrialist families, media and NGOs should also be brought under the ambit of Lokpal. Corruption at any place must be eradicated. The Union Government is not serious about the issue of corruption. The opposition and ruling side have formed an alliance on this issue. They do not wish that poor people should get justice and youths should get employment. Only a selected number of people are their masters.

We shall always extend out cooperation to the initiative which hon'ble Anna Hazare has taken to eradicate corruption. I wish for his long life. I have full faith that a proper way will definitely come out and the efforts of Anna ji will become successful. The Samajwadi Party has always been fighting this war. This party has always been on the forefront to eradicate corruption. The Samajwadi party is such a political party which works for the benefits of poor people, youths, SC/ST, minorities, other backward classes and general classes so that our society may become corruption free and systematic society.

Therefore, I would like to say that a strong anti-corruption Lokpal Bill should be enacted which will cover all sorts of aspects as per the Constitution so that corrupt persons may be restrained. I desire that the representation of all classes, like SC/ST, OBC, minorities, etc. should also be ensured in this Lokpal Bill so that all classes of the society may get justice.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Sir, it is a pity to note that our country is being considered as the eighty-seventh country in the list of most corrupt countries internationally.

The history of corruption in India is dated back since the day of Independence. And in these six and a half decades, Congress has ruled the country for most part of the time. Naturally, if any single party to be accused for today's rampant and all pervasive corruption, it must be the Congress.

The issue of corruption must not be viewed in isolation. Due to continuous rise in prices of all essential commodities, the common people of our country are finding it impossible even to survive. Corruption is the main factor behind the price rise. Hence, no stone should be left unturned to check corruption. It will relief the people from the burden of hardship in their lives.

Incidentally, the spate of corruption scandals has gone up mani-fold since the Government has adopted the course of liberalization. In a way, along with liberalization

of the national economy, corruption has also been liberalized. While it has badly eroded the minimum value base not only of many politicians, but also has affected the other strata of society very badly. This has deep relationship with the economic development of today.

We sincerely demand that the Government of India must remove corruption from the core itself because cosmetic changes will not help the nation to brighten the already tarnished image of our country.

A strong and effective Lokpal Bill is not the only remedy, but also a strong and determined positive attitude of the administration is of utmost importance. I do still hope, that our will and collective effort from all of us can help us tide over the present impasse.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Corruption is an evil eating into the vitals of our society. It has taken huge proportions today that the whole of India is agitated over this issue. Every Session, we also discuss this issue in some form or the other in the Parliament.

What is corruption and how it gets developed? Corruption is there right from the level of a peon up to the highest level, be it bureaucracy, executive or judiciary. Even if students go to a Tehsildar to get community certificates, they have to pay at least Rs. 200 because without doing that, they would not get the certificates. If somebody goes to a hospital, he or she would not get treated, unless they pay some money. The philanthropic institutions give bribe to get money and also involve themselves in corruption. The NGOs give bribes to get Government funds and involve in corruption and misuse the Government funds.

We can say thus that this sort of a thing is deep-rooted in our system. Hence, it is encouraging bribery directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally. We give tips, etc., at a lower level, but at a higher level, it has taken the form of demand and supply, which is being opposed and which has taken huge proportions now. It is being seen at all levels — bureaucratic, judicial and political. At the political level also, there is huge corruption. Even Ministers are involved in corruption. The magnitude is so huge that some former Ministers and some sitting MPs are in Tihar Jail. When lakhs of crores of rupees are being swindled, people realize the enormity of the problem. We have a long list of corruption- 2G, 3G, CWG and KG and others. So, everywhere, there is corruption and people started realising the magnitude of corruption

on the one hand and rising prices on the other. They started losing faith in democracy. How does the Government propose to tackle corruption? What steps the Government has taken to put an end to this evil? There is nothing tangible. The Government is not able to control anything. The Government is not able to control judiciary. The Executives are not under its control. The Government is not able to control its allies, coalition partners and the political parties. It is like a free for all situation. What happened in Tamil Nadu in the recent elections? People were frustrated because of massive corruption and family rule. People threw out the DMK Government from power. People gave clear majority to our leader and our leader, hon. Amma came to power for the third time with thumping majority. But if corruption continues at this level, people may not wait for full five years to throw a Government. Peoples movement rebel the corrupt Government. This is not the case of only in India. The whole of Asia is under the grip of corruption. We see this in our neighbourhood, Pakistan. We have a similar situation. We see this in Sri Lanka. We see this in Bangladesh and Nepal. The whole of Asia is facing this menace. This leads to frustration of all the people. But we know that in India, the Government has failed so far in tackling corruption. Hence, the people were expecting somebody to bell the cat.

Hence, when Shri Anna Hazare took up this cause, the whole of India went behind him and supported him. It is a warning. It is a signal for the Government that it should not keep quite henceforth. Otherwise people may rebel against. Before the situation gets out of control, the Government has to act strongly. The Government and the political parties think about it seriously. We should take the issue seriously and tackle it. Otherwise, democracy will become a mockery. It is better late than never. I expect the Government to act and act strongly against corruption to gain the faith of the people of the nation.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The important subject of discussion for today is related to corruption, justice to all the general public in a population of 150 crores in the country and determining their work sphere and transparency. Definitely we shall have to determine it very strongly in the House of the Parliament and we shall have to take the general public of this country into confidence.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Today, the country is burning in the fire of corruption. The common man is crying and reeling under the shock of corruption. We shall have to save them. We shall have to save the democracy of this country from turning into a corrupt system. Today, the hard earned money of the public of this country amounting to 21 thousand 68 crore rupees is being devoured by corruption. Is this not an injustice to the general public of the country? Today its live and explosive form is before us and people are out in the streets. What is the reason that we could not do justice to the general public by rooting out corruption?

This is the country where a number of great personalities sacrificed their blood and life to keep the country alive and won us independence. Did they do all these things to revive this corruption? Today the general public are demanding reply and justice. Today, our country occupies 87 place in terms of corruption and the public of the country are out in the streets. One third population of this country still goes to bed empty stomach. Today, the youths of the country have no employment in their hands but guns or they don't have a proper way to live. What is the reason behind it? It seems that corruption is swallowing this country slowly.

Today we shall have to think over it seriously. We shall have to frame polices alongwith taking strict steps to save this country having a population of 150 crores and it is needed to enact a strong and strict law for this purpose. By bringing the Lokpal Bill, we shall have to assure the general public that the government considers the common man, his justice and work sphere and transparency as most important and wants to bring a strong Lokpal Bill. It is extremely necessary to free the common from corruption and to win his trust in the Government.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): At some point of time, our country was called a golden bird. India is the single country in the whole world which is so rich in mineral resources, but since independence when the Congress party came in power, this government has been engaged in plundering India instead of developing it.

The fact is that this country is still a golden bird. The difference is only that the bird is not present in our country at present. A trio of Congress leaders, bureaucrats and businessmen has confined this golden bird in foreign banks.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The UPA Government of the centre never desires that corruption should be eradicated from our country. This government is misguiding the innocent public of our country by showing them false figures of development. This government is engaged in plundering the country in connivance with the bureaucracy.

Now it has become clear that the public of our country has awakened because day by day the misdeeds of the UPA Government are coming before the public. A few days ago Commonwealth Games Scam come into light, thereafter the second big scam of the government 2G Spectrum Scam came into light, the third big scam S band Spectrum Allotment Scam came into light, the fourth big scam came into light in the form of Adarsh Society Scam. Thus, this Government has been plundering the country in thousands, lakhs, crores since the independence.

Today, the corruption of the UPA Government has been major towards emptying our country which is called a golden bird.

*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Our party has been against corruption since the very beginning. Our party welcomes the movements of all organizations and institutions against corruption including Hazare Ji. The BSP supports each voice against corruption. I think that the entire system has been shattered by corruption, the poor man is badly affected by it. Due to corruption caused by working policies of the Union Government, high price rise is at the top. As a result, the overall development of the country is not taking place. The Lokpal should be very strict, it should not happen that it should be ineffective after formation, which should be passed by this House and all the provisions of the bill should be comprehensible to the common man clearly. It should be beneficial to the poor people, dalits and deprived people. I regret that the Civil Society has not included any member from SCs/STs which account for 22 to 25 per cent of the total population. They should not be neglected, hon'ble Behan Ji has told the public on this issue. It seems to me that even God will not be able to eradicate corruption from this country because he himself has been confined in a small room and quintals of gold, silver, jewellery, ornaments, etc. of crores of rupees value have been hidden underneath over which the Government has no control. It is so in places of worship of all religions which cannot be done away with in the name of faith and moreover no action can be

*Speech was laid on the Table.

taken as per law. There is a famous idiom in our language "Miyani biwi raji to kya karega kazi."

The legislation regarding corruption cannot be scrapped because, let alone the bribe giver and the bribe taken, even the witnesses to such acts do not come forward to report them. Of what use would be even the most stringent legislation in such a scenario? Even under the current laws it is easy to catch bribe-takers red-handed. There are laws against murders but murders are still committed. There are laws against child-marriage, harassment for dowry etc. but these crimes are still being committed. Corruption cannot be stopped by making laws but by building character. There was no corruption till after 30 years of gaining independence because at that time national character building had taken place. Every person understood his responsibility. If corruption has escalated now, after independence, then we have to find its genesis. Who started it — the labour class or the master class. I believe that corruption was started by the master class. The public believes that corruption has become ubiquitous. This means that the master class alongwith the executive, the judiciary, the legislature, the media, the corporate world and religious institutions have all acted as the progenitors of corruption and have brought the country to this pass within a span of 40 years. Now we have to find out who has laid claim upon it. 95 percent of the media, 90 percent of the executive, judiciary, legislature and the corporate world and 95 percent of religious institutions are dominated by the affluent and master class. The SC/ST and OBC classes are not involved in any way, hence they are not responsible. The people who are responsible for corruption should also be made responsible for character building. If any person belonging to the SC/ST or OBC class is indulging in corruption it is because they are following the example set by the master class. The media says that the entire country is against corruption. If it is so then for whom are laws to be made. Do we have to make laws to reform the flora and fauna of the country? If such laws have to be made then they should not target the representatives of OBCs, minorities and SCs/STs. It should be kept in mind that the budget for Indira Awas is 6-7 crore rupees whereas Ambani's house is valued at six thousand crore rupees.

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Corruption is the issue under discussion in the House. Corruption has shaken the common man. With cases like Nagarwala, Bofors scam, KG, CWG, 2G spectrum, Adarsh Society

*Speech was laid on the Table.

scam, corruption has become omnipresent. Hospitals don't have doctors, police stations are not manned, there are no officials present in the offices. No one is willing to work without a kickback. The amount that changes hands due to corruption is far in excess of the entire budget of the country. That is the reason why today in our country everyone irrespective of age, caste, language, region, religion have stood up together to raise their voice against corruption. Corruption has also tainted the image of the country abroad. Vicious disputes caused due to corruption have made many departments wary of making necessary procurements. Even an important department like the department of defence has backed out of procuring defence equipment. The situation is even more serious in the health department. We have disbanded MCI but this step has not helped in improving the situation, rather the establishment of medical and ayurvedic colleges has become more difficult. Hence, stringent steps against corruption are required.

[English]

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur) At the outset, I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to describe the kinds of corruption:

There are three broad classifications of corruption, which are however not mutually exclusive:

Petty Corruption is practiced on a smaller scale. Defined as the use of public office for private benefit in the course of delivering a public service. This usually involves relatively small amounts of money, including bribery (grease money or speed payments) The public servant abuses his/her position by accepting a benefit for what is a routine transaction or approval. The direct victim of this abuse of power is the citizen.

Grand Corruption is the most dangerous and covert type of corruption. Instances, where policy making, its design and implementation are compromised by corrupt practices, it is found where public officers in high positions (such as councilor), in the process of making decisions of significant economic value, routinely demand bribes or kickbacks for ensuring that tenders or contracts are awarded to specific contractors. It occurs at financial, political and administrative centers of power.

Business Corruption is often not regarded as a crime, rather as a means to accelerate business processes. Proponents claim that the end result is not affected; the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

mechanisms used to achieve the result are simply accelerated; in essence, bureaucracy is bypassed and time is utilized. It includes bribery, insider trading, money laundering, embezzlement, tax evasion and accounting irregularities.

Political Corruption occurs predominantly in developing and less developed countries. It is usually associated with the electoral process. It includes:

voting irregularities, nepotisms and cronyism, rule of few, false political promises paying journalists for favourable coverage of candidates and parties influencing voters by the distribution of money, food and or drink and holding on to power against the will of the people.

Organised Corruption is a well-organised system of corruption in which there is a clear idea: of whom to bribe; how much should be offered; and are confident that they will receive the favour in return.

Organised corruption is often perpetrated by crime gangs and syndicates and includes white-collar crime and identity theft.

Chaotic Corruption is a disorganized system where there is no clarity regarding whom to bribe and how much payment should be offered. There is:

no guarantee that further bribes will not have to be offered to other officials; no reasonable assurance that the favour will be delivered; no coordination between the recipients of benefits, with the result; that the price of corruption is often inflated

All these distinctions have no value: no form of corruption is better or worse than another.

Political Corruption is the use of legislated powers by Government officials for illegitimate private gain. Misuse of Government power for other purposes, such as repression of political opponents and general police brutality, is not considered political corruption. Neither are illegal acts by private persons or corporations not directly involved with the Government. An illegal act by an officeholder constitutes political corruption only if the act is directly related to their official duties.

Forms of corruption vary, but include bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, and embezzlement. While corruption may facilitate criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking, it is not restricted to these activities.

The activities that constitute illegal corruption differ depending on the country or jurisdiction. For instance, certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some cases, Government officials have broad or poorly defined powers, which make it difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal actions. Worldwide, bribery alone is estimated to involve over 1 trillion US dollars annually. A state of unrestrained political corruption is known as a Kleptocracy, literally meaning "rule by thieves".

A bribe is a payment given personally to a Government official in exchange of his use of official powers. Bribery requires two participants: one to give the bribe, and one to take it. Either may initiate the corrupt offering; for example, a customs official may demand bribes to let through allowed (or disallowed) goods, or a smuggler might offer bribes to gain passage. In some countries the culture of corruption extends to every aspect of public life making it extremely difficult for individuals to stay in business without resorting to bribes. Bribes may be demanded in order for an official to do something he is already paid to do. They may also be demanded in order to bypass laws and regulations. In addition to using bribery for private financial gain, they are also used intentionally and maliciously cause harm to another (*i.e.* no financial incentive). In some developing nations, up to half of the population has paid bribes during the past 12 months.

*SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Like any other patriotic Indian, I am deeply anguished with rampant corruption which is spreading its tentacles to eat out the vitals of our society. Corruption is a heinous crime against humanity, against democracy and civilization. Hence, all of us must be united against this evil cutting across party lines to save our democracy & rule of law. The values & goals which are reflected in the preamble of the Constitution cannot be achieved unless corruption is wiped out.

The prevailing corruption is the outcome of an unequal social system where the rich & the privileged socially higher caste and class try to extract the lion's share from the system. It has become a mindset either to pay bribe or to collect bribe or to be a mute spectator to the things around us. This is a very dangerous situation for any democratic country where justice, fair-play & above all transparency takes a backseat. Against this backdrop, the present historic mass movement led by Shri Anna

Hazare starting from Palli (Village) to Delhi, is the only panacea to cure this cancer. It is a democratic movement that creates awareness among the masses & creates people's strength to compel the apathetic system to take notice & act. The Anna led movement, therefore, is a much-awaited movement. No wonder, it has garnered so much of public support where people are ready to sacrifice their lives. For the last six decades people have seen only, the upward growth in corruption. They have become disgusted & suffocated. Due to this reason they are coming in lakhs to join this movement.

Now they have seen a ray of hope in Anna's movement. So, Government as well as all the people's representatives must learn a lesson from this movement & bring in a stringent & effective legislation to root out corruption. The issue of corruption is a social evil & is above politics. Government should come forward to bring legislation for electoral reform where black money can not be utilized in elections. 'Zero tolerance' to corruption should be our goal. On the other hand every political party must take a vow not to give tickets to corrupt people or people with criminal records.

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The whole country now talk of methods to eradicate corruption from the country. This is the topic much talked about and now there emerged a situation to think loud and to take measures to check corruption from all areas. Corruption is not particularly seen among one section of the politicians, officials or professionals. It is an inborn habit of the society. Nobody can claim that our society has become corrupt all on a sudden.

We have to prepare adequate and effective laws to check corruption. There are people who make agitation and propagate stories about the corruption in the present Government. This is practically misleading the public. The Parliament is already discussing about a Lokpal Bill. The need of the day is to accommodate effective clauses to check corruption by way of enforcing severe measures of punishment and to suggest a system where the scope for corruption is avoided.

All the political parties of the country have to be prepared to implement a Bill to prove the way for eradicating corruption in the administration and thereby the common man in the country should get justice and they should not be exploited by the politicians and officials or other middlemen.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

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*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): No doubt, the event of last few days raised eyebrows of all Legislatures, Executive and the policy makers. The Parliament is really thrilled with the people of all class and creed on the streets to fight corruption. The corruption has become intolerable for everyone in this country. Shri Anna Hazare has been on indefinite fast for the last 10 days and has been struggling for his life. So, we must all rise to the occasion and come up with an anti-corruption draft immediately. We should try to combat corruption at all levels. Let us dream for a prosperous India free from corruption.

I am of the opinion that for the last 65 years, corruption has invaded at all levels. Day by day, high level of corruption has come to the picture, where higher bureaucrats, politicians and corporate houses are found deeply involved in it. In the last 45 years, many scams have come to picture, but, no one was punished. It is only due to the lack of a concrete anti-corruption law and the effective law enforcing machinery like the CBI, the police, the CVC and the judiciary. So, it is high time to formulate meaningful anti-corruption laws and the law enforcing machinery, otherwise, a day will come when our Constitution and the Parliament will lose the confidence of the people of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the discussion under Rule 193 is over and the reply to the debate will be tomorrow. Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, the Union Government is committed to provide education to students of the scheduled castes, tribes, other backward classes and minorities and is also conducting such programmes through the aegis of the state governments throughout the country. Most of these schemes are fully funded by the Central government. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention towards the amount of scholarship granted to SC/ST/OBC and minority category students in various classes. In Madhya Pradesh the application forms for scholarship for SC/ST/OBC category students are examined at the district level itself, cheques are made and disbursed to the students in time. But in the same state, the list of eligible minority category students is sent to the state administration from where

scholarship cheques are posted to the students to their home address. This is a long drawn process due to which these students are not able to avail the benefit of the centrally funded scheme in time. Through you, I would like to request the Union Government to issue specific instructions to the Madhya Pradesh government directing it to allocate the scholarship amount meant for the minority category students directly to the districts concerned on lines of the scholarship amount provided in the central budget for the SC/ST/OBC category students which is allocated directly to the district concerned through the state administration so that there is no delay in payment of scholarship to these students and they are able to avail the benefit of this important scheme of the Union Government in time.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak during the zero hour. Through you, I would like to tell the UPA Government that it is meting out a stepmotherly treatment to Gujarat and creating obstacles for it.

Sir, I would like to tell you that the Gujarat government had submitted a proposal for some financial aid for golden jubilee celebrations in the State. However, the Union Government did not sanction the said proposal. It is a matter of happiness that the Union Government provided an amount of two hundred crore rupees to a small state like Goa for golden jubilee celebrations in the State. But it is a matter of regret that the proposal of a large state such as Gujarat was rejected and instead this Government is looking for other means to harass and trouble the Gujarat Government.

To obstruct industrial development of Gujarat and defame and harass the businessmen who are business partners in the industry growth of vibrant Gujarat, the UPA Government at the centre has issued notices through the income tax department with *malafide* intentions, whereby such incident has never happened in any of the states in the post independent era. If the Union Government adopts such an attitude towards the Government of Gujarat, it may obstruct development of Gujarat and employment opportunities to be generated for the youths of state.

So, I would like to urge upon the Union Government that a uniform policy should be adopted for all the states including Gujarat without any favoritism for smooth and fast development. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the proposal for setting up a girl's hostel in the economically backward blocks of the State of Maharashtra.

The Central Government has started a scheme for providing hostel facilities to the girl students in the age group of 14 to 18 studying in standard 9th to 12th in 43 educationally backward blocks of the State of Maharashtra. The scheme is based on 90:10 sharing pattern. The Central Government has allocated a sum of Rs. 42.50 lakhs per hostel. The State has submitted a proposal of around Rs. 39.26 crore. Due to some technical reasons, the proposal is submitted to the State. After that, it is giving some technical problems. Again on 4th June, 2011, the Joint Secretary of the School Education Department had referred the same proposal to the Central Government amounting to Rs. 66.54 crore. The Central Government's share is Rs. 59.89 crore.

It is my humble request to the hon. Minister to consider this proposal and send it to the State of Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on an important issue like flood during the zero hour. The House is well aware of this fact that half area of Bihar is being ruined by drought while remaining part half being ruined by terrible flood during the last three years. This year also, more than 18 lakh people in twenty districts of Bihar have been affected by flood till date. Due to around 70 thousand hectares area being submerged under flood water, crops worth 47 crore rupees have been destroyed and due to damage caused to more than ten thousand houses, properties worth rupees 76 crores have been destroyed.

The rivers Gandak, Kosi and Budhi Gandak originating from Nepal and the major river of Bihar, the Ganges, are flowing above the danger line at several places, as a result destructive effects of flood are being witnessed.

Madam, so far around 38 persons have died in entire Bihar due to flood out of which 10 persons belonged to my parliamentary constituency.

Madam, around one hundred and fifty villages of Bhojpur district under my parliamentary constituency Arrah are reeling under flood. I have inspected the flood affected areas on boat last Sunday.

Madam, life has fallen out of gear due to flood. The conditions of animals are pitiable as they are not getting any fodder. Various kinds of diseases are spreading among people due to consumption of contaminated flood water. The crops of farmers have been submerged under flood water and houses have been damaged.

Madam, through you, I would like to thank the Government of Bihar for taking large scale relief measures in flood affected areas. Apart from this, the dependents of the deceased persons have been provided a grant of one and half lakh rupees each from the State Government and Chief Minister Relief Fund.

Madam, through you, I urge upon the Union Government that a central team should be sent to Bihar immediately and flood affected areas should be inspected and the state government should be extended full cooperation for relief and rehabilitation works. Alongwith this, I demand that the dependents of all the deceased persons should be provided a grant of five lakh rupees each from the Prime Minister Relief Fund.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Hon'ble Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Mrig Vihar situated at Askot in Uttarakhand. This Mrig Vihar was constructed in the year 1986 in an area of 600 sq. km for the conservation of muskdeer and the areas of Pithorogarh, Didihat, Manusiyari and Dharchula fall under this reserved area. Due to enforcement of sanctuary rules, the development work is completely at a standstill in these areas. The developmental work is not taking place there due to the existence of Mrig Vihar. More than 55 thousand people of 111 villages are being affected adversely. In the year 2010, the Central Empowerment Committee has recommended for expanding the area of this Mrig Vihar from 600 sq. km to 2200 sq. km. Due to this Mrig Vihar, 5 hydro power projects and works in respect of 29 roads which are to be constructed up to China and Nepal borders are also lying pending. Madam, I would like to submit that musk deer live at a height of 8000 metre, while this Mrig Vihar has been constructed at a height of 5000 metres and due to global warming the level of shown line has raised.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the Union Government that keeping those 55 thousand people, 5 hydro power projects and 22 frontier roads in view, the developmental works should not be stopped and these should be started on priority basis.

'Mere vatan ki bahar jawan hone do,
Mahan hai mera Bharat, mahan hone do.
Kisi ko sinch rahe ho, kisi par pani band,
Tamam kheto ki fasalein saman hone do.
Gubbar dil se khayalo se gard door karo,
Nai jamin naya aasman hone do.
Subash, Gandhi, Jawahar ki rooh bhi kahati hai ki,
tamam desh ko ek khandan hone do.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Madam Chairmen, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture towards Maharashtra. The Union Government has not been able to cater to the demand of Maharashtra for supply of fertilizers during the monsoon season.

Madam, not only in my parliamentary constituency Marathwada but also in entire Maharashtra, fertilizers are not being supplied to the farmers for farming. The farmers have made demands time and again from the Union Government for supply of fertilizers. But their demand has not been considered and the condition of farmers in Marathwada region including entire Maharashtra is pitiable due to non supply of fertilizers to farmers. If the farmers are not provided fertilizers, their crops will be destroyed.

Hence, Madam Chairperson, through you, I request the Government that it is necessary to supply fertilizers to the farmers of my parliamentary constituency Parbhani including Marathwada and entire Maharashtra as per their demand. So, through you, I make this demand to the Government.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour.

The supply of fertilizer is very crucial in agricultural production. Inadequate supply of important fertilizers like Urea, D.A.P. have caused a substantial loss to agriculture. The Union Government makes tall claims for enhancing fertilizer production. However, in Gujarat where the agriculture growth rate is upto 10.8 per cent which is higher than other states, the supply of D.A.P. fertilizer

against the demand of 2,90,000 metric tonne was only 1,75,514 metric tonne and that of Urea was 3,39,600 metric tonne against the demand of 4,15,000 metric tonne. There is injustice with the farmers due to shortage of necessary supply of fertilizers for agricultural production.

The Union Government through a letter assured the hon. Members of Parliament that there would be no shortage of supply of fertilizers. However, today the farmers are distressed by the shortage of fertilizers. My parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha (Gujarat) is Tribal and Dalit dominated and a financially backward area. The people earn their living through agriculture and animal husbandry. The entire area is very large and backward. The sowing season is going on. The farmers and women line up to buy one packet of fertilizers. However, the farmers come back disappointed with empty hands. At times the police lathicharge the farmers who quelled up for fertilizers. The farmers are harassed and in trouble.

Through the House the Government is requested to meet the shortage of fertilizers in Sabarkantha parliamentary constituency at the earliest in accordance with the demands of the farmers.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you very much. I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry to the train service that needs to be implemented in the public interest between Villupuram and Vellore, which is my constituency. Despite the completion of BG project between Vellore-Villupuram, the general public is facing hardship due to non-introduction of passenger train services. Normally for this kind of BG conversion, getting permission from the Ministry, earmarking of funds, granting funds for completion of the project, etc. are very difficult. But this Vellore-Villupuram BG conversion project was completed successfully. Even after that, passenger train services for the public have not yet started, which is regrettable.

Vellore-Villupuram route is the only possible route which will properly link all the cities of the southern part of Tamil Nadu, like Tiruchi, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Karaikudi, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, etc. But now, at this moment, this BG line is used only for goods train services; and only one passenger train, that is, Tirupati Express, is being operated on a bi-weekly basis in that route. That is the only one passenger train that is available, which is bi-weekly. ...(*Interruptions*) I am concluding. The matter is very important and urgent. I am giving only a short text.

My request is, when this route is being elaborately utilized for running goods trains, why does the Railway Ministry not pay proper attention to introduce passenger train services in the public interest? During the month of June Tirupati Express was introduced on bi-weekly basis but it is not sufficient to accommodate the huge public demand. There will be no real benefit to public from this train unless and until regular train services are introduced to cater to the daily passengers. Railway Department should alleviate this grievance by hastening the process of introducing a passenger service in the line Vellore and Villupuram.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam Chairman, roads are the backbone and primary basis for the growth of a country. However, it is deeply regretted that on the one hand where the high growth rate figures try to tell about our developmental strides and on the other hand the dilapidated condition of roads besides highlighting the actual scenario are also impeding our pace of development.

Ten (10) national highway pass through Madhya Pradesh which is located in the heart of our country. The condition of these highways is pitiable today. The onus of their maintenance and upgradation lies on NHAI. The condition is such that out of a total of 3827 kilometre the condition of 2393 kilometre roads is extremely dilapidated. If anyone has an option to chose between National highway and state highways to reach his destination he would choose the latter as a better option because the state despite its limited resources has made very good roads. So, the Government of Madhya Pradesh and our hon. Chief Minister have requested the Union Government to either immediately repair all the national highways passing through Madhya Pradesh or denotify them so that State Government could maintain and repair them on its own.

Madam through you, I would draw the attention of the Government in particular towards three national highways namely N.H. 7, N.H. 12 and N. H. 12 A which pass through my parliamentary constituency Jabalpur the headquarters of eastern Madhya Pradesh besides that of Mahakaushal and all the three are victims of dilapidation. The condition of N.H. 7 from Katni to Jabalpur, N.H. 12 A from Jabalpur to Mandla Chilpi and N.H. 12 from Jabalpur to Bhopal is extremely poor. Jabalpur to Bhopal highways is waiting for its upgradation for years. The decision to convert this highway from two lane to four

lane was taken recently by the Union Government. This 289 Km road goes from Jabalpur to Bhopal via Shahpura-Bilkheda which is to be constructed in BOT mode. Requests and proposals have been submitted for this purpose. Clearance has also been given by Public Private Partnership appraisal committee. It is awaiting sanction only from Cabinet Committee on infrastructure.

Madam, through you, the Government is requested to end the discrimination with Madhya Pradesh and provide immediate sanction to this project and repair the worn out sections of all the national highways or denotify them so that these could be maintained and upgraded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The names of Shri Govind Prasad Mishra and Shri Virendra Kumar are associated with the issue raised by Shri Rakesh Singh.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Chairman, our country lives in villages. The livelihood of 76 to 86 per cent population is agriculture and 24 lakh hectares of agricultural land has been utilized for residential and industrial institutions. The present resources are required to be enhanced three fold to sustain the growing population which will increase to 130 crore from 120 crore in the next few years. The fertilizer manufacturing units have been closed down by the Union Government. At least 11 lakh tonne urea was manufactured by each fertilizer factory. However, the Union Government is compelled to buy fertilizer at high cost from abroad. The Board of Fertilizer Association of India proposed the investment of Rs. 50,000 core for reviving the fertilizer factory which was rejected by the Department of Finance. No serious efforts have so far been made by the Union Government to revive the factory on the basic of capital investment made by public and private institutions. There is disappointment among farmers is regard to agriculture and the prices of agricultural products. Lakhs of farmers have been compelled to commit suicide which tarnishes the image of the Government. The Government of India should make immediate investment of Rs. 50 thousand crore to revive these fertilizer factories in order to make India self reliant and prosperous. I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards these issues.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Bhola Singh.

[English]

*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Education and improving education contributes to nation's prosperity and growth. That is one reason why the Government is taking many steps to help students to pursue education, especially those hailing from poor families and minority communities. The Centre appointed Justice Sachar Committee to look into the socio-economic problems and the educational backwardness of the minority community, the Muslim community. Several recommendations given by that committee are in the process of being implemented. In the light of that, I would like to reiterate that it is the bounden duty of the Government to help poor Muslims students and youth to come up in life with education and training. This is important from the social point of view that they should not be allowed to be misdirected. Hence, it is necessary to create an awareness about the various schemes of the Government for the benefit of minority communities. For instance, there is a scheme implemented by the Union Government through the Maulana Azad Foundation to extend scholarships to poor minority community students. We must ensure that students hailing from all the States are getting this benefit in a well distributed manner. I am pained to point out that the minority community students applying for scholarships from Tamil Nadu are not getting favourable reply and response and are mostly denied this scholarship. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to ensure systematic distribution so that the needy poor minority community students especially those hailing from the Islamic community are benefited.

SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the plight of sericulture farmers, who are facing severe problems in Karnataka as well as in other parts of the country. Our Minister of Textiles is also present here in the House. Earlier, the silk cocoon price was Rs. 300 per kilogram. Now, the prices have suddenly come down to Rs. 120 per kilogram. A lot of agitation is going on in the State of Karnataka because in the last Budget Session, the Finance Minister had reduced the raw silk import duty from 30 per cent to 5 per cent. The China silk is heavily dumped here and due to that reason our sericulture farmers are facing severe problems.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps to give minimum support price for silk cocoon, that is, Rs. 300 per kilogram and enhance

the raw silk import duty from 5 per cent to 30 per cent. It is because a lot of agitation is going on in our State.

So, I would kindly request our hon. Minister who is sitting here to take necessary steps to safeguard our farmers' interest and enhance the raw silk import duty from 5 per cent to 30 per cent and give minimum support price to farmers as early as possible.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Madam Chairperson, I invite your kind attention to the following matter of urgent public importance. We are pleased to know that Hon. Prime Minister of India is going to visit Bangladesh on 6th of September. He will take up various issues with the Government of Bangladesh. Hence, through you, I want to request him to have a talk about the sharing of Teesta water between India and Bangladesh.

We all know that the Teesta river which originates from the Himalayas flows through Sikkim, passes through West Bengal and reaches Bangladesh. It is a fact that the northern part of Bengal is still backward and lagging behind in industrial development. Only major economy of the area is tea industry. But most of the tea gardens are closed and labourers are in great difficulties. River Teesta is the principal source of water for this region which is used for irrigation purposes. Five districts of North Bengal *i.e.* North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Darjiling and Jalpaiguri are greatly dependent on this water which helps in agriculture and fruit cultivation also. The Teesta Barrage project is a national project. Thus my submission is that the Government decision to share water is welcome but 50:50 share is impractical. Though Bangladesh is our neighbouring country and we have cordial relations with that nation, the idea of sharing half the water seems untenable. If that happens, then a huge quantity of water will be diverted to Bangladesh leaving us high and dry. I am not against sharing of water but my only concern is that such quantum of water should not be given to our neighbour as it may adversely affect the development of the entire area. Teesta is the lifeline of North Bengal. If sufficient water is not available to one and a half crore of people staying there, they may be forced to starve.

So I request Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to take up the matter with due care with Bangladesh Government and try to reach the best possible conclusion. I also request the Central Government to take Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal Smt. Mamata Banerjee

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

into confidence and consult her in this regard. It is in the interest of our country and the entire northern part of Bengal. So I urge upon you for fair and just treatment of the people of our state.

Madam, with these words I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): I wish to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious and disturbing incident.

In the beginning of August, a group of farmers was protesting the acquisition of around 800 acres of land for setting up a private power plant at Gobindpura, District Mansa, Punjab. They were lathi charged by the Punjab Police at Kot Duna village in the nearby district of Barnala while making their way to Gobindpura. The Police used brutal force against hapless farmers resulting in the death of one farmer and serious injuries to several others. I was shocked to learn that the State Government which makes tall claims to be the representative of the interests of the Punjab farmers has let such excessive force be used against farmers who were protesting the acquisition of their land.

I very strongly condemn this shameful act of the Punjab Police without mincing my words and caution them to desist from such inhumane and uncivilised acts which are against all acceptable civil norms.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Actually, this is a State matter but I am allowing you. You should not give a long speech.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Madam, I am coming to the whole matter. Not only this State, there are a lot of other States which are undertaking such acts. That is why, I want to bring it to the notice of the Home Minister.

What is disturbing is that this is not an isolated incident. Similar incidents have happened in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and even in Bihar.

In matters of this nature, acute sensitivity by the police forces is required. It is evident that the existing mechanisms that check police excesses are not having the desired effects. Judicial enquiries and departmental action that is normally conducted in such cases does not do justice to the families who suffer from these acts.

In addition to looking into the compensation that is given to these victims, I would urge upon the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the existing measures and create effective guidelines for the Police to deal with situations such as farmer protests against land acquisition.

18.00 hrs.

The Home Ministry should also look at amending the Indian Penal Code to provide for harsher penalties to police persons who indulge in these excesses.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Suvendu Adhikari—Not Present

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Madam Chairman, Maharana Pratap survived by taking shelter in forest for the sake of self respect. Similarly there is a community known as 'Rajbhar' in the history settled in Poorvanchal region after suffering hardships by foreign invaders. There is a village Usampur Awayas under Kubhav Police station of Siar Tehsil in my parliamentary constituency. There is 'Sati Mai' temple located in Ekamua village under Ghazipur district. It is believed that whosoever visits the place gets relieved of his problems with the snake bite. The people of Rajbhar community started their journey to visit the place at 8 o'clock in the morning on 22nd in a tractor trolley but they had hardly crossed 8-10 km. when the tractor trolley overturned. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is already 6 o'clock. If you all agree then we may continue with the proceedings till we finish the Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Madam Chairman, the tractor trolley was carrying 60 people when it overturned. I was present at the site of accident. There total 42 persons including 11 children aged six months, one year and three years, 13 girls and 18 women who died on the spot. As the tractor trolley overturned in a waterlogged ditch so people were drowned in it within an hour and twenty minutes. 18 people were injured in the accident. We reached the spot and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Mayawati announced to provide Rs. one lakh to the kins of the deceased and Rs. 50 thousand to seriously injured persons and Rs. 25 thousand who received minor injuries. You will be surprised to know that total 42 persons died in the accident out of which 38 persons belonged to Rajbhar community. It is unfortunate that the community which once reigned over the region and fought with foreign invaders has started practicing superstition over the period of time and now their existence is in danger.

Madam Chairman, through you, I urge upon the Government of India to provide Rs. 5 lakh to the deceased and Rs. 2 lakh to the seriously injured and Rs. 1 lakh to the persons who sustained minor injuries in order to win confidence of these people that the country is with them in the crisis. Thank you.

SHRI NISHIKAIMT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Chairman, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak. There is a famous Doha of Rahims that "Rahiman Ve Nar Mar Chake, Je Kahin Mangan Jai Unse Pehlu Ve Mue, Jin Mukh Niksant Nai". I hail from Jharkhand. ...(*Interruptions*) I rise to ask the Union Government to provide our due but I am not sure as to whether the Government is interested or not. The State produces mines and minerals on large scale be it coal, iron ore or bauxite and I think that nine percent growth rate would have not been possible without the significant contribution by the state, but the irony is that 14 districts out of total 24 districts have been covered under Integrated Action Plan which means that the state is naxalite affected. The State Government is making a demand that 8 districts needs to be covered under Integrated Action Plan. It means the entire state is under Integrated Action Plan. Total 70 percent women are anemic in the state and 60 percent children below the age of three are malnourished. As per the report of World bank, development of the area could not take place until there is connectivity. I would like to submit in respect of connectivity that the state can generate highest revenue for the railway, and from mines and minerals. The Railways generate highest revenue from the state. Besides, the National Highway Authority of India earns the highest revenue from the state despite the fact there is not a single road constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the state lacks National Highway as well. There is a proposal to construct ten thousand kilometer National Highway wherein only three hundred kilometer road is proposed to be constructed in the state.

Madam Chairman, you will be surprised to know that the Railway is providing entire fund for implementations of six projects in neighbouring states like Bihar and West Bengal. But on the other hand, the state is providing 60-70 percent amount for the implementation of six projects which are being delayed for 5-6 years, though, the Railways generate highest revenue from the state.

Through you, I urge upon the Government that there are 26 percent villages in the state which have not been connected by roads therefore, roads should be constructed there under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The poor state of National Highways in the state should be

improved and pending projects of Railway wherein 67 percent amount has been provided by the state should be completed at the earliest while signing MOU on the 50-50 share basis and introduce new projects of Railways for the welfare of people of the state.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam, I would like to submit in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. As you are aware that it is one of the important scheme but a major drawback of the scheme is that funds under the scheme are released in phased manner as a result all the hon'ble MPs are facing difficulties. After completion of spade work utilization certificate is issued and then demand for funds are made. By the mean time Kuchha road got destroyed completely. As further funds are not released, hence, the road remains incomplete. I have witnessed in my constituency that all the roads constructed in hilly areas recently got destroyed due to rain and further installment was not released. As a result work is not being completed for want of fund.

I urge upon the Government that funds under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana should be released in single installment for construction of road and then utilization certificate should be issued.

I would like to further submit that the Government of India should provide funds to the department of forest for forest clearance. How are the funds utilized by the department? This funds is meant to be utilized for creation of green cover along the road side but I have not witnessed a single road where the department has utilized the funds for creation of green cover. Then where was the said fund utilized? I would like to ask the Government of India to monitor these funds complete the road within six months.

18.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowda has requested me for an opportunity to speak as he had gone to attend the All Party meeting. So, as a special case, I am permitting him to speak on the discussion under Rule 193. But I request him to be brief.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam Chairman, the Prime Minister had called a meeting at 3.30 p.m. Since yesterday, I have been trying to speak on this subject and I had given a notice for Adjournment Motion and under Rule 193. But unfortunately the House was adjourned for the day and I am sorry, I do not want to speak on this very important issue when the House was not in order. So, I wish to contribute whatever little I could particularly on the present day situation on corruption which has been taken up under Rule 193.

Normally we deal with matters like corruption or any other important issue under No Confidence Motion. But we have taken it up under Rule 193 with the permission of the Speaker.

I have been given permission to speak tomorrow but there will be other subjects to be taken up and we will not be allowed to speak or continue on the same issue. I think the Government may reply tomorrow. So, I express my sincere thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

We have reached a stage where we must sit across the Table among ourselves and find out a solution to the present problem of corruption. There is a big confrontation between Shri Anna Hazare representing the civil society and the Government. I am not going to say about the merits and demerits of the confrontation. At least, yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister tried to ease out the situation by himself and his three Cabinet colleagues headed by Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and others, had an interaction between the civil society members. There is some ray of hope that the matter may be solved smoothly. At this juncture, I hope that everything will be sorted out amicably.

In the meanwhile, corruption is not today's matter. I must be very frank in saying this. It is a cumulative effect of the mistakes committed by several Governments. I am not going to say that Dr. Manmohan Singhji's Government is responsible for this situation. It is a cumulative effect of the past Governments. When I say past Governments, my friends should not mistake me that I mean the NDA Government. Let me speak on this situation since 1962 and prior to that I do not want to discuss about it. There was jeep scandal, Haridas Mundhra's scandal, resignation of Shri T.T. Krishnamachari in those days, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon's resignation, who had been assassinated. I do not want to go into all those details. There are a series of events which have ultimately reached a peak and unnecessarily the present Government is in a very

difficult situation. Somehow the matter is going to be sorted out because of the wisdom exercised by the hon. Prime Minister. I took the hon. Prime Minister's permission to come to the House thinking that the debate is still under the consideration of the House. I would like to tell one thing to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is present in the House now. In 1984 the Karnataka Government has brought out a Lokayukta Bill. The Chief Minister of Karantaka was the competent authority to enquire about the Ministers, bureaucrats, Members of the State Legislature, all officers in the State Government, Chairman, Vice Chairman, local authority, statutory bodies or corporations established by or are under the law of the State Legislature including the cooperative societies. All these things were first brought under the purview of Lokayukta. I would like to tell you what today the civil society members asked the Government to include. In those days, it was the Chief Minister and today it is the Prime Minister, Members of Parliament and other officers. At that time, Shri Hegde was the Chief Minister when this legislation was brought. I would like to say that this is a very tough legislation and today it is being diluted in Karnataka. There is nothing left now. I must be honest about it. Shri Advaniji has tried his best to make the previous Lokayukta, Shri Santosh Hegde to withdraw his resignation. I do not want to go into the history of it.

Madam, today corruption does not confine to 'A' State or 'B' State or the Union Government. Corruption is spread over in the whole country. I am not going to speak about the global arena and that is not within my jurisdiction. I must be very frank in saying that the basis for judges should be not only constitutional morality but also ethical morality. After the present Chief Justice of India took over, the situation in the country started improving. I mean, the people have got some confidence in the Judiciary. Otherwise, in the past, the erosion of the Judiciary was also one of the issues which was publicly debated. I do not want to say who is responsible for that. That is not my concern. The point is that the present Chief Justice has tried to restore the credibility or the respectability of the Judiciary.

I am so happy about one thing. We do not have personal contacts but we are only watching the proceedings in the Supreme Court. Even today, on the 2G Spectrum or the CWG issue, I must compliment what the Supreme Court has done. It has taken the decision on the CAG Report. The CAG's role is commendable. These are the two issues which made all of us open our eyes. Subsequently, the Prime Minister has also acted asking the CBI to go ahead with the entire situation and take action. I will leave it at that stage.

There is only one thing. Nobody should mistake me while saying this. I am going to give one example. It has been stated that just when the United Progressive Alliance Government had buried the ghost of Bofors' kickback, a letter from the Indian Ambassador to the United States of America is sure to bring some more embarrassment. The Indian Ambassador in Washington Meera Shankar's letter to Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's Principal Secretary Shri TKA Nair was written in May, 2009. The Ambassador has listed out seven cases of how Government officials in India have been bribed by the US-based companies. The hon. Finance Minister also replied to it.

It has also been stated that on January 9, 2009, Mario Civino of a firm called Control Companies pleaded guilty for illegally paying \$ 1 million to the Maharashtra State Electricity Corporation and so on and so forth. So, is the case with the Railways where a company paid off the employees of the Indian Railways \$ 137,400. When this matter was raised, the Union Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee said the matter would be looked into. The External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna said: "Our Ambassador in the United States might have sent a report. We will certainly be looking into it." The matter has now been referred to the Enforcement Directorate to divert the flak. The UPA Government says it will act against the officers if there are credible evidences and so on and so forth. They are going to say like this.

What I would like to say is this. The UPA Government took over in 2004. I am going to tell about this corruption business. Why has Shri Anna Hazare come to the streets? It is because so much media hype is there. On these two issues, every day, all the national media, whether it is Hindi or English, day in and day out, highlight this prominently. They have not taken any other issue. That is why now, in the whole country today, nobody is going to trust us. . It is not the question of "X" Party or the "Y" Party" or the "Z" Party. The leaders of the political parties or the political parties today are going to be doubted by the entire country. This is my humble opinion. I am from a village. Even if you travel in a bus, we can watch people talking about the politicians loosely. Unless, all of us sit together to restore the credibility of parliamentarians and the supremacy of democracy, it is not going to bring credit to any of us. It is my humble opinion.

I want to draw the attention of the House to an issue. Yesterday, Press people have asked me and I have told this. On the basis of Lokayukta Report, Shri Santosh Hegde, former Supreme Court Judge, himself has given

the Report stating that action should be taken. I will read the concluding para . the above recommendations have been made under Section 12(3) of Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984. The action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendation being intimated to this authority as required Section 12(4) of the Karnataka Lokayukta Act. What Section 12(4) of the Karnataka Lokayukta Act says is -

"(4) The Competent Authority shall examine the report forwarded to it under sub-section (3) and within three months of the date of receipt of the report, intimate or cause to be intimated to the Lokayukta or the Upa-lokayukta the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of the report.

(5) If the Lokayukta or the Upa-lokayukta is satisfied with the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations or findings referred to in sub-sections (1) and (3), he shall close the case under information to the complainant, the public servant and the Competent Authority concerned; but where he is not so satisfied and if he considers that the case so deserves, he may make a special report upon the case to the Governor and also inform the Competent Authority concerned and the complainant.

The Lokayukta shall present annually a consolidated report on the performance of his functions and that of the Upa-lokayukta under this Act to the Governor."

Prosecution must be taken under Section 12(4) if it is recommended by the Lokayukta. This is the Act. So, on that basis, the Governor has issued sanction.

One thing I must express here is this. My sincere thanks to our senior-most leader, Shri Advani. Our friends are sitting here. He has made a bitter attack. These are all reported. It is not my saying. I am not saying without proper references. Advani ji has said . I do not want to use that Kannada word . a very bitter word. It will not be relished by my friends here.

"Advani is of the view that any candidate backed by Yeddyurappa should not be considered for chief ministership."

He has taken a tough action to remove the previous Chief Minister. I must be frank. I know he is one of the tallest men today. Whatever may be the other issues - it is an internal party matter - I am not going to consider those issues. I respect him. We were together in jail for one and a half years. I will tell you very plainly that he

is the person who has said this. In Kannada language, it is a very horrible word. He has used that language. It is not proper for me. I would like to say just only one thing. Madam, it pains me. An officer who has been recommended by the Lokayukta, he should not be disturbed or he should not be harassed.

A police officer of the rank of DIG by name Mr. Pranab Mohanty, who is from Orissa, was shifted within three hours after he filed an FIR. Nobody can question his integrity and he is one of the senior-most officers in the State, but the present Chief Minister has shifted him within three hours after filing the FIR and no other officer has been posted there and that post has been kept vacant now.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As an elderly person, you said very nicely that all of us should come together to fight against corruption. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, what the Jan Lokpal Bill says is that all the States must be covered for eradication of corruption and it should not cover only the Union Government. In this background, I would like to ask that if the honest officers, who are discharging their duty very effectively and sincerely to curb the menace of corruption, are not protected, how can things move?

Madam, the reason why I am telling this is that the officer who has filed the FIR, within three hours that officer has been shifted from that post. The present Chief Minister was unable to control himself and he has acted under pressure. All the Kannada language newspapers and English newspapers published from Bangalore have written editorials about this. If this is the situation, how can the inquiry be conducted?

I would like to submit that putting an end to corruption is the concern of all of us. It is not the question of 'x' or 'y' or 'z'. In fact, since 1986 there have been several cases filed against me when I along with Shri Ramakrishna Hegde fought on many issues. I was the first person to appear before Lokayukta there. After that the Act was amended. Most probably, I was the only Minister who went and appeared before the Lokayukta. When people asked me about it, I said: 'the law of the land is supreme and I am going to bow my head before the law'. But when the turn of others came to appear before the Lokayukta, they amended the law. During the tenure of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on the issue of supply

of torpedoes by AEG, the matter was referred to the CBI by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That issue was taken up by Karnataka leaders and they referred the matter to the Lokayukta. At that time, they did not want to appear before the Lokayukta and that is why they amended the Act.

The reason why I am telling this is that it is a very hard decision to take as to whether the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister or other Ministers should come under the purview of Lokpal. If we make a mistake we should bow our head and accept it. I went through all these processes before I came here. I faced the CID inquiry, Lokayukta inquiry and 9 Public Interest Litigations and the matter went up to the Supreme Court. I may jocularly say here that a book was written against me. I took oath as the Prime Minister on 1st June, 1996. I know who got that book written against me. Our senior-most leader Vajpayeeji said that some Karnataka leaders want to discuss this issue on the floor of the House. That book is titled, King of *Corruption-The Unmaking of India*. That book was written only against me. Some friends on this side wanted to raise this issue, but Vajpayee Ji told them that he knew who was behind this; we should not stoop to this level because anybody who wanted us to make such baseless allegations, the Prime Minister must be protected. Why I am telling this is that even if the Prime Minister has to be included in the Lokpal, there must be certain conditions; certain protection must be given in the Act itself.

I do not want to take much of the time; I only caution how in Karnataka, things are moving. Our senior most Leader Advani Ji has to take further steps. It is only in their own interest that I am telling, and not with any political animosity, how the officers have been kicked out who have been doing their official duty sincerely.

With these words, I express my sincere thanks to you for having given me this opportunity.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 25th August, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 25, 2011/Bhadra 3, 1933 (Saka).

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