

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Anoop Mishra

Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Rakesh Kumar Jain

Joint Secretary

Navin Chandra Khulbe

Director

Rakesh Kumar

Additional Director

Suman Rattan

Joint Director

S.S. Dalal

Assistant Editor/Editor

@2011 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Versions will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2011 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and Printed by Choudhary Mudran Kendra, Moujpur, Delhi-110053

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol.XX, Ninth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)

No.10, Wednesday, December 7, 2011/Agrahayana 16, 1933 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Landmine blast in the convoy of Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, MP Lok Sabha	1
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Government's decision to suspend permission of 51 percent FDI in multibrand retail trade	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	2-3
OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER	
Notice of Adjournment Motion	3-6
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question Nos. 181 to 185	6-45
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 186 to 200	46-71
Unstarred Question Nos. 2071 to 2300	71-691
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	691-696
GOVERNMENT BILLS – INTRODUCED	
(i) North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2011	696
(ii) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011	697
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	697-708
(i) Need to raise the matter on international fora regarding pitiable condition of Hindu/Sikh Minority people in Pakistan	
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	698

The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Need to streamline the functioning of MPLADS in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Rajkumari Ratna Singh.....	698-699
(iii) Need to take initiatives to release the fishermen languishing in Pakistani Jails Shri Jagdish Thakor.....	699-700
(iv) Need to appoint Professors as per rules and regulations of UGC by Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission Shri Sajjan Verma.....	700-701
(v) Need to assess the loss and damage of property in Kalpeni Island of Lakshadweep due to cyclone and to provide adequate compensation to the victims at the earliest Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.....	701
(vi) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at Mavelikara railway station of Karnataka and to develop the said station as a model railway station Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	702
(vii) Need to declare the connecting road of Tholudhur-Thittakudu-Pennadam-Virudhachalam-Neyveli and Vadalur as National Highway and connect it with N.H. 45 and also connect road linking Veppur, Virudhachalam, Kammapura and Sethiyathope with N.H. 45 at the point of Sethiyathope in Tamil Nadu Shri S. Alagiri.....	702-703
(viii) Need to provide stoppage of trains running between Bhuj and Dadar at Chitrod and Anjar railway stations in Kutch district of Gujarat Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat.....	703
(ix) Need to change the name of Silchar railway station as 'Bhasha Shaheed Station' Shri Kabindra Purkayastha	703-704

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(x) Need to take action to make River Narmada pollution free Shri Rakesh Singh.....	704-705
(xi) Need to provide financial help to poor handicraftsmen residing in the districts in and around Kanpur and open a Marketing and Service Centre in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Shri Rakesh Sachan	705
(xii) Need to construct an approach road to the over Bridge on N.H. 31 in Khagaria, Bihar Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav.....	705-706
(xiii) Need to address the problem of shortage of LPG cylinders in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	706
(xiv) Need to strengthen and streamline the implementation and monitoring of MPLAD Schemes Shri Jayant Choudhary.....	707
(xv) Need to run local trains from Dahanu to Churchgate and Dahanu to Virar in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra Shri Baliram Jadhav	707-708
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 2011-2012.....	709-806
Shri Nishikant Dubey.....	715-731
Dr. K. S. Rao.....	731-742
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	743-745
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.....	745-749
Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury.....	749-752
Shri Arjun Roy.....	752-756
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	756-760
Shri C. Sivasami.....	760-763

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Prabodh Panda.....	763-766
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.....	766-768
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	768-769
Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel.....	769-772
Shri N. Cheluvarya Swamy.....	772-774
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	775-777
Shri Prem Das Rai.....	777
Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi.....	778-780
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.....	780-781
Shri Ganesh Singh.....	781
Shri Charles Dias.....	781-782
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.....	782-784
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	784-785
Dr. Nirmal Khatri.....	785-786
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	787-788
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	788-795
Shri Pranab Mukherjee.....	795-806
 APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 2011	
Motion to introduce.....	807
Motion to Consider.....	808
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	808
Motion to Pass.....	808
 DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011	
Motion to Consider.....	807-847
Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.....	808-810
Shri Uday Singh.....	810-813

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	813-818
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	818-821
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.....	821-823
Shri Kalyan Banerjee.....	823-825
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	825-828
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	828-830
Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.....	830-832
Shri Prabodh Panda.....	832-834
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	834-836
Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.....	836-837
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.....	837-839
Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.....	839-847
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1.....	847
Motion to Pass.....	847
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010.....	847
Motion to Consider.....	847
Shri Kirti Azad.....	847-852
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	852-854
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	854-857
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.....	857-858
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	858-859
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	859-860
Shri. A. Sampath.....	860-861
Shri P. Chidambaram.....	862-867
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	866
Motion to Pass.....	867

ANNEXURE – I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions..... 889-890

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions..... 890-902

ANNEXURE – II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions..... 903

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions..... 904-906

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 7, 2011/Agrahayana 16, 1933
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Landmine blast in the convoy of
Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, MP Lok Sabha**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 3 December, 2011, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, Member of Lok Sabha from Chatra Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand narrowly escaped a landmine blast in Latehar district of Jharkhand. However, several persons including policemen accompanying the hon. Member in an escort car and civilians were killed in the explosion.

The House strongly condemns this dastardly attack. The safety and security of Members of Parliament is our prime concern.

I am sure the House would join me in conveying our heart-felt condolences to the members of the families who became victims of this attack.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Leader of the House would like to make a statement now.

11.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Government's decision to suspend permission of
51 percent FDI in multibrand retail trade.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would just like to make a small statement.

Madam Speaker, the decision to permit 51 per cent FDI in multibrand retail trade is suspended till a consensus is developed through consultation amongst various stakeholders. I convened a meeting of Leaders of all political parties this morning. Earlier also, I had a meeting with them to discuss on how to resolve this impasse due to which Parliament was not functioning properly.

I am glad that all the Leaders have agreed to this formulation but they wanted to have some clarifications. I am seeking your permission to provide that clarification that stakeholders include the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and political parties because without the involvement of the State Chief Ministers, this can never be implemented.

Therefore, the Government will take a decision after a consensus is developed through the process of consultations amongst all stakeholders.

With these words, most respectfully, I would like to submit that the House may transact normal business as only ten days are left before the Winter Session comes to an end. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I have already given a notice for adjournment of Question Hour ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I would like to respond in this regard.

We welcome the decision taken by the Government keeping in view the public sentiments. If the government bows to the public sentiments, it is not a defeat for the government rather it strengthens the democracy. The government has kept the decision pending till it reaches consensus after holding talks with all the political parties, Chief Ministers of the states and all the stakeholders. I would like to thank Pranab Da who took the case in his hands and held an all party meeting. Honourable Prime Minister has consented to this decision. I would also like to thank him on behalf of the country for bowing to the public sentiments. It is a big leap towards democratic win.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5412/15/11]

11.03 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Adjournment Motion

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from S/Shri Shailendra Kumar, Basu Deb Acharia, Sharad Yadav, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Prof. Saidul Haque, S/Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ramkishun, Arjun Charan Sethi, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. M. Thambidurai, S/Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, and Nama Nageswara Rao, regarding the Government's decision to allow the Foreign Direct Investment in retail.

Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that a Motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

After the statement made by the hon. Leader of the House, there is now no element of urgency in the matter. I am, therefore, inclined to withhold my consent. All the notices of Adjournment Motion are accordingly disallowed.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour.

Question No. 181, Shri Ninong Ering

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghoshi): Madam, please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, please listen to them who have given notice for adjournment ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down please and let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Put these papers down and let the House function. Let the Question Hour go on today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, the statement of hon. Minister of Finance ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Decision has been taken in this regard, so please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It has created doubts in the minds of the public. ...(Interruptions) The whole country wants rollback on FDI issue.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister please.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Bahujan Samaj Party wants its roll back ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You are not listening to us ...(Interruptions) So we walk out from the House. ...(Interruptions)

11.08 hrs.

At this stage Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members left the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Protesting against the attitude of the Government towards the Mullaperiyar dam issue, we walk out of the House. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

11.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Jose K. Mani and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Protesting against the attitude of the Government towards the Mullaperiyar dam issue, we walk out of the House. ...(Interruptions)

11.09½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

11.10 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 181, Shri Ninong Ering.

[English]

Greenfield Airports

*181. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth in air traffic is commensurate with the number of proposed new airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the perspective plan drawn for the purpose;

(c) the current status of the Greenfield Airports granted in-principle approval by the Government, airport-wise;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite execution of those projects?

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

RAVI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. Development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability, traffic potential/ demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc.

(b) Keeping view of the phenomenal growth in air passengers traffic, Government of India, in April, 2008, promulgated a policy for Greenfield airports to facilitate the establishment of new airports in the country.

(c) The details along with present status of the greenfield airport which have been given 'in-principle' approval are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) and (e) Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. 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 operators. The progress of work on the projects of the airports which have been given 'in-principle' approval is regularly monitored by the Steering Committee constituted for Greenfield Airports.

Annexure

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. An area of 1270 acres is already under possession of the State Government for the project. 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

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.

4. Bijapur, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

1

2

3

5. Kannur International Airport in Kerala. 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.
- A company namely Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) has been formed for development of the airport.
6. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh. 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.
7. Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. 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.
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 airp Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal in December, 20 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
-

1

2

3

12. Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.

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.

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 Kopergaon 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.

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation that his reply makes no mention of Greenfield Airports, i.e. Peking, Kohima and Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I just want to say that Arunachal is such a state from where we can see beyond our country i.e. China from line of control. The number of airports China has constructed adjacent to the area from Arunachal to Twang, has provided so much facility for air travel but there is no such facility on our side. This is true specially in case of Arunachal Pradesh — for our Greenfield airports — the Ministry said that about Rs. 900 crore will be spent on the Airport proposed to be set up at Itanagar. I just want to ask the hon'ble Minister whether just Rs. 900/- crore is required to set up a Greenfield airport in Arunachal Pradesh, as there is not a single airport there. Just two days ago our Chief Minister called on the hon'ble Minister of Finance and the hon'ble Minister had assured that there would be no problem. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that when he would start this project because it was included in the package of the hon'ble Prime Minister and even after four years' work has not started on it.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, it is true that the Prime Minister has made a declaration on the construction of a new airport as far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned. It is under consideration of the Government because there is some land acquisition problem. Also, some other problems are existing. First, we have to solve the problem of land availability. Then, some kind of Budget provision has to come. Then only it can be taken up.

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: Hon'ble Speaker, I agree with the reply of the hon'ble Minister but that land had been earmarked four years ago and not now.

My second question is why the work on Greenfield airport at Pali Ramsinghpura, Rajasthan has not yet started while an agreement to this effect was signed with MS Rajasthan Aviation infrastructure in the year 2010.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As far as Rajasthan is concerned, it has been mentioned in the detailed report, in the Annexure also. It can be done provided the State

Government provides all the other facilities also. It is still pending. We are discussing with the Rajasthan Government to what extent we can go and to what extent they can fulfil the requirements of the Airport construction.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, Jharkhand is a backward state of the country and only one airport of Airport Authority is located in the state that is in Ranchi. Is there any proposal under consideration of the government to set up airports under any new Greenfield project in other cities? Secondly, Ranchi is not under Greenfield project. Earlier there was a small airport and now a new building is being constructed there. Is that construction going on as per schedule or it is getting delayed and by what time it is likely to be completed?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Ranchi is a very important city. There are very many industries around that city. So, the Government is giving more importance. It is giving some priority to Ranchi and to the completion of all the projects in Ranchi at the earliest. There is no other proposal for a new airport at the moment.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam Speaker, the Chennai Airport has become almost just like a mofissil bus stand. The passenger traffic has increased in the Chennai Airport ...*(Interruptions)* The passenger traffic has increased multifold and it has increased exponentially recently. There was a proposal for a Greenfields Airport in my constituency, Sriperumbudur. The then Government headed by my leader Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi had been asked by the Central Government to fetch the land for the particular purpose. More than 1600 acre of land has already been acquired for this purpose. But my friend Shri Vayalar Ravi has given the Status Report as far as 12 Greenfields Airports are concerned. I do not know whether by change of guard, when the Minister is changing, the proposal will also be shelved. I want to know whether the Sriperumbudur Greenfields Airport could be taken up or just shelved.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Before answering this question, I want to make a correction to the answer given to Shri Yashwant Sinha in respect of his question. There is the Deogarh Airport in Chhattisgarh which is under consideration.

As far as Sriperumbudur is concerned, the Government is yet to take a final decision on that matter. There are representations from the Chief Minister, hon. Members of Parliament. Shri Baalu himself has represented. They are all giving the representations to me. Definitely, it will be taken into consideration whenever the situation is improved.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: You are promising that ...*(Interruptions)* He is promising that!

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. Dr. Ratna De.

DR. RATNA DE: Thank you Madam Speaker. Over the years, we have seen spurt in air passengers. So, the infrastructure also needs to be developed. In such a scenario, to give the required impetus, the Government too announced a policy for the Greenfields Airport in April, 2008 with a view to infuse greater investment in the airport sector. Would the hon. Minister state how many feasibility studies were carried out for the development of the regional airports since 2008? How many are located in our State, West Bengal?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the study report regarding the regional airports is not with me at the moment. At the moment, the study report regarding Greenfield Airports is with me and the total number of Greenfield Airports is 15.1 have already given the details. I can supply the required information to the hon. Member later.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, it is a very important question. Allahabad has its religious and historical importance. Hon'ble Soniaji is present here. I just want to inform you that there is no airport in Allahabad. There is only an airbase of Air force. There is a long-standing demand that the airport which was located at

Iradatganj, near Allahabad, during war time should be developed as private airport. There is no night landing facility there only one flight of Air India operates from there and that too only before sunset. There is a huge potential there as fairs like Magh Ka Mela and Kumbh Ka Mela are held at the confluence of three rivers at Allahabad in which a large No. of tourists from across the country and abroad take part. Several offices of the Central Government are located there. Soniaji should also press for this because she has had domestic and religious association with Allahabad. Therefore, it is my demand that airport at Iradatganj be developed and setting up of a new airport be sanctioned.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam this is a suggestion for action. That is why I cannot make a comment at the moment. I have to make a detailed study on this. Of course, the hon'ble Member earlier represented this matter to me. I am planning to take a decision at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hon'ble Speaker, when we were in power after the name of the great leader Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan, we had changed the name of the older airport of Patna and named it as Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan International Airport. But the pilots are afraid of flying there. The brakes are required to be pressed so hard that it causes trouble whereas its name is Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan International Airport. Apart from this, we have made repeated requests for expansion of the domestic Airport. All the hon. Ministers assured but the expansion of the International Airport has not been carried out, though you visit there. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister why it has been neglected and why it has been ignored? Does the Government intend to shift this International Airport at Bihta at the abandoned training centre of Air Force and develop it to honour him?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the hon. Member is

right in saying that there is a problem of landing and take-off at Patna Airport. This is a fact. So, we wanted to extend the runway and make some improvement in the airport. In this connection, even I tried to call a meeting of hon. Members of Parliament and the date has also been fixed. But the problem is non-availability of land. That is the only problem. I am willing to discuss this issue with Members of Parliament and the Chief Minister as to in what way we can improve the Patna Airport. The main problem is non-availability of land. It is for the State Government to acquire the land and hand over to the Airports Authority of India.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: My query has not been resolved properly.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Laluji please sit down. You have put your question and it has been replied. The hon'ble Minister has said that he would discuss it.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.—182

Shri Prem Das Rai – Not present

Shri E.G. Sugavanam – Not present

Now, the hon. Minister.

[English]

Diesel Powered Towers

*182. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increased use of diesel by telecom companies in operating telecom towers and the consequential air and noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the telecom operators including BSNL are planning to install solar and wind turbine generators to power their signal towers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such generators are likely to be installed?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Department of Telecommunications has undertaken pilot projects of solar and solar-wind hybrid power sources in rural mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) and found to be technically feasible. As envisaged in draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2011 Department of Telecommunications encouraging adoption of green policy in Telecommunication sector and incentivise the use of renewable energy sources for sustainability. This will result towards substantially reducing the consumption of diesel by Telecom Sector and reduction in pollution.

(c) Yes. Telecom operator including BSNL are planning to install solar and wind turbine generators to power their signal towers.

(d) and (e) The details of some of the operators and location for installation of Solar and Solar wind turbine generator is given as under:

(i) **Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited:**

BSNL is providing 119 nos. solar power systems at following:

(a) Himachal Pradesh	19
(b) Jammu and Kashmir	16
(c) Leh	25
(d) Sikkim	02

(e) Arunachal Pradesh 15

(f) Maharashtra 02

(g) Bihar 01

(h) Chhattisgarh 01

(i) Haryana 02

(j) Jharkhand 01

(k) Punjab 01

(l) Rajasthan 01

(m) Uttaranchal 26

(n) West Bengal 01

(o) North East 04

(p) Kerala 02

And 6 nos. solar-wind hybrid power systems (One each at Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa and Tamil Nadu)

(ii) **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited:**

MTNL has already started this activity on pilot sites. A tender is being floated to use such methods on large scale.

(iii) **AIRCEL:** In Bihar Circle solar solution has been provided at more than 1000 sites.

(iv) **RELIANCE:** Planning to install Solar Solutions in 2 sites at Sangariya, Rajasthan and Khirvite, Maharashtra as pilot project.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is no full connectivity in the areas of Jammu and Kashmir. Whether be it Bhadarwah, Toda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Baneer, Rajouri despite all the towers set up there. There is no tower connectivity, whether you go to a national highway or any village. But the town starts functioning in

case it is found that some VIP movement is taking place there. I would like to know as to what the reason is behind all this. Local and Private organizations like AIRCEL, AIRTEL have procured the land of the people for erecting towers & earning income. Such is the poor state of affairs prevailing there. What does the government intend to do in this regard?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, we are making efforts to install towers throughout the country particularly in Jammu & Kashmir and the Private sector should install towers and our policies are heading towards this direction. But so far as the remote areas are concerned, it is found that there is no regular supply of electricity there. In case of no regular powers, diesel is necessary to be used and the cost of running the towers comes to rupees 15 per unit. Sometimes, diesel is not available there, so transportation cost also gets added. Therefore, private sector is not able to provide its services fully in these areas. We are facing these difficulties and we are making efforts to make the towers fully functional in the rural areas but I think that till the power situation gets improved, we will continue to face such problems.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you, hon. Madam Speaker. The hon. Minister has given the following reply to part (c) of this question:-

[English]

"Yes. Telecom operators including BSNL are planning to install solar and wind turbine generators to power their signal towers."

[Translation]

The reply given in the end by the hon. Minister to the part e (iv) of this question mentions about Reliance that

[English]

Reliance are planning to install solar solutions in 2 cities at Sangariya, Rajasthan and Khirvite, Maharashtra as pilot project.

[Translation]

In both these replies, it is mentioned that the government is formulating this scheme. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to by when this scheme will start and will be completed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So far as the scheme is concerned, we are formulating it and this is also the policy of the government but the difficulty is that it takes an operator to invest almost ten lakh rupees more to set up solar panels and his ARPU is coming down. We have put some statistics also like wherever solar panels are required, diesel is also required there because there is no 24 hours electricity supply. Therefore, solar panel should be installed totally and diesel should also be used, otherwise the people will not be able to get full facility. That is why we are making our efforts and our hon. Minister is also sitting here and he has given 30 percent subsidy for this. However, the extent to which the fund should have been released, has not happened. The Government is making an effort and this work is likely to be completed by the year 2014.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Thank you Madam. The Minister, in his reply, has very categorically stated that as per the Draft National Telecom Policy, 2011, the Department of Telecom is encouraging adoption of green policy in Telecommunication sector.

My question is this. When you are going to encourage solar and wind energy, especially those which have been erected in far-flung areas where electricity is not available adequate, has adequate budgetary provision already been made for encouraging green technology, especially for these powers?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I just wanted to share with you that as far as wind energy, for example, is concerned, wind energy can be operated and used in certain States of the country like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, part of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where the average annual speed is 5.5 metres per

second. Unless that wind speed is there, the wind mill will, wind power will not work. So, there are very few parts in India where that can be used. But where that can be used, the capital cost, as you know, is pretty high and the level of subsidy is also good. This is a very limited option for a very limited part of India.

As far as solar energy is concerned, we are encouraging operators. In fact, we are encouraging them to use solar panels - photo-voltaic panels. But for that the capital cost is very high and they have to use not only the solar panel but also the diesel because the power supply is very intermittent and solar cannot be 24/7, throughout the year because the Sun does not come out also throughout the year. So, the capital cost is at both ends and the operating cost is very high. So, they are not finding it very remunerative; and we also cannot give complete subsidy because that is really not possible. Though the Ministry of Renewable Resources has announced a subsidy of 30 per cent but very little has been released for about 200 towers. What we are looking at is 5.27 lakh towers in this country. Unless there is more budgetary provision, I will not be able to give that subsidy to the individual operators.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: These telephone towers are powered by subsidized diesel. Many studies have revealed that subsidies running into thousands of crores of rupees have been made available to telecom companies. So, through you, Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government will reconsider the provision of subsidized diesel to telecom companies in the context of waste of resources and also in the context of environmental damage.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as subsidy is concerned, actually they buy the diesel from the market and use it on their towers. There is no subsidy to the telecom operators. But even with that price and diesel, the cost per unit in rural areas is Rs.15 per unit. Therefore, even today, rural areas cannot afford Rs.15 per unit. They perforce have to buy at that level and that is very unfair to them. If you were to say that, look, they cannot buy from the market, and you will give some higher rate. Then,

the cost will go up to Rs.30 per unit. Why are you wanting to punish the rural areas of this country? We are trying to bring down cost and encourage solar power and other renewable sources of energy.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 183. Shri Narahari Mahato – not present.

Shri Nripendra Nath Roy – not present.

Now, the hon. Minister.

Middle-East Policy

*183. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Policy lays special emphasis on the Middle-East countries in promoting peace, harmony and enduring economic ties;

(b) if so, the details of action taken to accomplish the assigned task;

(c) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to safeguard the country's interests in the region particularly in view of the changes taking place elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

India has civilizational links since ancient times with the countries of the Middle East and the Gulf. At the outset, the region plays a prominent role in our energy security through supply of over half of our oil and gas needs. Second, it is our largest trading partner region with a total bilateral trade of nearly USD 145 billion during 2010-11. Third, some countries in the region could be major sources for future investments into India. Four, a large

Indian community lives and works in the region. Accordingly, peace and stability in this region are of vital importance to India.

Keeping in view our close relations and mutual interdependence, we keep a close watch on the developments in the region through our Missions. We maintain regular interactions with the leaderships in the countries of the region. In all our interactions with them, we emphasize that we accord the highest priority to peace and harmony in the region which has a bearing on progress and prosperity for both of us. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), we closely coordinate with other members to ensure peaceful solutions to problems in the region.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that though the statement provided is a very succinct and lucid description of the underpinnings of our policy in the area, whether there has been any progress in improving the strategic dialogue with the leadership of the countries in the Middle East. There is a perception that we do not engage at a high enough level with these countries on strategic issues; that we are absent from the fray when it comes to the discussions on the Middle East. We no longer have a Special Envoy on the Middle East which we used to have a position that lapsed a couple of years ago. Therefore, we are absent at the UN quartet discussions on policy in the Middle East. Even though, we are one of the very few countries with a Representative in Ramallah, as well as recognizing Israel, we are not present in discussions on the Middle East Peace Process involving the Palestinians. So, my question to the hon. Minister, Madam Speaker, is this. Do we have an approach at the strategic level to engage with the leadership of the Middle Eastern countries on the border issues confronting the security of those countries in our region?

SHRI E AHAMED: Madam Speaker, I would like to mention our policy towards the Middle-Eastern countries; there are a number of things happening including what the hon. Member has referred to here.

We have long standing close relations with the countries in the Middle-Eastern Region dating back to millennium. We accord the highest priority to peace and harmony in the region. As I have already mentioned in my main reply, the region is extremely important to us on various accounts. We have about six million Indians living in this region. The region is extremely important also from the point of view of trade and investment, including the energy security.

We also believe that societies cannot be reordered from outside and any process of change should be driven by the desires of the people. It is the responsibility of the countries to create conditions that enable their people to freely determine their pathways to development.

I would like to say, Madam Speaker, our approach has been non-intrusive and non-prescriptive. However, we are ready to help the people of the region as and when called upon. Sovereignty of each country should be respected. Peace and stability of the region are of vital importance to India.

As the hon. Member has mentioned some of the matters including the Palestine, it was only ten days' back that I was there in Ramallah. The representative of India in Ramallah has been involved in all the discussion and India has been extending help whenever and wherever it is possible. But at the very same time, we do not interfere in their domestic and internal matters. Whenever it is necessary India has been extending the support.

India is being respected by all other countries because India is always helping them, India is likely to be the partner of the development of those countries. This is the policy. Within this framework of the policy India has been attending to, India has been representing wherever it is necessary, India has been extending all assistance wherever and whenever it is needed for that country.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Thank you, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to raise a question on the important issue.

The relations of India with Middle-East and Gulf countries are very historical. I would like to draw the

attention of the hon. Minister regarding the health care facilities to the Middle-East and Gulf countries.

India is having very rich health care facilities. We have very internationally renowned medical professionals also. We are having a very good nursing set up also and plenty of our nursing people are established in the Gulf countries and Middle-East countries.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any special ties or whether any special proposal is there to boost health care facilities and the nursing services to the Middle-East because we usually have a very good health care and nursing set up here.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam Speaker, this is a question being attended to not only by the Ministry of External Affairs but even the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is also attending to this.

Whenever any country in the Middle-East requires Indian medical persons or para-medical persons, they come here and advertise here and our people are recruited by them. They are being taken by those countries according to the terms and conditions they have published. They go there and work there and whenever they have any problem, the Government of India, both the Ministries, the Ministry of External Affairs as well as MOIA, have been attending to them.

They are very much happy as to what is going on. There is not that much of a big problem between our people who are working over there and or with these countries. Even when there is any matter, I think whenever it is brought to the notice of this Ministry it has been attended to then and there.

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Hon. Speaker Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me the chance to ask an important question. Of course, we have had good relations with the Middle East countries and our government wants these good relations to continue in future also. Some cases have come to the notice several times, which involve cases from my Lok Sabha constituency Barabanki also.

The police there capture several Indians and imprison them without assigning any reason. I put these cases before the Ministry of External Affairs as well but these could not be resolved even after making a lot of efforts. Will the hon. Minister make any such provision so as to stop this type of injustice being meted out to them?

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam Speaker, there are many such cases since more than six million Indians are living in these countries. If the hon. Member will bring to my notice where these things have happened in a country, I will definitely take it up myself and interact with our embassy over there. And the embassy will definitely approach the respective Government there and they will be doing that. I would just request the hon. Member that he may please give me the details; I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Madam Speaker, if you allow me, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to reply to my question.

MADAM SPEAKER: O.K. Please go ahead.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Madam Speaker, addressing the UN General Assembly, the hon. Prime Minister stated that East Jerusalem should be made the capital of Palestine. I would like to know whether the stand taken by the hon. Prime Minister is not a departure from the *hitherto* stated position of the government regarding Middle East.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, there is a great element of continuity in our policies with regard to the countries of West Asia. As the hon. Minister has just now pointed out, we have six million Indians working in these countries. Their well-being and their welfare have to be of a primary concern. But, when one deals with the West Asian situation, one has to recognize that changes are now taking place; and our effort has been to ensure that these changes are

taking place at the behest of the local people, that reform process is encouraged but not imposed from outside. We maintain regular contact with most of the countries of West Asia.

Only yesterday, the National Security Advisor came back from a very fruitful trip to Qatar, and to Saudi Arabia. So, there should be no doubt with regard to the importance that we attach to maintaining friendly contacts and good relations with the countries of West Asia with whom we have civilizational, cultural and religious ties going back to centuries.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 184 – Prof. Ramshankar.

[Translation]

Indians Employed in Foreign Countries

*184. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the number of Indians working abroad, country-wise;

(b) the details of the foreign exchange received by the country annually from them, country-wise;

(c) whether Indians are subjected to ill treatment in many countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the security of Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) Indian workers emigrate for seeking employment in all categories of work ranging from low

skilled to high skilled professional jobs. Data is available only for ECR (Emigration Check Required) category of workers going abroad. This category includes those workers who have not passed class 10 level school certificate and are emigrating to 17 ECR notified countries. The details of ECR Category workers who emigrated to 17 notified countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and 2011 (upto October, 2011) are enclosed as Annexure.

(b) The details of the foreign exchange received is as per the following table.

Table 1: Details of Remittances to India

(US\$ billion)

Year	Total Private Transfer
1	2
2010-11 (P)	55.9
2009-10 (PR)	53.9
2008-09	46.9
2007-08	43.5

PR: Partially Revised.

P: Preliminary

The source and destination wise information about private transfers is gathered through a periodic (every three years) sample survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the last survey which was conducted in November, 2009, Gulf Countries accounted for 27 percent of total remittances during the first half of 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Instances of complaints of diverse nature are received in the missions which relate to contractual violations such as non-payment or delay in payment of salary/wages and other benefits, refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, refusal to send the worker back home on final exit visa, non-issue or non-renewal of residence permit, illegal deductions from

the salary/wages or salary or job not given as per the contract, heavy workload, maltreatment, harassment etc.

The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants, which include the following:-

- (i) Nation-wide awareness campaigns through the media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (ii) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (iii) The Government has established Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Missions to provide onsite support to the

affected emigrants.

- (iv) Government has established an Indian Workers Resource Centre(IWRC) at UAE.
- (v) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour receiving countries to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers.
- (vi) The Ministry revised the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 w.e.f. 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria for Recruiting Agents (RAs).
- (vii) In case, the involvement of a recruiting agent is reported then action under Emigration Act, 1983 is taken. Moreover, blacklisting of recalcitrant employers is also resorted to.
- (viii) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana(PBBY) is a compulsory Insurance Scheme for protection of emigrant workers.

Annexure

The Distribution of Annual Labour Outflows from India country-wise from 2008-2011 (upto October)

Sl. No.	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011 (01.01.2011 to 30.10.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	405	395	256	409
2.	Bahrain	31924	17541	15101	11509
3.	Brunei	607	2	1	0
4.	Indonesia	33	9	3	17
5.	Iraq			390	1116
6.	Jordan	1377	847	2562	1164
7.	Kuwait	35562	42091	37667	35339

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Lebanon	75	250	765	472
9.	Libya	5040	3991	5221	477
10.	Malaysia	21123	11345	20577	13961
11.	Maldives	ECNR	ECNR	0	0
12.	Mauritius	ECNR	ECNR	0	0
13.	Oman	89659	74963	105807	60900
14.	Qatar	82937	46292	45752	33964
15.	S. Arabia	228406	281110	275172	246791
16.	Sudan	1045	708	957	897
17.	Syria	74	0	2	0
18.	Thailand	15	5	05	26
19.	U. A. E.	349827	130302	130910	113161
20.	Yemen	492	421	208	29
21.	Others	0	0	0	0
Total		848601	610272	641356	520232

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, I want to tell the hon. Minister that in my parliamentary constituency, Agra all kinds of industries and employment avenues have almost dried-up. Almost all the youngsters who complete their education end up going abroad. The number of such youth is rising year by year. I agree with the figures that have been quoted. I believe that there are a large number of good students in my constituency who pass out from their institutions and most of them are going abroad. I want to ask the hon. Minister how to prevent the intellectual wealth of our country from being drained out of the country, what effective steps is the government taking to prevent this brain drain?

[English]

SHRI VALAYAR RAVI: Madam Speaker, I am more

concerned about the overseas Indians. If the hon. Member wants me to prevent, the people going abroad and seeking their future, I am sorry, I cannot do anything much on that.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the incidents which took place in Australia involving two or three people from my region and also, as mentioned in the discussion just now, the FIR filed in this regard. Thereafter, I wrote letters also but those people haven't got justice till now. We also keep reading about such incidents, that occur on a regular basis, in the newspapers.

I would like to know from the Government whether

any initiative has been taken in this regard and the details of any positive outcome thereof.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, there were incidents in Australia where some students have been attacked. Very serious cases came. I myself visited there to discuss it. Our High Commission was very active. We also discussed with their High Commission here. Their Minister has visited this country. We have taken all the steps. We have received the report which has stated that things have come down very much. Recently, no such incident has taken place there.

Hon. Member has referred to a case. That is true. I talked to the Indian High Commissioner of this country and she has taken up the matter. I believe that some of the culprits have been arrested. We have already taken some actions. I further enquire and find out as to what is the latest position. I think, the culprits are already arrested and action has been taken. I will enquire with the High Commissioner as to what is the present position.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The hon. Minister has given a table regarding the details of the remittances to India. In 2010-11, preliminary it was 55.9 billion US dollars. We can see, in the last ten years, it will be more than thousands of billions of US dollars.

Madam, my question is this. After the recession, thousands of our citizens who are working abroad came back to India but there is no scope for continuing their work in our country. Even if somebody is killed abroad there is no chance to send their body to our country. Some people collect the money and send the body to our country.

My question is this. Most of things are going on all-over the world. I would like to know whether the Central Government has taken any step to run any welfare scheme for the welfare of the people coming back to India or helping the people who are working abroad. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to

operate a scheme for the welfare of the people who are working abroad.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, it is a very important issue. We have already discussed in this matter for some time. First of all, I would like to correct the hon. Member that whenever any death happened or any sad incident happened in any part, especially even in the West and the Gulf, we immediately take steps to transport that body back to India.

In that connection, Madam, I took the initiative and created a Community Welfare fund. That is accepted by MEA and they have requested, apart from 18 Gulf countries and other places, us to extend this fund to every Embassy all-over the world. We have already extended this fund to all 18 embassies. So, this fund is very useful for the welfare activities of the overseas Indians living abroad including the shelter for the women and paying some money for the argument of the cases. I think six-seven issues have been identified to use this fund. This fund is available in every Embassy or High Commission under the disposal of the High Commissioner. That is the first point.

As far as the other point is concerned, it is true that after the Abu Dhabi Dialogue we have taken initiatives. But, unfortunately, Madam, there are certain categories of employees including the women who are not covered by the labour laws of these countries. It is quite unfortunate that they are not covered.

That is why, I have already entered into an MoU, after the Abu Dhabi dialogue, with many of these countries, and there we have covered the women domestic workers also.

The hon. Member is absolutely right that many people are coming back. In this connection, we have already had a discussion in the Ministry and decided to have a Pension and Resettlement Scheme. That is one idea which has been mooted, and it is already moving. A contribution pension has been proposed.

As far as the issue of resettlement is concerned, we need some kind of a Fund to be created.

So, the issues as to how to resettle these people and also how to help the people who are coming back are already under the consideration of the Government. It will take some more time but it is definitely under the active consideration of the Government. Some proposals have already been made; some studies have been made; and some Reports are already before us. We will take up this matter at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: In a way, the previous speaker has asked the question I wanted to put, but I would like to go further. A number of skilled and unskilled labourers in the country go to work abroad, particularly in Central-Eastern Muscat, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain. Bringing back the dead body of a labourer who dies abroad becomes a difficult task. This is easier in the case of labourers who go for such jobs in a legal manner, but for the relatives of those who go illegally it becomes very difficult to get back the body.

Secondly, they get compensation from the places where they work but there are a number of touts in such places. There are facilities for such people in India. There is a Ministry and a department which helps such people. But is there any arrangement in the mission for some department or lawyer which could work towards helping them get compensation and assist the poor and illiterate widows? I have come across two such cases in my constituency who have got neither compensation nor any assistance. Their bodies have been brought back, albeit with great difficulty.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, this is everyone's concern.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, please associate yourselves.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, there is some problem in getting back the dead bodies from the Gulf countries. There are certain rules. Especially in Saudi Arabia, they are very strict, and it can be done only after getting the

final Police Report. Sometimes it is delayed for even a month or more. My Ministry is always in constant touch with the Embassy and tries to pursue the matter. In respect of other countries, we can get the dead bodies within a week or so.

As far as transporting the dead bodies is concerned, there is no financial problem. I have already explained earlier that we are doing it in a way because arrangements have been made and there is no problem.

Yes, there is delay in getting back the dead body especially in Saudi Arabia because their Rules never allow sending back the dead body without the final Police Report. This is a problem.

When a worker or an employee goes, he has to get an Immigration Clearance from POE Office and he has to make an insurance policy then and there. There is Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana. Under this Yojana, as one-time payment he has to pay only Rs.275 for policy period of two years and only Rs.375 for policy period of three years. He will get up to Rs. 10,00,000 if he meets with an accident and if he dies, his family will get Rs. 10,00,000. Everything has been in the rules. He will get compensation even for the treatment of his wife and his family, and everything is available under this policy.

As far as the compensation is concerned, it is true that there is some problem. The Embassy has to take up the matter with the employer then and there. In the case of an illegal worker, it is very difficult to get the compensation because he has landed there illegally. This is one problem.

Unfortunately there is a system, Madam, which I have to say here. The sponsor-based Visa system is a problem which we are facing. The sponsor can decide on the worker. He could say that he ran away and he could give a police complaint. These kinds of things are happening there. This is a problem which we are facing. Our Embassy is vigilant. My Ministry is also taking up this matter, through our Embassy, with the concerned Government. We also talk to their Ambassadors here. Yet Madam, the problem of compensation is still an issue, because people are still

struggling. The Labour Laws are there. We have to push these issues every time on an individual basis. This is an issue, where labour is attached; and it is for the High Commission or the Embassy to take up the matter then and there ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, the ground reality is different.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think he has given a very detailed reply.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: Madam, regarding what the hon. Minister said just now, there was no money with the embassy to bring back the dead body from Australia. I had myself gone to the embassy to discuss this issue and had brought it to your notice on my return. The Indian employees have been bringing back dead bodies by collecting money from the Indian Association. Hon. Minister, regarding what you said just now, I had gone to the Australian embassy to talk about the issue with Indian students. At that time, I was informed at the embassy that they did not have any money and could not do anything. I waited there for three days and collected money for bringing back the dead body. What the Minister said in the House just now is merely lip service, it is not the factual position.

Madam, the second issue is that of employment. The issue of unskilled employees employed in foreign countries is a big issue. Unskilled employees who provide services in foreign countries fall into the hands of brokers and take lakhs of rupees from them in the name of providing them jobs abroad. They do not get jobs when they go there. This is causing a lot of problems and this is a very big issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you being so long-winded? Say what you want to say quickly and briefly.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: Madam, my question to the hon. Minister is that the illegal workers are facing problems at the time of going to the foreign countries and they are not getting employment there either.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question. Time is short.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: Madam, employees are committing suicide.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no time, please be quick in asking your question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: They are being taken abroad for employment illegally. He has talked about nine steps in part 'C' of the question. How much have you been able to control after taking these steps? How many Indians employed abroad are languishing in foreign jails? This is what I want to know.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, you may allow Half-an-Hour Discussion on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the hon. Member has said about the situation which happened in Australia two years back. After that kind of an incident took place, that is why we introduced the Community Welfare Fund two years ago. After we introduced the Community Welfare Fund, it has accumulated a good amount of money in every embassy; and they can do it.

I am happy that the Indian Associations took the initiatives. Many places, they are helping also. That is correct. But about the illegal migrants, my Ministry has made a series of campaigns through the electronic media and print media. Especially, through the electronic media, we have made a big campaign in different languages saying that 'Please do not be cheated by the agents; please do not go abroad without proper documents.' For a full one month, there has been a continuous propaganda campaign to create awareness among the people. But yet people go, unfortunately. Then, they may get stranded there; and they become illegal persons.

But from our side, the Government is taking all steps through the High Commissions, as I said earlier also, to take them back to India, to come and stay here rather going again and again. There may be complaints because

after they land, sometime they land in prison. Then, we take initiatives to get them out of the prison. These things are going on.

My appeal all the time is that: "Do not go to Gulf countries or other areas without proper visa." These are the real problems for the Indians, who are going abroad illegally. That is why we are taking all steps to educate the people not to resort to such methods.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, so far as part (c) of the question is concerned -whether the Indians are subjected to ill treatment in many countries, I feel that, this is the real crux of the matter. Recently as has been stated by the hon. Minister himself, in spite of all the measures/precautions they have taken, still our labourers are staying illegally in different countries.

In such cases especially in the case of African countries, what action have you taken? Here whatever the Minister has mentioned, there is no mention of the African countries. The problems lie there. Recently, from the State of Odisha a group of people landed in the country of Uganda and the State Government of Odisha has drawn the attention of the hon. Minister concerned. They are being ill-treated. Not only are they being ill-treated but they are also not paid their salaries, etc. So, I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister. When these kinds of instances are very much there in different countries, what kind of specific steps have you taken? You have told here that you are propagating; and you are doing enough. Still then, this kind of illegal immigration is taking place. In these cases, especially in Uganda, what action have you taken so that those people can return back to the country?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, it is true that one or two Indian companies have taken the workers to the African countries, especially from Odisha and they are not being paid their salaries. Their complaint was received by me. Some MPs from Odisha also wrote a letter to me. It has been taken up with both our embassies. The company is a Bombay company. I talked to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to tell them to pay the salaries of the

employees. They have already taken or sent them back. So, we operated two ways.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: They have not returned back.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I agree that they have not returned but we want to send them back. Some of them have refused to come back. I told the embassy to send them back. It has the fund. But some of them refused to come back. Even today I can assure you, Madam, if they are willing to come back, we can take them back. There is no problem. We will do that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 185 – Shri Dara Singh Chauhan – Not present.

Now, the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Power Utilities

*185. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries were not able to provide adequate quantity of coal to various power utilities in the country particularly Uttar Pradesh causing slippage in power generation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the inter-ministerial sub-group in his Ministry has reviewed coal stock position of power plants in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures suggested/taken for meeting coal stock at various power plants and ensuring regular supply of coal to meet the demand?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During April-October, 2011, as against the contracted quantity of 31.006 million tonnes, actual coal supplies were 27.275 million tonnes, which works out to 88% materialization to the power utilities located in Uttar Pradesh.

The overall coal despatches to the power utilities from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during April-July 2011 grew by about 5% over the corresponding period of the previous year. However, there was overall decline of coal despatches to the power utilities by about 1% during April - October, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The coal despatches to power utilities, including the power utilities of Uttar Pradesh, were affected severely due to heavy rains during August and September, 2011 in the coal fields dislocating coal transportation and wagon loading for power stations, frequent law and order problems, particularly in Jharkhand and Odisha affecting despatches in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd (MCL). Despatches were also affected because of prolonged strike and lesser production in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in September-October, 2011 when coal meant for other power plants of the country was diverted to meet the requirements of the power plants of Andhra Pradesh. One day's strike on 10th October, 2011 in CIL also led to a fall in production and consequent despatches.

(c) and (d) During the period April to November, 2011, twenty three meetings of the inter-ministerial Sub-group formed under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal and comprising of representatives of Ministry of Power, Railways, Planning Commission and Coal India Limited were held to review the coal stock position at the power plants monitored by the Central Electricity Authority. In addition to these meetings, the matter relating to coal supply to power plants was also continuously reviewed at the level of Secretary (Coordination)/Cabinet Secretary during April-November, 2011.

(e) Coal production generally increases from November of the year and it is expected that despatches will now increase considerably. The average rail loading from CIL sources during September and October, 2011 was 146 rakes and 158 rakes respectively. During November, 2011, however, the average rail loading from CIL sources had increased to about 181 rakes per day, out of which an average 144 rakes were dispatched to the power sector. As against the average daily supply of 20 rakes to the power utilities of Uttar Pradesh made during October 2011, CIL supplied an average of 26 rakes in November 2011.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, this is a very good question and time is short, so I would like to ask a short question very fast. This is a question about coal linkages, earlier several coal companies were demanding coal linkages which are available in the states having 10 crore population and in Bihar and other backward states, but at present, the states like Bihar are still not getting any coal linkages. We are also not getting coal linkages as per our proposal. Will the hon'ble Minister reply to this question for ensuring coal linkages in Bihar and North Eastern states so that shortage of power may be fulfilled wherever it is required? Will such states be given priority or not which are already facing shortage of power?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, there is no doubt about the question which the hon'ble member has raised that every state should get coal linkage and is even being provided where power stations have been set up. There is a system for allotment of coal linkages for the states which have applied during the 11th Five Year Plan. In this regard, the Ministry of Power recommends that the said power plant should be and may be allotted coal linkages. We have an S.L.C. committee, which considers the proposal and after due consideration coal linkages are allotted to different power stations, different states as per the availability of coal. No discrimination is made with any state, no discrimination is made with any power station.

So far as Bihar is concerned, we have also received applications for some coal linkages from the Government of Bihar. The proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Power and after due consideration it will be sent to us. The moment we get the application with the recommendations of the Ministry of Power, it will be put up in the S.L.C. meeting and the committee will work with its own prerogative and provide linkage as per the availability of coal. In this regard, I assure that no discrimination will be made with any state whether it is Bihar or North Eastern states.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister about coal linkage which the Government of Rajasthan has been demanding for a long time for its power plants. What is your reply in this regard?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, this question is not related to coal linkage, we do not have the full details about each state, but regarding the demand of the Government of Rajasthan for coal linkage for the power plants, I think that the state has been provided linkage too for one or two power plants.

12.00 hrs.

Their demand is for coal linkage for some more power plants also. As soon as we receive recommendations from the Ministry of Power in this regard, the recommendations will be put up in the SLC meeting and on the basis of the recommendations, the SLC will decide whether it is necessary to allot coal linkage or not and what percentage of coal linkage may be allotted if it is necessary to do so? The Ministry of Coal will implement accordingly whatever decision is taken in the SLC meeting.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: The issue is that there is a limited quantity of coal in this country. That cannot sustain our needs permanently for long. So, it is high time for the hon. Minister that he thought in terms of acquiring coal mines in Africa, where other countries are marching ahead. I

wish to know whether he would advise the Coal India that independently or in association with the PPP it acquires coal mines in Africa and around so that our needs can be secured without keeping any of these projects in dearth of coal.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The concern which the hon'ble Member has expressed that actually we have limited quantity of coal and the pace at which industrialization is going on in our country, the pace at which the growth of the country is taking place, power plants in our country are also increasing at the same pace. We should think about importing coal from foreign countries and the Coal Ltd. India had already moved in this direction and two big coal blocks have also been acquired in Mozambique and probably production will be started within next one year. We are also trying that we should have more coal property making availability of coal in our country so that people may buy coal on the same rate. We are trying to acquire coal property in this manner and very soon good decisions will also be taken in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Safety Parameters for Nuclear Power Plants

*186. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety parameters maintained at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant are at par with the Nuclear Power Plants in major developed countries like USA, France and Britain and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether action on all the findings/recommendations of the bodies which underlook safety review of Indian Nuclear Power Plants have been initiated;

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

(d) whether some of the States including Tamil Nadu, scientists, academicians, ex-army chiefs and ex-administrators have objected to setting-up of nuclear plants in the country in general and Kudankulam in particular and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction 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) The safety provisions of the Kudankulam nuclear power plant are at par with those in nuclear power plants in major developed countries like USA, France & Britain and in line with provisions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In fact, some of the safety features of the Kudankulam nuclear power plant are more advanced. As per the policy, any reactor to be set up in the country with foreign technical cooperation is required to meet the safety norms prescribed by the regulatory authorities in the country of origin as well as the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India. The reactors being set up at Kudankulam meet both the Russian and Indian regulatory requirements on safety.

(b) and (c) Following the Fukushima (Japan) incident, the government directed safety reviews of the Indian nuclear power plants in operation and under construction. Accordingly, the safety review of Indian nuclear power plants was carried out by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and a committee set up by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). These reviews have found that Indian reactors are safe and have sufficient margins and features in design to withstand extreme natural events. The task forces of NPCIL and the AERB committee have recommended installations for enhancing safety to a still higher level. A roadmap for implementation of the recommendations, in a time bound manner, has been drawn up and the process of implementation has commenced.

(d) The Kudankulam site was offered by the State Government and found suitable by the Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Government based on in-depth evaluation in accordance with the AERB 'Code of Practice on Safety in Nuclear Power Plant Siting'. The Central Government accorded approval to this site in 1988. The construction started in 2002 after administrative approval and financial sanction of the project by the Central Government. The work has progressed with the full cooperation of the State Government and in total harmony with the local population. However, recently there have been protests by a section of local people against startup of the project, due to apprehensions about safety in the wake of Fukushima incident and campaign by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power.

Some scientists, academicians, one ex-navy chief and ex-administrators have raised issues related to country's energy policy, safety of nuclear power, Independence of regulatory body, review of statutes like Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act and asked for a hold on setting up new nuclear power projects.

(e) India's energy needs are huge and growing and given our limited availability resources, all energy sources need to be deployed optimally. Nuclear power is an important clean energy option that can provide long term energy security for the country. It will be pursued, with full regard to safety, security and protection of environment and livelihood of the local people.

[English]

Congestion at Delhi and Mumbai Airports

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

(a) the number of domestic and international flights being handled at the Mumbai and Delhi airports, separately per day on an average;

(b) the causes of congestion and delays at these airports, especially during the peak morning and evening hours;

(c) the details of the regulations governing arrival/ departure at these airports; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce congestion and delays at these airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The average number of domestic and international flights handled at Delhi airport are 574 and 355 respectively.

The average number of domestic and international flights handled at CSI Airport Mumbai are 593 and 183 respectively.

(b) At the Delhi airport, with the commissioning of third runway and introduction of simultaneous operations from two runways there is no significant delay to the flights at IGI Airport Delhi. However, some time due to bad weather and other unforeseen reasons bunching of flights takes place resulting into delays to the flights.

However, at CSI Airport Mumbai delays are caused during peak hour due to cross runway configuration.

Other reasons for delay at Delhi and Mumbai airports are as under:

- (i) Non adherence to departure and arrival schedule by the airlines.
- (ii) Infrastructure constraints:- Such as non availability of optimally located RETs (Rapid exit taxiways), catering to all types of aircrafts. Non availability of adequate number of entry taxiways to runways.
- (iii) Mixed fleet of aircrafts (aircraft types).

(c) The regulations governing arrival/departure at these airports are:- Slot allocation process for the schedule flights in transparent and objective manner within airport capacities and Air Transport circular issued by DGCA from time to time for regulating aircraft operations.

(d) The steps taken by the government to reduce congestion and delays at these airports are:

1. The ATC systems of Delhi and Mumbai airports have been upgraded.
2. Performance Based Navigation (PBN) procedures have been implemented.
3. Separate helicopter routings for arrival/ departure of helicopters have been implemented.
4. Advance Surface Movement Radar (ASMGCS) alongwith surface movement radar has been installed.
5. Additional sectors in ATC units with additional control positions are being manned.
6. The on time performance of airlines is being monitored by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
7. Central Air Traffic Flow Management is being implemented in a phased manner.

Allocation of Coal Blocks

*188. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several States including Gujarat have sent proposals to the Union Government for allocation of coal blocks under Government dispensation route;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether requests have been received for grant of mining lease to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for lignite/other minerals in some areas of the State;
- (d) if so, the details of such proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) the action taken/being taken by the Government on such proposals; and

(f) the time by which the allocation of coal blocks/ grant of mining lease to them is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Requests are received from time to time from various States including Gujarat for allocation of coal blocks under Government Dispensation route. Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. No proposals have been invited from the State Governments for allocation under Government Dispensation route.

(c) to (f) The Government of Gujarat has requested for allocation of lignite blocks as well as approval of Mining Leases in respect of following blocks/areas:-

Sl.No.	Name of Lignite Block
1.	Valia
2.	Lakhpatt-Dhedhadi
3.	Damlai Padvaniya
4.	Julrai-Waghabadar
5.	Kaiyari
6.	Ghala
7.	Hamla & Ratadia
8.	Some areas in Kutch & Bharuch Districts in Gujarat
9.	South of Rajpardi block

Coal and lignite blocks are allocated under Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 whereas the prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease of the allocated coal/lignite blocks are given under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under

the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The above mentioned blocks have not been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence prior approval of mining lease for these areas does not arise.

Polytechnics under PPP Mode

*189. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided or proposes to establish polytechnics on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country;

(b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the cost for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed share of the Government and the private parties therein;

(e) the role to be played by the Government in the admissions and appointments in these institutes; and

(f) the time by which such polytechnics are likely to be established?

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

(b) to (f) Central Government has approved a scheme for providing financial assistance for setting up 300 polytechnics in Public-Private-Partnership mode with a commitment of Rs 3 crores of central funds for each such polytechnic. Government has estimated the cost for the project to be Rs. 15 crores excluding land. The cost of the project will be borne in the proportion, Central govt. - Rs 3 crores, State Government Rs 2 crores, Private partner Rs 10 crores. The land is to be provided by the

private partner: alternatively the state will provide land. Recurring expenditure is to be borne through fees, internal revenue generation and other sources by the private partner. Institute management committee (IMC) constituted with representatives of the private partner, State Government and Central Government will be responsible for running the polytechnic. The IMC will also have representation of the civil society and of an industry body. The admissions are to be made under the aegis of State Government, based on the admission procedures being followed in the State. Appointments will be made by the IMC. AICTE has issued an advertisement thereby asking the State Governments to invite expression of interest from the interested private partners and to form the consortium on or before 15th December 2011. Setting up of these polytechnics is dependent upon the response of the State Governments and the private partners.

Amendments in Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE

*190. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has amended rules for affiliation and examination byelaws;

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

(c) whether these amendments in byelaws have been made so as to ensure compliance of various provisions of the Right to Education Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made the following major amendments in its Affiliation and Examination Bye-Laws during the year 2011 to keep pace with the changing demand of the current school education programmes and policies and compliance of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act 2009.

Some of the major Amendments which have been made are as following:

- (1) Schools in cities having population exceeding 15 lakhs will require 1 acre land instead of 2 acres.
- (2) Extension of provisional/regular affiliation can be given after the last date with a late fee of Rs. 10,000/- for delay of each month.
- (3) 90% of the affiliation fee would be refunded to the schools mandatorily in case of rejection of application
- (4) All employees including temporary and part time would be required to become members of Contributory Provident Fund/Employees' Provident Fund (CPF/EPF) Scheme.
- (5) Change in name of candidate/father/mother/guardian has been permitted within a period of ten years.
- (6) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced.
- (7) Grading system has been introduced for Secondary Schools Examination (Xth Class).

Some of the major Amendments introduced in the Bye-Laws to bring it in conformity with the RTE Act are as following:

- (1) Provision of school managing committee.
- (2) Provision for no screening for admission.
- (3) Prohibition of private tuition by teachers.
- (4) Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment of students.
- (5) Prohibition of charging capitation fees.
- (6) Provision of minimum age for admission.
- (7) Teachers' Eligibility Test made compulsory for

recruitment of teachers for classes I to VIII.

[Translation]

Theft of Passenger Baggage at Airports

*191. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in the passenger baggage theft cases at airports across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has installed/proposes to install any tracking system to provide air travellers real time information about the location of their lost baggage;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the implementation status of the proposal at various airports particularly Hyderabad; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to check such incidents at various airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Safe custody of hold baggage of passengers is the prime responsibility of airlines. Each airline has a mechanism in position for locating the lost baggage of the passengers. There is no proposal from Government to install any tracking system to track the lost baggage.

(e) The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued AVSEC Circular No. 33/2003 for installation of CCTV and monitoring of these CCTVs by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the airlines etc. The surveillance staff of CISF in plain clothes is also deployed to watch the activities of the suspicious persons. AVSEC Order 05/2009 has been issued by the BCAS by which the airlines have been asked to deploy security staff for

the security of baggage, cargo and aircraft.

Nuclear Capacity

*192. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present nuclear power capacity of the country *vis-a-vis* the major developing and the developed countries and the long term perspective plans to achieve capacity addition by the end of 2032;

(b) the funds allocated/spent on various atomic power plants during the last three years, plant-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide sufficient quantity of fuel to the existing and proposed nuclear power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW. The installed nuclear power capacity in some of the developing countries and the developed countries is given below.

Country	Nett Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2

Developing Countries

Armenia	375
Brazil	1884
China	11078
Iran	915
Pakistan	725

1	2
Developed Countries	
Canada	12624
France	63130
Japan	44215
South Korea	18698
Russian Federation	22693
USA	101240

(Source: PRIS, IAEA.)

At present, a capacity of 5300 MW is under construction in the country. With the progressive completion of nuclear power reactors under construction, the nuclear power capacity will reach to 10080 MW by the year 2017. More nuclear power plants based on both indigenous technologies and with international cooperation are planned to augment the installed nuclear power capacity in near and mid-term. The Government vision, as projected in integrated Energy Policy of the country, is to reach nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032.

(b) The details of allocation and expenditure on projects under construction during the last three years (in Rs. Crore) are:

Project	Capacity (MW)	Status	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-11	
			Allocation (BE)	Expenditure	Allocation (BE)	Expenditure	Allocation (BE)	Expenditure
Kaiga 3&4	2x220	Completed	108	181	18	133	233	139
RAPP 5&6	2x220	Completed	215	137	125	208	0	0
KKNPP 1&2	2x1000	Under Commissioning	1313	1366	855	1083	377	804
KAPP 3&4	2x700	Under Construction	110	91	400	150	344	353
RAPP 7&8	2x700	Under Construction	0.05	0	200	166	103	288

Note: The KAPP 3&4 and RAPP 7&8 projects were sanctioned in October 2009.

(c) The Central Government has taken steps to augment the domestic uranium availability by opening of new mines and processing facilities. A new mine and a mill at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh are at an advanced stage of completion and expected to start production by end of 2011-12. The Central Government has also entered into fuel supply contracts with foreign countries for supply of fuel for reactors under IAEA safeguards as per the separation Plan.

[English]

Co-operation in Coal Sector

*193. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has participated in the World Mining Congress in Istanbul in the month of September, 2011;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India and Turkey have agreed for co-operation in the coal sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India has offered technical co-operation to develop coal and lignite deposits and coal washing in Turkey; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Turkey thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A delegation led by Minister of Coal participated in the 22nd World Mining Congress and Expo 2011 held in Istanbul, Turkey during 11-16 September, 2011. The other members of the delegation were:-

- (i) Shri A.K. Bhalla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal
- (ii) Shri N.C. Jha, Chairman, Coal India Ltd.
- (iii) Shri D.N. Prasad, Director (Technical), Ministry of Coal
- (iv) Shri Daljit Singh Chawdhary, PS to Minister

A delegation from Ministry of Steel led by Shri P.K. Misra, Secretary accompanied by Shri Udai Pratap Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Shri Rana Som, CMD, National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Ltd. and Shri N.K. Nanda, Director (Technical), NMDC Ltd also participated in the World Mining Congress.

The theme of the 22nd World Mining Congress was "Innovations and Challenges in Mining". The main objectives of this Congress was as follows:-

- (i) To adopt latest technical innovations,
- (ii) To find solutions to improving productivity and efficiency,
- (iii) To enhance product quality,

- (iv) To reduce production costs,
- (v) To perpetuate sustainable production,
- (vi) To create environmentally sound operations

(c) to (f) No formal agreement has been made between India and Turkey for co-operation in the coal sector. However, India has offered technical cooperation for (i) developing coal and lignite deposits in Turkey, (ii) coal beneficiation (iii) capacity creation and (iv) skill development of miners. Govt. of Turkey welcomed the proposal of Govt. of India. Govt. of Turkey also requested Govt. of India to participate in the tenders for proposed new coal based power generation capacity of 15000 MW in Turkey.

Less Occupancy in AI Flights

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

- (a) whether the Air India has operated a number of flights last year with less than one-fourth of its seating capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any steps were taken to rearrange its flight schedule, augment passenger capacity, reduce fares and also to compete with the private carriers; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Air India takes continuous measures to improve performance of its operations. Some of the steps taken during the recent past are replacement of old aircraft on major international and domestic routes with new aircraft, operationalization off the Delhi hub to provide convenient connection between international destinations and Indian interior source markets,

introduction of non-stop service to Chicago, Toronto and New York, increase of frequency on Delhi-Paris route, increase in frequency on a number of domestic routes etc. These measures have contributed to increases of 4% and 3.3% in total passenger revenue and passenger load factor respectively.

Curbing Corruption

*195. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) on tackling corruption has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by the GoM and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the Government has accepted these recommendations;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken thereon;

(e) whether the discretionary powers of Ministers have been/are proposed to be curtailed;

(f) if so, the areas where discretionary powers have been curtailed and the areas where discretionary powers exist for the Ministers; and

(g) the extent to which the steps taken by the Government are likely to curb corruption in public life?

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 Group of Ministers (GoM) has not submitted its final report. However, it has submitted its first report to the Government.

(b) Some of the major recommendations made by the GoM in its first report are as under:—

(i) The Central Departments/Ministries should primarily use serving officers as Inquiry

Officers (IOs) and Presenting Officers (POs) and in important cases, they may request CVC to appoint their Commissioner for Departmental Inquiries (CDI) as 10.

(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 up to 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 under section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 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 a Committee headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

(vi) The vigilance administration of the Central Ministries/Departments may be strengthened. In particular, the vigilance wing of Department of Personnel and Training may be strengthened with requisite manpower to ensure effective monitoring of the vigilance matters.

- (vii) As regards, amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor/act of blatant corruption by public servants, the GoM expressed that there is a need to strike a balance between "fundamental rights of individuals and administrative exigencies. As such, instead of amending the Constitution, the remedy against blatant corruption/grave misdemeanors would lie in a strict and effective implementation of existing laws rather than framing new laws.
- (viii) Request for prior approval under section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 to conduct enquiry/investigation against officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above in the Central Government should be decided within three months of receipt of request from CBI.
- (ix) 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.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has accepted the recommendations made by the GoM with some minor modifications and action has already been initiated for implementation of the accepted recommendations.

(e) and (f) The Group of Ministers has, in its First Report, recommended regulation of the discretionary powers of Ministers in a transparent manner and have advised to put the same in public domain. Accordingly, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tourism have been requested to frame guidelines for exercise of discretionary powers of their Ministers as regards nomination of non-official members/experts to various bodies under their administrative control, sanctioning of grants to individuals/institution, etc., and put them in public domain.

(g) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. The Central Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedure and reducing scope for discretion. The steps taken by the Central Government would bring in more transparency in the exercise of discretionary powers. The other steps taken in pursuance of the GoM's recommendations would help in tackling corruption more effectively.

Faculty in Higher Technical Institutes

*196. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether a number of posts of faculty are lying vacant in various higher technical institutes in the country including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill all the vacant posts in those institutes;

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

(e) the action being taken by the Government to maintain the requisite teacher-student ratio in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) and (b) Approximately 35% of the faculty posts are presently vacant in 15 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). Similarly, as in February, 2011, about 33% of posts in 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are lying

vacant. According to the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), based on the on-line submission of information on the AICTE portal by engineering colleges in the country, by March, 2011, there has been 20% shortage in faculty positions.

(c) to (e) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. Institutes plan suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty members. The Institutions of National Importance, such as IITs and NITs have been taking several initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions which inter-alia, include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, wide advertisements to attract attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Apart from drawal of monthly remuneration, the faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy. They are given start-up financial support upto Rs.5.00 lakhs to take up research, besides cumulative professional development allowance of Rs.3.00 lakhs every three years to attend international conferences and seminars. Further, Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institutes on long term deputation, for a period of ten years. The Institutes are also free to appoint Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origins (PIOs) to permanent faculty positions. However, the foreign nationals are appointed on contract basis for a fixed tenure of not exceeding five years on the same terms and conditions as that for the regular faculty.

To meet the shortages in engineering colleges, the AICTE has allowed recruitment of teachers with B-Tech. qualification as Pro-term Lecturer for a limited period of 3 years with the condition that they would secure masters qualification within said period. To encourage greater intake in M-Tech programmes, so that faculty shortages could be minimized, the AICTE has also permitted second shift in the existing institutions. AICTE also insists on the technical institutions to comply with the faculty norms prescribed by the Council.

UN Reforms

*197. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the reforms of the United Nations, particularly the expansion of the Security Council;

(b) the steps taken by India to get the process expedited and to seek a permanent berth in the Security Council;

(c) whether India is formally backing South Africa for permanent membership as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) India strongly advocates an early and meaningful reform of the UN to make it better equipped to serve the needs of the world community. In this context, India has called for revitalization of the UN General Assembly and expansion of the UN Security Council to make the UN more effective and reflective of contemporary realities. These issues are currently being debated in the UN. A meeting on revitalization of the General Assembly was held in the UN as recently as 1 December 2011. Inter-governmental negotiations on various proposals made by Member States for reform and expansion of the UN Security Council are also being held in the UN since February 2009. Most recently, the first exchange of the eighth round of these negotiations was held in New York on 28 November 2011.

(b) India has been integral to the efforts for an early expansion of the UN Security Council and improvement of its working methods. We have been actively participating in the inter-governmental negotiations. Along with our G-4 partners (Brazil, Germany and Japan) and other like-minded countries, we have led an initiative

for text-based negotiations, following which the Chair of the intergovernmental negotiations prepared a text by including various proposals made by member states on reform of the Security Council. This text is being used as the basis of ongoing intergovernmental negotiations since July 2010.

The Government has also made it known that India has all the credentials required to be a permanent member of an expanded UN Security Council. To this end, India remains engaged bilaterally with other UN Member States as well as within the G-4. The G-4 Foreign Ministers have agreed in February 2011 to press ahead with all necessary steps to achieve expansion and reform of the Security Council at the earliest. They met again recently in New York on 23 September 2011 where they agreed to further build on the significant support received from Member States and to continue their outreach efforts.

(c) and (d) India has consistently taken a position that Africa must find greater representation in both categories of an expanded Security Council. We have called for two permanent seats for Africa along with its enhanced representation in the non-permanent category. The leaders of India, Brazil and South Africa met in Tshwane, South Africa on 18 October, 2011 for a summit level meeting of the IBSA countries. In a joint declaration issued at the meeting, the three countries declared support for each others' aspirations for permanent seats in a reformed United Nations Security Council.

Aakash-2

*198. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIT Rajasthan has made a better and more efficient Aakash-2, the world's cheapest computer, after making improvements in the Aakash-1;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the salient features of the Aakash-2;

(c) the details of the companies which are manufacturing/propose to manufacture this gadget;

(d) the time by which it will be available in the market; and

(e) the other steps being taken to popularise this gadget amongst students?

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

(a) No, Madam. However, Government endeavours to develop Aakash with enhanced features at the same or lower prices, depending on user feedback and advancement in technology over a period of time, by pooling technical expertise available in the country in various institutions, including IIT Rajasthan, in collaboration with industries, and other research institutions.

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

IT Services in Indian Languages

*199. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the usage of information technology is low in the country due to non-availability of web contents in Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of information technology in Indian languages, language-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up a special task force for this purpose;

(d) if so, the terms of reference of such task force along with the financial provisions made therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for promotion of information technology in Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Department of Information Technology initiated "Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme" with the objective of making available the software tools for information processing in 22 constitutionally recognized languages.

Under the National Roll-Out Plan for Indian Language Technologies, CDs containing Software tools and fonts are being released in public domain for wider proliferation of benefits of Language Technology to masses. This will help common people to take benefit of the IT, in their own languages and to help developers to build advanced solutions and content in Indian Languages. So far CDs containing software tools and fonts for Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu languages have been released. Software tools and fonts for other languages are being consolidated/developed for release. The released software tools can be downloaded from <http://www.ildc.in> website.

These CDs were brought out as a outcome of the research activity at various R&D centres for Indian languages spread across the country which include premier academic and research organizations such as IITs, IIITs, IISc Bangalore, CDAC and Universities.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Development projects in consortium mode have been initiated in the area of Machine Translation, Cross Lingual Information Access and Character Recognition and are being implemented by various institutions across the country.

[Translation]

Diversion of Coal

*200. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of illegal/alleged diversion of coal extracted from various coal blocks/mines to the private sector power plants and others in the country including in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has got these instances inquired by various committees including Inter-Ministerial Committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the companies found guilty in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and also to check such illegal activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) An instance of diversion of coal from Chotia coal block meant for captive consumption in sponge iron unit to the captive power plant has been reported. In order to enquire into the allegations against M/s Prakash Industries Ltd., an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted under the supervision of Ministry of Steel. The Committee has submitted its report wherein diversion of coal as above is reported. After examination of findings of IMC, a show cause notice has been issued to M/s Prakash Industries Ltd asking the company to show cause as to why Chotia coal block allotted to the company be not de-allocated. M/s Prakash Industries Ltd has filed a writ petition in the High Court of Chhattisgarh challenging the report/findings of Inter Ministerial Committee. The High Court has stayed the effect and operation of IMC Report. The matter is, hence, sub-judice.

(e) Monitoring of progress of allocated coal blocks is done through a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal). The review is invariably is undertaken on half-yearly basis with all the coal block allocatees to assess the development/progress achieved

by them. Action is taken against the companies where delay/deviation or illegal activities are found on their part by issuing necessary advisory and show cause notices. In case of willful delays/illegal activities on the part of allocattees, appropriate action is initiated for de-allocation of the block & deduction of Bank Guarantee. The Coal Controller Organization also closely monitors the development of coal blocks. For this purpose, he obtains a quarterly report from the block allocattees. Based on which a comprehensive status report is prepared.

[English]

Imparting Technical Education

2071. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any legislation to regulate technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made during the last three years regarding the proposed legislation to regulate entry and operation of foreign educational institutions imparting or intending to impart higher education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 provides for the establishment of an All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with a view to the proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulations of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 was

introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3.5.2010 and was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development (PSC on HRD). The PSC on HRD has examined the Bill and has submitted its 237th Report containing its observations and recommendations.

Varsity Safety Panels

2072. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up varsity safety panels for road safety;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of such panels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal to set up University Safety panels for road safety.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Profit Sharing Mechanism

2073. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Bill envisages to sharing 26 per cent net profit by coal mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry and if so, the response thereof;

(d) whether such a provision may likely to impact Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited only, while other coal block allocattees may not be subjected to this profit-sharing clause; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being 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 Government has prepared a new draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2010 which *inter-alia* proposes to make it mandatory for all coal mining lease holders including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to share 26 per cent of their profits after tax with the concerned District Development Authority.

(c) to (e) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance which, in turn, has referred the same to Ministry of Mines for its examination.

Promotion of Scientific Attitude

2074. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to promote scientific attitude and also encourage children to take up science as their stream of study;

(b) whether any schemes/programmes are being implemented for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which these schemes have become successful, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following steps to promote scientific attitude among students and also encourage them to study the science subjects:

- Providing hands on experience
- Development of support materials based on activities to teach science subject

- Time to time updating of science syllabi
- Organization of teacher empowerment programmes.

Students are also encouraged to participate in science competitions such as National Talent Search Examinations, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics Olympiads.

(d) Programmes run by CBSE to promote scientific attitude among students and encourage them to study science are applicable to all the CBSE affiliated schools including schools located in Andhra Pradesh. Enrollment in Science stream has increased in the last five years.

Polytechnics in Minority Concentrated Districts

2075. SHRI. J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of polytechnics set up in the minority concentrated districts of the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Under the scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development", this Ministry has provided financial assistance to the following State Governments for setting up of 46 polytechnics in Minority concentrated districts during the last three years:-

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Districts provided Financial Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	9
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Jharkhand	3

1	2	3
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Manipur	1
7.	Mizoram	2
8.	Odisha	1
9.	Sikkim	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	13
11.	West Bengal	7
Total		46

Indian Rare Earths Limited

2076. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rare earth material extracted and sold by Indian Rare Earths Limited during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited has sold its products especially Ilmenite to private companies;

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

(d) whether Indian Rare Earths Limited at Chavara has incurred huge losses due to the fraudulent sale of Ilmenite; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL) a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy has not extracted rare earth material from monazite during the last three years. However, the Company has sold small quantities of rare

earth compounds available in stock in domestic market. The details of supply thereof during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year 2011-12 (upto November 2011) are given in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) For Ilmenite, the major customers are Synthetic Rutile (SR) and Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) producers. Details of Synthetic Rutile and TiO₂ producers are given below:

Sl.No.	Party	Sector
1.	Cochin Minerals & Rutile Ltd., Alwaye	Private
2.	DCW Ltd., Thootukody	Private
3.	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., Chavara	Kerala State PSU
4.	Kilburn Chemicals, Thootukody	Private
5.	Kolmak Chemicals, Kolkata	Private
6.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. TVM	Kerala State PSU

#1 & 2 are SR producers and the rest are TiO₂ producers.

As can be seen from the above, there are only two companies in the public sector with one of them having own mining and mineral separation facility who require material only when they cannot meet their requirement through their internal resources. Thus, out of five potential major buyers of Ilmenite four are from private sector and one is PSU and accordingly sales to private sector are imperative for sustained operations of the Company.

In addition to the above, there are numerous small customers who produce welding electrodes and ferro alloys who are almost entirely in private sector mainly SSI units that procure relatively small tonnage of Ilmenite as compared to the SR/TiO₂ producers.

IREL is a commercial organisation. Decisions relating to sales are made in accordance with the

delegation of powers by Board of Directors to the Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) and Functional Directors. Sales decisions in respect to quantity and price are influenced by factors that include, the need for IREL to maintain its market presence in various user sectors in domestic and international markets; maintain its market presence and hold it to its customers in a sustainable manner in the long term; differential rates were necessary

between different buyers depending on whether they are part-competitors to IREL, or depend on IREL only for their materials supplies; and achieve customer loyalty in the long run.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable in view of reply to (d) above.

Statement

Product-wise Sales Quantity of Rare Earth Compounds for the last three years including current year

(Qty. In Kg)

Sl.No.	Product	2011-12 upto Nov. 2011	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rare Earths Chloride	*	75469.000	91568.000	84766.500
2.	Rare Earths Fluoride (Lumps)	*	14350.000	1462.000	20265.000
3.	Didymium Fluoride	400.000	700,000	*	1332.000
4.	Didymium Carbonate	33450.000	30900.000	10005.000	44750.000
5.	Cerium Nitrate	336.090	1093.500	505.500	20.000
6.	Cerium Oxide Grade 'A'	*	168.000	*	*
7.	Cerium Oxide Grade 'B'	*	844.000	115.000	1759.000
8.	Gadolinium Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.600	*
9.	Neodymium Oxide 99,998	*	0.500	*	
10.	Neodymium Oxide 998	*	1052.000	700.000	100.000
11.	Neodymium Oxide 958	*	40.000	60.000	
12.	Praseodymium Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.100	*
13.	Praseodymium Oxide 998	*	*	0.500	*
14.	Samarium Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.100	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Samarium Oxide 998	*	*	0.500	*
16.	Cerium Hydrate - Wet	*	*	*	4387.000
17.	Cerium Hydrate - Dry	119.000	3300.000	240.000	240.000
18.	Dysprosium Acetate 99.998	*	*	0.500	*
19.	Lanthanum Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.600	*
20.	Neodymium Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.100	*
21.	Yttrium Oxide 99.98	*	*	0.500	*

Note: The above quantities also include internal consumption by Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

Committee to Review CBI Cases

2077. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a Committee to review CBI cases which are pending for more than 10 years and recommend for early disposal of the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by the Government for early disposal of pending cases?

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

(b) The Central Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM), on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. One of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the GoM was to consider and advise on "Fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption." Accordingly, GoM decided that a Committee headed by a retired judge of Supreme Court and having as its Members, a retired CVC, retired Director of CBI and

another person of impeccable reputation who could be drawn from the Civil Society should review pending CBI cases, in particular, more than 10 years old and suggest measures for their early disposal.

(c) Apart from the decision to set up the Committee, The Central Government has drawn a scheme for setting up 71 Additional Special Courts for speedy trial of CBI cases. Out of 70 courts sanctioned, 48 courts have started functioning by engaging personnel against newly created post of public prosecutor, pairvi officers, naib courts etc. for these courts.

[Translation]

Bharat Nirman Yojana

2078. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all weather roads constructed so far in Andhra Pradesh under Bharat Nirman Yojana alongwith the length of the said roads;

(b) the funds allocated for the construction of roads under the said scheme during the last two years; and

(c) the total amount of funds spent for the purpose under the scheme?

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) During 2005-06 - 2011-12 (upto September 2011), a road length of 2177 km has been constructed in Andhra Pradesh under Bharat Nirman.

(b) An amount of Rs.83.71 crore has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh out of Central Road Fund (CRF) during the last two years i.e. 2010-11 and 2011-12. The total amount released to Andhra Pradesh during the said period is Rs.808.72 crore.

(c) An amount of Rs.577.37 crore has been spent during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto September 2011).

[English]

Nomination of TAC Members

2079. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from the members of Parliament with regard to nomination of members in Telephone Advisory Committees;

(b) the number of recommendations of the members acceded to;

(c) the reasons for not acceding to the recommendation; and

(d) the norms/criteria adopted for the nomination of TAC Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As on 27.11.2011, 375 letters have been received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

(b) and (c) The matter is under active processing.

(d) Nomination of Members in the Telephone

Advisory Committees (TACs) are done in accordance with provisions in circular No. 8-01/2004-PHP dated 10-09-2004 (Copy enclosed as a Statement).

Statement

Government of India
Ministry of Communications & IT
Department of Telecommunications
415, Sanchar Bhawan, 20-Ashoka Road,
New Delhi-1

No. 8-Q1/2004-PHP

September 10, 2004

Circular

Subject:- Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) at Telecom District level.

It has been decided that Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) will be reorganized for each Telecom Districts for a period of two years or till further orders whichever is earlier under the chairmanship of the Principal General Manager (PGM), General Manager (GM), Telecom District Manager (TDM) or Telecom District Engineer (TDE), as the case may be. En the case of Metro Districts viz. Delhi, Mumbai, KoHcata and Chennai, one TAC each will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the concerned Area General Manager.

The TACs will be functioning in the following manner:-

Nomination of MPs in TAC.

- i. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament shall be members of only one TAC falling within their constituency by virtue of their office. In case of nominated Rajya Sabha MPs, they may be nominated in the TAC falling within their adopted constituency [with regard to the constituency adopted for Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) programme]. However, Hon'ble MPs who become ministers shall not be nominated/cease to continue in the TAC.

- ii. Hon'ble MPs shall be given Co-Chairman status in TAC meetings in which he/she is present.
- iii. Hon'ble MPs shall be member of a TAC till the tenure of the TAC or remains member of the House (Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha) whichever is earlier.

Strength of TAC.

The maximum strength of members in a TAC will be 20. However, the strength could be revised through specific orders of Department of Telecom in any special case.

Nomination of TAC member.

It would be ensured that the nominated TAC member have no outstanding telephone bills/dues pending in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)/Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

Facilities to TAC members.

- i. Each TAC member will be provided with a rent-free telephone connection on out of turn basis at his/her residence within the area of jurisdiction of the concerned TAC with 500 + free calls available to general subscribers as per commercial policy without ISD/STD facility.
- ii. As per the prevailing policy, calls above the free calls shall be charged in appropriate commercial plan. Fixed WLL telephone connection shall be provided where the area is technically non-feasible. CLIP facility shall be provided to a TAC member if he/she abides by the commercial formalities. CLIP telephone/device shall be procured by the TAC members.
- iii. TAC member shall be permitted for conversion of his/her working private telephone connection into TAC telephone provided under the capacity of TAC member subject to withdrawal

of STD/ISD facility if available and clearance of up to date dues, if any. It will be incumbent upon each TAC members to pay the telephone bill above the free calls as per the commercial policy applicable to the member from time to time.

- iv. Concerned GM level officer-will ensure that the excess billing amount is realized from the TAC member within the prescribed time limit and would initiate appropriate action as per rule. All the commercial policies for realization of due/outstanding shall be applicable to TAC members also.
- v. On expiry of his/her tenure, a member of TAC may be allowed to retain his/her telephone connection on private account.

TA/DA to TAC members for attending TAC meeting.

Each TAC shall hold at least two meetings every year preferably when Parliament/State Legislature is not in session.

- i. Hon'ble Members of Parliaments/MLAs are entitled to avail TA/DA as per the rules applicable to them (FRSR-II Appendix 2).
- ii. Non-official TAC members are also entitled to avail TA/DA (conveyance allowance for local) as per the rule (FRSR-II).

Functions of the TAC.

- i. TAC shall work as interface between telephone consumers and BSNL/MTNL.
- ii. Giving the public a confidence that their grievances are properly represented as well as redressed.
- iii. Educate pubhe/brmg awareness among telephone consumers about the various services provided by BSNL/MTNL.
- iv. To suggest measures for efficiency.

Termination of membership of TAC member.

The membership of a TAC can be terminated any time by the orders from Department of Telecommunications. Additionally, the ineligibility conditions which may also attract termination are following:-

- i. If any member fails to attend two consecutive TAC meetings of the TAC of which he/she is a member.
- ii. On the report of the Chairman of the TAC on misbehaviour/unsocial or antisocial activities on the part of the TAC members.
- iii. If the member runs into outstanding arrears of his/her telephone connection.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

Hindi version will follow.

(Ajeet Singh)
Director (PHP)
Tel. No. 23372531

To

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, BSNL, New Delhi.

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, MTNL, New Delhi.

Copy to:-

1. All the Hon'ble MPs
(Liaison Officer (Phones), DOT, Room No. 520, 5th Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi-1. He is requested to bring it to the notice of all the Hon'ble MPs without fail).
2. PS to MOC & IT/MOS (C&IT)
3. PPS to Chairman (TC)
4. PPS to Member (S)

5. Press Information Officer, DOT; PIB, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

(Sangeeta Chugh)
Assistant Director General (PHP)
Tel. No. 23725254

Agency to Oversee ATC

2080. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to form a separate agency to oversee Air Traffic Control (ATC) in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the said agency is likely to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India had decided "in principle" to hive off the Air Navigation Services (ANS) from Airports Authority of India (AAI). As per the scheme approved by the Gol, the process of hiving off the ANS functions from AAI and bringing them under a separate body will be undertaken in two phases. In the first phase, a post of whole-time Member (ANS) has been created on the AAI Board.

The process for segregating ANS and related activities has been taken up. A Consultant has been engaged to support this process for expeditious actions. No timeline for formation of the said agency has been fixed.

Hike in Visa Fee

2081. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has increased the fee for some categories of visa mainly used by the Indian IT professionals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the US authorities; and

(d) if so, the response thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The United States has enacted the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in August 2010 to raise \$600 million for augmenting US Border Security by hiking the fee applicable to H1B and L Category visas until 2014. In a legislation enacted in December 2010 termed 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, the period of enhanced fee on H1B and L visa categories has been further extended by a year to 2015.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has repeatedly conveyed its concerns to the United States Government over such protectionist legislative measures. External Affairs Minister had also raised this issue with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the Indo-US Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on 19 July 2011. As agreed by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the US President Barack Obama in November 2010 in New Delhi, the two sides remain committed to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers between their countries to enhance their economic and technological partnership.

[Translation]

Universities in India

2082. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of universities in India is much less in comparison to the vastness of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment about the need of universities in the coming 10-15 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to establish more universities keeping in view the future needs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge Commission in its report of 2007 had estimated that country needs 1500 universities nation wide. The Government has set up 16 new central universities by an Act of Parliament in 2009 in the unserved States of the country. The number of Universities as on 31.3.2010 was 493.

(d) to (e) Establishment of new Universities and expanding the existing ones is an ongoing progress. Education is in concurrent List and Central and State Governments have equal responsibility in setting up new Universities. Central Government is taking all actions to increase the number of Universities in the country. Efforts include creation of new universities by central government and improvement and expansion of existing ones, encouraging state governments to set up new universities etc.

[English]

Employees Prosecuted by CBI

2083. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employees of Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings prosecuted by CBI for corruption and misappropriation of Government funds during the last one year including Maharashtra;

(b) the amount of cash and assets recovered from them;

(c) the number of cases pending for investigation; and

(d) the details of the cases dropped and disposed off after investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), during 2010 and 2011 (till 31.10.2011), it has registered 1,156 cases against employees of Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings for corruption and misappropriation of Government funds, including 150 cases in Maharashtra.

(b) The amount of cash and assets recovered from them is a part of individual record and the same is not maintained centrally.

(c) The number of cases pending investigation as on 31.10.2011 is 570.

(d) Of the registered 1156 cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 526 cases and 60 cases have been closed.

Incentive System for Government Employees

2084. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce an incentive system for Government staffers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incentives would be given out from the cost savings achieved by the staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Sixth Pay Commission has recommended the introduction of a new performance based pecuniary benefit, over and

above the regular salary, for Government employees. The benefit will be called Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) and will be payable taking into account the performance of the employees during the period under consideration. This recommendation has been accepted by the Central Government and Guidelines are being worked out through inter-departmental consultation.

Bilateral Assistance to Afghanistan

2085. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the 6th largest donor to Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details of the projects under the bilateral assistance programme to Afghanistan and the funds allocated project-wise;

(c) the current status of these projects;

(d) whether India has agreed to give training to Afghanistan forces; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) According to available information, it is believed that India is the fifth or sixth largest donor in terms of the pledged amount of bilateral assistance of US Dollar 2 billion.

(b) and (c) India has undertaken projects in all parts of Afghanistan, in a wide range of sector, including hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, industry, telecommunications, information and broadcasting and capacity building, which have been identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for reconstruction and development. In addition, India has undertaken community level small development projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, education and health throughout Afghanistan that have direct and visible impact on community life and with a focus of local ownerships

and management. Moreover free medical treatment was provided by five Indian medical missions in Afghanistan. While some of these projects have been completed, other projects are in the process of being implemented. The yearwise expenditure incurred on various projects since 2007 is as under:

(i)	2007-2008	Rs. 467.55 crores
(ii)	2008-2009	Rs. 410.41 crores
(iii)	2009-2010	Rs. 208.49 crores
(iv)	2010-2011	Rs. 349.75 crores
(v)	2011-2012	Rs. 133.00 crores [as on October 31]

(d) and (e) India has agreed to assist, as mutually determined, in the training, equipping and capacity building programmes for Afghan National Security Forces.

Operating Cost of Airports

2086. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi airport has one of the lowest operating costs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor in comparison with other airports in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring down operating costs of other airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Comparative study about the operating cost of airports is not conducted by the Government.

[Translation]

Uniform Syllabus and Mutual Exchange of Research

2087. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide uniform syllabus and mutual exchange of research among various educational institutes of the country with the help of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology [NMEICT] does not seek to provide uniform syllabus amongst various educational institutes of the country. The e-content under NMEICT follows a model syllabus which could be adopted or modified by the universities / institutions concerned in keeping with the academic autonomy enjoyed by them. The contents are expected to be modular in nature so as to cover different needs of different universities / institutions. The NMEICT provides for a technological platform of connectivity to all the universities and colleges using which researchers could voluntarily exchange data or ideas etc., if they so desire.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of New Airports

2088. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports for commercial use proposed to be constructed in various States including in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the current status of the projects, airport-wise; and

(c) the policy of the Government on building airport infrastructure in various States?

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

RAVI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the growth in air passengers traffic, Government of India, in April, 2008, promulgated a policy for Greenfield airports to facilitate the establishment of new airports in the country. However, development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability, traffic potential/

demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc. So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for 15 airports in the country. The details along with present status of the greenfield airport which have been given 'in-principle' approval are enclosed Statement.

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. An area of 1270 acres is already under possession of the State Government for the project. 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.
3.	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra	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

1

2

3

4. Bijapur, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.

MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone, electricity and water supply lines has been completed.

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

5. Kannur International Airport in Kerala.

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)

1	2	3
		<p>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>
8.	Pakyong Airport in Sikkim	<p>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.</p>
9.	Paladi Ramsinghpura Airport in Rajasthan	<p>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.</p>
10.	Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal	<p>Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield airp Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal in December, 20 Construction of the airport has already been started.</p>
11.	Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry	<p>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.</p>

1	2	3
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.

Corruption in Investigating Agencies

2089. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corruption is prevalent even in those Government agencies which are working to contain corruption;

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

(c) whether these agencies are merely completing formalities instead of taking actions against corruption; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the concrete steps taken by the Government for making these agencies more effective for eradicating corruption?

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) Few such cases have come to the notice of Central Government. While Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has not reported any incidence of corruption within the organization, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 17 regular cases (RCs) against its own officials for various corrupt activities during last 3 years and till 30.11.2011.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission has disposed of the following number of cases during the last three years and upto, 2011:-

	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto October)
Disposal	4238	5317	5522	4519

The number of cases disposed of from investigation by the CBI in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 1127, 1127, 1173 respectively.

(d) Fight against corruption is an ongoing process and The Central Government have taken several steps to strengthen the anti-corruption agencies and make them effective. These steps, *inter-alia*, include:-

- (i) conferment of statutory status on the Central Vigilance Commission under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003;
- (ii) automation of workflow and IT enabling of the functioning of the Commission with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the CVC in handling complaints and processing of investigation reports;
- (iii) creation of six more posts of Directors/Deputy Secretaries in the CVC along with posts of personal assistants;

- (iv) creation of 336 posts in 8 newly created CBI Branches;
- (v) creation of 284 posts in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable & Steno Clerk for 71 Additional Special Courts for handling CBI cases;
- (vi) creation of 25 posts of various ranks for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell in CBI;
- (vii) revival of 62 posts in various grades in CBI;
- (viii) issuance of sanctions in respect of 70 Additional Special Courts for CBI cases;
- (ix) approval of a plan scheme with an outlay of Rs. 40.53 crore on Strengthening, Capacity Building on Upgradation of ICT Infrastructure of CBI under e-governance for four years (2011-14).

[English]

Committee for Common Entrance Test

2090. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the National Institutes Technology has endorsed the T. Ramasami Committee Report that has recommended a common entrance test to under graduate programmes in engineering, technology and science;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said report has also been adopted by the Indian Institutes of Technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The 3rd meeting of the Council of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) held on 18.11.2011 considered the proposal formulated by Dr. T. Ramasami Committee on Alternate System for admission to undergraduate programmes in Science and Engineering in the country as presented before the IIT Council. It endorsed the adoption of the same which envisage a single national examination for admission to under graduate programmes in Science and Engineering with weightage given to the marks obtained by the students in class 12th board examination after statistical normalization of performance vis-a-vis the average performance of other students appearing in the respective board examinations.

(c) and (d) The report of the Dr. T. Ramasami has since been received and the same is under examination in the Ministry.

Visit to Kashmir

2091. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former PoK Prime Minister visited Kashmir recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The so called former Prime Minister of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir Barrister Sultan Mahmood Chaudhry visited the state of Jammu and Kashmir in September 2011, on a private visit to attend a marriage ceremony.

[Translation]

SC/ST Vacancies in KVS

2092. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backlog vacancies for SCs/STs in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to fill up the said backlog vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There are 33 backlog posts for Schedule Castes and 46 posts for Schedule Tribes in different categories in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) to be filled up by direct recruitment lying vacant at present. These posts have already been notified by KVS for filling up.

[English]

**Aadhaar Card for Slum and
Street Dwellers**

2093. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether people living in slums and streets who have no proper residence proof are being denied Aadhaar cards;

(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 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. The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers called Aadhaar numbers to all the residents of India. These are delivered to residents through letters. Unique Identification Authority of India does not issue cards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Demographic data standards for enrolment of residents into the Unique Identification (UID) system

have been prescribed by the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee (DDVSP) who recommended three methods of verification, namely (i) based on supporting documents (ii) based on introducer system and (iii) based on the NPR (National Population Register) processes of public scrutiny. The provision of introducers is meant for those without documentary proof of identity and address. Introducers can be people from various walks of life such as elected members, members of local administration bodies, postmen, Anganwadi/ASHA workers, representatives of local NGOs etc as identified and notified by the Registrars and having an Aadhaar number.

[Translation]

Supply of Inferior Quality of Coal

2094. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether power companies have registered complaints regarding supply of inferior quality of coal for thermal power stations;

(b) if so, the nature and details of complaints received from various power companies and other organizations during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up coal washeries for refining coal to improve its quality; and

(e) if so, the details of investment made for this purpose including the contribution of private sector in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, complaints regarding supply of stone/boulders and wet/ sticky coal have been received by subsidiary companies

of Coal India Limited (CIL), and the Ministry of Coal either directly from Power Utilities or through Central Electricity Authority (CEA/Ministry of Power. The number of complaints received by the subsidiary companies of CIL during the last two years and the current year are as under:-

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto November, 2011)
Number of complaints	609	517	340

(c) The Government has directed coal companies to ensure supply of 100% sized coal. The coal companies are also taking remedial action/corrective measures in respect of specific complaints received from power plants. Arrangements for joint sampling and analysis with power stations are in vogue in CIL and for other consumers having annual coal requirement of 4 lakh tonnes and above. Payment is made by the consumer on the basis of analysed grade. As per the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), power plants are compensated for the stone/ boulders at unloading power stations end, after joint assessment.

(d) and (e) Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to set up coal washeries for beneficiation of coal to improve its quality. CIL has initiated action to set up coal washeries at various locations, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2320 crores. No investment has so far been made since the proposals for setting up the washeries are at various stages of tendering. Since the washery projects will be financed and owned by CIL, there will not be any contribution from the private sector as far as capital investment is concerned.

Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2095. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the functional differences between Central

Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes along with the norms fixed for formulating these schemes;

(b) the details of the schemes which are formulated on regional basis but later merged with national schemes and declared as Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(c) whether the Union Government has evaluated /proposes to evaluate the said schemes from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Centre Sector (CS) Schemes are those which deal with the subjects in the Union List and are funded and implemented by Central Ministry / Department or its agency. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are those schemes which do not pertain to the subjects in the Union List but which are funded directly by Central Ministries/Departments and are implemented by States or their agencies irrespective of their pattern of financing. Approval of full Planning Commission is necessary for including a CSS in the Plan. For introduction of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), which meets the criteria laid down by the Committee of National Development Council (NDC), the Ministries/Departments should first obtain an 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission, (specific approval of Secretary, Planning Commission) giving justification for introduction of the scheme and indicating:

- i. whether the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes being run by the Ministry/Department have been reviewed and schemes identified for closure, weeding out and/ or merger with full details thereof;
- ii. whether an exercise has been carried out for avoidance of multiplicity of implementation machinery, and if so, results thereof;

- iii. Scheme wise details of number of posts sanctioned/created at the Ministry/Department, Central, State and District level;
- iv. Whether any rationalization exercise has been undertaken, and if so, details thereof;
- v. Are there existing schemes with similar objectives in the Ministry/Department of other Central Ministries/Departments and/or schemes with similar objectives being implemented by the State Governments, and if so, details thereof and the justification for taking up the new scheme instead of strengthening/modifying the existing schemes;
- vi. The reasons for not implementing the scheme under State Plan with earmarked funds.

(b) All national schemes are either Central Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes as explained in part (a) above. Schemes of a regional character are usually in the State Plans and may be supported through Central assistance to State Plans.

(c) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission undertakes independent evaluation of selected flagship programmes/schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes) under implementation, on the behest of Planning Commission and various Ministries and Departments of Government of India from time to time.

(d) During the last two years i.e. 2009-11, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has conducted, on sample basis, process and impact evaluation of the following schemes:

- i. Rural Telephony
- ii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- iii. Rural Roads Component of Bharat Nirman
- iv. Cooked Mid-Day Meal (CMDM)
- v. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

- vi. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- vii. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The evaluation reports of the above schemes have been placed in the public domain i.e Planning Commission's website (<http://planningcommission.nic.in>).

[English]

Busy Routes

2096. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi-Hyderabad and Delhi-Mumbai are busy routes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the revenue generated in these routes compared to other routes during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the steps being taken to introduce more flights on these routes in view of heavy demand?

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

- (b) The details are enclosed as Statement.
- (c) The Ministry does not maintain such records.
- (d) 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).

Statement

Airlines wise detail of approved flights per week (as per winter scheduled-2011) by DGCA on Delhi-Hyderabad and Delhi-Mumbai route

Airlines	Delhi-Hyderabad	Delhi-Mumbai
Kingfisher Airlines	35	91
Air India	34	112
Jet Lite	21	21
IndiGo	41	63
Spicejet	42	56
Jet Airways	7	76
Go Airlines	Nil	49

[Translation]

Mega Development Packages

2097. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mega development packages announced by the Government have been released including packages for Assam;

(b) if so, the percent of packages that have been implemented/yet to be implemented;

(c) the field in which these packages have been implemented; and

(d) the details of progress made 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) Policy initiatives announced by the Government from time to time for development of various sectors are implemented through development programmes/schemes or packages and are integral part

of Plans of Central Government or State Government. Size and area of operation of Programmes/Schemes/packages depend on the target to be achieved by such programmes and likely availability of resources.

Assam is integral part of all mega flagship development programmes, such as, NRHM, MGNREGA, SSA, MDM, JNNURM, RKVY, IAY, ICDS, etc. covering all major sectors and implementation is monitored by respective Ministries.

One of the major region-specific initiatives taken by the Government in the recent past in field of agriculture is "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India", which include states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, having huge potential of increasing productivity of the region with rice based cropping system.

In the field of infrastructure the major programmes are Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for NE (SARDP-NE), Railway Gauge Conversion and Line expansion programme, Upgradation of important Airports etc. and Assam has the larger share in these programmes.

The above mentioned programmes are at different stages of implementation and are being constantly monitored by the concerned ministries.

High Powered Committee for RTI

2098. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister has invited suggestions from all Ministries and Departments of the Government about the future of Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate a roadmap in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Establishment of Private Universities

2099. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are giving permission to establish private universities to plug the gap between need and availability of institutions for higher learning in the country especially in the State of Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. There are 97 State Private Universities as on 30.11.2011 including state of Haryana, which have been established by enactment of an Act by the State Legislative Assembly of the respective State.

(b) The details are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in>

Ratio between Boy and Girl Students

2100. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present ratio of boys and girls who are studying in higher educational institutions in the area of technical education such as engineering and management run by the Central Government; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the said ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Intake of students in PGP courses

in IIMs during 2011-12 is 2997, in which 2481 are male and 516 are female. Therefore, the ratio between boys & girls students is 4.8:1 (approx.). The student strength in Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) is 51611 in which 7595 are girls and 44016 are boys. The students strength in Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) 3657 in which 544 are girls and 3113 are boys. The students strength in 2010-11 in old NITs excluding NIT Hamirpur was 53708 in which 43952 were boys and 9756 were girls.

(b) To encourage female candidates for participation in admission process of IITs, the fees of offline application forms has been fixed at nominal cost as compared to male candidates and nil for online application for the female candidates.

[Translation]

Backlog Vacancies of Reserved Posts

2101. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of backlog vacancies of reserved posts of teaching and non-teaching staff have not been filled up in the central universities including University of Delhi;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The information in respect of Central Universities is being collected.

(c) Central Universities are being requested/ reminded, from time to time, for filling up of backlog vacancies of SC/ST/OBC and Physically Challenged

Persons. Special Recruitment Drive has also been launched to fill up these vacancies.

LCD TV in Post Offices

2102. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether India Post has signed any MoU with National Stock Exchange for deploying LCD TV screens in some post offices across the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of such screens;

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government for identification of post offices for the purpose; and

(e) the details of the post offices selected for the purpose so far?

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

(b) MoU with National Stock Exchange was signed on 26.09.2011. Installation of LCD screens in the post offices is aimed at creation of financial literacy and awareness leading to financial inclusion.

(c) All expenditure, except electricity charges on setting up of LCD screens in post offices, shall be borne by National Stock Exchange.

(d) The post offices are selected in consultation with National Stock Exchange, initially, on the basis of higher number of footfalls and towns with sizable population spread in all parts of the Country.

(e) Fifty three post offices have been selected in first phase. The post offices selected are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Post Office
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru HO
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad GPO
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad HO
4.	Bihar	Bhagalpur HO
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarnagar HO
6.	Bihar	Patna GPO
7.	Bihar	Sasaram
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur HO
9.	Chhattisgarh	Korba HO
10.	Delhi	Chandni Chowk PO
11.	Delhi	Civil Lines PO
12.	Delhi	District Court PO
13.	Delhi	Kasmere Gate GPO
14.	Delhi	Malka Ganj PO
15.	Delhi	Saraswati Vihar PO
16.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad GPO
17.	Gujarat	Bharuch PO
18.	Gujarat	Himmatnagar HO
19.	Gujarat	Nadiad PO
20.	Gujarat	Palanpur HO
21.	Gujarat	Takteshwar PO
22.	Gujarat	Vadodara HO
23.	Haryana	Rohtak HO
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gandhi Nagar HO

1	2	3
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu HO
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa HO
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Raghopur
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam HO
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha HO
31.	Maharashtra	Mumbai GPO
32.	Maharashtra	Nariman Point PO
33.	Punjab	Amritsar GPO
34.	Punjab	Mohali PO
35.	Punjab	Patiala HO
36.	Rajasthan	Ajmer HPO
37.	Rajasthan	Jaipur GPO
38.	Rajasthan	Kekri PO
39.	Rajasthan	Madanganj HO
40.	Rajasthan	Masuda HO
41.	Rajasthan	Nasirabad HO
42.	Rajasthan	Pushkar HO
43.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai GPO
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh HO
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur HO
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow GPO
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna HO
48.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar HO
49.	Uttarakhand	Kotdwar SO

1	2	3
50.	West Bengal	Barrackpore PO
51.	West Bengal	Chanchal PO
52.	West Bengal	Kolkata GPO
53.	West Bengal	Mindnapore HO

[English]

Nuclear Reactors

2103. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operations of French and US Companies for building nuclear reactors in India are dependent on nuclear cooperation negotiations with Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the conditions that Japan is expected/has made for signing nuclear treaty;

(d) whether the Government of Australia has agreed to provide fuel for our nuclear reactors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the fuel is likely to be provided by Australia for the Indian reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) On 25 June 2010, the Government of Japan announced its decision to commence negotiations with the Government of India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Three rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Discussions are continuing on a draft Nuclear Cooperation with Japan. An inter-governmental agreement between India and Japan will enable Japanese companies to participate in India's nuclear programme, directly or by way of supplying material and equipment to other vendors building nuclear reactors in India.

(d) and (e) There are press reports that Australia is considering supply of Uranium to India. It is not possible as yet to provide the time by which Uranium for our reactors will be available from Australia.

Economic Reforms

2104. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposes to set up a steering group which would monitor the implementation of economic reforms proposed in the plan document; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference?

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) Planning Commission has not proposed any new steering group that would monitor the implementation of economic reforms proposed in the plan document. Sectoral Steering Committees are discussing the reforms in the respective sectors.

(b) Does not arise.

Interest Subsidy on Education Loan

2105. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to grant 100 per cent subsidy on the interest on loan granted to the poor students for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of students that have benefited during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned and utilised under this scheme during the above period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to raise the current parental income threshold of Rs.4.5 lacs for these students so that they may become eligible for the interest subsidy scheme, in view of the rising costs of higher education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam the details of the scheme are available on www.education.nic.in.

(b) and (c) The scheme is effective from the academic year 2009-2010. The Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementing the scheme. As per information received from Canara Bank, the number of students benefited and the amount released, state-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Presently, there is no proposal to raise the income ceiling of Rs. 4.5 lakh, prescribed under the Interest Subsidy Scheme.

Statement

Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11	
	No. of Students	Net Subsidy Claim	No. of Students	Net Subsidy Claim
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1498	5953040	338	2740646.87

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	40173	173714311	39332	298034986
Arunachal Pradesh	106	716563	86	1394804
Assam	1371	10510302	388	5155461.54
Bihar	15555	102631625	4328	55839141.27
Chandigarh	188	1190204	65	927912.58
Chhattisgarh	1596	9795132	557	5286941.99
Dadra and Nager Haveli	18	112631	34	467495.38
Daman and Diu	27	131568	29	320874
Delhi	821	5555208	475	6265510.53
Goa	347	2060139	220	1792023.4
Gujarat	4636	23879528	4482	45462367.01
Haryana	2465	14437964	1852	20531216.73
Himachal Pradesh	1889	9927633	1068	10554953.84
Jammu and Kashmir	179	1311049	186	2193124.78
Jharkhand	4949	36971265	1718	23653279.76
Karnataka	44141	179420224	32169	243628308.2
Kerala	108919	429235269	107824	858987998.2
Lakshwadeep	6	29488	13	63493
Madhya Pradesh	12651	54272013	3624	37850506.76
Maharashtra	22744	115072525	15270	127239132.3
Manipur	622	3728942	625	6685476
Meghalaya	242	2118526	55	742172
Mizoram	112	835002	3	16587
Nagaland	23	305299	10	154531
Odisha	16884	101809041	14411	197419061.8

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	3222	12674619	3107	23076429.91
Punjab	1090	6765684	1202	22467429.91
Rajasthan	9277	51378220	7684	79873174.89
Sikkim	32	233167	38	339122.47
Tamil Nadu	219460	852748092	245913	1603730510
Tripura	263	1640477	256	3048249.23
Uttar Pradesh	25678	171206651	14042	169806545.5
Uttaranchal	3029	18680477	1048	12152007.06
West Bengal	7287	47902054	6052	70976896.94
Others	2281	18057507	850	10335570
Total	553781	2467011439	509354	3949213941

New Coal Reserves

2106. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether new coal deposits have been found during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any

action plan to exploit coal from these new coal deposits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the estimate and inventory prepared by Geological Survey of India, the State-wise details of the assessed coal resources during the previous three years and current year is given below:-

(In Million Tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	Estimated resources as per Geological Survey of India			
		As on 01.11.2008	As on 01.04.2009	As on 01.04.2010	As on 01.04.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	28334.84	28326.79	29852.84	29954.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
3.	Jharkhand	75460.14	76711.96	76963.69	78935.98
4.	Madhya Pradesh	20559.96	20981.01	21987.62	23125.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	44134.04	44483.10	46682.01	49280.25
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1061.80	1061.80	1061.80	1061.80
7.	Maharashtra	9918.09	10154.74	10308.09	10533.41
8.	Orissa	65263.34	65226.86	66307.25	69158.88
9.	Andhra Pradesh	18696.59	18926.92	22016.24	22054.58
10.	Assam	375.43	387.52	387.52	513.31
11.	Sikkim	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.23	90.23	90.23	90.23
13.	Meghalaya	459.43	576.48	576.48	576.48
14.	Nagaland	19.94	21.94	315.41	315.41
Total		264635.06	267210.58	276810.41	285862.21

(c) and (d) Exploration for coal is a continuous process. The resources established through Regional & Promotional exploration are taking up for detailed exploration for proving the reserves. During the last three years 2.72, 4.70 & 4.92 lakh meter of detailed exploratory drilling has been carried out during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 respectively converting 2.74 billion tonne, 2.70 billion tonne & 2.17 billion tonne resources respectively into 'Proved category'. During current year, 4.50 lakh meter is envisaged to be drilled and 2.50 billion tonne of coal resources are likely to be established. During XII plan 49.55 lakh meter drilling is envisaged to convert about 74.85 billion tonnes of resources into 'Proved category' by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute and its agencies.

**Common Entrance Examination for
Central Universities**

2107. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal(s) to introduce common entrance test for admission, common semester system and grading system in all the Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said proposals?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Universities are autonomous organizations established through legislation and are governed by their relevant Act, statutes and ordinances. However, a Committee of Vice Chancellors has recommended for, inter alia, Common Entrance Test for admission to various courses, credit transfer and student mobility in Central Universities. A Task Force has been constituted to work out the detailed modalities of implementation of these recommendations. The Government has not received the report of the Task Force. As per the academic reforms initiatives of University Grants Commission, all Central Universities have adopted the semester system in phased manner.

[Translation]

AI Crisis

2108. SHRI KADIR RANA:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss being incurred by Air India due to delay/cancellation of its flights during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the fleet service ability of Air India during the above period;

(c) whether pilot fatigue/long hours of flying/abstineny are the contributing factors for the constant fleet service disruptions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Under the present circumstances it is not possible to apportion losses on account of delay/cancellation of flights.

(b) Except for the aircraft grounded for disposal,

on an average 90% of the Air India fleet was in service during each of the last three years and the current year.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) DGCA constantly regulates and monitors these factors and takes immediate remedial measures.

[English]

Schools Required for Implementation of RTE Act, 2009

2109. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of primary schools required for smooth implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether the existing number of primary schools fall short of their requirement in the country;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the shortage as on date; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to meet the shortage of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per Evaluation Report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) brought out by the Planning Commission in June, 2010, more than 98% of the sampled rural habitations have access to elementary schools within 3 Kms. The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative w.e.f. 1st April, 2010, mandates appropriate Governments, as defined under the Act, to establish within such area or limits of neighbourhood, as may be prescribed, a school where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. For this purpose, States are required to specify the neighbourhood norm in the State Rules under RTE Act.

Since the commencement of the RTE Act, 38,754 primary schools, 11,918 upper primary schools and 4.98 lakh additional classrooms have been sanctioned under SSA.

A State-wise statement indicating cumulative progress in number of primary and upper primary schools and additional classrooms sanctioned under SSA is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Primary School sanctioned till 2011-12	No. of Primary School Opened till 30-9-2011	No. of Upper Primary School sanctioned till 2011-12	No. of Upper Primary School Opened till 30-9-2011	Additional Classrooms sanctioned till 2011-12	Additional Classrooms Constructed till 30-9-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	5	16	5	246	148
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3232	3205	5089	4801	82948	67163
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1498	748	747	378	4565	4561
4.	Assam	5054	5017	0	0	59999	57415
5.	Bihar	21419	17273	20182	15115	263225	188774
6.	Chandigarh	27	14	21	4	290	206
7.	Chhattisgarh	9789	9789	7750	7750	46622	44732
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	60	51	32	581	390
9.	Daman and Diu	8	4	4	4	98	85
10.	Delhi	12	6	0	0	1942	1787
11.	Goa	8	5	0	61	227	177
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	44772	41778
13.	Haryana	941	901	1657	1657	28110	24775
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80	0	1393	1158	11087	10136
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10368	8264	6925	5134	15404	9775
16.	Jharkhand	19254	18806	10206	9387	82669	64198
17.	Karnataka	3264	3203	8059	7888	50997	48043
18.	Kerala	260	0	2	0	8233	8233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshdweep	6	6	7	5	22	19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27273	27265	27048	27024	120545	127966
21.	Maharashtra	8333	8068	329	329	71648	55062
22.	Manipur	800	0	299	0	3628	1486
23.	Meghalaya	2883	2883	2248	2248	7223	6423
24.	Mizoram	260	184	346	130	1942	1942
25.	Nagaland	298	130	434	106	4498	4295
26.	Orissa	9189	8493	11319	8849	61741	50063
27.	Puducherry	15	8	13	2	496	461
28.	Punjab	1229	1167	824	734	24805	21782
29.	Rajasthan	29746	28046	20844	19844	87281	84813
30.	Sikkim	73	44	40	40	583	597
31.	Tamil Nadu	2215	1843	5780	5416	34291	34291
32.	Tripura	1255	813	1002	884	3548	3239
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27029	16413	30053	28360	291466	281080
34.	Uttarakhand	1150	1110	1423	1330	8165	7328
35.	West Bengal	22121	17735	9664	4027	177917	157714
State Total		209166	181508	173775	152641	1601814	1410937

PSLV Mission

2110. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) satellites launched by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) wing till date;

(b) the total amount spent/received by the Government for each launch;

(c) whether it is also true that there was only one failure of PSLV launch; 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) So far, 20 launches of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) have been conducted by Indian Space Research Organisation

(ISRO). Till date, using PSLV, 26 national satellites and 27 foreign satellites (mainly Small and Micro satellites) have been launched.

(b) The total amount spent by the Government towards realization of 20 PSLV vehicles is as below:

Launch Vehicle	Number of flights realized	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount spent (Rs. in crore)	Amount received from foreign satellite launches (Rs. in crore)
PSLV-D1 to D3	3	462.45	462.45	Nil
PSLV-C1 to C3	3	255.59	255.59	9.12
PSLV-C4 to C6	3	410.34	410.34	Nil
PSLV-C7 to C28	11	2197.59	1217.58@	126.40
Total	20		2345.96	135.52

(@ The amount spent is towards realization of 11 PSLV flights so far (as against 22 sanctioned) and also towards some advance procurements for the remaining 11 PSLV flights.)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The first developmental flight of PSLV (PSLV-D1) that took place in September 1993 with IRS-1E satellite, ended up in a failure. The cause of the failure was attributed to a minor error in the on-board software.

[Translation]

IBSA Summit

2111. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by the Prime Minister participated in India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the negotiations held and the agreements made with respect to India in the said Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the 5th IBSA Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa on 18 October 2011. The Summit was preceded by Meetings of IBSA Foreign Ministers, Trade Ministers, Focal Points and meetings of ten of sixteen IBSA Joint Working Groups and six People-to-People Fora.

(c) The Summit focused on consultations, coordination and cooperation among IBSA countries in multilateral organizations, global governance reforms, Peace Building Commission, global financial and economic crisis, social dimensions of global governance, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), international trade, sustainable development, climate change, Bio-diversity, global food security, South-South Cooperation, Human Rights, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, terrorism, prevailing situation in the Middle East and North Africa and other regional issues.

A Tshwane Declaration – which covered all these

issues comprehensively was issued at the Summit. A trilateral MoU on Cooperation among IBSA Diplomatic Academies was signed. The MoU aims at enhancing cooperation in capacity building of diplomats of IBSA countries.

Auction of Fancy Mobile Numbers

2112. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telecom companies including the BSNL and MTNL auction some fancy mobile numbers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any set guidelines/regulations are in place to allot these fancy mobile numbers;
- (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) to (e) Madam, Inputs on the matter are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Aeroplane Traffic at Bengaluru Airport

2113. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether daily take off and landing at Bengaluru International Airport at Devanahalli is steadily increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the Bengaluru International Airport; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The daily take off and landing at Bengaluru airport is steadily increasing at compounded annual growth of 5.73%.

(c) and (d) Based on the traffic forecast projections, M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL), who is operating and managing the airport, has planned to upgrade and expand the airport viz. expansion of the current Terminal-1 building.

Boeing 787 Planes

2114. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of Boeing 787 Dreamliner planes ordered by Air India;
- (b) if so, whether there is any penalty payable for modifying the orders;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Air India is in a financial position to bear these costs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Air India has so far acquired the new aircraft through loans. The financing pattern of B787 would be decided as per market conditions prevailing at the time of delivery.

Encroachment of Land

2115. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up tribunals

to expedite cases relating to encroachment of land belonging to various airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of land got vacated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the land still under encroachment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has established the Airport Appellate Tribunal under Section 28-I, Chapter 5A of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, as amended in 2003. Appeal against the order of Eviction Officer lies before Airport Appellate Tribunal.

(c) Encroachments reported during last three years are as follows:

2009-10 Total encroachment 837.79 acres - area vacated 27.60 acres

2010-11 Total encroachment 801 acres - area vacated 36.59 acres

2011-12 Total encroachment 790.37 acres - area vacated 10.83 (Till Nov. 2011)

(d) Details of areas under encroachment, State-wise are as 138.53 (Andhra Pradesh), 0.663 (Assam), 0.52 (Andaman & Nicobar), 25.46 (Bihar), 0.925 (Delhi), 11.66 (Gujarat), 0.005 (Himachal Pradesh), 169.71 (Madhya Pradesh), 358.15 (Maharashtra), 49.69 (Rajasthan), 3.565 (Tamil Nadu), 5.34 (Uttar Pradesh) and 21.36 (West Bengal.)

[Translation]

Stray Animals in Airports

2116. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the instances of animals straying into airports/ runways and disrupting air traffic during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of instances of animals straying into airport/runways and disrupting air traffic during the last three years and current year, airport-wise is enclosed as statement.

(b) (i) A high power National Bird Control Committee (NBCC) has been set up by Government of India to monitor and adopt policy decision for bird/ wildlife strikes prevention.

(ii) Airfield Environment Management Committees (AEMC) have been constituted at every airport where scheduled flight operate, to identify sources of stray animals/ bird attraction at the airport and take necessary steps for bird strike prevention.

(iii) Aircraft Rule 1937 Rule 91 has been amended to make disposal of garbage in the open within 10 kms. of the airport as a cognizable offence.

(iv) Aircraft Rule 1937 Rule 90 (penalties) have been amended and a fine of Rs. One Lakh or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with both, have been imposed on rule violators for offence leaving any animal object or bird in the movement area of an aerodrome.

(v) The few other steps taken by the Government to prevent such Incidents are as below:-

- Fixing of frills on electrically operating gates from the air side.
- Installation of grills, to prevent entry of animals from water drainage points in operational area and installation of cow catchers at entry gates.
- Regular patrolling by apron control staff and airport security to find out breaches, if any, in perimeter wall/fencing and timely action thereof.

- Bird/animal chasers engaged at airports for bird scaring and chasing away animals.
- Regular coordination is being done with the state govt, during the AEMC meeting for maintaining clean airport surroundings.
- Creating awareness among the staff and the people discussing the incidents in various forums like Apron Safety Committee Meeting, Runway Safety Committee Meeting and during Safety Awareness Programmes.
- Necessary help is taken from NGOs and Wild Life Organisations for catching of wild/stray animals.

Statement

Animal menace at airports and effect on flight movement reported to DGCA

Year	Sl.No.	Date	Airport	Animal (dog, deer, Jackal, lizard etc.)	Airline/Effect on flight movement
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008	1.	07.03.2008	Nagpur	Deer on runway	Indigo flight operations affected
	2.	27.03.2008	Bangalore	Dog hit	Kingfisherflight grounded two passenger injured, runway blocked
	3.	01.09.2008	IGI Airport Delhi	Cobra inside Air India Flight	Flight grounded
	4.	17.06.2008	IGI Airport Delhi	Monitor Lizard, Jackal etc. spotted on runway, taxiway	Secondary Runway closed for operation, many flights affected and delayed due animal menace
	5.	February 2008	Chakeri Airport Kanpur	Nelghai hit by Air India Flight	Flight grounded
2009	1.	17.07.2009	Nagpur	Animal hit	Tyre Bust of Kingfisher flight
	2.	25.07.2009	Kolkata	Dog	
2010	1.	21.07.2010	Manglore	Peacock hit	Jet Airways flight affected
2011	1.	27.04.2011	Cochin Airport	Fox	Air Asia flight reported fox on runway
	2.	10.05.2011	IGI Airport Delhi	Jackal on runway	Air India flight missed approach
	3.	15.05.2011	Nagpur	Deer hit	Deer hit by Jet lite flight.
	4.	21.06.2011	Nagpur	Two pigs on runway	Air India flight hit two pigs flight affected

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5.	27.05.2011	Nagpur	Deer hit on runway	Deer hit by Air India flight
	6.	08.08.2011	Mumbai Airport	Dog	Indigo Flight affected
	7.	11.08.2011	Pune Airport	Dog	Indigo Flight.carried go around.

Promotion of Corrupt Officers

2117. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to promote IAS, IPS and IFS Officers against whom corruption, serious financial irregularities and criminal cases are registered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this provision applies on all Central Government employees and officers; and

(d) 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) and (b) The guidelines for promotion to various grades of the All India Services, as issued vide this Department's letter No. 20011/4/92-AIS(II) dated 28.03.2000 stipulate that at the time of consideration of the cases for promotion, details of such officers in the zone of consideration who are covered by the following categories, should be specifically brought to the notice of the concerned Screening Committee:

- (i) Officers under suspension
- (ii) Officers in respect of whom a charge sheet has been issued and disciplinary proceedings are pending;
- (iii) Officers in respect of whom prosecution for criminal charge is pending.

The Screening Committee assesses the suitability of the officers keeping in view the above circumstances. The assessment of the Committee and grading awarded by it, is kept in a sealed cover till the disciplinary case/criminal prosecution against the officer concerned is concluded.

(c) and (d) Similar provisions exist for Central Government employees as contained in the Department of Personnel and Training's OM No. 22011/4/91-Estt (A) dated 14.09.1992.

Supply of Coal to Badarpur Plant

2118. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badarpur Thermal Power Plant in Delhi has not been getting regular supply of coal as per demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of coal supplied to this power plant during the last three years and the current year till date and the gap between the supply and demand during each year; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for regular supply of coal to this power station as per its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b): No, Madam. During April - October, 2011, Badarpur Thermal Power Plant has been supplied 102% of the contracted quantity.

(c) Coal supplies are made by the Coal India Limited (CIL) coal companies on the basis of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) determined by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The details of ACQ vis-a-vis supply to Badarpur Thermal Power Plants during the last three years and the current year are given under:

(figures in thousand tonnes)

Year	Contract Quantity	Despatch Quantity	% Materialisation
2008-09	4260	4058	95%
2009-10	4200	4094	97%
2010-11	4200	3156	75%
2011-12 (April-October)	2324	2361	102%

(d) As on 28.11.2011, Badarpur Thermal Power Plant was having coal stock of 15 days and therefore, there is no need for further prioritizing coal movement to this power plant.

Wireless in Local Loop

2119. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) telecommunication services has been provided in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of WLL connections provided during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, circle-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether WLL services are inactive/unsatisfactory in many rural regions;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to activate and improve WLL telecommunication services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) services in Rural areas of the country. The number of gross WLL connections provided during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Period	Number of gross WLL connections provided during the period
2008-09	17,79,956
2009-10	17,58,564
2010-11	10,63,608
2011-12 (upto 31.10.2011)	3,7,671

The circle-wise list of gross WLL connections provided during last three years including Maharashtra is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) WLL services provided by BSNL are, in general, working satisfactorily. The steps taken by BSNL to improve WLL services are as follows:

- (i) Latest Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) based WLL system is being used excessively in the Network.
- (ii) BSNL is optimizing its network continuously for performance.
- (iii) All out efforts are being made for modernization of WLL network by BSNL.

Statement

Circle-Wise List of WLL connections provided during the last three years and current year (till Oct., 2011)

Sl.No.	Circle	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012 (upto 1.10. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,753	2,715	1,095	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,46,266	1,15,190	39,086	17,186
3.	Assam	20,254	27,781	16,416	361
4.	Bihar	56,758	49,222	5,680	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,146	33,631	12,144	146
6.	Gujarat	1,18,746	95,367	19,757	14,668
7.	Haryana	21,866	47,414	10,892	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,420	10,718	13,431	4,191
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,624	53,714	25,427	11,804
10.	Jharkhand	19,262	26,381	18,914	1,717
11.	Karnataka	1,94,736	1,27,504	41,745	13,761
12.	Kerala	1,32,605	80,659	1,05,510	18,736
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,17,809	2,25,274	45,234	10,140
14.	Maharashtra	2,19,535	3,29,253	3,51,187	52,472
15.	North East-I	17,610	19,392	11,993	3,339
16.	North East-II	14,416	18,939	9,305	3,121
17.	Odisha	54,545	45,794	58,681	255
18.	Punjab	22,029	44,646	13,468	2,957
19.	Rajasthan	88,104	1,01,947	43,070	52,782
20.	Tamil Nadu	1,06,868	90,699	1,42,461	79,970
21.	Uttarakhand	17,148	30,434	7,734	15,680

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	UP (E)	1,16,644	98,860	21,961	11,288
23.	UP(W)	58,300	24,528	5,912	5,740
24.	West Bengal	22,579	28,113	26,483	0
25.	Kolkata	15,660	13,301	9,696	4,180
26.	Chennai	16,273	17,088	6,326	3,177
	BSNL	17,79,956	17,58,564	10,63,608	3,27,671

School Management Committees under RTE Act

2120. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have issued orders regarding constitution of School Management Committees under the Right to Education Act in the country so far;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any manual regarding the constitution, functioning, etc. of the School Management Committees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of States which have constituted such Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) 23 States have notified the State Rules under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and 5 Union Territories have adopted the Central RTE Rules, which include inter-alia provisions for constitution of School Management Committees (SMCs). The RTE Act, 2009 provides for the constitution of SMC consisting of elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in schools and teachers. The Act also

provides that at least three-fourth of members of SMCs shall be parents or guardians, with proportionate representation to parents and guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and that fifty per cent of the members of SMCs shall be women. Under the RTE Act, 2009 the SMCs have been assigned the function of monitoring the working of the school, preparing and recommending the school development plan and monitoring the utilization of the grants received from the appropriate Government or local authority or any other source.

[English]

Mangalore Air Crash Enquiry

2121. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reopen the enquiry of Mangalore Air Crash on the request of some of the experts and more particularly of the Member of Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report has already been accepted by the Government.

Tamil as Classical Language

2122. SHRI A.K.S.VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote Tamil language as classical language in the country as well as in other countries where Tamil speaking population exists; 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 Government of India has established Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) in Chennai with the objective of promoting Classical Tamil. The institute promotes Classical Tamil through various schemes like awards, fellowships, short term projects, meetings, workshops, training, seminars, in addition to its own website and library. A Department of Overseas Tamil has been established in CICT to popularise Classical Tamil among Tamil speaking population in other countries.

[Translation]

Corruption Charges Against Officers

2123. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various officers/officials of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies including Western Coalfields Limited and Northern Coalfields limited (NCL) are involved in malpractices/corruption and Central Bureau of Investigation/Central Vigilance Commission are enquiring against these officials;

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

(c) whether these officers/officials are still working on the sensitive posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the transfer policy in CIL and its subsidiary companies;

(e) the details of officials/officers who have been working on sensitive posts in violation of these policies, company-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers/officials violating these policies and also to check corruption in CIL and its subsidiary companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Radioactive Substances

2124. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether radioactive radiation occurs in laboratory wastes in the department of Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the government for disposal of the above wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar has reported that no radioactive radiation occurs in laboratory wastes of the Departmental Laboratories of the University.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Quality Control Parameters for Foreign Universities

2125. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major quality control parameters laid down by the Government for foreign universities and other premier institutions, including the Ivy League;

(b) whether such foreign universities affect Indian universities and retention of teaching staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) At present, there is no Central legislation to regulate entry and operation of foreign universities in India. However, only All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has formulated regulations for collaborations in technical education, which can be seen at AICTE website www.aicte-india.org/foreignuniversities.htm.

(b) No foreign university is presently operating in the country on a stand-alone basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment on Compassionate Ground

2126. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the rules/guidelines followed by the Ministry for appointment on compassionate ground;

(b) whether a large number of cases for appointment on compassionate grounds in the Department of Posts & Telegraph and Department of Telecommunications are pending;

(c) if so, the number of such pending cases circle-wise including Kerala and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide appointments to the dependents of deceased employees in a timeframe manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Appointment on compassionate grounds is governed by the guidelines contained in O.M. No. 14014/6/94- Estt (D), dated 09-10-1998 and other subsequent instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training, which is the nodal Ministry in the case.

(b) The number of cases pending for appointment on compassionate grounds in the Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications are 1996 and 0 respectively.

(c) Circle-wise details of pending cases in the Department of Posts are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Appointment on compassionate grounds is intended to render immediate assistance to the family of a Government servant, who dies in harness or retires on invalidation on medical grounds leaving his/her family in financial crisis. Such appointments can be provided only to fill upto 5% of vacancies for direct recruitment. In view of this, after the direct recruitment vacancies are calculated for each calendar year, 5% of these vacancies are earmarked for appointments on compassionate grounds. Consequent upon the finalization of number of vacancies available for compassionate appointment, meetings of the Circle Relaxation Committee are convened to consider the applications received from the dependent family members of the deceased officials and the most deserving cases are recommended for compassionate appointment.

Statement

Circle-wise information on number of pending case in the Department of Posts

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	No. pending cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Assam	21

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	8
5.	Delhi	49
6.	Gujarat	4
7.	Haryana	43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
10.	Jharkhand	37
11.	Karnataka	0
12.	Kerala	83
13.	Madhya Pradesh	64
114.	Maharashtra	200
15.	North East	18
16.	Orissa	0
17.	Punjab	79
18.	Rajasthan	21
19.	Tamil Nadu	852
20.	Uttar Pradesh	392
21.	Uttarakhand	0
22.	West Bengal	98

**Mandatory Publication of RTI Information
on DoPT Website**

2127. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory that information sought under RTI Act shall be posted online on websites of DoPT and the organization from which it has been sought in view of large scale assaults on RTI activists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to make it mandatory to publish all the information *suo motu* in case an information-seeker is attacked or assaulted in major national newspapers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) The Government set up a Task Force in May, 2011 to inter-alia examine the provision of Section 4(1)(b) and to recommend guidelines for disclosure to be made at various levels of administration, under the RTI Act. One of the recommendations of the Task Force is that all public authorities should proactively disclose RTI queries appeals received and their responses.

The report of the Task Force is yet to be accepted by the Government.

Antrix-Devas Deal

2128. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission is looking into the charges against the Government officials in relation to the Antrix-Devas deal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

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

(b) Does not arise.

Corrupt Officers unpunished

2129. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IRS officer who was arrested with Arm dealers by CBI in 2008 escape unpunished due to delay in investigations by CBI and other investigation agencies as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any laid down norms to check reappointment of corrupt/ charge-sheeted officers by the State Government/Central Government or PSUs etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner by which the Government plan to check appointment of corrupt officers as consultants or in any other capacity by State Government/ Central Government or any other Government/Semi Government organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Madam. So far as CBI is concerned, it has registered one Case i.e. RC AC1 2008A0001 dated 08.03.2008 against Shri Ashutosh Verma, Deputy Director(Investigation), Suresh Nanda, Sanjeev Nanda, Bipin Shah, Chartered Accountant and others u/s 120-B r/w 201, 204, 218 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988. All these 4 accused were arrested on 08.03.2008 and are presently on bail.

The main allegation in this case is that the Appraisal Report prepared by Shri Ashutosh Verma was diluted by him to suppress his role of group companies of Shri Suresh Nanda as a defense middleman and minimize the income tax liabilities of Shri Suresh Nanda group of

companies, by taking huge illegal gratification through middle man Shri Bipin Shah a Chartered Accountant of Shri Suresh Nanda.

The case is still under investigation.

(c) and (d) An officer is liable to be dismissed/ removed from service under relevant conduct rules on conviction in a criminal case relating to corruption. Such dismissal disqualifies the government servant of future employment in government. Further, as per extant policy of the Government, a corrupt/charge sheeted officer can not be re-appointed in Government post.

(e) As per Government instructions regarding grant of extension/re-employment to central Government servants beyond age of superannuation, no person can be re-appointed/re-employed beyond the age of superannuation of 60 years. However, extension to specialists in medical and scientific fields is given subject to verification of good reputation for integrity and honesty of the officer from his character roll/ personal file/other relevant information.

[Translation]

Election of Students Union

2130. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee constituted under the aegis of Dean-Students Welfare in consequent upon the proposal of executive council of the university for conducting students union elections in Allahabad University has been received by the university administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the students union elections will be held as per the recommendations of the said committee; and

(d) if so, the time by which the elections are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) University of Allahabad has informed that report of the Committee has not been received.

(b) to (d) In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

Reservation to Minority Muslims

2131. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservation in Government jobs to the Minority Muslims as per the recommendation of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the like percentage in this regard; and

(c) the time of which the Government is likely to take decision 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 National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities

has, *inter alia*, recommended that 15% of posts in all cadres and grades under the Central and State Governments should be earmarked for minorities, of which 10% should be for Muslims. The Commission has further stated that if it is not possible to give reservation as proposed above, 8.4% sub-quota may be earmarked for minorities (6% for Muslims and 2.4% for other minorities) within 27% OBC quota. The recommendation is under consideration of the Central Government. It is, however, not possible to fix a time frame for taking decision.

Haj Pilgrims

2132. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money the Government of India spent on Haj pilgrimage during the last three years and the current year, year-wise/per pilgrim-wise;

(b) whether the States are also contributing for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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) The amount spent by the Government on Haj pilgrims who traveled through Haj Committee of India during the last four years is given below:

Financial Year	Expenditure on Haj (excluding subsidy) (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure on Haj subsidy administered by Civil Aviation (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	26.71	895
2009-10	30.49	690
2010-11	27.04*	674 *
2011-12	Figures will be available only after completion of Haj 2011.	685*

*provisional figures.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Proposal from Poland

2133. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present status of the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Poland for posthumously honouring late Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja of Jamnagar with that country's award of highest order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): The proposal for posthumously honouring late Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja of Jamnagar was received from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland on May 9, 2011. The Ministry processed the proposal and conveyed its no objection to the conferment of the said award on Late Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja of Jamnagar on October 3, 2011.

Pruning Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2134. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts panel, under B. K. Chaturvedi, suggested pruning the number of Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to implement and monitor these schemes properly;

(d) the amount of funds allocated to the States for annual schemes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred on the schemes, State-wise during the above period?

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 Sub-committee headed by Shri. B. K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has recommended rationalisation of existing 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) into 59 schemes. The details of CSS operated by Ministries/Departments and that proposed by the Committee after rationalisation are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The principal responsibility for monitoring these schemes rests with the concerned line Ministry/ Department. However, the progress of implementation of these schemes is also reviewed on regular basis in sectoral Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings chaired by Members of the Planning Commission. Additionally, a Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the PMO to review performance of select Flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministry/Department. The Mid Term Appraisal of the plans also reviews the schemes and suggests mid-course corrections. Further, the States provide Utilization Certificates and other reports as may be prescribed from time to time to the administrative Ministries concerned responsible for implementation of the CSS; which forms the basis for further release of funds.

(d) and (e) In case of CSS, Planning Commission allocate the funds to the implementing Ministries/ Departments. Allocations to the States are made by the implementing Ministries/Departments based on scheme's guidelines and funding pattern. The amount of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on schemes are available in the respective implementing Ministry's Outcome and performance Budget.

Statement*Proposed Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	No. of Existing Schemes	Schemes Proposed by CSS Committee (merger/redesigned)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	13	6
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	15	3
3.	Department of Commerce	1	1
4.	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	1	1
5.	Ministry of Environment & Forests	8	4
6.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	11	5
7.	Department of Ayush	3	1
8.	Department of Aids Control	1	1
9.	Ministry of Home Affairs	4	1
10.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2	2
11.	Department of School Education And Literacy	17	6
12.	Department of Higher Education	2	1
13.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	13	2
14.	Ministry of Law And Justice	1	1
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	4	1
16.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2	1
17.	Department of Rural Development	6	4
18.	Department of Land Resources	3	2
19.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	2	2
20.	Department of Road Transport & Highways	2	1
21.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	13	5

1	2	3	4
22.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2	1
23.	Ministry of Textiles	2	2
24.	Ministry of Tourism	1	Transfer to Central Sector
25.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4	1
26.	Ministry of Urban Development	2	Merged with JNNURM
27.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	9	3
28.	Department of Youth Affairs	1	Transfer to Central Sector
29.	Department of Sports	1	1
Total		147	59

Centralised Kitchens

2135. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding centralised kitchens in Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has got any complaint regarding quality of food provided by the centralised kitchens;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Mid Day Meal Scheme guidelines provide that in urban areas where there is shortage of space for constructing kitchen sheds, a centralised kitchen may be set up. Cooking may, wherever appropriate, be

undertaken in a centralised kitchen and hot cooked meal may then be transported under hygienic conditions through a reliable transport system to various schools. There may be one or more such nodal kitchens in an urban area, depending on the number of clusters which they serve.

(b) and (c) During the year 2011, three complaints of serving poor quality meals by centralised kitchens in Haryana (2) and Delhi (1) were received. In the first case of Haryana, a lizard was found in the food supplied by ISKON in Thanesar block of District Kurukshetra in July, 2011. 22 children were reported ill after consuming meals. They recovered fully after prompt medical treatment. In the second case, a lizard was found in the food supplied by ISKON in Sotai village of district Faridabad. The entire food was destroyed and there was no case of food poisoning. The complaint in Delhi was found to be baseless.

(d) The Government of Haryana has advised ISKON to ensure pest control in the premises where food is prepared. They are also deputing officers to inspect the

site of preparation of mid day meals by ISKON. The members of School Management Committees have been asked to check the meals at the time of its receipt in the schools.

The scheme guidelines provide for a detailed monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, at all levels, as well as through the Review Missions. In June, 2010 detailed guiding principles for setting up Grievance Redressal Mechanisms for registering complaints through toll free number/dedicated telephone number were issued. In addition 40 independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

The State Government has been advised to step up efforts to get the meals cooked through women's/mothers' Self Help Groups or by personnel engaged directly by the VEC/SMDC/PTA/Gram Panchayat and Municipality, to ensure employment to local people and serving of hot cooked meal in hygienic manner and adherence to MDM guidelines.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Handicapped in BPL

2136. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for inclusion of families of handicapped people among the families living below the poverty line';

(b) if so, whether the Government has contemplated over this demand so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October, 2011 by the Deputy Chairman, Planning

Commission and Union Minister of Rural Development it is stated that the Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on the indicators that are being collected through the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 (SECC, 2011) for arriving at eligibility and specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various programmes and schemes of the central government after SECC, 2011 results are available and have been analysed. Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member is one of the deprivation indicators in SECC, 2011.

Sixth Pay Commission's Benefits

2137. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission has given any specific recommendation on the employees retired before 2006;

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

(c) whether the employees retired before 2006 have been deprived of the benefits of Sixth Pay Commission by the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission in respect of such employees are likely to be implemented by the Government?

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 Sixth Central Pay Commission made the following specific recommendation in para 5.1.47 of its report in regard to revision of pension of the employees who retired before 1.1.2006:

"All past pensioners should be allowed fitment benefit equal to 40% of the pension excluding the effect of merger of 50% dearness allowance/ dearness relief as pension (in respect of pensioners

retiring on or after 1/4/2004) and dearness pension (for other pensioners) respectively. The increase will be allowed by subsuming the effect of conversion of 50% of dearness relief/ dearness allowance as dearness pension/ dearness pay. Consequently, dearness relief at the rate of 74% on pension (excluding the effect of merger) has been taken for the purposes of computing revised pension as on 1/1/2006. This is consistent with the fitment benefit being allowed in case of the existing employees. The fixation of pension will be subject to the provision that the revised pension, in no case, shall be lower than fifty percent of the sum of the minimum of the pay in the pay band and the grade pay thereon corresponding to the pre-revised pay scale from which the pensioner had retired."

In Para 5.1.32 of its report, the Pay Commission recommended that quantum of pension available to the old pensioners should be increased by 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% and 100% on attaining the age of 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100 years, respectively.

These recommendations were accepted by the Central Government *vide* Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare's Resolution No.38/37/08-P&PW(A), dated 29th August, 2008 with the modification that fixation of pension shall be based on a multiplication factor of 1.86, i.e. basic pension + Dearness Pension (wherever applicable) + dearness relief of 24% as on 1.1.2006, instead of 1.74. Instructions for revision of pension, with effect from 1.1.2006, of pre-2006 Central Government civil pensioners were issued *vide* Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare's Office Memorandum No.38/37/08-P&PW(A), dated 1st September, 2008. Ministry of Defence (Department of Ex-servicemen) issued separate orders for revision of pension of retired Defence personnel.

In para 4.11.3 of its report, the Commission also recommended for enhancing the amount of medical allowance for pensioners living in non-CGHS areas appropriately. Orders have been issued *vide*

Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare's O.M. No 4/25/2008-P&PW(D) dated 26.5.2010 for enhancing the amount of Fixed Medical Allowance from Rs. 100/- p.m. to Rs. 300/- p.m.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Schools for Children of Sex Workers

2138. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to set up schools for the children of sex workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) With the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into force on 1st April, 2010 all children between the ages of 6-14 years are entitled to free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education as per provisions of the Act. The RTE Act places a compulsion on the appropriate government to ensure that no child from weaker section, disadvantaged groups or marginalized groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education. The norm for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. Separate schools are not envisaged for children of sex workers.

UN Multidimensional Poverty Index

2139. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) survey conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has revealed that about 645 million people or 55% of India's population is poor;

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

(c) whether India's official poverty estimation methods are too narrowly focused to capture the real extent of deprivation in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the nutritional deprivation is overwhelmingly the largest factor in overall poverty;

(f) if so, the reasons for failure of central sector schemes meant for poverty eradication in the country; and

(g) the stringent measures taken by the Union Government to eradicate or to reduce the poverty percentage 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) to (e) As per UN's Human Development Report-2010, Head count ratio of population in India in Multi-Dimensional Poverty is 55.4%. The multi-dimensional poverty index is based on multiple deprivations at the individual level in education, health and standard of living.

The poverty line has been 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 an Expert Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to

review the methodology for estimation of poverty of the country, which submitted its report in December 2009. Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level are calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 446.68 per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.80 for urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which are now available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken inter-alia on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation. A Committee of experts will be set up to decide a comprehensive criterion for identifying the BPL families in consultation with states and other stakeholders.

(f) and (g) Alleviation of poverty in the country is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it aims at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these programmes and Government policies relating to inclusive economic growth aim at reducing the incidence of poverty and improving living condition of poor in the country and have made a substantial contribution in blunting the sharp edges of poverty & deprivation.

Development Plans of Coal

2140. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of next five year development plans of his Ministry all over the country; and

(b) the details of budget that is likely to be required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The developmental plans of Ministry of Coal for the country during next five years include:

(i) review of the status of reforms carried out in the coal sector;

(ii) make year-wise coal and lignite demand supply plans for the period from 2012 to 2017 based on requirement of the end users etc;

(iii) to enhance the coal production to bridge the perennial demand-supply gap through optimal utilization of resources inter-alia by (a) augmenting exploration programmes by use of latest technologies; (b) exploit the potential of methane content in each coalfield; (c) improve the existing infrastructure for coal movement from collieries as well as ports to consuming centers; (d) enhance use of IT technologies in exploration, production, distribution & transportation of coal and lignite; (e) encourage ecologically sustainable coal production

during XII Five Year Plan and (f) acquire and develop coal assets abroad.

(b) As against a capital outlay of Rs. 37,100.07 crore approved by the Planning Commission during XI Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 66,941.51 crore has been proposed as public sector investment for the XII Five Year Plan. While the proposed outlay for Departmental scheme in XII Five Year Plan to be supported through domestic support is Rs. 7882.51 crore, the balance amount shall be wholly met by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

Stolen Mobile Phones

2141. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had floated a consultation paper on blocking lost and stolen mobile handsets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has received the views of mobile companies and other stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken to finalize the recommendations of TRAI in this regard and to implement them; and

(f) the time by which the effective measures/guidelines in this regard are likely to be in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) In order to discourage mobile handset theft and to protect the interest of consumers, TRAI had released a consultation paper on "Issues relating to blocking to IMEI for lost/stolen mobile handsets" on 2nd November, 2010.

TRAI has received comments from various stakeholders including telecom service providers. The comments given by the stakeholders include:

- Central Equipment Identity Registry may be maintained at the national level.
- There are a number of handsets working with same IMEI (Cloned IMEI) in the existing networks. Therefore blocking of one IMEI will result in blocking of remaining handsets also.
- There is a need for bringing in a legislation on the lines of (United Kingdom) UK-Reprogramming Act to prevent unauthorized reprogramming of the IMEI number of a mobile handset.
- Technical limitation in blocking removable-SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) type (Code Division multiple Access) CDMA handsets.
- Blocking of IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) may increase the load significantly on the network.
- There should be a nominal charge for the facility of blocking of IMEI.
- There should be a facility to unlock an IMEI number also.

All the comments received from the stakeholders are available on TRAI website www.traai.gov.in.

(e) and (f) After receipt of the comments from the stakeholders, TRAI conducted an Open House Discussion at Delhi on 11th February, 2011.

The key issues identified during consultation process include: Establishment and Maintenance of Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR), identifying genuine IMEIs and cleansing of the fake and cloned IMEI number in all Equipment Identity Registers (EIRs) or CEIR, up gradation of existing network to support new requirement, bringing a legislation to prevent reprogramming of mobile handset.

TRAI held a series of discussions with Telecom Service Providers, equipment manufacturers, handset manufacturers etc. The inputs received from these deliberations are being analysed by TRAI.

As the matter is technically complex, no time frame can be given for working out effective measures and guidelines on the subject.

Extension of KBK Plan

2142. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has sought the extension of the special Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput (KBK) Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the funds allocated and utilised for development of KBK region during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has done any survey on the improvement in the local conditions there; 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, the State Government of Odisha has requested for the extension of the Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts for at least 10 more years with effect from 2012-13 with higher Central Assistance.

(c) The decision regarding the extension of Special Plan for the KBK districts will be taken based on the holistic view taken on Area Programmes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) The funds allocated, released and utilized under the Special Plan for the KBK districts during three years and the current financial year are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds allocated	Funds released	Expenditure Reported
2008-09	130.00	130.00	147.76
2009-10	130.00	130.00	132.47
2010-11	130.00	130.00	134.51
2011-12	130.00	*	*

*The draft Special Plan is yet to be received from the State Government for approval.

(e) and (f) A Quick Evaluation Study of the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa was conducted through the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission in July, 2009. It, *inter-alia*, showed that the efforts made through the Special Plan were largely responsible for the improvement in the quality of life of the people of the region; increase in enrolment rates and decrease in drop out rates; and increase in incomes wherever livelihood and watershed interventions had been made.

[Translation]

**Strategic Plan for Growth of
Telecom Sector**

2143. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the number of telephone subscribers separately for landline and mobile in the country, company-wise and rural-urban-wise;

(b) the objectives that had been outlined by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) when it was formed and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;

(c) whether the Government has prepared/ proposes to be prepare strategic plan to steer the growth of telecom sector into the next phase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the areas included in the aforesaid plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of telephone subscribers separately for landline and mobile in the country, company-wise and rural-urban-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The objectives of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) are to regulate telecommunication, broadcasting and cable TV services, to protect the interest of service providers and consumers and to promote and ensure orderly growth of these sectors. TRAI has been able to achieve the above objectives. TRAI has contributed significantly in the growth of telecom, broadcasting and cable TV services in terms of increase in the number of service providers, consumer base and network of services across the length and breadth of the country. The growth has resulted in overall benefits to the consumer in terms of choice of services, affordable tariff, better quality of service, etc.

(c) to (e) Government has prepared a Strategic Plan of Department of Telecom for next five years i.e. 2011-15 which is available on DoT website-www.dot.gov.in.

Statement

*Operator-wise rural/urban telephone connections Land line+Mobile
(WLL+GSM) as on 30.09.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the service area	Land line			Mobile (WLL+GSM)			Grand Total		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bharati Airtel	0	3328321	3328321	71113742	101669029	172782771	71113742	104997350	176111092
2.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	49296	1309776	1359072	18634144	70139589	88773733	18683440	71449365	90132805
3.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	6545	38290	44835	2261086	11005413	13266499	2267631	11043703	13311334
4.	HFCL Infotel Ltd	48297	148096	196393	11031	1216326	1227357	59328	1364422	1423750
5.	Loop Mobile	0	0	0	0	3196879	3196879	0	3196879	3196879
6.	Aircel	0	0	0	21140374	38654547	59794921	21140374	38654547	59794921
7.	Reliance	1705	1259091	1260796	32676014	114411173	147087187	32677719	115670264	148347983
8.	Vodafone Essar	0	0	0	55622100	89370135	144992235	55622100	89370135	144992235
9.	Idea Mobile Communications	0	0	0	52103704	48076672	100180376	52103704	48076672	100180376
10.	Stel	0	0	0	1614922	1881472	3496394	1614922	1881472	3496394
11.	Uninor	0	0	0	8325105	21329199	29654304	8325105	21329199	29654304
12.	Etisalat DB Telecom.	0	0	0	0	1515808	1515808	0	1515808	1515808

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Videocon		0	0	0	0	6269281	6269281	0	6269281	6269281
Private Total (1-13)		105843	6083574	6189417	263502222	508735523	772237745	263608065	514819097	778427162
14. BSNL		7958024	15719788	23677812	33998807	61795735	95794542	41956831	77515523	119472354
15. MTNL		0	0	0						
1. Delhi		0	1547440	1547440	0	2730387	2730387	0	4277827	4277827
2. Mumbai		0	1897801	1897801	0	2860189	2860189	0	4757990	4757990
Total MTNL		0	3445241	3445241	0	5590576	5590576	0	9035817	9035817
PSU Total (14-15)		7958024	19165029	27123053	33998807	67386311	101385118	41956831	86551340	128508171
All India Total (1-15)		8063867	25248603	33312470	297501029	576121834	873622863	305564896	601370437	906935333

S-Band Spectrum

2144. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to investigate the alleged irregularities in the controversial Antrix-Devas Deal has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the number of persons/officials found guilty in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) to (d) The Committee constituted by the Government to enquire into the Antrix-Devas deal has submitted its report. The report is under the examination by the Government. Further necessary action will be taken after completing the examination of the Committee Report by following due procedures.

[English]

Eligibility Criteria for Recruitment

2145. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has specified any fresh eligibility criteria for the posts of Postal Assistants and Sorting Assistants;

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

(c) whether the Department has specifically excluded vocational streams from the recruitment process;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the eligibility criteria to include vocational streams; and

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

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

(b) The educational criteria and other qualifications required for direct recruits are:

(i) 10+2 standard or 12th class pass with at least 60% marks, from recognized University/Board of School Education/Board of Secondary Education with English as a compulsory subject (excluding vocational streams), 55% for other Backward Classes and 45% for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Should have studied local language of the State or Union Territory of the concerned Postal Circle or Hindi as a subject at least in Matriculation or equivalent.

Earlier "Scheme of Examination" for direct recruitment provided for, shortlisting of the candidates to the extend of 10 times of the reported vacancies, based on the marks obtained by them in 10+2 standard or 12th class. As per the amended Recruitment Rules, all candidates having the prescribed educational qualification and are otherwise found eligible would be called for appearing in the examination. Apart from it, the candidates who had studied Hindi up to Matriculation have also been made eligible. The said amendments in the Recruitment Rules have been done to widen the field of selection.

(c) The provisions of the earlier Recruitment Rules in this regard have been retained.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply to (c).

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above.

Airlines Running into Losses

2146. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of airlines operators in the country are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the profit/loss reported in Q2 of FY 2011-12 as compared to Q2 of FY 2010-11, airline-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revitalise the Civil Aviation Industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) coupled with global economic slow down and low yield have contributed greatly to losses.

(c) The details of the losses suffered by Air India are as under:

Year	Rs. in Crores
2007-08	2226.16
2008-09	5548.26
2009-10	5552.44
2010-11	6865.17
Total	20192.03

Ministry does not maintain record of profit/losses of private airlines.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector and to meet global standard and competition. Some of the steps undertaken by Government are as under:

(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 schedule cargo airlines, non-scheduled operators, MRO etc. (iii) Relaxed procedure for establishment of private airports for private use has been announced. (iv) 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 to enable better international connectivity. (v) 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 skilled manpower in the aviation sector. (vi) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines. (vii) to create a world class airport infrastructure upgradation/modernization of a number of metro and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through Joint Venture Companies. (viii) AAI has undertaken upgradation & modernization of 35 non-metro airports in the country in a time bound manner. In addition, 13 more airports have also been taken up for upgradation. (ix) AAI has also undertaken the modernization and expansion of the international airports at Chennai and Kolkata. (x) DGCA from time to time reviews and amends its regulations as per international standards and aviation requirements of the country. (xi) DGCA itself

has been strengthened to meet international safety obligations. (xii) City side development of specific airports has been undertaken under Public Private Participation model. (xiii) A new policy for green field airports which envisages. (xiv) An independent regulatory Authority, namely, AERA has been established 12.5.2009 with the prime objective to create a level playing field and healthy competition amongst all major airports (Government-owned, PPP-based, private), regulation of tariffs of aeronautical services, protection of reasonable interest of users.

[Translation]

Postal Insurance

2147. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance Schemes being run by the Postal Department in the Insurance Sector;

(b) the steps being taken by the Postal Department to increase the said share;

(c) whether the Government is considering to formulate a long-term action plan for the Life Insurance business by the Postal Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The percentage share of Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance Schemes being run by the Postal Department in the Insurance Sector (individual insurance) is 4.6% on the basis of sum Assured and 5.7% on the basis of number of policies in 2009-10.

(b) Decision has been taken to allow all Group 'C', Group 'D' and Gramin Dak Sewak employees of the Department of Posts to become agents of Postal Life and

Rural Postal Life Insurance. They are being allotted agent code through computerized system. Drive has been launched to engage as many direct agents as possible in all the districts. Wide publicity is given to various schemes of Postal Life Insurance & Rural Postal Life Insurance in after sales service. A toll free number has been provided to facilitate the customers to know Postal Life Insurance & Rural Postal Life Insurance schemes. Sanction of claims has been decentralized to the Division level which in many cases are coterminous with a Revenue District.

(c) Yes.

(d) All Circles have been directed to engage the direct agents. Publicity is being done to disseminate information on Postal Life Insurance & Rural Postal Life Insurance. Long term plan has been made to train the agents at different levels. Further, introduction of new schemes is also being formulated.

[English]

Kannada as Classical Language

2148. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regional languages declared as classical language;

(b) the benefits and monetary assistance extended to the States/UTs during each of the last three years for the development of classical languages;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up 'A Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Kannada' at Mysore;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided by the Union Government?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada languages have been declared as Classical Languages by the Government of India. The programmes for development of classical languages are undertaken and implemented directly by the Central Government as 100% Centrally funded schemes and as such the question of granting monetary assistance to the States/UTs for the purpose does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued an order on 29.9.2011 for establishing Centres of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada and Classical Telugu at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The major components of these research centres includes identifying sources of classical languages, promote, propagate and preserve these classical languages, undertake and encourage research and documentation in India/abroad, link classical languages and modern technology, publish books related to Classical Kannada/Telugu and translate classical texts into other Indian languages, English and select European languages. The Scheme has also instituted awards for each of the classical languages Kannada/Telugu viz. one life time achievement award for Indian scholar, two international awards for life time achievement (one for Indian and another for non-Indian origin), and five young scholar awards in the age group of 30-40. An amount of Rs.54.54 lakh each has been granted to each of the Centres during the current financial year.

Skill Development Policy

2149. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering synchronising the activities of various skill development agencies in order to evolve a comprehensive skill development policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering a PPP

model for certification of skill development course by global major and top Indian companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) According to information received from the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government has formulated National Policy on Skill Development, a guiding document for implementation of various skill development programmes in the country. The individual targets for concerned Ministries and Departments have also been indicated in the policy. In order to synchronize the activities of various skill development agencies in the country, "Coordinated Action for Skill Development" is in place envisaging a three tier structure namely: (i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development to lay down overall broad policy objectives, strategies and governance models to promote skill development, (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board to coordinate the skill development activities of all Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments, and (iii) National Skill Development Corporation, a not for profit company under the Ministry of Finance to promote skill development activities, *inter alia*, in the unorganised sector. There is no proposal for PPP model of certification of skill development courses by global major and top Indian companies.

Electronics Goods Industry

2150. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the demand and indigenous production of electronic goods in the country alongwith the number of persons employed in the electronic goods industry during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of the import of electronic goods during the above period alongwith the foreign exchange utilized for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up electronic manufacturing including mobile manufacturing cluster parks in the country;

(d) so, the details thereof alongwith the employment generated as a result thereof; and

(e) 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 demand and indigenous production of electronic goods in the country during the last three years, year-wise, is as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4
Demand	1,73,349	1,84,238	2,16,877

	1	2	3	4
Indigenous Production		97,260	1,10,720	1,21,760

*Estimated

Source: DIT Annual Reports for production and export data and DGCIS, Kolkata for import data.

The number of persons employed in the electronic goods industry during the last three years, year-wise, is as under:-

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Direct Employment	12,30,000	14,00,000	15,40,000

Source: Report of Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing industry in India.

(b) The details of the import of electronic goods during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, alongwith the foreign exchange utilized for this purpose is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12* (upto Aug 2011)
Import	1,07,319.78 (USD 2333 Million)	99,418.61 (USD 2096 Million)	1,21,017.19 (USD 2631 Million)	62,455.86

*Provisional

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

(c) to (e) A manufacturing ecosystem has developed in Sriperumbudur near Chennai which hosts the largest mobile phone manufacturing cluster in the world. The total employment in the mobile phone manufacturing eco system is currently over 40,000. One of the strategies proposed in the draft National Policy on Electronics, 2011 is creating ecosystem for globally competitive Electronics System Design

and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector, wherein it is proposed to provide incentives for setting up of over 200 Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) in the country with world class logistics and infrastructure and easy to do business facilities. A draft Cabinet Note has been prepared for Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme and Inter-Ministerial consultations are underway.

[Translation]

New Capacity in Coal Sector

2151. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to add new capacity to the coal sector including the participation of private sector for increasing the availability of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of investment likely to be made for creating new capacity in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to add new capacity by way of taking up of new projects as well as expansion of existing projects through Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) in Public Sector. Further, new capacity addition in production through coal block allocatees both Public and Private Sector is also envisaged. It is envisaged that during the 12th plan period the annual production of coal will increase from 447 Million Tone(MT) to 615 MT by CIL, from 51 MT to 57 MT by SCCL and for lignite it is envisaged to increase from 41.64 MT to 68.60 MT by NLC by way of capacity addition. The production from coal block allocatees is envisaged to increase from 36.15 MT to 100 MT during the above period.

(c) As per the recommendations of the Working Group on coal for the 12th Five Year plan (2012-2017), the capital outlay for Coal and Lignite sector during the above period is envisaged as under:

Coal India Ltd. (CIL):	Rs. 25400 crore
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL):	Rs. 10350 crore
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC):	Rs. 3481 crore

The details of investment plans of private sector are not available.

Access to Higher Education

2152. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to build the capacity in the country by the year 2020 to provide higher education to 30 per cent children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any time-bound scheme to achieve the target;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure admission for all students who are desirous and getting higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The constant endeavour of the Government is to improve quality and expand access to higher education with equity and inclusion. XI Plan Document has targeted an increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) to 21% by the end of XII Plan with an interim target of 15% by 2012. To achieve this, the enrolment in universities and colleges needs to be substantially raised at an annual rate of 8.9% to reach 21 million by 2011-12. In the Approach Paper to the XII Plan, Planning Commission has indicated that an additional enrolment of 10 million would be targeted in higher education, equivalent to 3 million additional seats for each age cohort entering the higher education system. In order to achieve this target, Government has initiated several initiatives for expansion of higher and technical institutions, which includes setting up of 8 IITs, 10 NITs, 1000 polytechnics, 20 IIITs and 16 Central Universities. To increase access in technical education, multiple shifts

have also been allowed in engineering institutions and polytechnics. In addition, Government has launched a scheme for setting up of 374 Model Degree Colleges in districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio lower than the national average to increase access to higher education. Government has also started new schemes of scholarships, setting up of women hostels in polytechnics, scheme of interest subsidy for pursuing higher education with the objective to making education inclusive. All these schemes initiated by the Government are implemented in an ongoing time bound manner.

[English]

World Class Standard Universities

2153. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has held discussion with the academicians and scholars for determining the framework of Universities of Innovation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether legislative proposal for setting up Universities for innovation aiming at World Class standard in academics and research has been finalized;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. Wide consultations on the framework of Universities for Innovation were held with several eminent persons, including academicians, captains of industry, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Directors of top institutions of higher education.

(b) The major suggestions include:—

- that Universities of Innovation should provide research based learning,
- recognise merit in the matter in admissions and faculty selections,
- Indian academicians working in other Universities abroad should be attracted,
- adopt experiences and best practices from world class Universities,
- give complete autonomy to such Universities to operate in a healthy and competitive environment,
- emphasise the spirit of enquiry in such Universities,
- young and talented persons should be encouraged for research in Innovative areas, and
- Existing Universities to be enabled to become Universities for Innovation, by granting greater autonomy and improved governance structure etc.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Legislative proposal, soon after finalization, would be introduced in Parliament.

Key Economic Challenges for Twelfth Five Year Plan

2154. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYAN RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has identified key economic challenges for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has found out the reasons for failure in achieving Eleventh Five Year Plan targets in reducing infant mortality rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Planning Commission formulated or suggested measures to Government to control inflation, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to provide essential items at reasonable price?

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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The key economic challenges identified for the Twelfth Five Year Plan are at enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The eleventh Plan aimed at reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 per 1,000 live births. All-India IMR was 57 in 2006 and 53 in 2008 (SRS), a decrease of 4 in two years. High focus states of NRHM have shown marginally better performance in rural areas, where IMR has decreased by 5 in two years. To achieve IMR of 28 by 2012, the required rate of decrease has to be an average of 6 per year. Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) has observed that to achieve faster reduction in IMR greater emphasis will have to be placed on training on neonatal care for community and facility-level health functionaries and to adopt home-based newborn care.

(e) Short term macroeconomic management is carried out by Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India which, inter alia, have undertaken various monetary policy measures including interest rate hike to control inflation. The approach to the Twelfth Plan states that in order to sustain high growth rates while maintaining moderate inflation, investment rate has to be higher than in the past, especially in areas where supply side bottlenecks could trigger inflation. Planning Commission has also emphasized the need to build the necessary

logistics, including cold chains and ensuring swift transport of agricultural products from production centers in villages to consumption centers in towns to control inflation of essential items. It also suggested amending the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act to exempt perishables from its ambit in both the originating state and the consuming center.

(f) The steps taken by government to provide essential items at reasonable price are at enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

The Key Economic Challenges Identified for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

Based on an Intensive process within the Commission, the following "Twelve Strategy Challenges" have been identified to initiate the consultations. The "strategy challenges" refer to some core areas that require new approaches to produce the desired results.

1. Enhancing the Capacity for Growth

Today, India can sustain a GDP growth of 8 percent a year. Increasing this to 9 or 10 percent will need more mobilization of investment resources; better allocation of these resources through more efficient capital markets; higher investment in infrastructure through both public and PPP routes; and more efficient use of public resources.

2. Enhancing Skills and Faster Generation of Employment

It is believed that India's economic growth is not generating enough jobs or livelihood opportunities. At the same time, many sectors face manpower shortages. To address both, we need to improve our education and training systems; create efficient and accessible labor markets for all skill categories; and encourage the faster growth of small and micro enterprises.

3. Managing the Environment

Environmental and ecological degradation has serious global and local implications, especially for the most vulnerable citizens of our country. How can we encourage responsible behavior, without compromising on our developmental needs?

4. Markets for Efficiency and Inclusion

Open, integrated, and well-regulated markets for land, labor, and capital and for goods and services are essential for growth, inclusion, and sustainability. We have many sectors where markets are non-existent or incomplete, especially those which are dominated by public provisioning. How do we create or improve markets in all sectors?

5. Decentralisation, Empowerment and Information

Greater and more informed participation of all citizens in decision-making, enforcing accountability, exercising their rights and entitlements; and determining the course of their lives is central to faster growth, inclusion, and sustainability. How can we best promote the capabilities of all Indians, especially the most disadvantaged, to achieve this end?

6. Technology and Innovation

Technological and organizational innovation is the key to higher productivity and competitiveness. How can we encourage and incentivize innovation and their diffusion in academia and government as well as in enterprises of all sizes.

7. Securing the Energy Future for India

Faster and more inclusive growth will require a rapid increase in energy consumption. Since

we have limited domestic resources, how can we meet this need equitably and affordably without compromising on our environment?

8. Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure

Our inadequate transport infrastructure results in lower efficiency and productivity; higher transaction costs; and insufficient access to our large national market. How can we create an efficient and widespread multi-modal transport network.

9. Rural Transformation and Sustained Growth of Agriculture

Rural India suffers from poor infrastructure and inadequate amenities. Low agricultural growth perpetuates food and nutritional insecurities, which also reduces rural incomes. How can we encourage and support our villages in improving their living and livelihood conditions in innovative ways?

10. Managing Urbanization

Most of our metros and cities are under severe stress with inadequate social and physical infrastructure coupled with worsening pollution. Migration pressures are likely to increase. How do we make our cities more liveable? What can we do today to ensure that smaller cities and towns are not similarly overwhelmed tomorrow?

11. Improved Access to Quality Education

Educational and training facilities have been increasing rapidly. However, access, affordability, and quality remain serious concerns. Employability is also an issue. How can we improve the quality and the utility of our education, while ensuring equity and affordability?

12. Better Preventive and Curative Health Care

India's health indicators are not improving as fast as other socio-economic indicators. Good healthcare is perceived to be either unavailable or unaffordable. How can we improve healthcare conditions, both curative and preventive, especially relating to women and children?

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government to provide essential items at reasonable price.

1. Fiscal Measures:

- i. Reduced import duties to zero - for rice and wheat, onion and pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- ii. NDDB has been allowed to Import of 30000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12 .
- iii. Allowed sugar mills on 17.04.2009 to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- iv. Allowed STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED on 17.04.2010 to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tons. Later on, duty-free import was also allowed by other Central / State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

2. Administrative Measures

- i. Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- ii. Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat

until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year).

- iii. Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes.
- iv. Export of milk powders(including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.
- v. Effectuated no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils; Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- vi. The MEP of onions other than Bangalore Rose Onions and rishnapuram onions was US\$ 300 per metric tonne for the month of August, 2011. The MEP of Bangalore Rose Onion and Krishnapuram onion continue at US\$ 400 per metric tonnes and MEP of Sona Masuri and Ponni Samba varieties of non-Basmati rice was at USD 850 per MT;
- vii. Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- viii. Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended wef 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010. However the future trading in sugar has since been resumed, with effect from 27.12.2010.
- ix. Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for

2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.

- x. Government has allocated 25 lakh tonnes of wheat and 20 lakh tonnes of rice under OMSS (D) 2011 for the period of January, 2011 to September 2011.
- xi. 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution upto 30.9.2011.
- xii. An additional adhoc allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 16th May, 2011 to all State/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue price for distribution during the current year up to March, 2012.
- xiii. An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution upto 30.9.2011.
- xiv. In addition, adhoc allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 30th June, 2011 to APL families raising thereby monthly APL allocation upto 15 kg per family per month in 20 States and 35 kg per family per month in 4 North Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it was less than that quantity for a period of ten months from June 2011 to March 2012.
- xv. Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution @ 1 kg per month.
- xvi. Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs.15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 liter per ration card per month.

Data for Natural Resource and Environment Management

2155. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) provides data for natural resource and environment management;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NRSC adequately coordinated with various agencies for effective implementation of Geographic Information System (GIS) application projects;
- (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) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) provides data of varied spatial resolution (ranging from 360 meter to 1 meter) acquired from Remote Sensing Satellites to various ministries, departments, academic and private users for natural resources and environment management. NRSC also provides thematic maps derived from remotely sensed data to the user departments for natural resources and environment management.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) NRSC works in close coordination with various ministries, agencies and partner institutions in implementation of Geographic Information System (GIS) application projects, for monitoring and management of natural resources and environment. Some of these projects include Biodiversity characterization at landscape level for Department of Biotechnology; Wetland inventory for Ministry of Environment & Forest; Water Resource Information System for Ministry of Water Resources; National Urban Information System for Ministry of Urban Development; Tea Area Development and Management

for Ministry of Commerce; Groundwater prospect zones, Wasteland change analysis and Watershed Development Programme for Ministry of Rural Development; Mining Information System for Ministry of Mines; Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning (SIS-DP) with respective State Governments. NRSC also provides a variety of free web-GIS services through its BHUVAN website and significantly contributes to NSDI (National Spatial Data Infrastructure) programme coordinated by Department of Science and Technology (DST).

(e) Does not arise.

**Expenditure for Development of
Infrastructure**

2156. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to spend around one trillion outlay on development of infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rock-solid guarantees of transparency and accountability that are proposed to be worked out for the above gigantic task; and

(d) the action plan to put in place a system that can guard against colossal losses that retard the progress of 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) A preliminary assessment done by the Planning Commission in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan suggests that investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) would need to be of the order of about Rs.40,99,240 crore (US \$ 1 trillion). At least 50 per cent of this investment would have to come from the private sector.

(c) and (d) The following actions have been taken to ensure transparency and accountability:

- (i) Standardising Bid Documents: The Ministry of Finance has notified Request for Proposal (RFP) and Request for Qualification (RFP) documents to ensure transparent selection process of developers.
- (ii) Standardising Concession Agreements: Model Concession Agreements in National Highways, State Highways, Urban Rail Transit System, Non-metro Airports, Greenfield Airports, Port Terminals, Operation of Container Trains, Redevelopment of Railway Stations, Procurement-cum-Maintenance Agreement for Locomotives, Transmission of Electricity have been prepared.
- (iii) Manual of Specifications and Standards for 2-lane and 4-lane highways have been prescribed.
- (iv) Regulatory Commissions have been constituted in electricity, telecom, airports and ports sectors to provide a level playing field to consumers, developers and Government.

[Translation]

**Co-ordination among Government Agencies to
Check Corruption**

2157. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether co-ordination among heads of Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India is necessary to curb corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrangement has been put in

place so that regular meetings of the heads of these three agencies could take place;

(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) Yes, Madam. Co-ordination is necessary amongst all agencies involved in the fight corruption. Therefore, regular meetings are held on monthly basis between the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), to facilitate exchange of information, review of pending cases, and take measures pertaining to cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The CVC Act, 2003 confers powers of superintendence over the functioning of CBI on the CVC, as regards investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Meetings between Heads/Officers of CVC/CBI and Comptroller and Auditor General of India are also held on need basis.

Haj Quota

2158. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Members of Parliament have been given quota to recommend persons for Haj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would increase the Haj quota of MPs per year who represent the constituency where ratio of Muslim population is higher; and

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

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) to (d) Recommendations for allocation of seats for Haj from the Government quota are received from Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries. Efforts are made to accommodate the requests subject to availability of seats.

Refusal for Admission of Hindi Medium Students

2159. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether colleges of some Universities have refused admission to several students passed with high marks in Hindi medium;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some officials of the University were involved in the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No such incidents have come to the notice of Government in recent past. Universities are autonomous entities having full powers to decide about all matters relating to admission etc. by formulating Ordinances on this matter, subject to guidelines issued by the regulatory bodies, if any. Government does not interfere in the admission process adopted by a University, since the Government is committed to preserve the autonomy of the Universities.

[English]

Agreements

2160. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been made between India and Maldives during the Prime Minister's visit to Maldives for SAARC summit recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister paid a bilateral visit to Maldives on November 11 & 12, 2011 at the invitation of President of the Republic of Maldives. During this visit, following Agreements/Memorandum of Understandings were signed on November 12, 2011:

- (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development;
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding on Combating International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security;
- (iii) Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (iv) Agreement on Standby Credit Facility;
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding regarding Renovation of Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital (IGMH) in Maldives;
- (vi) Programme of Cooperation in the field of Culture and Art for the period 2012-2015.

These Agreements, except the Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, came into force on the date of signing. The Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons shall be subject to ratification by both the Governments.

Professionals Joining Bureaucrats

2161. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fairly large number of engineers, doctors and IITians have been joining the IAS/IPS and other Central Services over the years;

(b) if so, the number of such technically qualified personnel in each service as on January 1, 2011, category-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether these officers while performing their duties, use their technical knowledge in organising short term courses in some institutions to increase job opportunities and make available personnel on the lines of their professional field and working areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for optimum use of the capability of such 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) and (b) The details regarding professionals (Engineers including IITians and Doctors) who have joined IAS and IPS during the last three recruitment years are enclosed as Statement. The data regarding Central Services is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Members of All India Services (which include IAS and IPS) are borne on cadres. Postings and transfer of the officers fall under the purview of the State Government concerned in the case of Central Services, individual Cadre Controlling Ministries post the officers depending on their experience and nature of the job. Further, while posting the All India Service officers as well as officers of the Central Services under Central Staffing Scheme of the Government of India, their educational qualifications are kept in view vis-a-vis requirements of the post.

Statement

Details regarding professionals joining IAS and IPS during last three years

Year of CSE	Engineers (including IITians)	Doctors	Total
IAS			
2007	33	11	44
2008	36	21	57
2009	53	13	66
Total	122	45	167
IPS			
2007	33	5	38
2008	38	11	49
2009	55	20	75
Total	126	36	162

Criteria of Minimum Marks

2162. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will lower the criteria of minimum 60% marks for appearing in AIEEE and other admission tests for engineering courses;

(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) At present, the minimum academic qualification for appearing in All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) - 2012 is that the candidate must have passed in final examination of 10+2 (Class XII) or its equivalent examination in 2010 and 2011. Those appearing in 10+2 (Class XII), final or equivalent examination in 2012 may also appear in

AIEEE - 2012 provisionally. However, for admissions to IITs, the criteria for minimum marks for appearing in IIT-Joint Entrance Examination is 60% at 10+2 (Class-XII) for General and OBC candidates and is 55% for SC/ST candidates. At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry for lowering the criteria for minimum marks for appearing in IIT-Joint Entrance Examination.

[Translation]

Development of I.T.

2163. SHRI OM PRAKESH YADAV:

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the expansion and development of Information Technology has not been uniform in various States of the country;

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

(c) the share of each State in the Information Technology in the country, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government for expansion and development of IT in States along with the funds allocated/expenditure in the sector, State-wise;

(e) whether India's spending on green IT and sustainability initiatives likely to be doubled by 2015 as compared to 2010; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c): Yes, Madam. As per the India: e-readiness Assessment Report 2008 for States/ Union Territories, various States have been categorized into categories of Leaders, Aspiring Leaders, Expectants, Average Achievers, Below Average Achievers and Least Achievers. The Report is available at <http://mit.gov.in/econtent/documents-and-publications> and the State wise position is enclosed at Statement-I.

(d) The Government has approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) which seeks to create the necessary core and common infrastructure like State Wide Area Networks (SWAN), State Data Centre (SDC) and Common Service Centre (CSC) for delivery of public services. The funds allocated under NeGP State wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Department has funded R&D project in the field of Green IT entitled "Development of ICT Technologies for Smart Building with low carbon emissions" with total outlay of Rs. 13.10 crore. R&D funding in this regard may increase.

Statement-I

Ranking of States/Union Territories by their e-Readiness:

Leader	Karnataka, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi Andhra Pradesh
--------	--

Aspiring Leaders	West Bengal, Kerala, Haryana, Gujarat, Pujba
Expectants	Andaman and Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Odisha, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
Average Achievers	Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Rajasthan
Below Average Achievers	Tripura, Nagaland, Puducherry, Meghalaya
Least Achievers	Manipur, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu

Statement-II

Allocation/Expenditure in Major Schemes of e-Governance

Sl.No.	State/UT	SWAN		CSC		SDC		CB		SSDG	
		Outlay/ Allocation	Release upto 31.3.11	Outlay/ Allocation	Release upto 31.3.11	Outlay/ Allocation	Release upto 31.3.11	Outlay/ Allocation	Release upto 31.3.11	Outlay/ Allocation	Release upto 31.3.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman	0	0	76.00	18.00	2790	612.00	428 60	182.40	428.50	253.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24976	2000.00	750.00	929.00	5575	419.00	660.60	21800	794.00	587 25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6032	709 00	332.00	134 00	3181	293.00	208.20	75.00	447.00	272.25
4.	Assam	7250	1500.00	5892.00	2563.00	41904	382.00	660 60	279.00	398.00	248.75
5.	Bihar	25624	5385 00	4846.00	1490.00	5389	364 00	660 60	218.00	694.50	484.25
6.	Chandigarh	720	369 00	000	000	0	0.00	428.60	182 40	307.45	193.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	9127	1025.00	784.00	671 00	4915	412.00	660 60	218.00	596 09	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	422	5600	7.00	0 00	0	0.00	428.60	182.40	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	460	50.00	22.00	0.00	0	0.00	428.60	182.40	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0.00	1.00	000	3306	180.00	375.30	128.50	455.00	290.25
11.	Gujarat	0	6282.00	2499.00	61300	5504	880.00	660 60	218.00	673.20	0
12.	Haryana	10280	2439.00	937 00	230.00	5068	418.00	660.60	21800	546.00	306.25
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9588	3403.00	423 00	666.00	4364	372.00	375.30	128.50	682 50	507.75
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5199	751.00	2014.00	499.00	3705	61400	375.30	128.50	484.50	319.75
15.	Jharkhand	13379	3905.00	3098.00	1078.00	4692	416.00	660 60	218.00	492.52	327.77
16.	Karnataka	0	1900.00	1429 00	974.00	5281	690 00	660.60	218.00	731.18	523.93
17.	Kerala	0	1600.00	184.00	90.00	5568	416.00	660 60	218.00	776.46	570.69
18.	Lakshadweep	1553	458.00	18.00	0.00	2374	472 00	428.60	182.40	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	17421	1200.00	763 00	1830.00	5575	41900	660.60	279.00	541.96	336.21
20.	Maharashtra	18588	221600	778.00	1444.00	5577	739 00	660.60	218.00-1	822.65	616.90
21.	Manipur	2055	716.00	696.00	142.00	3904	314.00	375.30	128 50	450.02	284.77
22.	Meghalaya	2219	271.00	16.00	199.00	3921	325.00	375.30	167.50	477.50	312.75
23.	Mizoram	2059	293.00	247 00	27 00	3088	237.00	208 20	103.00	441.81	279.43
24.	Nagaland	2105	263.00	357.00	89.00	3068	427.74	208 20	103.00	399 00	249.75
25.	NCT Delhi	890	580.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	736.60	290.50	0	0
26.	Orissa	16540	1913.00	3343.00	1697 00	5424	347.00	660.60	218 00	659.50	454.25
27.	Pondicherry	1009	445.00	18.00	9.00	2969	443.00	428.60	182.40	477.50	312.25
28.	Punjab	1200.00	574.00	419.00	5058	372 00	660.60	218.00	505.83	341.06	
29.	Rajasthan	9662	1547.00	2747.00	1314.00	4892	405.00	660.60	21800	575.50	370.25
30.	Sikkim	2463	950.00	82.00	62.00	2739	253.00	208.20	75.00	362.06	221.31
31.	Tamil Nadu	18169	3916.00	2200.00	539.00	5580	421.00	660.60	21800	806 50	601.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Tripura	2004	1050.00	246.00	58.00	4005	328.00	375.30	128.50	46500	300.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16872	14900.00	918.00	3550.00	5533	420.00	660.60	21800	954.50	749.25
34.	Uttarakhand	7623	2293.00	604.00	55600	4376	356.00	375.30	128 50	498.52	333.27
35.	West Bengal	0	1300.00	2744.00	1347.00	5525	727.00	660 60	21800	580.75	375.00
Total		234289	66885.00	39645.00	23237.00	137850	13474.20	17998.3	6507.40	17525.50	11023.65

[English]

Fake Foreign Universities and Agents

2164. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that international students mobility is a big business now a days;

(b) if so, whether instances of several Indian students being cheated/duped by fake universities and agents being run in the United States of America and other countries have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(d) the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(e) whether several Indian students at the Tri Valley University were radio tagged by the US authorities;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the students cheated by these fake universities and agents abroad and to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Several mechanisms are available in India and abroad, at the Government, quasi-Government and private sectors, to facilitate Indian students going abroad and foreign students coming to India for higher education. The United States authorities initiated investigations against two Universities, the Tri Valley University and the University of Northern Virginia, in year 2011 for violation of regulations related to foreign students. The data on State-wise breakup of students affected by investigation against these Universities is not available, though a vast majority of students in the Tri Valley University hailed from Andhra Pradesh.

The Tri Valley University, California was shut down in January 2011 on charges of immigration fraud. A number of Indian students enrolled at the Tri-Valley University were questioned and 18 of them, facing investigations into involvement in the case, were initially detained and released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles. The Government repeatedly raised with the U.S. Government its strong concerns about radio-tagging. It was conveyed to the U.S. authorities that the students, most of who are victims themselves, must be treated fairly and reasonably, and that the use of radio-monitors on a

group of students is unwarranted and should be removed. The situation was rigorously monitored and controlled through diplomatic channels. The radio-monitors were progressively removed from Indian students after review of their cases by the U.S. authorities.

The U.S. authorities initiated action against the Northern Virginia University in July 2011. The University was served with a notice by the U.S. authorities seeking explanation for violation of rules by the institution. The Embassy of India in Washington was informed by the U.S. authorities on the issue. The University has not been shut down so far and there have been no arrests, detentions or radio-tagging of students.

(f) and (g) Government has taken up the issue of such Universities with the U.S. Government to protect the interests of the Indian students. The Government has strongly conveyed to the U.S. agencies that the students, themselves a victim of fraud, should not be penalized and held responsible for the violations committed by the University. Government has requested that there should be no mass termination of visas of the affected students, so that they do not go out of status, and the affected students should be given adequate time for transfer to other Universities; or voluntarily return to India, without prejudice. The Government has requested the U.S. Government to take steps to prevent recurrence of such instances.

[Translation]

Projects under USOF

2165. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether several telecom operators are

implementing various projects through Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) for the development and extension of communications system in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the telecom companies alongwith the projects undertaken by each of them, project-wise;

(c) whether the works of various projects are not being completed as per the target;

(d) if so, the names of such projects alongwith the names of their implementing agencies; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulting operators/agencies alongwith the steps taken to expedite the delayed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement-I indicating the project-wise details is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Statement-II indicating the names of projects having delays in implementation is enclosed.

(e) Penal action has been taken in the form of imposition of Liquidated Damage (LD) charges for such delays as per the provisions of the relevant agreement(s) signed with Infrastructure Providers (IPs)/Universal Service Providers (USPs).

The Government has also set up a Committee on 15 July 2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Telecom) to consider all aspects of delay in rollout of mobile services under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and suggest appropriate action that may be required to be taken in the facts and circumstances of the cases. The Committee has finalized its report recently and the same is under examination.

Also the progress of USOF schemes are being reviewed regularly to expedite the rollout of schemes.

Statement-I*Projects undertaken through USOF*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Name of Infrastructure Providers/Universal Service Providers, who are implementing the scheme
1	2	3
1.	Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 62302 uncovered villages (Bharat Nirman-1)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
2.	Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 62443 Newly Identified villages of Census 2011	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
3.	Replacement of Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) based VPTs	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
4(A).	Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme [Part-A of the scheme for setting up of infrastructuresites (mobile tower sites)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited KEC International Limited Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd Viomnetworks Limited GTL Infrastructure Limited Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
4(B).	Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme [Part-B of the scheme for provisioning of mobile services using infrastructure sites set up under Part-A of the Schemes]	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Reliance Communications Limited Reliance Telecom Limited Bharti Airtel Limited Bharti Hexacom Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited [Aircel] Aircel Limited Idea Cellular Limited

1	2	3
		BTA Cellcom Limited
		Idea Mobile Communications Limited
		Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
		Vodafone Essar South Limited
		Vodafone Essar Gujarat Limited
5.	Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband Connectivity upto village level	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
6.	Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in service area of Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

Statement-II

Names of projects having delays in implementation

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Name of Infrastructure Providers/Universal Service Providers, who are implementing the scheme
1	2	3
1.	Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 62302 uncovered villages (Bharat Nirman-1)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
2.	Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 62443 Newly Identified villages of Census 2011	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
3.	Replacement of Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) based VPTs	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
4(A).	Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme [Part-A of the scheme for setting up of infrastructuresites (mobile tower sites)]	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited KEC International Limited Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd

1	2	3
4(B).	Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme [Part-B of the scheme for provisioning of mobile services using infrastructure sites set up under Part-A of the Schemes]	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Reliance Communications Limited Reliance Telecom Limited Bharti Airtel Limited Bharti Hexacom Limited Dishnet Wireless Limited [Aircel] Aircel Limited Idea Cellular Limited BTA Cellcom Limited Idea Mobile Communications Limited Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited Vodafone Essar South Limited Vodafone Essar Gujarat Limited
5.	Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in service area of Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

Surplus Land with VSNL

2166. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has collected any data regarding surplus land of the erstwhile Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL);

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the said land;

(d) if so, the value of the assessed land; and

(e) the manner in which the Government has utilized/proposes to utilize the land?

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

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The relevant provision of SHA (Share Holders Agreement)/SPA (Share Purchase Agreement) govern the utilization of land.

Statement

Details of Surplus Land of Erstwhile VSNL and its valuation:

Sl.No.	Location	State	Declared Surplus	Land Value as per State Govt. Notifications (as on 10.8.2011) (Rs. in crores)
1.	Dighi-Pune	Maharashtra	524.00	512.13
2.	Halishahar-Calcutta	West Bengal	35.19	82.71
3.	Chattarpur - New Delhi	Delhi	58.00	1511.58
4.	Greater Kailash - New Delhi	Delhi	70.00	3863.94
5.	Padianallur-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.44	186.22
Total			740.63	6156.58

[English]

Tele-Density in the Country

2167. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of telephone users in the country separately for Mobile and Landlines, State-wise and operator-wise;

(b) the comparative details of telephone connections in rural and urban areas in the country, State-wise and operator-wise;

(c) whether the Government has envisaged to attain 40 per cent tele-density by 2014 in rural areas and has achieved the targeted tele-density during the current Five Year Plan;

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

(e) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has raised its concerns over the low tele-density in rural areas;

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

(g) the target fixed and the action plan proposed in the National Telecom Policy, 2011 for achieving rural tele-density?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The service area-wise and operator-wise details of number of telephone connections in the country separately for Mobile and Landlines, as on 30.09.2011, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The service area-wise and operator-wise details of number of telephone connections in the country separately for rural and urban areas, as on 30.09.2011, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) A target to achieve rural tele-density of 25% was set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) which was achieved in May 2010. No separate targets were set for overall tele-density and urban tele-density. As on 30.09.2011, the overall tele-density of the country is 75.48 % with urban and rural tele-density being 165.62 % and 36.44 % respectively.

(e) and (f) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 11th May 2010 on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework' has raised concern about low rural tele-density. TRAI has suggested to replace existing roll-out obligations for coverage of villages of different category of population. The Government is taking following steps to increase the tele-density in rural areas of the country:

1. To meet the demand of wire line telephones in rural areas, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is now laying cable up to 5 Kms. of exchange against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms. based on demand and techno-commercial consideration.
2. BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas

where connection of telephone is not techno-commercially feasible on landlines.

3. BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns, pilgrim centres and state highways.
4. As on 30.09.2011, about 5,79,714 villages i.e. 97.66% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). VPTs are being provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages under ongoing Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes.
5. A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide 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 was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 30.09.2011, 7289 towers i.e. about 99.13% towers have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.08.2011, 15309 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

(g) The draft of the National Telecom Policy-2011 (NTP-2011) has been put on the web-site of the Department of Telecommunication for wider public consultation. One of the objectives of the draft NTP-2011 is to increase rural tele-density to 60% by the year 2017 and 100% by the year 2020.

Statement-I

Service area-wise, Operator-wise Mobile and Landline telephone connections as on 30-09-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Bharti Airtel		Tata Teleservices		Sistema Shyam		HFCL Infotel	
		Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17543731	125472	8410479	166902	554288	0	0	0
2.	Assam	3440564	0	124864	2459	330	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	16372973	0	5248832	9155	1289118	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	6786155	55120	4018390	65534	75378	0	0	0
5.	Haryana	2252561	23650	3059412	16221	196917	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1742796	0	416668	1766	23	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1949520	0	118794	243	15	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	15134765	490798	7024800	113896	1746711	0	0	0
9.	Kerala	3489607	55570	2352835	11910	568810	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9578239	304935	4712441	7620	278	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	9059413	70115	10663346	217543	599103	0	0	0
12.	North East	2152503	0	77126	224	24	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	5705644	0	2451455	7046	144	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	6833634	105578	3559435	16201	135	0	1227357	196393
15.	Rajasthan	12903873	39279	4239632	5047	2233161	44835	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	9906373	146570	3453755	6321	1543277	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	13383415	50401	4655365	12947	270681	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	6575163	24136	5237658	7551	263040	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	8902960	0	3108046	5543	1513072	0	0	0
20.	Kolkata	3745605	91660	3229645	29763	704287	0	0	0
21.	Chennai	3205523	339132	1007293	53379	0	0	0	0
22.	Delhi	8440357	1074054	5430505	66648	939112	0	0	0
23.	Mumbai	3677397	331851	6172957	535153	768595	0	0	0
Total		172782771	3328321	88773733	1359072	13266499	44835	1227357	196393

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Loop Mobile		Aircel		Reliane Telecom		Vodafone	
		Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1778237	0	8825016	87518	7313071	0
2.	Assam	155	0	3639355	0	2462502	0	1780174	0
3.	Bihar	127	0	4836771	0	9051196	4749	5434847	0
4.	Gujarat	9	0	640249	0	8225226	113904	15330567	0
5.	Haryana	90	0	535578	0	4258066	4659	4244337	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	676110	0	1840183	4462	392233	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1496257	0	531807	0	607948	0
8.	Karnataka	216	0	1656806	0	7815146	109477	6752649	0
9.	Kerala	0	0	2470924	0	4180672	55260	5663785	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	127	0	750829	0	12006859	34183	3417602	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	104	0	1140080	0	10300503	99657	12159506	0
12.	North East	29	0	2344899	0	799872	0	879899	0
13.	Orissa	722	0	2636381	0	4573287	4146	2399585	0
14.	Punjab	139	0	766707	0	4820558	35097	4309584	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15.	Rajasthan	293	0	1051189	0	7600042	24685	8930277	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	0	0	16796212	0	7428237	38237	9729434	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	2120118	0	12357883	39405	14258211	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	0	2015481	0	9780550	5650	9277895	0
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	0	0	3068223	0	7338441	2398	11301041	0
20.	Kolkata	1744	0	1682576	0	5431818	83095	4440616	0
21.	Chennai	0	0	4249221	0	1190103	106075	2174498	0
22.	Delhi	0	0	2303559	0	8317278	180282	8161323	0
23.	Mumbai	3193124	0	1139159	0	7951942	227257	6033153	0
	Total	3196879	0	59794921	0	147087187	1260796	144992235	0

Note: The figures of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh West licence areas also include telephones of Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data, service area-wise only.

Service area-wise, Operator-wise Mobile and Landline telephone connections as on 30-09-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Idea Mobile		S. Tel.		Uninor		Etisalat DB Telecom	
		Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8814749	0	0	0	2750241	0	28615	0
2.	Assam	307731	0	111455	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	5122796	0	1956431	0	3426728	0	34277	0
4.	Gujarat	7473029	0	0	0	2189373	0	26640	0
5.	Haryana	3552946	0	0	0	0	0	11065	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	403346	0	441927	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	154241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	4610753	0	0	0	1275396	0	22662	0
9.	Kerala	7292186	0	0	0	720681	0	10213	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12361239	0	0	0	150	0	61424	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	13975703	0	0	0	2626482	0	28951	0
12.	North East	214131	0	43079	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	669135	0	943502	0	1277692	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	4898022	0	0	0	230	0	14283	0
15.	Rajasthan	3205315	0	0	0	0	0	28922	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	1736664	0	0	0	1415965	0	26603	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	6569496	0	0	0	4977930	0	41050	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	9568967	0	0	0	3705581	0	40525	0
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	1623403	0	0	0	2696791	0	0	0
20.	Kolkata	940631	0	0	0	1387354	0	0	0
21.	Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Delhi	4274022	0	0	0	0	0	725869	0
23.	Mumbai	2411871	0	0	0	1203710	0	414709	0
Total		100180376	0	3496394	0	29654304	0	1615808	0

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Videocon		BSNL		MTNL	
		Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11027	0	8886739	1972556	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
2.	Assam	0	0	1523557	249718	0	0
3.	Bihar	19823	0	6084349	594652	0	0
4.	Gujarat	1266412	0	4086031	1654531	0	0
5.	Haryana	778687	0	2997069	574579	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	87139	0	1722795	317999	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	949999	212574	0	0
8.	Karnataka	12016	0	6299738	2004758	0	0
9.	Kerala	315352	0	6460481	3132965	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1209489	0	4814984	870342	0	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	13796	0	6249744	2345167	0	0
12.	North East	0	0	1599222	256857	0	0
13.	Orissa	10548	0	4061790	560989	0	0
14.	Punjab	0	0	4691200	1162971	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	10329	0	5528502	1100774	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	1349190	0	7588673	1719250	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	19738	0	10216787	1327567	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	9470	0	4637247	786704	0	0
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	19520	0	3463778	697173	0	0
20.	Kolkata	10	0	2353269	1156722	0	0
21.	Chennai	0	0	1578588	978964	0	0
22.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	2730387	1547440
23.	Mumbai	1136735	0	0	0	2860189	1897801
Total		6269281	0	95794542	23677812	5590576	3445241

Statement-II

Service area-wise, Operator-wise rural-urban telephone connections as on 30-09-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Bharti Airtel		Tata Teleservices		Sistema Shyam		HFCL Infotel	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6292994	11376209	2041701	6535680	26455	527833	0	0
2.	Assam	2269316	1171248	3783	123540	0	330	0	0
3.	Bihar	10098902	6274071	1083859	4174128	248096	1041022	0	0
4.	Gujarat	1935839	4905436	663980	3419944	0	75378	0	0
5.	Haryana	762376	1513835	609219	2466414	47407	149510	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1461823	280973	139387	279047	0	23	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1143182	806338	0	119037	0	15	0	0
8.	Karnataka	5361290	10264273	1104233	6034463	77222	1669489	0	0
9.	Kerala	421545	3123632	374299	1990446	183456	385354	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4606474	5276700	805991	3914070	0	278	0	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	2625275	6504253	5890382	4990507	0	599103	0	0
12.	North East	936179	1216324	5456	71894	0	24	0	0
13.	Orissa	4020647	1684997	694957	1763544	0	144	0	0
14.	Punjab	2749502	4189710	816805	2758831	0	135	59328	1364422
15.	Rajasthan	7047107	5896045	1322026	2922653	777919	1500077	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	2632787	7420156	485929	2974147	521577	1021700	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	8409712	5024104	763099	3905213	0	270681	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	2516303	4082996	725470	4519739	0	263040	0	0
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	5667563	3235397	1142937	1970652	385499	1127573	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Kolkata	0	3837265	9899	3249509	0	704287	0	0
21.	Chennai	0	3544655	0	1060672	0	0	0	0
22.	Delhi	154926	9359485	28	5497125	0	939112	0	0
23.	Mumbai	0	4009248	0	6708110	0	768595	0	0
Total		71113742	104997360	18683440	71449365	2267631	11043703	59328	1364422

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Loop Mobile		Aircel		Reliane Telecom		Vodafone	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1778237	1973157	6939377	1390009	5923062
2.	Assam	0	155	3165057	474298	852581	1609921	9780	1770394
3.	Bihar	0	127	2306547	2530224	2629217	6426728	1425017	4009830
4.	Gujarat	0	9	60183	580066	1684128	6655002	7929512	7401055
5.	Haryana	0	90	239216	296362	863554	3399171	2333338	1910999
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	202833	473277	906594	938051	70602	321631
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1079141	417116	0	531807	60795	547153
8.	Karnataka	0	216	0	1656806	1709339	6215284	1163076	5589573
9.	Kerala	0	0	158397	2312527	1620866	2615066	1359308	4304477
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	127	0	750829	2917705	9123937	0	3417602
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	0	104	121650	1018430	2775182	7624978	7375743	4783763
12.	North East	0	29	1852470	492429	160042	639830	7650	872249
13.	Orissa	0	722	938226	1698155	1675525	2901908	549463	1850122
14.	Punjab	0	139	391030	375677	890783	3964872	1111873	3197711
15.	Rajasthan	0	293	283821	767368	1586249	6038478	6425578	2504699

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	0	0	6718485	10077727	2230604	5235870	1605357	8124077
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	530030	1590088	2964783	9432505	8982673	5275538
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	0	492816	1522665	1895336	7890864	3832997	5444898
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	0	0	2178439	889784	3342074	3998765	8806674	2494367
20.	Kolkata	0	1744	168258	1514318	0	5514913	710499	3730117
21.	Chennai	0	0	0	4249221	0	1296178	0	2174498
22.	Delhi	0	0	253775	2049784	0	8497560	472156	7689167
23.	Mumbai	0	3193124	0	1139159	0	8179199	0	6033153
Total		0	3196879	21140374	38654547	32677719	115670264	55622100	89370135

Note: The figures of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh West licence areas also include telephones of Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data, service area-wise only.

Service area-wise, Operator-wise rural-urban telephone connections as on 30-09-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Idea Mobile		S. Tel.		Uninor		Etisalat DB Telecom	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5246190	3568559	0	0	85317	2664924	0	28615
2.	Assam	120015	187716	69184	42271	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	3625129	1497667	939086	1017345	1915992	1510736	0	34277
4.	Gujarat	2825328	4647701	0	0	827956	1361417	0	26640
5.	Haryana	2437938	1115010	0	0	0	0	0	11065
6.	Himachal Pradesh	205347	197999	176771	265156	0	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29715	124526	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Karnataka	2334829	2275924	0	0	385706	889690	0	22662
9.	Kerala	5284277	2007909	0	0	121628	599053	0	10213
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7371299	4989940	0	0	0	150	0	61424
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	7503165	6472538	0	0	837840	1788642	0	28951
12.	North East	27837	186294	34743	8336	0	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	290616	378519	395138	548364	361482	916210	0	0
14.	Punjab	2447495	2450527	0	0	0	230	0	14283
15.	Rajasthan	1477923	1727392	0	0	0	0	0	28922
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	101881	1634783	0	0	250809	1165156	0	26603
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	3760761	2808735	0	0	1714021	3263909	0	41050
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	5314283	4254684	0	0	852503	2853078	0	40525
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	1031961	591442	0	0	971851	1724940	0	0
20.	Kolkata	66123	874508	0	0	0	1387354	0	0
21.	Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Delhi	601594	3672428	0	0	0	0	0	725869
23.	Mumbai	0	2411871	0	0	0	1203710	0	414709
Total		52103704	48076672	1614922	1881472	8325105	21329199	0	1515808

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Videocon		BSNL		MTNL	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	11027	5488443	5370852	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	610492	1162783	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.	Bihar	0	19823	2329963	4349038	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	1266412	1931340	3809222	0	0
5.	Haryana	20	778687	2114163	1457485	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	87139	1316176	724618	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	162995	999578	0	0
8.	Karnataka	0	12016	1625702	6678794	0	0
9.	Kerala	0	315352	4998473	4594973	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1209489	1921987	3763339	0	0
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	0	13796	3043090	5551821	0	0
12.	North East	0	0	705371	1150708	0	0
13.	Orissa	0	10548	2004965	2617814	0	0
14.	Punjab	0	0	2258063	3596108	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	0	10329	2270478	4358798	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	0	1349190	1745885	7562038	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	19738	3577624	7966730	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	9470	1588539	3835412	0	0
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	0	19520	2155706	2005245	0	0
20.	Kolkata	0	10	0	3509991	0	0
21.	Chennai	0	0	107376	2450176	0	0
22.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	4277827
23.	Mumbai	0	1136735	0	0	0	4757990
Total		0	6269281	41956831	77515523	0	9035817

Merger of IA and AI

2168. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grounds of merger of Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) whether C&AG has held in its report that there were no valid grounds to justify the merger of AI and IA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It was observed that most major international carriers have grown by ensuring seamless connectivity between international and domestic networks to build extensive access. The integration of the two national airlines would also lead to developing a seamless connectivity network of regional operations, short to medium and long haul operations that leads to an improved product through increased network coverage. Their merger could also provide significant synergy for procurement, sales and distribution beside affording an opportunity for financial restructuring/ strengthening by leveraging common assets. Further, the merger may result in creation of a much bigger airline, as compared to nearest domestic competitor, with dominance in domestic/ international market position.

(b) and (c) The report of the CAG has been placed on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Postal Network

2169. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of post offices and telegraph offices in the country as on date, circle-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of post & telegraph offices modernized and proposed to be modernized, circle-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has achieved the target for strengthening and expansion of postal network, in the country;

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

(e) the details of postal services complexes/post and telegraph offices proposed to be set up by the Government, State-wise, and circle-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation in norms/criteria in setting up these offices; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Circle-wise number of post offices (as on 31.3.2011) and telegraph offices (as on 30.11.2011) in the country are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(b) 24,015 Departmental Post Offices have been supplied with computer hardware. The remaining 1279 Departmental Post Offices and 1,29,497 Branch Post Offices of the Department would be equipped with Information Technology (IT) infrastructure under the "India Post technology Project-2012" by 2012-13. Circle-wise

breakup of 24,015 Post Offices is enclosed as Statement-III. Further, 12202 Departmental computerized Post Offices have enclosed as Statement-IV. As regards Telegraph Offices, all the Telegraph Offices in the country are working with modern technology i.e. WTMS (Web Based Telegraph Messaging System).

(c) and (d) Opening of Post Offices is an on-going activity. Post Offices are opened subject to fulfillment of prescribed norms, availability of Plan support and manpower. Circle-wise targets for opening of Post Offices and Franchise Outlets for 2011-12 and its achievement as on 31.10.2011 are enclosed as Statement-V.

(e) There is no proposal for setting up of postal services complexes during current Plan. However, Post Offices are opened in needy and justified areas. However, the Circle-wise physical targets allotted to the Circles for opening of new Post Offices during current year 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement-V. As regards Telegraph Services, there is no proposal to set up new Telegraph offices.

(f) and (g) In the existing guidelines for opening of new post offices, there is already relaxation in the norms of opening of post offices in hilly and tribal areas in comparison to plain areas. There is no proposal for further relaxation in the existing norms. Regarding Telegraph services, there is no proposal for relaxation in norms of opening of telegraph offices as there is no proposal to set up new Telegraph Offices by the Government in the country.

Statement-I

Circle-wise Number of Post Offices functioning in the country (as on 31.3.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Number of Post Offices [as on 31.3.2011]
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16141

1	2	3
2.	Assam	4004
3.	Bihar	9055
4.	Chhattisgarh	3125
5.	Delhi	575
6.	Gujarat	8983
7.	Haryana	2661
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2777
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1693
10.	Jharkhand	3095
11.	Karnataka	9772
12.	Kerala	5067
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8310
14.	Maharashtra	12860
15.	North East	2932
16.	Orissa	8161
17.	Punjab	3853
18.	Rajasthan	10321
19.	Tamil Nadu	12065
20.	Uttarakhand	2715
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17640
22.	West Bengal	9061
Total		154866

Statement-II

*Total Nos. of Telegraph Offices as on 30-11-2011 (Nos. of Telegraph Offices
CTOs, TOs, TCOs & COs as on 30-11-2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	CTOs	TOs	TCOs	COs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	6	3	0	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	1
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	3	2	1	0	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	4	0	10
10.	Jharkhand	5	12	0	0	17
11.	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
14.	Maharashtra	1	2	2	0	5
15.	North East-I	0	0	0	0	0
16.	North East-II	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Orissa	0	8	3	0	11
18.	Punjab	5	7	1	0	13
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Chennai Telephones	0	2	0	0	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	3	0	0	0	3
24.	Uttaranchal	1	1	2	0	4
25.	West Bengal	2	1	4	0	7
26.	NTR-Delhi	1	5	0	0	6
Total		28	50	20	0	98

Note:

1. CTO (Central Telegraph Office).
2. TOs (Telegraph Offices).
3. TCs (Telecom. Centres).
4. COs (Combined Offices).

Statement-III

*Circle-wise Total Number of Post Offices
Computerized upto 31.10.2011*

No.Sl.	Name of the Circles	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2284
2.	Assam	632
3.	Bihar	909
4.	Chhattisgarh	331
5.	Delhi	357
6.	Gujarat	1260
7.	Haryana	454
8.	Himachal Pradesh	462
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	218
10.	Jharkhand	419

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	1679
12.	Kerala	1438
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1053
14.	Maharashtra	2077
15.	North East	365
16.	Orissa	1185
17.	Punjab	767
18.	Rajasthan	1273
19.	Tamil Nadu	2485
20.	Uttarakhand	374
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2338
22.	West Bengal	1655
Total		24015

Statement-IV*Circle-wise break-up of Departmental Post Offices having Internet Connectivity*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	Post Offices having Internet Connectivity [in number]
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	824
2.	Assam	525
3.	Bihar	291
4.	Chhattisgarh	142
5.	Delhi	245
6.	Gujarat	872
7.	Haryana	278
8.	Himachal Pradesh	256
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	79

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	181
11.	Karnataka	840
12.	Kerala	1070
13.	Madhya Pradesh	481
14.	Maharashtra	1342
15.	North East	181
16.	Orissa	450
17.	Punjab	431
18.	Rajasthan	329
19.	Tamil Nadu	1448
20.	Uttarakhand	1023
21.	Uttar Pradesh	182
22.	West Bengal	732
Total		12202

Statement-V*Circle-wise physical targets allotted for opening of Post Offices and Franchise Outlets for the current financial year 2011-12 and achievements as on 31.10.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Physical Targets for opening of POs during 2011-12	Achievement up to 31-10-2011	Physical Targets for opening of Franchise Outlets during 2011-12	Achievement up to 31-10-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	02	8	12
2.	Assam	5	01	4	-
3.	Bihar	5	-	6	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	01	3	13
5.	Delhi	5	01	8	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	5	-	7	35
7.	Haryana	5	-	7	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	03	5	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	01	2	-
10.	Jharkhand	5	02	4	09
11.	Karnataka	8	03	7	-
12.	Kerala	5	-	0	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	03	8	-
14.	Maharashtra	11	01	8	-
15.	North East	5	01	4	-
16.	Orissa	7	03	6	02
17.	Punjab	6	06	6	04
18.	Rajasthan	8	-	7	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	11	02	7	25
20.	Uttarakhand	6	04	8	04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11	02	3	15
22.	West Bengal	8	-	7	-
Total		150	36	125	147

Air India Express

2170. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights being operated by the Air India Express (AIE) in a month;

(b) the number of these flights operated to and

from the Gulf sector; and

(c) the total revenue earned from the passengers and cargo flights of AIE during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India Express operates 814 flights per month.

(b) 617 flights per month are operated to/from Gulf Region.

(c) The total revenue earned from the passengers and cargo flight for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs.1284.99 crore, Rs. 1282.77 and Rs. 1281.16 crore respectively. Rs. 760.81 crore (Provisional) revenue earned for the current year i.e. from April-September, 2011.

[Translation]

Effective Utilisation of HR by MTNL

2171. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether even after having proper resources the human resources are not being used properly in MTNL;

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

(c) whether the persons appointed in human resources department in MTNL do not fulfil the eligibility criteria; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) All the officers appointed in Human Resource Department of MTNL are qualified and eligible for the post.

[English]

Enrolment Rate

2172. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the details of enrolment for primary education in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether in some States, primary school enrolment has fallen in 2011-12 as compared to the figure of enrolment in last three years;

(c) if so, the details of States where primary school enrolment has fallen during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for this fall in enrolment;

(e) whether the Union Government has sought a report from the State Governments in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the manner in which the objectives of RTE Act will be achieved in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The details of enrolment for primary education in the country during the latest three years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement. The enrolment at primary level has marginally decreased in the States/UTs of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, A&N Island, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry during the year 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is already more than 100% in the states of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The states including Assam, Haryana, Kerala and Nagaland have been communicated the decline in enrolment and requested to supply reasons/revised data.

(g) Government has been making consistent efforts to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA

Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

Statement

Enrolment in Primary Education (Classes I-V)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08 Total	2008-09 (Provisional) Total	2009-10 (Provisional) Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7173537	7122361	7137291
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199478	209513	216845
3.	Assam	3430940	4312162	2922714
4.	Bihar	12412315	13201001	13907798
5.	Chhattisgarh	3234343	3621334	3234910
6.	Goa	123093	124754	127281
7.	Gujarat	6687859	6559964	6582139
8.	Haryana	2233720	2203009	2186379
9.	Himachal pradesh	659579	646879	623198
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1134528	1288047	1274874
11.	Jharkhand	5464268	5251078	5464268
12.	Karnataka	5596700	5542416	5460043
13.	Kerala	2476329	2434936	2425078
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12045591	11780132	11780132
15.	Maharashtra	10358054	10403746	10364831
16.	Manipur	371376	371894	371659

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	564713	459714	472653
18.	Mizoram	154503	174413	141663
19.	Nagaland	219804	286235	219804
20.	Odisha	4515307	4582202	4493299
21.	Punjab	2274000	1764759	2503839
22.	Rajasthan	9061113	8955966	8798956
23.	Sikkim	82992	81366	81172
24.	Tamil Nadu	6047131	6148411	6200456
25.	Tripura	485237	463521	444516
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25832158	25168813	25073905
27.	Uttarakhand	1202456	1108276	1100139
28.	West Bengal	9463730	8315923	10066104
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36637	35192	34242
30.	Chandigarh	79800	84863	83759
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39979	38050	39780
32.	Daman and Diu	16313	21137	17829
33.	Delhi	1674560	1685513	1699939
34.	Lakshadweep	7244	7046	6761
35.	Puducherry	111174	111688	111587
India		135470561	134566314	135669843

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Annual Publication- "Statistics of School Education" of respective years.

Air Connectivity

2173. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State Capitals and District Headquarters which have not been connected by air to Delhi so far, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to connect them by air route;

(c) whether certain proposals to connect Medinipur town to Kolkata have been pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present, scheduled air services are available to/from 82 airports which includes places of religious importance and tourist destinations (Statement enclosed). Following State/Union Territory (UT) capitals are not connected to Delhi:-

Sl.No.	States/UT	Capital
1.	Aunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
2.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar (Ahmedabad is connected)
3.	Nagaland	Kohima
4.	Sikkim	Gangtok
5.	Daman and Diu	Daman (Diu is connected)
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
7.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
8.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
9.	Assam	Dispur (Guwahati is connected)

(b) 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).

(c) and (d) No Such proposal is pending with the Ministry.

Statement

Air Connectivity

Sl.No.	State	Names of the cities Airlinked
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
4.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Goa	Goa
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mezoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pantnagar
29.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu
6.	Pondicherry	-

Production of Coal

2174. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the targets fixed for production of coal for Coal India Limited (CIL) and each of its subsidiary companies including Central Coalfields Ltd.

(CCL) during the current Five Year Plan, company-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved by CIL and each of its subsidiary companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the coal produced by CIL and each of its subsidiary companies during the said period, company-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) if not, the details of shortage and the reasons for shortfall alongwith its impact on the growth of various industries; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the increasing gap between demand and supply and also to increase coal production in the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of the targets fixed and actual production of raw coal for CIL & its subsidiary companies including Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) during the XI Five Year Plan, company-wise & year-wise are as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 Upto Sept. 2011 (Prov)	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	ECL	33.41	24.059	31.00	28.135	31.000	30.058	33.000	30.804	13.459	11.502
2.	BCCL	25.20	25.215	26.50	25.514	28.000	27.512	29.000	29.004	13.588	12.544
3.	CCL	44.00	44,146	47.00	43.236	48.000	47.083	50.000	47.521	20.193	16.923
4.	NCL	58.00	59.623	61.25	63.650	66.500	67.67	72.000	66.253	29.771	24.951
5.	WCL	42.40	43.512	43.05	44.700	45.000	45.735	46.500	43.654	20.982	19.526
6.	SECL	91.50	93.791	96.00	101.150	106.000	108.009	112.000	112.705	51.596	49.456
7.	MCL	88.00	88.012	99.00	96.336	109.300	104.079	116.750	100.28	44.016	41.501
8.	NEC	2.00	1.101	1.20	1.009	1.200	1.1.13	1.250	1.101	0.301	0.21
9.	CIL	384.51	379.459	405.00	403.730	435.000	431.259	460.500	431.322	193.906	176.613

(c) Company-wise, State-wise and year-wise raw coal production of Coal India Limited during the current five year plan is given below:

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sep' 2011) (Prov)
1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	15.09	15.38	16.07	15.320	6.334
Jharkhand	8.97	12.75	13.99	15.484	5.168
ECL	24.06	28.13	30.06	30.804	11.502
West Bengal	0.16	0.13	0.06	0.029	0.017
Jharkhand	25.05	25.38	27.45	28.975	12.527
BCCL	25.22	25.51	27.51	29.004	12.544

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	44.15	43.24	47.08	47.520	16.923
CCL	44.15	43.24	47.08	47.520	16.923
U. P.	11.43	12.03	13.97	15.526	7.464
M. P.	48.20	51.62	53.70	50.727	17.487
NCL	59.62	63.65	67.67	66.253	24.951
M. P.	7.11	7.04	7.12	6.722	2.957
Maharashtra	36.40	37.66	38.62	36.932	16.569
WCL	43.51	44.70	45.74	43.654	19.526
M. P.	12.21	12.43	12.95	13.358	6.443
Chhattisgarh	81.59	88.72	95.06	99.347	43.014
SECL	93.79	101.15	108.01	112.705	49.457
Orissa	88.01	96.34	104.08	100.280	41.501
MCL	88.01	96.34	104.08	100.280	41.501
Assam	1.10	1.01	1.11	1.100	0.210
NEC	1.10	1.01	1.11	1.100	0.210
CIL	379.46	403.73	431.26	431.320	176.614

(d) While, it may not be possible to assess the impact of marginal shortage of coal on various industries, the year-wise reasons for shortfall during the current five year plan are given below:-

In the financial year 2007-08. there was a shortfall of 5.05 Million Tonnes mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Production suffered mainly in Rajmahal OC project due to lack of exposure of coal owing to delay in shifting of Bhoraichak village.
- (ii) Law and Order problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL

(iii) Large number of projects got delayed on account of delay in forestry clearances.

In the financial year 2008-09, there was marginal shortfall of 1.27 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Number of projects got delayed due to delay in environment and forestry clearance.
- (ii) Law and order problem mainly in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (iii) Delays in outsourcing & procurement.

In the financial year 2009-10, there was marginal

shortfall in production of 3.74 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Law and order-problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (ii) Number of projects delayed on account of delay in forestry clearance.

In the financial year 2010-11, there was marginal shortfall in production of 29.18 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Non consideration of the proposals of Environmental Clearance due to embargo of CEPI in some of the coalfields.
- (ii) Delay in Forestry clearances.
- (iii) Law & order problem in Jharkhand & Orissa
- (iv) Excessive Rainfall in WCL & NEC areas
- (v) Delay in possession of acquired land
- (vi) R&R Problems
- (vii) Delay in finalisation of 4 OB removal contracts, due to legal problem, at NCL

In the first half of the financial year 2011-12, there was shortfall in production of 17.29 Million Tonne mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Law & order problems in Jharkhand & Orissa
- (ii) Excessive Rainfall leading to flooding of mines.

(e) The coal companies are required to take appropriate steps to increase coal production which include:-

- (i) Augmentation of production in existing mines through improving capacity utilization by efficiency improvement and modernization.
- (ii) Implementation of ongoing projects in time bound manner to achieve targetted production as per schedule.

(iii) Obtaining Environmental Clearance/Forestry Clearance & possession of land within the scheduled time frame so that projects could be able to start production in time.

(iv) Taking up of additional mining areas.

[Translation]

Infiltration by China into Indian Borders

2175. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese infiltrations into the Indian borders are continually rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the media is not getting reports of the infiltrations due to an unofficial gag order on the Indian Press by the Government on reporting on the situation at the Himalayan border;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the action being taken by the Government to check such infiltrations;

(f) whether the Government proposes to give more freedom and encouragement to the media to report the situation at the Himalayan border; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (g) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. 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, nag meetings and diplomatic channels. There has been no change in this regard. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. There are no specific restrictions on Indian press in this regard.

**Polytechnics and Higher Educational
Institutes**

2176. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Tamil Nadu for setting up polytechnics, and higher educational colleges in their States during the last three years and the current years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such colleges already set up by the Union Government;

(d) the number of States for which proposals have been sanctioned; and

(e) the number of proposals pending and the time by which these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Under the scheme of "Submission on Polytechnics under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development" this Ministry provides one time financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. Out of 300 districts, 277 districts have already been provided financial assistance in 27 States, including Tamil Nadu, of which 253 districts

have been covered till 2010-11 and 24 districts during 2011-12. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and Government of Nagaland have expressed their inability for seeking financial assistance for two and three identified districts respectively in their States. The commitments in respect of remaining 18 districts have not been received from the State/UT Governments.

Under the scheme of providing financial assistance for setting up model degree colleges in 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Higher Education is less than the National GER, 142 proposals have been received, including Tamil Nadu, of which 78 proposals of 11 States have been approved, 33 proposals have been rejected and clarification have been sought for the remaining 31 proposals.

[English]

Refarmed Spectrum

2177. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes refarming of spectrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated value of refarmed spectrum as envisaged by TRAI;

(c) whether the Government has created or proposes to create separate fund from spectrum refarming;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to mobilize the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) TRAI made its recommendations on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" dated 11th May 2010 and mentioned that the TRAI would undertake the refarming exercise, at the end of which it would work out and

recommend the process and time frame for refarming. Further TRAI on its letter dated 8th May 2010 mentioned that TRAI will carry out the separate consultation process on the issue involved the refarming of 800/900 MHz spectrum. Further recommendations are awaited from TRAI.

(c) to (e) TRAI made its recommendations on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" dated 11th May 2010 and recommended that the specific fund for spectrum refarming be created and that 50% of the realization from all proceeds from spectrum including from the auction proceeds as well as from the spectrum usage charges should be transferred to this fund. These recommendations are under consideration by Government.

Study on Foreign Universities in India

2178. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the foreign universities operating in the country in partnership with domestic educational institutions;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the functioning of these universities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In the absence of a Central law for regulating the entry and operations of foreign universities, no authentic information about operation of foreign universities in the country is available. However, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has issued regulations for providing technical education in India in collaboration with foreign institutions/universities. The regulations can be seen at <http://www.aicte-india.org/foreignuniversities.htm>. AICTE has approved six collaborations with foreign university/institutions under the

regulations, which can be seen at <http://www.aicte-india.org/misappforeigncoll.htm>.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. However, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), a Deemed to be University had conducted a study in 2004, but the study was based on secondary sources and hence the information cannot be treated as fully reliable. The study identified 143 Indian institutions and 161 Foreign Education Providers engaged in collaboration. The total number of collaborations was 230, out of which, 86 collaborations were with educational institutions from UK, followed by 79 from USA. Collaborative arrangements included twinning, franchisee, joint provisions and link programmes etc.

Cancellation of Flights due to Fog

2179. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently taken a serious note of the flight disruptions due to fog despite most airlines claiming to have CAT-III trained pilots;
- (b) if so, the details of the domestic and international flights cancelled or delayed due to fog during the past two months;
- (c) the losses suffered by the airlines due to fog, diversion of flights and hovering of aircraft due to congestion at airports during the above period;
- (d) whether most of the private airlines are not keen to provide training to their pilots for CAT-II or III; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by dgca against private airlines which are not providing training to their pilots for cat-II or III?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIAITON (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In order to streamline flight operations during

fog a meeting was convened on 9th November 2011 which was attended by representatives of Airports Authority of India, Scheduled Domestic Airlines, Foreign Carriers, Delhi International Airport Limited, Indian Meteorological department and Central Industrial Security Force, All the stake holders were advised on the issues placed in enclosed Statement-I.

Government has also laid down guidelines for Aircraft operations during low visibility vide Aeronautical Information Circular No. 11 of 2009, which is available on DGCA's website www.diica.nic.in.

(b) and (c) No flight has been cancelled during this period on account of fog. However, a few delays have occurred due to fog. DGCA does not maintain record of losses suffered due to fog.

(d) and (e) Scheduled domestic airlines have sufficient number of CAT III trained pilots commensurate with CAT III compliant aircraft in their fleet. Airlines-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Issues Addressed with Stakeholders on Fog Preparedness

- Meteorological information should be displayed on FIDs for information of the passengers, which will be updated after every 15 mins.
- Weather information of IGI Airport should be displayed on prominent news channels.
- All construction work to be stopped near the operational area at IGI Airport.

- Capacity of ground handlers should be assessed during fog conditions.
- Airport operator to ensure that adequate number of Follow-me jeeps are available during fog.
- After the fog situation improves, priority will be given to diverted flights.
- ATC will sequence the aircraft and give clearance for take-off based on the start-up request to avoid congestion.
- AAI shall not undertake any construction work on alternate airports during the fog. period that may affect aircraft operations.
- Ground infrastructure should be augmented at alternate airports during fog.
- Watch hours for Bhubaneswar and Udaipur airports should be increased during fog.
- Airlines should ensure that adequate number of Cat III trained pilots are available to operate: flights to/from Delhi during fog.
- Airlines should provide information to passengers of delays/rescheduling/cancellation of flights in advance through SMS/email/ phone, etc.
- Airlines should provide information to DIAL on flight status for updating the same on FIDs.
- Airlines should not cancel flights during fog on account of commercial reasons.

Statement-II

Airlines	Cat IIIA		Cat IIIB	
	P1	P2	P1	P2
1	2	3	4	5
Air India (A)	-	-	131	115

1	2	3	4	5
Air India (I)	-	-	264	167
Alliance Air	-	-	-	-
Jet Airways	157	10	132	51
JetLite	44	26	-	-
Kingfisher Airlines	-	-	152	120
Spicejet	74	62	-	-
Go Air	-	-	41	22
IndiGo	-	-	139	99
Blue Dart	15	10	-	-

[Translation]

Primary Education

2180. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether any institutional provision has been made by the Government to enquire into the quality of education being imparted in primary and upper primary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study

regarding the differences in school education of India and that of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plans made by the Government for upgrading the quality of primary education especially in rural areas after the study made on the level of quality educational on national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Learners' Achievement Survey for classes III, V and VIII periodically. Till now, two rounds of Achievement Surveys have been conducted. A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To improve quality of education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down norms and standards for maintaining the stipulated Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in all schools. During the first two years of RTE implementation, 6,31,830 posts of teachers have been sanctioned in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets of States and Union Territories. Under SSA programme, all the teachers are provided with 20 days in-service training in a year – 10 days at Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and 10 days at Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs). There are 6633 BRCs and 70863 CRCs which act as academic support structures under the programme. Free textbooks are provided to the children at primary and upper primary levels.

[English]

Non-Delivery of Postal Articles

2181. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of postal articles such as VPP, Speed Post and Registered letters not reaching to concerned persons/organisations have been noticed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases noticed for each, kind or article during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the complaints received and resolved in this connection during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure delivery of postal articles to addressee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The complaints regarding loss of postal articles and delay in delivery are received from customers from time to time.

(b) and (c) A statement of complaints received and resolved during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and for the quarter ending June 2011 is enclosed.

(d) In order to improve the quality of mail operations across the country, 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 automate mail processing.

Other Measures taken by the Department of Post to improve mail transmission and delivery services include:-

(i) Regular monitoring of mail routing and delivery is undertaken by posting Test Letters and Trial Cards;

(ii) Surprise checks on delivery of mails by the supervisory staff and officers;

- (iii) Live mail survey at regular intervals both in rural and urban areas to identify weak links and streamline the mail transmission and delivery system;
- (iv) To cope up with the seasonal mails, separate centers with adequate manpower are opened
- to give expeditious handling to such mail;
- (v) Enhanced use of Pin Code and its popularization; and
- (vi) Providing vehicles to postmen in the NE Region to expedite mail delivery.

Statement

Service wise Total Complaints Received, Settled & Pending during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Service	2008-09				2009-10			
		Total complaints	Settled	Pending	Non-delivery	Total complaints	Settled	Pending	Non-delivery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Unregd. Mail	8941	8353	588	197	8722	8487	335	480
2.	Speed Post	148627	141371	7256	3454	174040	167653	6387	2020
3.	Registered Letter	268458	258514	9944	2323	277312	268333	8979	2502
4.	Insured Letter	1601	1306	295	42	3127	2946	181	21
5.	Unregd. Parcel	1264	1212	52	49	1625	1534	91	474
6.	Regd. Parcel	14882	13925	957	236	13845	12733	1112	160
7.	Insured Parcel	715	691	24	161	413	377	36	31
8.	VPPs	29354	27039	2315	631	37881	34968	2913	725
9.	Foreign Mail	70232	67391	2841	386	49644	47284	2360	314
10.	Money Order	267289	248290	18999	10563	238395	230327	8068	6328
11.	SB and CC	21207	19075	2123	0	23544	21743	1801	402

Sl. No.	Name of Service	2010-11			
		Total complaints	Settled	Pending	Non-delivery
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Unregd. Mail	7,362	6,912	450	592

1	2	11	12	13	14
2.	Speed Post	1,91,970	1,87,625	4345	2132
3.	Registered Letter	2,71,076	2,62,272	5,677	2946
4.	Insured Letter	5,089	4,926	163	9
5.	Unregd. Parcel	2,329	2,287	42	645
6.	Regd. Parcel	15,760	14,845	915	297
7.	Insured Parcel	656	624	32	27
8.	VPPs	38,831	36,212	2,619	1448
9.	Foreign Mail	35,016	33,766	1,250	687
10.	Money Order	2,04,677	1,99,870	4,807	4767
11.	SB and CC	17,163	16,198	964	54

*Service-wise Total Complaints Received, Settled and Pending during
the Period 01 April 2011 to 30 June 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Total Complaints	Settled	Pending	Non-delivery
1.	Unregd. Mail	1970	1539	431	67
2.	Speed Post	47706	43485	4221	282
3.	Registered Letter	73397	67748	5649	607
4.	Insured Letter	572	376	196	7
5.	Unregd. Parcel	502	469	33	0
6.	Regd. Parcel	4406	3493	913	49
7.	Insured Parcel	293	264	29	2
8.	VPPs	14002	12081	1921	398
9.	Foreign Mail	10449	9189	1260	139
10.	Money Order	48153	44016	4137	993
11.	SB and CC	4271	3362	909	4

[Translation]

Modernisation/Extension of Airports

2182. SHRI SATPAL MAHAJRAJ:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for modernisation/extension of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha and areas bordering Uttarakhand;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action on all these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current

status of projects and if not, the reasons therefor, airport-wise;

(e) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred/allocations made alongwith the time by which the work on said projects is likely to be completed, airport-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for early completion of the above project alongwith the details of the newly constructed airports equipped with modern facilities in the country during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The proposals received from various State Governments are considered while undertaking modernization/development of airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI). Proposals for development of airports are undertaken subject to availability of sufficient air traffic, availability of resources including land, etc. Details of airports being modernized/upgraded by AAI during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

Statement-I

Completed Works

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN REGION				
1.	Bhubaneswar			
	Extension of Runway.	14.75	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and Taxiway, Construction of Additional Taxiway and Associated Works.	13.00	100%	Work Completed
2.	Cooch Behar			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gaya			
	Construction of New Terminal Building & Allied Structure.	62.52	100%	Work Completed
4.	Jharsuguda			
	Installation of MSSR building at Jharsoguda	6.00	100%	Work Completed
5.	Kolkata			
	Extension of secondary runway 01L-19R by 431 mtrs.	100.00	100%	Work Completed
6.	Patna			
	Re-carpetting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.	23.08	100%	Work Completed
7.	Portblair			
	Expansion of Apron and Additional Taxiway.	34.38	100%	Work Completed
8.	Raipur			
	Strengthening & Extension of Apron	6.85	100%	Work Completed
9.	Ranchi			
	Expansion of Apron and Construction of link taxiway including Strengthening of existing Apron	15.78	100%	Work Completed
	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	100%	Work Completed
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
10.	Agartala			
	Expansion of Terminal Complex & AC for entire Terminal Complex	27.61	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening of Existing Runway	35.83	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Technical Building	6.00	100%	Work Completed
11.	Barapani (Shilong)			
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Bagdogra			
	Expansion of Apron	20.70	100%	Work Completed
13.	Dibrugarh			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Land Acquisition.	71.71	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Taxiway	17.74	100%	Work Completed
14.	Dimapur			
	Resurfacing of Runway	10.27	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of Apron and Construction of link Taxiway	13.35	100%	Work Completed
15.	Guwahati			
	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with Link Taxiway	60.83	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Isolation Aircraft Parking Stand.	14.15	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Boundary Wall in the Newly Acquired Land for Runway Extension And Construction of New Apron	8.95	100%	Work Completed
	Filling of the Newly Acquired Area for International Terminal Building (Ph-I)	29.78	100%	Work Completed
16.	Imphal			
	Resurfacing of Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Extension of Apron & Link Taxiway.	21.00	100%	Work Completed
17.	Lilabari			
	Construction of New Terminal Building.	18.46	100%	Work Completed
18.	Silchar			
	Extension of Runway, Acquisition of Land & Construction of Boundary Wall.	41 49	100%	Work Completed
NORTHERN REGION				
19.	Amritsar			
	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building (Ph-II)	117.36	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Chandigarh			
	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	77.97	100%	Work Completed
21.	Dehradun			
	Construction of Runway	44.50	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Control Tower Cum Technical Block	6.78	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allied Works	34.65	100%	Work Completed
22.	Jaisalmer			
	Construction of Apron & Taxi track	9.94	100%	Work Completed
23.	Jaipur			
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex	94.87	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	30.32	100%	Work Completed
24.	Khajuraho			
	Extension of Runway to 7500.	21.78.	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	13.47	100%	Work Completed
25.	Kullu			
	Construction of New Terminal Building & Pavement Works	10.00	100%	Work Completed
26.	Lucknow			
	Resurfacing of Taxitrack & Extension of Apron, Isolation Bay.	11.81	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway to 9000 ft and Strengthening of Existing Runway Including Assoiated Works	32.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron, Taxiway	41.30	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	129.38	100%	Work Completed
27.	Ludhiana			
	Resurfacing of Existing Runway, Taxiway & Apron	9.80	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Srinagar			
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building Complex.	101.33	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of apron Ph-II	25.25	100%	Work Completed
29.	Udaipur			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	77.44	100%	Work Completed
	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and Allied Works	44.31	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Control Tower & Technical Block	9.38	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Fire station	3.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway (Ph-II)	7.76	100%	Work Completed
30.	Varanasi			
	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Provison of Shoulders	31.43	100%	Work Completed
	Extension and Strengthening at Apron & Extension of Runway	40.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building Including Aerobridge	139.40	100%	Work Completed
WESTERN REGION				
31.	Ahmedabad			
	Constrution of New International Terminal Building Phases-I & II and Apron	291.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Departure Block for Domestic Terminal Building at C.A. Ahmedabad.	46.09	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Isolation Bay and Parallel Taxi-Track with rapid exit Taxiway at S.V.P Airport Ahmedabad.	16.05	100%	Work Completed
	Constraction of New Arrival Block	56.94	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron	10.96	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Aurangabad			
	Construction of New Apron and Allied Works.	99.67	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building		100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway	25.68	100%	Work Completed
33.	Bhopal			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal.	135.04	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway and Land Acquisition Runway 12 Beginning	52.10	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Associated Works.	63.78	100%	Work Completed
34.	Gondia			
	Construction of New Passenger Lounge, Control Tower, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Residential Quarters and other Ancillary Works	41.75	100%	Work Completed
	Extension & Strengthening of Runway	40.95	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.32	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of 2 nos. additional Hangers	8.00	100%	Work Completed
35.	Indore			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	135.60	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion & Strengthening of Runway & Construction of Isolation Bay & Taxiway	79.86	100%	Work Completed
36.	Nagpur			
	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for International Operations	43.00	100%	Work Completed
37.	Pune			
	Extension & Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport.	96.30	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Surat			
	Construction of New Terminal Building ATC, MT Pool, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Road etc.	65.00	100%	Work Completed
	Extension/Strengthening/Widening of Runway, Apron and Allied works.	42.00	100%	Work Completed
SOUTHERN REGION				
39.	Chennai			
	Construction of Aerolink and provision of traveller and aerobridge for bay No, 24,25 and 29.	49.20	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Perimeter wall for AAI land at RWY 07 at Chennai Airport.	5.50	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of 4 nos. Night Parking Stand for B-747 Aircraft with a connecting TWY	29.45	100%	Work Completed
40.	Calicut			
	Resurfacing of Runway & Allied Works	26.97	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion & Modification of International Terminal Building including Electrical Packages	89.48	100%	Work Completed
41.	Coimbatore			
	Expansion & Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of runway	42.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of part parallel taxiway and. Expansion of apron	41.51	100%	Work Completed
42.	Cuddapah			
	C/o runway, taxiway, apron and allied works	26.12	100%	Work Completed
43.	Madurai			
	C/o of New Integrated Terminal Building & allied works	128.76	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening & Extn. of Rwy & allied works	35.25	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Mangalore			
	C/o New Terminal Bldg.	147.01	100%	Work Completed
	C/o Apron.		100%	Work Completed
45.	Mysore			
	Development of Mysore Airport Pavement work, NTB, Technical block, Control tower cum Fire station and Allied works	69.29	100%	Work Completed
46.	Puduchery			
	Development of Puduchery Airport SH: C/o runway	24.34	100%	Work Completed
47.	Rajamundry			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	100%	Work Completed
48.	Tirupati			
	Resurfacing and strengthening of runway, taxitrack, apron, isolation bay etc.	17.30	100%	Work Completed
49.	Trichy			
	Ext. of apron, c/o new apron and taxi-track	17.76	100%	Work Completed
	C/o New Terminal Bldg.	74.7	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening and extension of rwy	25.94	100%	Work Completed
50.	Trivandrum			
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex across the runway on Chackai side. C/o NITB and other services	245.58	100%	Work Completed
51.	Vizag			
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	94.94	100%	Work Completed
52.	Vijayawada			
	Extension of Runway	47.87	100%	Work Completed

Statement-II*Work in Progress*

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Status	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN REGION				
1.	Bhubaneswar			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	145.54	48%	June-12
2.	Kolkata			
	C/o Integrated Passenger Terminal Building at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata (Phase-I)	2325.00	83%	March-12
3.	Portblair			
	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	24%	July-12
4.	Ranchi			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	137.79	89%	April-12
5.	Raipur			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building.	135.72	83.5%	May-12
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
6.	Agartala			
	Construction of Control Tower	9.67	60%	March-12
7.	Imphal			
	Construction of New Apron	11.83	56%	July-12

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Pakyong			
	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim.	309.00	49%	December-12
	(SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc.)			
NORTHERN REGION				
9.	Jaisalmer			
	Construction of Terminal Building & Car park	81.00	88%	December-11
10.	Jammu			
	Extension of Apron	15.00	30%	March-12 (80% Progress)
11.	Khajuraho			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	75.32	46%	August-12
Western Region				
12.	Gondia			
	Extension of Runway	42.19	7%	December-12
	Construction of IInd module of Passenger lounge	12.97	50%	December-12
13.	Goa			
	New Internationa Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	330.02	30%	December-12
14.	Jalgaon			
	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00	88%	December-11
15.	Vadodara			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.97	2.5%	June-13
SOUTHERN REGION				
16.	Cuddapah			
	Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	40.40	46%	March-12

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Chennai			
	Construction of New terminal Building	1808.00	90%	December-11
	Extension of secondary Runway 12-30 by 1032 mtrs, construction of parking bays, parallel taxiway etc.		100%	Work Completed
	Construction of RCC/Pre/stressed Bridge across River Adyar.		100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Integrated cargo complex Ph-III	144.84	82%	December-11
18.	Puduchery			
	Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	29.87	55%	March-12
19.	Tirupati			
	Construction of New Apron	174.00	57.10%	March-12
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building		5.90%	March-13

Student Visa

2183. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Kingdom has released a list of Indian Banks whose financial transaction would not be accepted for the purpose of student visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several Indian students studying in United Kingdom would be affected by this decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the students affected by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 25th October 2011, the UK Border Agency (UKBA) issued a

notification that it will not accept financial statements from certain Indian banks for the purpose of student visas as these banks do not satisfactorily verify financial statements. This came into effect from 24th November 2011.

(c) No, Sir. This would not affect those students who are already studying in United Kingdom.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Cargo Handling Facilities at Airports

2184. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports in India that have cargo handling facilities at present, airport-wise;

(b) the quantum of cargo handled by each of them during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of airports in the States where cargo handling facilities are proposed to be made available; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Airlines

2185. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of foreign airlines in the non-domestic sector in the country has increased substantially during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review its policy of according air traffic routes to foreign airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The increase in the operation by foreign airlines to India has increased by 10.91% from 3,13,171 seats/week in Summer, 2008 to 3,51,528 seats in Summer, 2011.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

Review of ICSSR

2186. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to revamp and review the functioning of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the findings of the Committee;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring qualitative improvements in the functions of ICSSR; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Committee of three members consisting of Prof. Deepak Nayyar, Dr. Bakul Dholakia and Dr. Kirit S. Parikh was constituted to review the functioning of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The findings and recommendations of the Committee include change in the present architecture of the Council including equating pay of the Chief Executive Officer and Directors of the Council to that of Vice Chancellor and Professors under the University Grants Commission (UGC) pay scales respectively; wide dissemination of research proposals to improve quality of research and build social science research capabilities; increased financial assistance to ICSSR and the institutes funded through ICSSR.

(e) and (f) Quality improvement in the functioning of ICSSR is a continuous process. The Government has been enhancing allocations to ICSSR depending on need. Substantial enhancement has been proposed in 12th Plan. ICSSR is continuously endeavouring to enhance its efforts on promotion of social sciences research in the country by different means, including research grants and scholarships etc.

[Translation]

Concern over China-Pak Relations

2187. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is concerned about the increasing closeness of Pakistan and China;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the sovereignty and strengthen defence mechanism of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) There are some aspects of China-Pakistan relationship

which are of concern. These include matters relating to Sino-Pak nuclear cooperation activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and other matters of security concern. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on national security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Schools for Girls

2188. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of primary and upper primary schools run exclusively for girls, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The statement showing State/Union Territory-wise total number of primary and upper primary schools exclusively for girls as per data collected under District Information System for School Education (DISE), 2009-10 is enclosed.

Statement

Number of Schools running exclusively for girls (DISE: 2009-10)

State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	285	1400	1685
Arunachal Pradesh	7	38	45
Assam	412	1083	1495
Bihar	128	150	278
Chandigarh	0	4	4
Chhattisgarh	1213	967	2180
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	0	6	6
Delhi	592	388	980
Goa	4	6	10
Gujarat	90	1338	1428
Haryana	902	683	1585
Himachal Pradesh	16	59	75
Jammu and Kashmir	202	351	553
Jharkhand	64	542	606
Karnataka	83	770	853
Kerala	31	204	235
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4161	1741	5902
Maharashtra	724	1530	2254
Manipur	11	37	48
Meghalaya	8	53	61
Mizoram	1	2	3
Nagaland	0	2	2
Orissa	101	436	537
Puducherry	7	30	37
Punjab	139	331	470
Rajasthan	137	2117	2254
Sikkim	1	3	4
Tamil Nadu	131	990	1121
Tripura	0	17	17
Uttar Pradesh	593	2487	3080

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	26	339	365
West Bengal	395	1984	2379
Total	10464	20090	30554

Hostel Facilities for Girls

2189. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the State Governments of Maharashtra and Assam have sent any proposals for setting up of Girls Hostels in economically backward blocks of these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The revised proposals based on State Schedule of Rates with revised building plans for construction of 79 and 43 girls' hostels in Economically Backward Blocks have been received from the State Governments of Assam and Maharashtra in October 2011 and November 2011 respectively. These are being appraised for consideration/approval of the Project Approval Board after which funds shall be released to the respective States.

[Translation]

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2190. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present special discretionary quota of seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas applies to the admission of children of the officials working in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of seats for which recommendations were made in this regard during the last three years till date, year wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. At present there is no special discretionary quota of seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) for the employees of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. However, the admissions of the wards of the officials working in the Ministry of Human Resource Development are considered under special discretionary quota.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Indian Fishermen

2191. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen shot down by coastal guards/navy of Sri Lanka and Pakistan during the last five years;

(b) the details of negotiations conducted with Sri Lanka and Pakistan in the past in this regard; and

(c) the response of these nations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) According to information availability, in the last five years, a total of 30 incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy, in which 11 Indian fishermen died, have been reported. The Government of Sri Lanka has, however, denied the allegations. As per the available information there are no reports of Indian fishermen shot down by Pakistan Maritime Security Agency/Navy in the last five years.

(b) and (c) The Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen and has, through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen and to ensure their early release and repatriation. The issue of the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen has been consistently taken up, including at the recent meeting of the Prime Minister with the President of Sri Lanka.

Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen's issue, the Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these arrangements, it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. Following the October 2008 understanding, the incidents of attack and apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities have significantly come down. In 2008, a total of 1456 Indian fishermen along with 334 boats were apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy. In 2009, those apprehended came down to 127 fishermen and 32 boats and in 2010, only 34 fishermen and 4 boats were apprehended. As on 30th November 2011, a total of 164 Indian fishermen along with 32 boats were apprehended this year and all fishermen and boats were subsequently released. As per

information available, presently there are no Indian fishermen or boats in Sri Lankan custody on charges of fishing related violations.

[Translation]

**Vacant Posts of Directors in
Educational Institutes**

2192. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and State Governments, educational institutes particularly in Maharashtra in which permanent post of the director is lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for not appointing a permanent director in the said institutes;

(c) whether the Government considers the appointment of a permanent director necessary;

(d) if so, the time by which the said appointments are likely to be made and the criteria likely to be adopted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Eleven posts of Directors are lying vacant in various institutes under control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In the state of Maharashtra, the post of Director, National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai and Director, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Pune are vacant at present. Data of the posts vacant in educational institutions under the control of State Governments is not centrally maintained.

(b) The process of appointment of Director includes constitution of Selection Committee, issuing advertisements for the post, obtaining applications, conducting selection and approval of appointment by the competent authority. Any delay in any of these steps may lead to the post remaining vacant for some time.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) In view of answer to (b) as above, no definite time frame can be fixed. The criteria for appointing Directors for the institutes under the control of Ministry of Human Resource Development are placed in the public domain, from time to time.

[English]

Schools For Tribal Areas

2193. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-primary schools, primary schools, secondary schools, senior secondary schools and degree colleges for imparting education to the tribal people functioning in forest areas in various States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there are any professional/technical institutions or job oriented training schools in tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to improve the education facilities in the tribal districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of Pre-primary schools, Primary schools, Middle schools, High schools, Higher secondary schools and Institutes of higher education including Polytechnics covering the State of Andhra Pradesh functioning for imparting education to people including tribal people is enclosed as Statement.

(d) At Primary and Secondary stage, there are Schemes which have significant bearing on educational development of Scheduled Tribes. These Schemes are: Early Childhood Education (ECE), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, Mid Day Meal Scheme,

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence and Saakshar Bharat.

In Higher Education, University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for educational empowerment of Scheduled Tribes such as, Remedial Coaching at UG/PG level for SC/ST students, Coaching Classes for SC/ST candidates for preparation for National Eligibility Test (NET), Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SCs/STs/ Minorities, Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST. UGC has also issued guidelines to Universities and Colleges for implementation of reservation policy of Government of India. Apart from this, Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides 7.5% reservation in admission of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes to certain Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Central Educational Institutions such as, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak and Several Central Technical Education Institutions and Universities have been established in North Eastern Region having major concentration of tribal. In addition to this, many other Schemes such as Scholarship for College and University Students (7.50% reservation for ST students), Scheme of Interest subsidy on education loans, opening of Central Universities & Central Educational Institutions like IITs, IIMs, IIITs in unserved areas, Expansion of Polytechnic and Scheme of setting up of 374 model colleges in districts having GER for higher education less than the national average have also been undertaken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD).

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also launched schemes which supplement the efforts of Ministry of HRD. These schemes are: Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas, Post Matric Scholarship for ST students, Hostels for ST girls and boys, Up-gradation of Merit of ST students,

Top Class Education for ST students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, National Overseas Scholarship for ST students and Grant under Article

275(1) of the constitution (construction of Eklavaya Model Residential Schools which is a component of this scheme).

Statement

The State-wise number of pre-primary schools, primary schools, secondary schools, senior secondary schools and degree colleges as per statistics 2009-10 including the State of Andhra Pradesh functioning for imparting education to people including tribal people

Sl. No.	States	Institutes of Higher Education including Polytechnics	Pre-Degree/ Junior Colleges/ Higher Sec. Schools	High/Post Basic Schools	Middle/Sr. Basic Schools	Primary/ Jr. Basic Schools	Pre-Primary/ Pre Basic Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4686	4364	18163	15381	65932	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	117	190	871	1841	1688
3.	Assam	556	855	5562	14133	31202	0
4.	Bihar	1048	1837	2399	20696	43445	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	599	2544	2104	15147	35344	1346
6.	Goa	43	82	376	444	1252	0
7.	Gujarat	1322	3508	5791	24366	17779	0
8.	Haryana	1034	3278	3493	3439	13073	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	608	1674	1413	4921	11301	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	889	2216	8877	15446	0
11.	Jharkhand	180	225	1429	9996	19818	95
12.	Karnataka	1252	3644	12453	32041	26254	0
13.	Kerala	507	2380	3388	3062	6796	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1360	5161	6352	39227	97800	0
15.	Maharashtra	3673	967	19711	27271	49101	56145
16.	Manipur	76	120	704	792	2579	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	121	124	676	2259	6618	711
18.	Mizoram	31	95	521	1313	1782	0
19.	Nagaland	74	69	337	465	1662	0
20.	Odisha	898	1144	7799	22209	52972	0
21.	Punjab	667	2380	2741	9110	16954	0
22.	Rajasthan	1681	6675	12460	38889	49538	8
23.	Sikkim	20	59	126	244	749	1170
24.	Tamil Nadu	2299	3518	3030	9966	27037	5959
25.	Tripura	30	316	454	1139	2379	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3267	8547	7889	51948	132403	0
27.	Uttarakhand	225	1352	1087	4296	15644	0
28.	West Bengal	898	9391	65	4296	73100	0

Sources:- 1. Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (Provisional)

2. Statistics of Higher & Technical Education 2009-10 (Provisional)

Attacks on Indian Students

2194. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Indian students studying in various countries including Australia are being attacked and victimised;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the concerned countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government of such countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government of India to ensure safety and security of the Indian students studying abroad?

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

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of cases	11	50	103	15

However, High Commission has also stated that the Australian authorities do not register cases based on ethnicity of the victims. No other incident of attack on Indian students has been reported from any other country as per the available information.

(c) to (e) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia was taken up at the highest level by GOI, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. Indian High Commission and Consulates in Australia remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level as well as with the Indian community to offer support and assistance and follow-up on all reported cases of attacks. 'Open Fridays' are observed on all Fridays whereby Indian students in Australia can walk into the High Commission and the Consulates without any prior appointment to discuss their problems and issues. Several measures have been put in place on the ground by the Australian Government to improve safety and security, at the Federal and State level. Policing has improved, as has interaction with students. Information cards are provided to students to seek emergency assistance whenever required. In June 2009, the Commonwealth Government of Australia had setup a Task Force headed by the NSA to go into the matter of such attacks and suggest a course of action.

Development Package for States

2195. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide development package to West Bengal and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States that received special development packages from the Centre as on date;

(d) the reasons behind providing such special packages to those States; and

(e) the number of proposals received from various States including West Bengal and Rajasthan Government for special package?

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 Government has proposed to provide Central assistance as Special Plan for West Bengal under the State component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to address the development needs of the backward regions of the State through focused projects.

(c) and (d) State-specific need-based special dispensations have been made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. In the recent past, the Government of India has provided Central assistance in the form of Special Plans for Bihar and KBK districts of Odisha under BRGF, Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu & Kashmir, Prime Minister's Special Economic Package to Arunachal Pradesh, Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package for selected districts of Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh and Rehabilitation Package for Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and Golden Jubilee Package for Goa to preserve the natural resources of the State by restoring Goa's beaches.

(e) Proposals have been received from the State Government in the recent past for special packages/ special assistance for different purposes from the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Goa, Rajasthan & West Bengal.

[Translation]

Changes in Management

2196. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR:

ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision for comprehensive changes in the management of Antrix Corporation, a commercial institution associated with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been taken;

(b) if so, the changes that are likely to be made in it; and

(c) the justification of making aforesaid changes?

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) Based on a comprehensive review of the working and structure of Antrix Corporation Ltd., restructuring measures in the areas of corporate governance, role of Antrix Corporation, linkages between Department of Space (DOS) and Antrix and other areas have been undertaken. Accordingly, a full-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Antrix has been appointed and a Coordination Management Committee between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), DOS and Antrix has been constituted.

(c) The measures are intended towards more effective functioning of Antrix considering its growth and the changes in the national and international market for space products and services.

[English]

Airport Regulator

2197. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint a new airport regulator to control issues related to airport functions;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new airport regulator would be

replacing the existing Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring in any entry barriers for new airlines; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) is already in place since 12.05.2009. It regulates tariff and other charges for aeronautical services rendered at major airports and to monitor performance standards of major airports.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Fraudulent Agents

2198. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to call for details from all the State Governments regarding frauds committed by fraudulent agents or licenced recruiting agents by promising the innocent people of lucrative jobs in foreign countries in order to assess the gravity of the problem;

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

(c) whether a large number of cases involving fraud/cheating of innocent people were referred to the State Governments for action;

(d) if so, the details of such cases referred to State

Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the guidelines in place to keep an eye on cases referred to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Cases against Registered Recruiting Agents fall under the jurisdiction of Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) under the Emigration Act, 1983. Requisite action is taken against them by the PGE as per the provisions of the Statute (details given in Annexure-I). With regard to complaints against unregistered agents, cases are referred to the Law and Order enforcing agencies of the States concerned.

(d) Most of the cases against unregistered agents received by the Government of India are from the

emigrant or Intending emigrant or their relatives. Some complaints of diverse nature are received in Indian Missions which relate to contractual violations such as non-payment or delay in payment of salary/wages and other benefits, refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, refusal to send the worker back home on final exit visa, non-issue or non-renewal of residence permit, illegal deductions from the salary/ wages or the salary or job not given as per the contract, maltreatment, harassment etc. The details of such cases are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Cases which are referred to State Governments for action, are sent with a request for inquiry and report. Under Section 27 of the Emigration Act, 1983 prior sanction for prosecution is required in certain cases, which is also issued by the Protector General of Emigrants against the offenders.

Statement

Complaints received against registered recruiting agents and action taken thereof

Year	No. of Complaints	Show Cause Notice	No. of Registration Certificate suspended/ cancelled	No. of complaints/ dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2007	98	98	22	76	0
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	53	63	42
2010	145	145	32	53	60
2011(upto Oct., 2011)	171	171	41	48	82

Complaints received against unregistered recruiting agents and action taken thereof:

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution Sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/POE for action
1	2	3	4
2007	40	7	33

1	2	3	4
2007	40	7	33
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010	166	10	166
2011 (upto Oct., 2011)	210	09	202

[Translation]

Hindi Newspapers/Magazines in Flights

2199. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Rajbhasha Act, Hindi newspapers and magazines should be circulated in equal number on all flights;

(b) if so, the amount spent by the airlines on newspapers and magazines in various languages during each of the last three years and the current year, language-wise and airline-wise;

(c) whether it is mandatory for all the Government Departments to comply with the provisions of Rajbhasha Act; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Each year Department of Official Language issues an Annual Programme for all the Central Government Departments/offices etc. So far as this Ministry and its attached offices/PSUs/subordinate offices

etc. are concerned, to achieve the targets fixed in the Annual Programme, OLIC Meetings, Hindi Diwas/week/fortnight & Hindi workshops are organized and Inspections etc. are conducted at regular intervals.

[English]

RFQ for Biometric Enrolment

2200. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIEIT) has invited Request For Quotation (RFQ) for Biometric Enrolment Services for approximately 55 crore citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) has been fixed very high and only 30 companies out of 300 empanelled agencies have participated in the quotation;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to enquire into the whole process of tender and re-tender for the sake of transparency and level playing field; 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 SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Request for Quotations (RFQ) for Bio-metric Enrolment was invited by NIELIT on 15.09.2011. Last date of receiving of bids was 8th Nov. 2011. The bid evaluation is under process.

The work includes data digitization of 62.43 crore records and bio-metric enrolment of 56.18 crore citizens.

(c) and (d) The Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) for each zone has been fixed on the basis of GFR 2005 Guidelines. As per GFR 2005 guidelines EMD should be 2 to 5% of the estimated value of the goods to be procured (Rule 157. Bid Security). The EMD amount in the instant case is approximately 2.5% of the total estimated cost of the work for each zone which is in conformity with the GFR 2005.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Raising of User Tariffs

2201. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of user fee collected at the various airports in the country during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise and year-wise;

(b) the criteria for fixing and revising the user fee at airports;

(c) whether some proposals have been made to increase the said fee in some airports in the country, especially Delhi;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of the User Development Fee (UDF) collected at the airports are enclosed as Statement.

(b) UDF is collected from the embarking passengers at an airport at the rate determined by the Central Government or by the Authority established under AERA Act, 2008, as the case may be, to cover operation and maintenance cost and achieve a reasonable return on investment.

(c) to (e) No UDF is collected at IGI Airport, New Delhi. However, in terms of Section 13 (1) (b) of the AERA Act, 2008 read with Section 22A of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has determined the Development Fee (DF) to be levied at IGI Airport, New Delhi at @ Rs.200/- per embarking domestic passenger and @ Rs. 1300/- per embarking international (exclusive of statutory levies, if any) w. e. f. 01.12.2011 for a period of 18 months up to May 2013 to bridge the funding gap of Rs,1230.27 crores.

Statement

User Development Fee collected at the airports in the country:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Airport	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to June, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bengaluru International Airport, Devenahalli	Karnataka	82.09	181.54	210.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad	Andhra Pradesh	102.14	157.20	213.66
3.	Vizag*	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3.69
4.	Jaipur#	Rajasthan	Nil	5.83	21.27
5.	Udaipur*	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	2.31
6.	Ahmedabad*	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	15.34
7.	Trivendrum*	Kerala	Nil	Nil	3.93
8.	Mangalore*	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	7.62
9.	Trichy*	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	8.39
10.	Amritsar*	Punjab	Nil	Nil	18.63
11.	Varanasi*	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2.83

UDF was introduced at the (*) airports in the year 2010.

UDF was introduced at the (#) airport in the year 2009.

Dual Technology under UAS License

2202. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether permission for dual technology under UAS licence was granted by a judgment from the Hon'ble High Court and Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DoT has brought the said judgment to the notice of CAG;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Based on recommendations dated 28.08.2007 of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 'review of license terms & conditions and capping of number of access providers' and decision of Government thereupon permissions for grant of dual technology licences were issued which were challenged by Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) & others before Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) in petition No. 286 of 2007. Non-grant of stay by Hon'ble TDSAT in the matter was challenged by COAI before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (C) No. 9654 of 2007. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in its judgement dated 22.08.2008 and the Hon'ble TDSAT, in its judgement dated 31.03.2009 upheld the decision of the Government in the matter which were brought to the notice of Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) vide following communications:

- (i) DoT letter dated 24.07.2009 and dated 15.04.2010 in response to Audit Inspection memos dated 13.07.2009 and 21.03.2010 respectively.
- (ii) DoT letter dated 27.07.2010 in response to CAG's draft Performance Audit Report dated 15.07.2010 on 'the issue of License and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications'.
- (iii) DoT letter dated 18.04.2011 in response to CAG's Performance Audit Report NO. 19 of 2011 on 'the issue of License and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications'.

[Translation]

Professional and Technical Institutes

2203. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of professional Universities and technical institutes available in rural and urban areas separately;
- (b) whether the share of rural areas is very less in this field; and
- (c) if so, the remedial steps 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 online information submitted by the Institutions on AICTE web portal around 79% of Technical Institution approved by AICTE are in the Rural areas and remaining 21% of the institutions are located in the Urban areas.

[English]

Diversion of Coal

2204. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to divert a portion of coal currently being sold through the auction route to power projects;
- (b) if so, whether this move would provide necessary coal to power projects which stranded without adequate fuel for power generation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Coal decided in consultation with Ministry of Power that Coal India Limited (CIL) would offer the monthly coal quantity under e-auction by various subsidiaries of CIL to the power utilities during October, 2011 under the condition that the transportation of the booked quantity of coal would be arranged by the power plants themselves. Accordingly, CIL offered an additional 5.05 Million Tonnes to power utilities in October, 2011 but power utilities have booked 0.342 million tonnes only.

[Translation]

Review Functioning of IITs

2205. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;
- (b) whether the functioning of IITs has been reviewed in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to revamp the IITs keeping in view the emerging scenario in the educational sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been established with a view to providing for instruction and research in such branches of engineering

and technology, science and arts, as the Institutes may think fit, and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches.

(b) to (d) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Council of IIT, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Bombay, was constituted to suggest a roadmap for the autonomy and future of the IITs as world-class institutions for research and higher learning. The IIT Council has since accepted the report of the Committee and constituted an empowered Task Force for implementation of its recommendations.

[English]

**Targets and Achievements of
Eleventh Five Year Plan**

2206. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed and achievements made in various sectors, sector-wise during the current Five Year Plan period;

(b) the reasons for non-achievement of targets, if any, sector-wise;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets in the forthcoming Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for adequate inflow of funds for various schemes, sector-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 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisaged an annual average growth rate of 9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with target growth rate

of 4 per cent in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11 per cent in the industrial sector and 9 to 11 per cent in the services sector. During the first four years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-11) the growth rate of GDP was estimated at 8.2 per cent comprising 3.2 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector, 7.5 per cent in industry sector and 10 per cent in services sector.

(b) The shortfall in achievement of targets may be attributed *inter alia* to the external economic shocks created by the global financial crisis of 2008-09, severe fluctuations in international oil prices, strong inflationary pressures and negative growth in Agriculture sector at (-0.1 per cent) due to drought like situation during 2008-09, etc.

(c) and (d) The broad objective of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is to achieve 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth'. The Approach Paper has proposed a target GDP growth rate of 9 per cent for the economy during the Twelfth Plan. Planning Commission has set up Steering Committees and Working Groups to outline the sector specific targets and action points and also suggest the requirement of funds to meet the target and other broad objectives outlined in the Approach Paper.

PM's Meet

2207. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Prime Minister met his Nepali counterpart on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed between India and Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether security issues found a place in the discussions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to

(f) Prime Minister met Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai of Nepal on 11 November 2011 on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in Male. Both the Prime Ministers discussed various issues of mutual interest including security, and also reviewed the progress on the decisions taken during the visit of Prime Minister Bhattarai to India earlier in October 2011. No agreements were signed during the meeting.

[Translation]

Internet Access through TV Spectrum

2208. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the television spectrum is able to provide internet access over much larger distances than traditional WiFi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the research in the world in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any research in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) As per Radio Regulations and provisions of National Frequency Allocation Plan-2011 (NFAP-2011), television spectrum used in VHF 47-68 MHz & 174-230 MHz and in UHF 470-960 MHz. In the present context the UHF frequency band 698-806 MHz has been identified by World Radiocommunication Conference of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT) applications. WiFi uses 2.4 GHz band which is a delicensed band and its coverage is restricted. In India the frequency band 698-806 MHz for IMT is proposed to be used as per best international practices and as per channeling plan approved by ITU.

New Guidelines for Private Higher Educational Institutions

2209. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated new guidelines for private higher educational institutions operating in the country;

(b) if so, whether the guidelines are aimed at promoting openness and accountability in educational institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by University Grants Commission (UGC) for effective control over private universities in the States;

(e) the details of the complaints received by UGC regarding these Universities; 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) The draft University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2010 has been prepared. The draft Regulations intend to promote openness and accountability through periodic inspections to oversee maintenance of norms and standards, adhering to internal quality assurance norms, mandatory accreditation and establishment of a disclosure based regime for the benefit of all stakeholders etc.

(d) "Education" being in the Concurrent List, both Parliament and State Legislatures are competent to enact legislations establishing Private Universities. Central Government or the UGC have very limited control on private Universities established through state Acts. Such Universities are automatically recognized under Section

2(f) of UGC Act, 1956. However, the University Grants Commission makes periodic inspection and assessment of Private Universities through Expert Committees constituted by Chairman, UGC to verify that the Universities fulfill the minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc, as laid down from time to time by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies.

(e) and (f) A total number of 13 complaints have been received by UGC during the current year against different private Universities. The complaints mostly pertain to offering courses through distance mode, opening of off-campus centres and non-refund of fees etc. These Universities have been directed to take rectification measures-wherever UGC has completed the process of enquiry.

Promotion of Indian Culture

2210. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has given special emphasis on Indian cultural heritage education to promote the talent of students and Indian culture all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBSE has issued any circular for giving emphasis on the cultural activities besides studies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Cultural Education is an integral part of school education at all levels in the country. By organizing seminars, workshops, programmes and taking up projects, excursions, heritage walks, schools have been sensitizing children about rich and diverse heritage and taking concrete steps to further promote and preserve it. CBSE has also initiated following steps for this purpose:

- The Board has been conducting Heritage India Quiz since 2001 involving school students to learn and appreciate the country's history with special reference to the freedom struggle, the constitution and other aspects associated with different regions, life styles, traditions, customs etc.
- Schools have been advised to celebrate Heritage Day on 12th January 2011
- Schools have been advised to organize SPIC MACAY events/workshops and avail the opportunity to bring great artists to the portals of their institutes

Shortage of Talent

2211. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of skilled professional in the country;

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

(c) whether 67 percent employers are not getting trained employees in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether many seats in professional courses are still vacant;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has permitted private companies to open colleges; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The information about shortage of skilled professionals and availability of trained employees is not maintained centrally in the Ministry.

(e) and (f) AICTE grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions/ increasing in intake to the existing technical institutions on the basis of online application submitted by Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/State Government etc. every year. The admission & enrollment to such institutes is done by respective state authorities and affiliating University. As informed by AICTE, they have no information in this regard.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam AICTE has permitted companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956 to establish Technical Colleges in the Country.

[English]

Audit and Vigilance Bodies

2212. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand from certain quarters for making Audit and Vigilance Bodies multi-member;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission is already a multi-member body under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. As per information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, Government has received a suggestion from the High Level Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010 for making the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) a multi-member body.

(c) Any change in the present structure of CAG would require an amendment to the Constitution and, therefore, any decision with regard to changing its structure has to be examined very carefully. As per information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, the

international best practices especially in USA, UK, Canada, etc. are being assessed regarding the structure of apex audit body, in those countries.

Effectiveness of RTI

2213. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any studies on the efficacy and effectiveness of the Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to reduce the percentage of rejected requests for information; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A study was conducted in 2008-09 through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The study pointed out that there is inadequate planning by the Public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to Information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) and (d) Sections 18, 19 and 20 of the Right to Information Act lays down detailed procedure for dealing with cases where information is not provided by Public Information Officer. The Information Commissions are

authorized to impose penalty and/or recommend disciplinary actions in case they come to a conclusion that the request for information has been malafidely denied.

Funds for Projects in Maharashtra

2214. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the development of projects in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the actual details of funds allocated that have been released till October, 2011 and the actual funds which have been utilized?

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 SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The information for allocations and releases in respect of Central Assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2009-10	6525.21	4632.98
2010-11	7392.45	5515.81
2011-12	7497.42	1462.58@

@: Up to 28.11.2011

The administrative Ministries/Departments monitor utilization of funds, which are released after receipt of Utilization Certificates relating to funds provided in earlier installments, by following the due procedure.

Primary Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2215. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a primary school has been established in Loha Baraik village under Chouldari Panchayat of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with date of its establishment;

(c) whether a Balwadi is also established in the same village;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above institutions have been set up on forest land; and

(f) if so, the time frame by which the land would be converted into revenue land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A primary school has been established in Loha Baraik village under Chouldari Panchayat of Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands in the year 1984.

(c) and (d) No Balwadi is established in this village.

(e) and (f) The UT Administration has informed that the primary school is set up on forest land, and there is no proposal to convert this land into revenue land.

Features of UID Number

2216. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Unique Identification (UID) - Aadhaar project;

(b) the name and number of the agencies engaged for the project in the Centre and States;

(c) whether some agencies have shown dismal performance resulting in missing of the deadline for issue of UID numbers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against such agencies;

(e) whether any new deadline has been set in this regard; 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) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification (UID) numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India. The Unique Identification (UID) number called 'Aadhaar' is a 12 digit random number. It does not contain any intelligence. The number will prove only identity and not citizenship. The procedure for enrolment requires that the residents be enrolled into UID database after proper verification of their demographic and biometric information to ensure that data collected is clean and without duplication. No demographic or biometric information will be shared in response to requests for authentication of identity. A set of mandatory, conditional and optional demographic data such as name, date of birth, gender, name of parents, residential address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten finger prints and iris images will together establish and verify the identity of a resident. Aadhaar is an enabler. It aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to equitable, efficient and better delivery of services. Enrolment of residents is voluntary.

(b) Enrolment of residents is carried out by Registrars who collect biometric and demographic data through enrolment agencies. Registrars can be Departments of the State Governments, Public sector banks or financial institutions. There are 68 Registrars at present with whom UIDAI has signed a Memorandum

of Understanding. The number of enrolment Agencies emDanelled by UIDAI during 2011-12 is 184. Among these, 40 Registrars and 79 enrolment agencies as listed in Statements- I and II are currently active in field level enrolment process.

(c) As of now, the enrolment targets of UIDAI are on schedule. A total of 7.95 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated as on 29.11.11. Efforts are on to ensure that there are no delays in printing and delivery of letters to residents.

(d) The Enrolment agencies are engaged by the Registrars under contractual agreements. The Service level agreements (SLAs) are mutually agreed to by the parties to the agreement and performance of the enrolling agencies against these parameters is monitored by the Registrars and UIDAI.

For printing and delivery of the Aadhaar numbers to the residents Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has an agreement with the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and IT under its Print to Post scheme. However, the pace of printing could not keep up with the increasing enrolments and the Department of Posts was requested to ramp up its printing capacity which was done but still it was not able to match the increasing generation of Aadhaar numbers. To overcome this increasing backlog, UIDAI has also partnered with M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. for printing of Aadhaar letters.

Further, an open tender has been floated on 23rd November 2011 for enhancing printing capacity so as to ensure that there is no delay in the printing of Aadhaar Letters. In addition to the traditional method of printing and deliver, it has been decided to communicate Aadhaar numbers electronically.

(e) and (f) At present, the enrolments through the multiple Registrar model of UIDAI are restricted to 20 crore or up to March 2012.

Statement-I*List of Active Registrars of UIDAI*

Sl.No.	Name of Registrar
1	2
1.	Allahabad Bank
2.	Bank of Baroda
3.	Bank of India
4.	Bank of Maharashtra
5.	Canara Bank
6.	Central Bank of India
7.	Civil Supplies - A&N Islands
8.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
9.	Dept. of ITC Govt. of Rajasthan
10.	FCR Govt. of Haryana
11.	FCS Govt. of Punjab
12.	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
13.	Govt. of Goa
14.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
15.	Govt. of Karnataka
16.	Govt. of Kerala
17.	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
18.	Govt. of Maharashtra
19.	Govt. of Sikkim - Dept. of Eco
20.	IDBI Bank Ltd.
21.	Indian Bank
22.	Indian Overseas Bank

1	2
23.	Indiapost
24.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
25.	Jharkhand Govt (RDD)
26.	Life Insurance Corporation
27.	NSDL
28.	Oriental Bank of Commerce
29.	Punjab and Sind Bank
30.	RDD Govt of Tripura
31.	Registrar General India
32.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
33.	State Bank of India
34.	State Bank of Patiala
35.	Syndicate Bank
36.	UDD Govt. of Jharkhand
37.	Union Bank
38.	United Bank of India
39.	UT of Daman and Diu
40.	Puducherry

Statement-II*List of Active Enrolment Agencies (EAs)*

Sl.No.	Name of EA
1	2
1.	4G Identity Solutions
2.	A3 Logics (India) Ltd.
3.	Abhipra Capital Ltd.

1	2	1	2
4.	Akshaya	29.	GSS America
5.	Alankit Assignments Limited	30.	IAP Company Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Alankit Finsec Ltd.	31.	i-Grandee Software Technologies
7.	Alankit Life Care Ltd.	32.	IL&FS Ltd.
8.	Atishay Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	33.	In Media Computer Services LLP
9.	Atlas Documentary Facilitator	34.	India Computer Technology
10.	Atyati Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	35.	Infronics Systems Ltd.
11.	Bartronics India Limited	36.	Integra Micro Systems Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Blue Circle Instrument	37.	Integrated Registry Services
13.	Calance Software Pvt. Ltd.	38.	Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.
14.	Comat Technologies (P) Ltd.	39.	Karvy Data Management Services
15.	Computer Lab	40.	Keltron
16.	Comtech Institute of Technology	41.	Lohia Jute Press Pvt. Ltd.
17.	C-Saastra Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	42.	Lyra Consultancy Service
18.	CSS Technegry Limited	43.	Madras Security Printers Ltd.
19.	Datasoft Computer Services (P)	44.	Mahaonline Limited
20.	Delhi Integrated MMTS Ltd.	45.	Manipur Electronics Dev Corp
21.	Diwakar Commercials Pvt. Ltd.	46.	Mantra Softtech (India) Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Eagle press Pvt. Ltd.	47.	Mars Telecom Systems Pvt. Ltd.
23.	eCentric solutions Pvt. Ltd.	48.	Matrix Processing House
24.	Emdee Digitronics Pvt. Ltd.	49.	Microviews Infosystems Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Frontech Systems Pvt. Ltd.	50.	MKS Enterprises
26.	Glodyne Technoserve	51.	Multiwave Innovation
27.	Gouthami Educational Society	52.	Nevaeh Technology Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Grape Soft	53.	Om Softwares

1	2
54.	Pioneer E Labs limited
55.	Protex Computer Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Religare Securities Ltd.
57.	Smart Chip Limited
58.	Smart ID
59.	Spanco
60.	Sreeven Infocomm
61.	Srei Infrastructure Finances Ltd.
62.	Strategic Outsourcing Service
63.	Swathy Smartcards Hi-Tech Pvt.
64.	Swiss Tech India Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Systemetic and Advance Const Ltd.
66.	Team Life Care Company India P
67.	Tech Smart India Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Tera Software Ltd.
69.	The NSIC Ltd.
70.	The Peerless General Finance
71.	Universal Solutions
72.	UTI Technology Services Limited
73.	Vakrangee Softwares Limited
74.	Vigro Softech Limited
75.	Visesh Infotecnics Limited
76.	Vision Comptech Integretor Ltd.
77.	Webel
78.	Wep Solution India Limited
79.	Wipro Ltd.

Hacking of Websites

2217. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether some of the Government websites including that of National Informatics Centre (NIC) have been hacked recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hackers have been identified in all the cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per the incidents reported to and tracked by India Computer Response Team (CERT-In), a total number of 101 Government Websites have been defaced during the period September - November, 2011 out of which none belong to National Informatics Centres (NIC).

(c) and (d) It has been observed that Website defacements are being carried out by various hacker groups. The attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the world and use masquerading techniques to hide the identity of actual system from which the attacks are being launched. Hence it is difficult to attribute web attack to a particular person.

In such cases CERT-In notifies the concerned organisations regarding the defacement and suggests appropriate steps to recover from the incident. Analysis of attack methodology is done based on available logs provided by the organisation. Findings of analysis including vulnerabilities exploited, Internet Protocol address of attack origin and measures to be taken to remediate the vulnerabilities are advised to affected organisations.

Further, the Government has taken the following steps for preventing hacking of websites:

- i. It has been mandated that all government websites to be hosted on infrastructure of NIC, ERNET or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
- ii. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- iii. National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- iv. All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.

[Translation]

**UPSC Recommendation for Appointment
in DGCA**

2218. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person was recommended by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for the post of 'Director Aviation Training' in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, whether that person fulfilled all the requisites for the post;

(c) if so, whether the appointment after being approved by the appointing authority was withheld on the basis of an anonymous complaint;

(d) if not, whether permission was taken by the Government from Central Vigilance Commission for taking action on that anonymous complaint;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reasons for which the appointment has been withheld?

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

(c) to (f) After the receipt of recommendation from Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for appointment to the post of Director (Flying Training) in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), a complaint was received in the Ministry. On this, report from DGCA was sought. Based on the report, it was decided with the approval of the appointing authority to refer the case to UPSC for recommending another suitable candidate from the reserve panel. The person earlier recommended by UPSC has filed a case in Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Principal Bench, New Delhi and the matter is presently sub-judice. As regards permission from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), it is stated that CVC comes into picture only when complaint pertains to an existing Government Officer of Group 'A' status. In this case, since no offer of appointment was issued, the person was not a Government servant and hence not within the jurisdiction of CVC.

[English]

Hot Line with other Countries

2219. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has established Hot Line at the level of PMO;

(b) the countries with which Hot Line has been agreed upon but yet to be commenced and the reasons for delay;

(c) whether non-availability of such a facility has hampered relations with these countries especially China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Telephone hotlines have been established between Prime Minister and the President of Russia and the Premier of the State Council of China. During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to China from 5-8 April 2010, India and China signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the Direct Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese Premier. The telephone hotline is in an advanced stage of being operationalised. India and China have maintained a healthy momentum of high level exchanges. The President met with Chinese President Hu Jintao and other state leaders of China during her visit to China in May 2010. The Chinese Premier had a successful visit to India in December 2010. Prime Minister met President Hu on 13 April 2011 in Sanya, China on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit and Premier Wen on 18 November 2011 in Bali on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit.

Metro Rail in Ludhiana

2220. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has given a go-ahead for the construction of Metro Rail in Ludhiana:
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of all non-metropolitan cities which have received go-ahead from the Planning Commission for construction of metro rail;
- (d) whether these projects will be executed through 50:50 joint ventures set up by the Centre and the respective State or whether any other model of funding is being proposed;
- (e) if so, the reasons for changing the funding model;
- (f) whether the Eleventh Plan does not have any allocation for metro projects; and
- (g) if so, 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) A Project Report for construction of Ludhiana Metro Rail Project of 28.95 km length with the total project cost of Rs. 8,705 cr has been prepared by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. However, no proposal for in-principle approval of the project has been received in the Planning Commission. During discussion of Annual Plan 2011-12 between Planning Commission and the Government of Punjab, Planning Commission has offered advisory support to take up the project under Public Private Partnership mode.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In June, 2009 Planning Commission has given in-principle approval of the proposal to construct metro rail in Kochi city in Kerala covering about 25.6 km. metro rail network. Apart from this, Planning Commission has also given its approval for the extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Ambedkar Nagar, Delhi to Shushant Lok, Gurgaon), extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA (New Ashok Nagar, Delhi to Sector 32, NOIDA), extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad and extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Faridabad.

(d) All the extension projects of Delhi Metro as mentioned in answer to the part 'C' have been taken up by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) which is a 50:50 joint venture set up by the Centre and the Delhi State Government. The funding to these extension projects has been mainly the grants from Centre and the concerned State Government. So far as Kochi Metro in Kerala is concerned, Planning Commission has recommended setting up of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by the State Government for implementing the project and the Government of India may provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF). It has also been recommended that the rolling stock may be done on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis while the construction and maintenance of lines may be done by SPV.

(e) Neither it is possible nor feasible for the Central Government to supervise the construction and monitoring of all the metro rail projects particularly for the non metropolitan cities.

(f) Eleventh Five Year Plan has an allocation of Rs. 3303 crores for metro rail projects.

(g) Question does not arise.

Retirement Age of Teachers

2221. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the retirement age of teachers in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any objections from the State Governments on the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The age of superannuation of teachers in Central Educational Institutions (CEI) in Higher & Technical Education coming under the purview of Central Government has been enhanced to 65 years in March, 2007.

(c) to (e) Government has offered to state governments to claim 80% reimbursement of University Grants Commission pay scales arrears if they adopt the scheme as a package, which includes enhancement of retirement age of teachers to 65 years. However, enhancing the age of teachers in state controlled higher educational institutions is not compulsory for State Governments.

[Translation]

Misuse of Internet

2222. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government has conducted any study regarding misuse of internet;

(b) if so, the number of suspicious mails detected during each of the last three years including current year;

(c) whether the Union of Government proposes to bring in special provisions for providing internet connections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) However, worldwide various organizations have published report on Internet Security covering aspects like spam e-mail originating from various countries including India. According to these international reports, the total email traffic worldwide categorized as spam is about 75-80%, in the year 2011. The share of spam e-mails originating from India is about 5-6% of total worldwide spam e-mail traffic.

(c) Following provisions for providing Internet connection, are made by the Union Government under its various schemes:-

(i) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has an ongoing scheme named 'Rural Wireline Broadband' and a plan scheme named 'Rural Wireless Broadband' to increase broadband penetration in the rural and remote areas of the country.

(ii) Under the National E-Governance Programme, Internet is provided through the Common Service Centres (CSCs).

(d) Under the Wireline Broadband Scheme wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas is provided by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on, with the capability to deliver data, voice and video services in the fixed mode. The rural broadband connectivity will cover Institutional Users, such as Gram Panchayats, Higher Secondary Schools and Public Health Centres, as well as individual Users, located in the villages.

Under the Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme financial assistance by way of subsidy is provided for building up of wireless broadband infrastructure such as base stations by utilizing the existing infrastructure of the Telecom Service Providers. This scheme envisages to provide Broadband coverage to about 5 lakh villages.

Common Service Centres (CSCs)

Government of India has approved the Common Services Centre (CSC) Scheme under which 1 lakh ICT enabled centres are being set up in the rural areas of the country. Over 90000 CSCs have been established so far.

[English]

Misdemeanours Committed by Bureaucrats

2223. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the yardstick for assessing the gravity of

misdemeanours committed by bureaucrats especially those from IAS cadre;

(b) the details of such cases where the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has made recommendations in individual cases but the Government hasn't always followed its advice and the Government has adopted a different approach; and

(c) the list of Officers against whom disciplinary actions have been initiated 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) The guidelines for conduct of civil servants, including those from IAS, are laid down in the Conduct Rules of the service to which they belong. Assessment of gravity of misdemeanor is done on a case to case basis factoring in the quantum of transgression from the provisions of the respective Conduct Rules.

(b) During the last three years, there was one instance of disagreement with the advice of the Commission in disciplinary matters relating to IAS officers, where the Central Government agreed with the minor penalty proposed by the State Government, while the UPSC advised imposition of major penalty.

(c) A list of IAS officers against whom disciplinary action has been initiated by the Central Government during the last three years and in the current year upto 30.11.2011, is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

IAS Officers against whom disciplinary action has been taken during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name, cadre and batch of the officer (S/Shri)	Nature of proceedings	Date of issue of charge sheet
1	2	3	4
1.	S.K. Sood, (HP:71) (retd)	Minor	10-1-2008

1	2	3	4
2.	Rakesh Bahadur, (UP:79)	Major	5/2/2008
3.	G.P. Upadhyay, (SK:87)	Minor	11/2/2008
4.	Rakesh Bahadur, (UP:79)	Major	7/4/2008
5.	R.K. Ranga, (HY:76) (retd)	Major	19/5/2008
6.	A.K. Goel, (AP:74) (retd)	Major	23/5/2008
7.	G.P. Upadhyay, (SK:87)	Minor	4/7/2008
8.	D. Kishore Rao, (GJ: 80)	Major	24/9/2008
9.	D. Kishore Rao, (GJ: 80)	Major	27/8/2008
10.	M. Kalaivanan, (TN:80)	Minor	9/10/2009
11.	D. Chakrabarti, (WB:76)	Major	25/6/2010
12.	K. Siva Prasad, (PB:93)	Major	10/9/2010
13.	Subrata Biswas, (KL:85)	Minor	14/9/2010
14.	Arindam Som, (AM:90) (retd)	Major	30/5/2011
15.	Arindam Som, (AM:90) (retd)	Major	30/5/2011
16.	P.V. Jaganmohan, (UP:87)	Minor	28/11/2011

Internet Telephony

2224. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded permission for internet telephony services;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms/ criteria in this regard;

(c) the details of companies providing internet telephone services in the country; and

(d) the benefit accrued as a result of internet telephony services alongwith its likely impact on basic telephone services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Internet Service Providers (ISPs) were permitted to offer Internet Telephony Services w.e.f. 1st April 2002. The present criteria for grant of ISP licence is as per the Guidelines dated 24.08.2007 for grant of licence for operating Internet Services wherein ISPs are allowed to provide Internet Telephony services by the use of Personal Computers (PC) or IP based Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) in the following manner:-

- (i) PC to PC; within or outside India.
- (ii) PC/a device/Adapter in India to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)/Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) abroad.

- (iii) Any device/Adapter connected to ISP node with static IP address to similar device/Adapter; within or outside India.

The ISPs are not permitted to have PSTN/PLMN connectivity. Voice communication to and from a telephone connected to PSTN/PLMN and following E.164 numbering is prohibited in India.

However, Access Service Providers (ASPs) were allowed to provide unrestricted Internet Telephony including connectivity to PSTN/PLMN in terms of the Unified Access Service Licence (UASL) Guidelines dated 14th December 2005.

(c) 217 ISPs and 279 ASPs have been licenced to offer Internet Telephony service, as per the scope of their respective licences, in various service areas in the country.

(d) Internet Telephony has helped in generating competition in the International Long Distance (ILD) sector and enabled the reduction in tariff for the benefit of subscribers.

Notice to Telecom Operators

2225. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue notices to old as well as new operators for failing to meet the roll out obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the telecom operators;

(c) whether the Government has received responses from them;

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

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

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

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, in last one year demand notices for imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) have been issued to 124 Licensees (18 telecom operators) for failing to meet the 1st year roll out obligations within stipulated timeframe. In addition to imposition of LD, show cause notices for termination of the license have been issued to 16 licensees (7 telecom operators) for violation of the rollout obligation conditions. It is proposed to issue the notices to other licensees also after completion of the examination of compliance of rollout obligations. Lists of the operators to whom notices have been issued during the last one year are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(c) to (e) Responses of the licensees against 15 show cause notices from 7 telecom operators for termination of license have been received and action if any, is proposed to be taken after completion of examination as per license conditions. For 16th show cause notice, the due date for reply is still not over. List of the operators from whom responses of notices have been received is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of the operators to whom demand notices for imposition of LP have been issued during the last one year:

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom Operator
1	2
1.	Aircel Ltd.
2.	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.*
3.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.
4.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.*
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#
6.	Loop Telecom Ltd.

1	2
7.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.
9.	Spice Communications Ltd.#
10.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.\$
11.	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.\$
12.	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.\$
13.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.\$
14.	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.\$
15.	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.\$
16.	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.\$
17.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.
18.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.@

Note: * as per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 2 and 4, M/s. Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd has amalgamated with M/s. Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High court(s). The licenses are yet to be transferred in the name of Transferee Company.

as per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 5 and 9, M/s. Spice Communications Ltd. has amalgamated with M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd as per the orders of the Hon'ble High court(s). The licenses are yet to be transferred/merged in the name of Transferee Company and the matter is sub-judice.

\$ as per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 10 to 15, they have amalgamated with M/s. Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High court(s). The licenses are yet to be transferred in the name of Transferee Company.

@ as per information received from M/s. Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., the name of company has changed to M/s. Vodafone Spacetel Ltd The same is yet to be taken on record.

Statement-II

List of the operators to whom show cause notices for termination of licenses have been issued and from whom responses of notices have been received:

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom Operator
1.	Aircel Ltd.
2.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.
3.	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#
5.	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.
6.	Spice Communications Ltd.#
7.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.

#as per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 4 and 6, M/s Spice Communications Ltd. has amalgamated with M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court(s). The licenses are yet to be transferred/merged in the name of transferee Company and the matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Price of Coal

2226. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal is increasing thereby affecting cost of steel, cement, etc;

(b) if so, the number of times price of coal has been increased during the current live year plan so far;

(c) the percentage of said hike alongwith the details of rate of price rise during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and in the first half of current year; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the price of coal and provide relief to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Due to overall increase in input cost, the price of coal is increasing. During the current five year plan, the revision of raw coal price have taken place three times i.e. on 12.12.2007, 16.10.2009 and 27.2.2011.

(c) The average percentage increase in price in the price revision effective from 16.10.2009 was 11.0%. In the last price revision effective from 27.2.2011

1. There has been no increase in price of raw coal for Grades other than Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' for supply to consumers in the Regulated Sector (Power Sector, Fertilizers and Defence).
2. There has been 30% increase in price of coal for Grades other than Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' for supply to consumers in Non-Regulated sector.
3. The prices of Grade 'A' and 'B' of coal produced by the subsidiary companies of CIL including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) have been increased and brought at par with price of imported coal with a discount of 15%. The increase price will be same for supply to consumers of all sectors. The increase ranges from 73% to 187% varying from subsidiary to subsidiary.
4. The prices of coal for Grades other than A & B produced by the collieries of Mahanadi

Coalfields Limited (MCL) have been brought to the level of prices of equivalent grades of coal produced by the Korba and Raigarh field of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL).

There have been no increases in coal price in the current year i.e. in 2011-12 till date.

(d) As stated above, during the last revision, prices of coal except for Grade 'A' & 'B' have not been increased for the sectors like, Power, Fertilizer and Defence, thereby ensuring minimum impact on maximum consumers.

[English]

Visa Fraud Case

2227. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations in the Trivalley University Visa case by US law enforcement agencies have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Indian students likely to be ordered out of that country;

(c) whether Indian officials have taken up the issue with their US counterparts to shift the affected students, mostly from Andhra Pradesh to other campuses subject to their eligibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The U.S. agencies are continuing their investigations on Trivalley University, which was closed down in January 2011. The External Affairs Minister had raised the issue with the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in July 2011, who assured that she would work with the

U.S. agencies concerned to seek an early and satisfactory solution for the students affected by the closure of Trivalley University.

The figures provided by the U.S. authorities in November 2011 indicate that 487 cases of reinstatement for transfer to other U.S. universities were approved, 150 cases have been denied and 640 cases are under process. The Embassy of India is continuing its efforts with U.S. authorities to seek an expeditious and satisfactory solution to cases of former Trivalley University students.

New Rules for Civil Nuclear Liability

2228. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the rules for implementation of Civil Nuclear Liability Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new rules are in conformity with the Nuclear Liability Act passed by the Government or a dilution of the Act and violation of the spirit of the Act;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by Section 48 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Act, 2010 has notified the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 in the Gazette of India on 11 November 2011, which have been laid before each House of Parliament.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 are in conformity with the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

(e) and (f) Following the passage of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 and before publication of Civil Liability for nuclear Damage Rules, 2011, some potential suppliers, including from US, had raised certain issues mainly relating to application of 'operator's right of recourse' as provided in Section 17 (b) of the 'Act to be in addition to any other law' as provided in Section 46 of the Act.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Teachers under SSA

2229. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) the number of posts of teachers sanctioned by the Union Government under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the number of posts filled out of sanctioned posts, State-wise;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant at present, State-wise; and

(d) the funds provided under this scheme during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A State-wise statement on the number of posts of teachers sanctioned by the Union Government under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), appointments made against these posts, vacancy position and funds provided under SSA during the last two years is at Statement.

Statement

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	States Name	Post of teachers sanctioned during last 2 years	Post of teachers Filled during last 2 years	Post lying vacant as on 31.03.11	Funds Allocation for the year	
					2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3134	1735	1399	26139.63	62126.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1768	105	1663	4855.20	8212.60
3.	Assam	28793	0	28793	0.00	7976.40
4.	Bihar	67002	31838	35164	138112.79	199437.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	15419	1837	13582	49652.05	85124.29
6.	Goa	47	0	47	268.50	282.60
7.	Gujarat	20052	15052	5000	0.00	6550.74
8.	Haryana	4975	1062	3913	24163.01	26158.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	181	93	88	4435.44	7471.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5983	12517	-6534	31674.60	47371.81
11.	Jharkhand	10885	5927	4958	46484.28	49758.26
12.	Karnataka	11299	2480	8819	38643.62	46259.53
13.	Kerala	8524	0	8524	0.00	5486.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85948	19615	66333	72617.30	118941.48
15.	Maharashtra	38707	4179	34528	4707.30	27565.49
16.	Manipur	1565	0	1565	15.60	1625.04
17.	Meghalaya	5020	3012	2008	3459.78	8640.39
18.	Mizoram	1646	479	1167	1666.58	2532.62
19.	Nagaland	3590	590	3000	270.84	4425.82
20.	Orissa	33027	19690	13337	42371.10	57593.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	14839	6789	8050	7844.33	16272.12
22.	Rajasthan	0	8568	-8568	151962.48	193332.23
23.	Sikkim	488	0	488	556.96	1830.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	21230	4498	16732	25690.50	51610.73
25.	Tripura	4381	1792	2589	4265.10	6441.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	169284	18767	150517	248670.35	370198.38
27.	Uttarakhand	8292	0	8292	15002.24	25769.98
28.	West Bengal	78015	53232	24783	66516.46	167324.86
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2	120.60	104.40
30.	Chandigarh	112	37	75	1258.45	1804.32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	486	14	472	324.75	427.43
32.	Daman Diu	80	32	48	68.67	95.43
33.	Delhi	3004	16	2988	34.20	1050.17
34.	Lakshadweep	37	28	9	30.10	47.50
35.	Pondicherry	127	24	103	53.52	76.71
Total		647942	214008	433934	1011936.33	1609927.19

[English]

Meta University

2230. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up meta university in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose for which it is being launched;

(c) whether the Government has identified the locations for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the funding structure for the university; and

(f) the time by which this university is likely to be set up?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The proposal is under finalization of the Government.

[Translation]

IIT Centres in Rural Areas

2231. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) centres functioning in various States including Bihar as on date;

(b) whether the students of the rural areas have to go to other cities/metropolitan cities due to lack of IIT centres in their areas which is very costly; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided in all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 15 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) presently functioning in various States, including one at Bihta (Patna) in Bihar. State-wise locations of IITs in the country are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Institutes
1	2	3
1.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	IIT-Delhi
2.	West Bengal	IIT-Kharagpur
3.	Tamil Nadu	IIT-Madras
4.	Maharashtra	IIT-Bombay
5.	Uttar Pradesh	IIT-Kanpur
6.	Assam	IIT-Guwahati
7.	Uttarakhand	IIT-Roorkee

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	IIT-Gandhinagar
9.	Punjab	IIT-Ropar
10.	Rajasthan	IIT-Jodhpur
11.	Orissa	IIT-Bhubaneswar
12.	Andhra Pradesh	IIT-Hyderabad
13.	Bihar	IIT-Patna
14.	Madhya Pradesh	IIT-Indore
15.	Himachal Pradesh	IIT-Mandi

(b) Admission in IITs are made on All-India basis, in order of merit and preference of Institute and course indicated by the candidates in the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE), subject to reservation provided under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006.

(c) At present, there is no proposal for establishing any new IIT.

[English]

Application for Fellowships

2232. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints that University Grants Commission (UGC) has not cleared application for fellowships in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it time bound; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No complaint regarding non clearance of applications for fellowships in time by University Grants Commission (UGC) has been received by the Government in recent past. The Government, however, has been receiving requests from students regarding release of fellowship amounts in time and early release of IInd installment etc. UGC has also informed that all fellowship applications except those for Post Doctoral fellowship for SC/ST have been cleared by it.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present.

Shifting of Naini Project

2233. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) has requested the Union Government for the change of place of power project based in Naini, Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government had originally in July, 2007 allocated Naini Coal Block to GMDC to set up power plant at Angul District of Orissa or Dumka in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the time by which the request of the Government of Gujarat will be considered for change of place for the development of power project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) On 25th July, 2007, M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) has been jointly allocated Naini coal block with geological reserves of 500 million tonnes (GMDC share- 250 million tonnes) of coal located in the State of Orissa for generation of power for the proposed 1500 MW power plant to be set up at Angul in Orissa or near Dumka in Jharkhand. A request from Government of Gujarat has been received for setting up of power projects by power developers in

Gujarat or at mining location in Orissa to whom M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has agreed to supply coal from the allocated Naini coal block. The request of M/s GMDC is being examined in accordance with the existing rules and guidelines.

[Translation]

Vacancies in MTNL and BSNL

2234. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of posts including General Manager Telecom, and TTA in telephone exchanges in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, post-wise, circle-wise and department and PSU-wise alongwith its likely impact on the functional efficiency;

(c) the action taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies;

(d) whether the Government has ordered all ITS Group A officers from various circles/States to report to Delhi;

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

(f) the plan of Department of Telecommunication for the gainful utilization of ITS officers keeping in view the existing shortage in the various units of DoT and the future requirement for implementing the Government's ambitious National Telecom Policy, 2011?

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.

(d) to (f) Four option letters dated 22nd September, 2011 were issued by the Department of Telecommunications calling for option from Group 'A' officers of Indian Telecom Service (ITS)/Telegraph Traffic Service (TTS)/Telecom Factories Service (TFS), General Central Service (GCS), Indian P&T Accounts & Finance Service (IP&T AFS) and P&T Building Works Service (P&T BWS) for exercising option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL. Last date for exercising options for officers working in Department of Telecommunications or on deputation to organizations other than BSNL/MTNL was prescribed as 28th October, 2011. Such date for officers on deemed deputation to BSNL/MTNL was 8th November, 2011.

An Office Memorandum dated 3rd November, 2011 has been issued by the Department of Telecommunications whereby Group 'A' officers working on deemed deputation to BSNL/MTNL who have either not exercised their option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL or have opted for Government service or have exercised conditional option by the last date prescribed for exercising option, i.e. 8th November, 2011, have been ordered to be reverted to Government from 9th November, 2011 onwards. Officers who approached the Courts and where the Courts, as per records obtainable in the Department of Telecommunications, have been granted interim stay or given interim directions have been asked to continue in BSNL/MTNL. Till 30th November, 2011, 427 officers including 390 ITS officers who were on deemed deputation to BSNL/MTNL have been repatriated by these organisations to DoT. Of these, 368 officers including 332 ITS officers have reported to DoT.

After repatriation, such Group 'A' officers including ITS officers who opt to continue in Government service but are found to be in excess of requirement of the DoT shall be redeployed through the Surplus Cell of the Government in terms and sub-rule (6) of rule 37-A of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972."

[English]

**Machinery to Check Action Taken on
Corrupt Officers**

2235. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no machinery to check the action taken against the corrupt officers found guilty by Central Vigilance Commission;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether in action on the part of the Government against the guilty officers encourages corrupt practices;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Central Vigilance Commission maintains record of non-acceptance of its advice and reports such non-acceptance in its Annual Report.

The number of cases in which the Commission's advice has not been accepted during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of cases
2008	20
2009	29
2010	16

Under existing instructions of the Government, all cases relating to Gazetted officers for whom the

appointing authority is the President of India, wherein the Ministers/Departments intend to differ from/not accept any recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission, are required to be referred to the Department of Personnel and Training for a final decision.

(c) to (e) Delayed action blunts the effectiveness of punishment in Disciplinary cases. The Central Vigilance Commission has advised time limit for disciplinary enquiries. Further, the Department of Personnel & Training has also been monitoring progress of disciplinary cases through the Annual Action Plan of Central Ministries/Departments regarding anti-corruption activities and has been advising the concerned authorities to finalize the cases expeditiously.

**Environmental Clearance to Coal
Mining Projects**

2236. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment and forest clearance is mandatory before undertaking coal mining work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals submitted by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies for environment and forest clearance during the last three years and the current year, subsidiary-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of proposals cleared during the said period, subsidiary-wise, year-wise and State-wise and the number of proposals still pending alongwith the reasons for pendency; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite clearance of the pending proposals and also to streamline the procedure of clearance for speedy implementation of coal mining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Environmental Clearance (EC) is mandatory for taking up any new or expansion project as per MoEF notification SO. 1533 dated 14-09-2006. The Forestry Clearance (FC) is also mandatory under Forest Conservation Act 1980, for use of any forest land or part thereof for any non forest purposes.

(c) (i) The details of 53 EC proposals initiated during the last three years & current year subsidiary-wise, year-wise and State-wise, are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	ECL WB	BCCL JH	CCL JH	NCL		WCL		SECL CG	MCL OR	NEC AS
					MP	UP	MS	MP			
1.	2008-09	3	-	2	-	-	6	2	2	3	2
2.	2009-10	-	1	4	-	-	4	2	2	-	-
3.	2010-11	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
4.	2011-12	3	-	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-

(ii) 177 forestry proposals are awaiting clearance at State & MoEF levels. The details of

the same, subsidiary wise, state wise are given below:

Company	State	No. of Stage-I Proposals	No. of Stage-II Proposals	Total
ECL	JH	3	1	4
BCCL	JH	3	2	5
CCL	JH	23	9	32
NCL	MP	2	-	2
WCL	MP	18	4	22
	MH	12	1	13
SECL	CG	30	24	54
	MP	15	8	23
MCL	OR	13	1	14
NEC	AS	8	-	8

(d) (i) The details of environmental clearance proposals cleared during the said period are given below:

Sl.No.	Year	ECL		CCL JH	NCL		WCL		SECL		MCL OR	NEC AS
		WB	JH		MP	UP	MS	MP	CG	MP		
1.	2008-09	8	—	3	1	1	4	5	—	—	2	1
2.	2009-10	1	1	3	1	—	8	1	12	—	—	—
3.	2010-11	1	—	5	—	—	8	1	8	1	—	—
4.	2011-12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

(ii) The details of forestry clearance proposals cleared (Stage II) during the said period are given below:

Sl.No.	Year	ECL		CCL JH	NCL		WCL		SECL		MCL OR	NEC AS
		WB	JH		MP	UP	MS	MP	CG	MP		
1.	2008-09	1	—	17	1	—	1	2	4	—	1	—
2.	2009-10	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	—
3.	2010-11	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
4.	2011-12	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Forestry clearance proposals are suffering because of procedural methods involving several stages which in turn cause delays in release of forest land. In addition, delays are also experienced in getting NOC involved under FR Act. There is also delay due to ownership dispute between the Revenue Authority and the Forest Department & delay in granting in Stage-II clearance even after completion of all formalities. In case of Environmental clearance TOR (Terms of Reference) is not received as per schedule. Delay is also observed in holding public hearing/consultation. Delay due to clubbing of environmental clearance with forestry clearance (Stage-I) is also affecting the EC clearance adversely.

(e) The coal related issues are addressed both at State level and Central level by the Ministry of Coal and coal companies on regular basis. Ministry of Coal has taken up the issues for consideration at the highest level for obtaining solutions and for fast tracking of Environment Clearances (EC) & Forest Clearances (FC), land acquisitions. R&R, law and order issues at State and Central levels on a continuous basis.

**Montreal Convention on International
Air Carriages**

2237. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Subject	Compensation provided under Montreal Convention, 1999
Death bodily injury	Proven damage subject to a maximum of SD Rs 100,000
Checked baggage	Proven damage subject to a maximum of SD Rs 1,000 per passenger.
Hand Baggage	Included within the limit set for checked baggage.
Cargo	Proven damage subject to a maximum of SD Rs 17 per kg.

(c) to (e) As of date, 70 cases fully and 7 have been partially settled for which an amount of Rs. 60.44 Crores has been disbursed. Of the remaining 89 cases, 53 family members have engaged foreign lawyers for settlement.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the Montreal Convention regarding Unification of Rules of International Air Carriages;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its provisions regarding the compensation to the victims of air crash;

(c) whether the cases of settlement of compensation to the dependants of some of the victims of Mangalore flight tragedy is yet to be finalised;

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

(e) the amount disbursed as compensation so far including the steps taken by the Government/Air India to compensate the victims of the said crash?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The rates of compensation provided under Montreal Convention, 1999 is as under:

Vacant Posts in Central Universities

2238. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the teaching posts in various Central Universities are lying vacant since the past few months;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to fill up the teaching vacancies in all the Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total number of sanction teaching posts in Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry is 16600 (2386 Professor, 4622 Associate Professor, 8695 Assistant Professor and 897 Others). Out of this, 6529 teaching posts (1221 Professor, 2105 Associate Professor, 3008 Assistant Professor and 195 Others) are lying vacant.

(c) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to 65 years. Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers are eligible for reemployment on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years up to the age of seventy years. All the Central Universities, while approving the budget estimates for the year 2011-12 (non plan), have been requested by the UGC to fill up the teaching posts at the earliest.

Ragging in Educational Institutions

2239. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of ragging have taken place in various institutions in the country including engineering colleges in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of instances of ragging in

educational institutions reported including loss of lives and injuries suffered during the last three months, state-wise;

(d) the number of cases registered in this connection, State-wise; and

(e) the stringent measures being taken to end this menace in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information available, 961 cases of alleged ragging were registered in anti-ragging toll-free helpline during the period from January to November, 2011. Historically, ragging has been prevalent in the country since many decades for social and psychological reasons. Incidents of ragging have substantially come down after pro-active efforts by Central Government have been launched to curb ragging.

(c) and (d) Details of complaints registered in the anti-ragging toll-free helpline State-wise from September to November, 2011 is given in Statement. There was no case of loss of life due to ragging during this period.

(e) Government has started a toll-free anti-ragging helpline with effect from 15.06.2009. Advisories are being issued to states and higher educational institutions every year to take stringent measures, including filing criminal cases against those found indulging in ragging. University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Dental Council of India (DCI), Medical Council of India (MCI) etc. have issued regulations regarding anti-ragging for strict compliance.

Statement

*Complaints registered on Helpline during
01.09.2011 to 30.11.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1

1	2	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
6.	Jharkhand	2
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5
10.	Maharashtra	2
11.	Orissa	3
12.	Punjab	3
13.	Rajasthan	4
14.	Tamil Nadu	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9
16.	West Bengal	6
Total		49

Haj Pilgrims

2240. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number off pilgrims performed Haj

during the last three years and the current year against the quota fixed for each year;

(b) whether the Saudi authorities have requested for compulsory passport and visa for performing the Haj pilgrimage;

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether adequate facilities like medical, accommodation, drinking water, sanitation etc. were provided to the pilgrims during the recently concluded Haj pilgrimage;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the complaints received in regard to difficulties faced by the pilgrims and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the further steps taken by the Government for increase of Haj quota?

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) The details regarding the actual number of pilgrims who performed Haj during the last three years and the current year against the quota fixed are as under:

Year	Quota originally allotted	Actual number
2008	1,67,991	1,66,993
2009	1,67,991	1,65,655
2010	1,71,491	1,71,671
2011	1,70,491	1,70,362

(b) and (c) Yes. From 2009, the arrival of Haj pilgrims to Saudi Arabia is through international Passports only. The process of issuing Haj Pilgrim Passes has been discontinued. Accordingly, all pilgrims carry International

Passport and Haj visas are stamped on it by Saudi Embassy/Consulate.

(d) and (e) Yes. Government of India makes exhaustive arrangements to facilitate the pilgrimage of Hajis. Round the clock medical facilities and other logistical support are extended to the Hajis. The entire Haj process was carefully planned and remedial actions in respect of envisaged problems were built into the Haj preparations for Haj 2011. Complaints, as and when received, were immediately redressed.

(f) The Haj quota is decided on the basis of bilateral agreement signed between Government of Saudi Arabia and Government of India annually.

[Translation]

Social Responsibility Programmes

2241. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Undertakings and agencies under the administrative control of his Ministry have used any funds as part of their social responsibility;

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

(c) the place-wise, work-wise details of the funds utilized during the above period;

(d) whether any incident of officials spending the said amount arbitrarily has come to light;

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

(f) 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) Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of

Civil Aviation have not used any fund provided by the Ministry for undertaking activities for their corporate, social responsibility.

(b) to (f) No comments, in view of reply to part (a).

Irregularities in Private Schools

2242. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether complaints regarding Government recognized private schools charging exorbitant admission fees indirectly under various heads such as charges for admission forms, registration fees etc. and also committing other irregularities have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, alongwith the nature of such complaints;

(c) the action taken/being taken in such cases;

(d) whether the Government has laid down any provisions/norms in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a new law to stop irregularities of every kind in school education; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives such complaints and appropriate action in accordance with affiliation Bye-Laws are taken against the violating schools.

(b) and (c) 88 complaints were received from various states during the last three years i.e. 2008, 2009 and 2010. 45 complaints are received during the current year, details of which are given in enclosed Statement.

These complaints generally pertain to irregularities committed by schools in admission, recruitment of teachers, private tuition by teachers, non-payment of salary of teachers etc. These are referred to concerned school for comments. After receiving comments action is taken in accordance with Affiliation Bye-Laws.

(d) and (e) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Affiliation Bye-Laws inter-alia prescribe the following:—

- Fee charges of a school affiliated with CBSE should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution.
- Fees should normally be charged under the Heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories.

- No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school.
- In case a student leaves the school for such compulsion as transfer of parents or for health reason or in case of death of the student before completion of the session, *pro-rata* return of quarterly/term/annual fees should be made.
- The unaided schools should consult parents through parents representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during the mid-session.

CBSE issues Guidelines and Circulars to its affiliated schools from time to time for strict adherence of affiliation Bye-Laws.

(f) and (g) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

Details of the Number of Complaints Received during each of the last three years and the Current Year, State-wise

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	2	8	3	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	15	18
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	-	8	3
5.	Orissa	1	-	2	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	2
7.	Uttarakhand	-	1	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Kerala	-	4	11	-
9.	Punjab	-	1	1	9
10.	West Bengal	-	-	3	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	5
13.	Gujarat	-	-	1	2
14.	Delhi	-	-	4	1
15.	Manipur	-	-	1	-
16.	Bihar	-	-	-	2
Total		15	20	54	45

[English]

Trained Teachers

2243. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether a number of teachers in the country do not possess the minimum qualifications as per the criteria of RTE Act;

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

(c) whether the Government provides training to teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of teachers who were trained under SSA during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the details of other steps taken by the Government to ensure efficiency of school teachers

and quality education to students, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Statement-I showing the number of teachers, State-wise, who do not possess minimum qualifications as per the criteria of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for (i) In-service training to all elementary teachers of up to 20 days duration - 10 days each at Block Resource Centre (BRC) and Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) in a year, (ii) 30 days induction training to new teachers joining service, and (iii) training of untrained teachers to enable them to acquire professional qualifications. A Statement-II showing the details of training provided to number of teachers during the last three years and in the current year is enclosed.

(f) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with

effect from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides that every child in the 6-14 age group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. It prescribes norms and standards for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), school infrastructure and facilities. It lays down that the curriculum and evaluation process shall be in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, and shall take into account the all-round development of the child, build on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration, and shall make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in terms of provisioning for additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools, as well as quality interventions.

Statement-I

Number of untrained teachers who do not possess minimum qualifications as per the criteria of RTE Act, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of teachers
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35975
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8224
4.	Assam	30525
5.	Bihar	165510
6.	Chandigarh	66
7.	Chhattisgarh	30519
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	796

1	2	3
11.	Goa	77
12.	Gujarat	4497
13.	Haryana	1635
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2816
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27138
16.	Jharkhand	59734
17.	Karnataka	2063
18.	Kerala	1108
19.	Lakshadweep	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50207
21.	Maharashtra	1766
22.	Manipur	1394
23.	Meghalaya	2276
24.	Mizoram	3211
25.	Nagaland	4002
26.	Orissa	33090
27.	Puducherry	210
28.	Punjab	3175
29.	Rajasthan	7027
30.	Sikkim	1076
31.	Tamil Nadu	3763
32.	Tripura	3182
33.	Uttar Pradesh	124694
34.	Uttarakhand	2383
35.	West Bengal	58091
Total		670296

Statement-II*Details of training provided to number of teachers during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10		
		In-service training up to 20 days	Induction training (up to 30 days)	Training untrained teachers (60 days)	In-service training up to 20 days	Induction training (up to 30 days)	Training untrained teachers (60 days)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3250	0	0	3300	82	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	221988	0	0	211730	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11704	0	715	10730	396	0
4.	Assam	150283	0	3420	193020	0	6130
5.	Bihar	202832	22676	47594	209704	4091	50142
6.	Chandigarh	721	187	0	1710	150	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	102315	12000	141	106211	9746	7951
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1198	0	0	1191	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	424	41	0	424	0	0
10.	Delhi	40002	3770	0	52939	0	0
11.	Goa	2923	0	0	4571	133	0
12.	Gujarat	123950	0	0	163955	0	0
13.	Haryana	57998	0	0	1305	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31763	0	0	38937	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41253	0	0	39417	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	101940	1695	10274	68258	943	12409
17.	Karnataka	149826	6146	0	228885	0	0
18.	Kerala	128002	1070	0	123812	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	650	0	0	640	27	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	240991	0	0	265642	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	379202	7247	1374	437853	2119	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	5015	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	7023	2186	1500	6231	2036	572
24.	Mizoram	10441	222	810	12409	471	850
25.	Nagaland	5321	0	665	7729	0	400
26.	Orissa	123886	5082	7456	154293	5276	16719
27.	Puducherry	4261	61	0	2861	65	0
28.	Punjab	61751	5084	0	61050	8250	0
29.	Rajasthan	219950	19879	0	260951	0	0
30.	Sikkim	1313	0	441	0	0	400
31.	Tamil Nadu	209654	1577	0	209918	2086	0
32.	Tripura	18500	1106	0	23494	1439	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	132442	8934	0	324048	3566	0
34.	Uttarakhand	41484	0	0	43729	0	0
35.	West Bengal	331864	0	0	233336	0	0
Total		3161105	98963	74390	3509298	40876	95573

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12 (Till 30-09-2011)		
		In-service training up to 20 days	Induction training (up to 30 days)	Training untrained teachers (60 days)	In-service training up to 20 days	Induction training (up to 30 days)	Training untrained teachers (60 days)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3382	0	0	149	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	229442	42944	0	248873	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9295	2920	0	0	0	1489
4.	Assam	174249	0	0	160769	0	0
5.	Bihar	59084	345	25312	37345	2299	0
6.	Chandigarh	790	192	0	600	180	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	123052	15428	0	65019	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	422	99	0	480	0	0
10.	Delhi	12151	0	0	15307	0	0
11.	Goa	3458	111	0	4347	0	0
12.	Gujarat	148018	10493	0	131334	0	0
13.	Haryana	39529	10406	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45502	0	0	43419	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35562	902	0	8704	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	65007	372	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	131900	4525	0	35800	0	0
18.	Kerala	127124	0	0	97012	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	637	0	0	269	24	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395397	38519	3287	196481	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	444331	10586	0	321000	0	0
22.	Manipur	11084	0	900	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	19590	2463	2700	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	11584	353	573	7249	814	1172
25.	Nagaland	8945	0	800	5860	1200	1000
26.	Orissa	175201	17145	0	50000	0	0
27.	Puducherry	2849	0	0	2458	20	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Punjab	67840	3650	0	25048	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	65904	0	0	161841	0	0
30.	Sikkim	3558	0	400	1384	0	770
31.	Tamil Nadu	191840	1956	0	111015	0	0
32.	Tripura	19190	295	0	3898	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	279457	641	0	21445	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	42816	0	0	36548	0	0
35.	West Bengal	265750	0	0	129830	0	0
Total		3213940	164345	33972	1923484	4537	4431

[Translation]

Right to Education Act

2244. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether enrolment of students in schools has increased after implementation of the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the enrolment data before and after implementation of the Act, State-wise;

(c) the monitoring mechanism in place to assess the quality of education being imparted to the students;

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend some provisions of the Act;

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

(f) whether the Government has done any assessment on the funds required for implementation of the Act in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative on 1st April, 2010. As per "Statistics of School Education" 2009-10, enrolment at primary level has increased from 13.45 crore in 2008-09 to 13.56 crore in 2009-10. Similarly, the upper primary enrolment has increased from 5.54 crore in 2008-09 to 5.94 crore in 2009-10. The overall elementary level enrolment has increased from 19.00 crore in 2008-09 to 19.5 crore in

2009-10. The State-wise details is at Statement. Data for 2010-11 is not available.

(c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. SSA has elaborate evaluation and monitoring arrangements, which include national level review meetings with State Education Secretaries and State Project Directors, half yearly Joint Review Mission by Govt. of India and external funding agencies. In addition, 40 Institutions of Social Science Research and University Departments of Education have been attached to States/UTs as Monitoring Institutes (MIs) to make independent and regular field visits to monitor performance. The reports of the Joint Review Missions and Monitoring Institutions are available on website

www.ssa.nic.in. Independent concurrent financial reviews are also commissioned by the Ministry through the Institute of Public Auditors of India.

(d) and (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010 proposes to incorporate amendments relating to (a) children with disabilities, and (b) School Management Committees along with Official Amendments. Further an amendment to the RTE Act to protect the rights of Minority Institutions guaranteed under Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India, is under consideration.

(f) and (g) The Working Group on Elementary Education for the 12th Plan has prepared an estimate of Rs. 4,50,671.53 crore, which has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

Statement

Enrolment at Primary and Upper Primary level

State Name	Primary level		Upper Primary level		Total	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35192	34242	22647	22323	57839	56565
Andhra Pradesh	7122361	7137291	3695246	3618763	10817607	10756054
Arunachal Pradesh	209513	216845	76563	78549	286076	295394
Assam	4312162	2900714	736779	1374217	5048941	4274931
Bihar	13201001	13907798	3522115	4126665	16723116	18034463
Chandigarh	84863	83759	1430378	49159	1515241	132918
Chhatisgarh	36211334	3234910	48515	1336956	36259849	4571866
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38054	39780	13531	17737	51585	57517
Daman and Diu	21137	17829	11768	9118	32905	26947
Delhi	1685513	1699939	968177	997280	2653690	2697219

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	124754	127281	65689	67187	190443	194468
Gujarat	6559964	6582139	2886469	2890766	9446433	9472905
Haryana	2203009	2186379	1113021	1190063	3316030	3376442
Himachal Pradesh	646879	623198	418824	412919	1065703	1036117
Jammu and Kashmir	1288047	1274874	619777	655432	1907824	1930306
Jharkhand	5251078	5464268	1436228	1349723	6687306	6813991
Karnataka	5542416	5460043	2991976	2954159	8534392	8414202
Kerala	2434936	2425078	1636452	1653026	4071388	4078104
Lakshadweep	7046	6761	3752	3510	10798	10271
Madhya Pradesh	11780132	11780132	4783703	4783703	16563835	16563835
Maharashtra	10403746	10364831	5519357	5517029	15923103	15881860
Manipur	3711894	371659	147283	14699	3859177	386358
Meghalaya	459714	472653	126400	150568	586114	623221
Mizoram	174413	141663	58749	60888	233162	202551
Nagaland	286235	219804	123256	90226	409491	310030
Odisha	4582202	4493299	2041413	2020896	6623615	6514195
Puducherry	111688	111587	70886	70588	182574	182175
Punjab	1764759	2503839	1061316	1332040	2826075	3835879
Rajasthan	8955966	8798956	3880647	3928043	12836613	12726999
Sikkim	81366	81172	31237	33175	112603	114347
Tamil Nadu	6148411	6200456	3730210	3735168	9878621	9935624
Tripura	463521	444516	219846	219303	683367	663819
Uttar Pradesh	25168813	25073905	7414932	9500226	32583745	34574131
Uttarakhand	1108276	1100139	646782	626216	1755058	1726355
West Bengal	8315923	10066104	3911134	4407822	12227057	14473926
Total	134566314	135669843	55463959	59421002	190030273	195090845

Source: Statistics of School Education.

[English]

Introduction of New Routes

2245. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has introduced some new routes both domestic and international during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of economically viable routes of Air India;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the entire network of Air India to ascertain and cover revenue expenditure gap;

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

(f) the total losses suffered both on national and international routes separately during the last three years, year-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to make all routes of Air India Profitable?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of new routes introduced/started both in Domestic and International sectors by Air India during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Air India operates 138 routes system wide of which 2 routes are meeting total cost for the period April-October, 2011.

(d), (e) and (g) Air India periodically monitors the carriage/load factors/financial performance of services on

its network and makes efforts to improve their performance. Air India makes changes to its network to rationalize capacity offered on various routes to maximize the benefits to the airline. Consequently, periodic adjustments are done to the schedule to add or reduce capacity from specific routes, introduce new routes, and restructure existing routes based on the market dynamics and anticipated financial outcome.

(f) During the years 2009-10, 2010-11, April-September, 2011, Air India had incurred losses for Domestic services is Rs. 19424.06, Rs.24351.12 and Rs.15952.47 lakhs respectively. During the same period, losses incurred for International services was Rs.214623.98, Rs. 121638.35 and Rs.79164.03 lakhs respectively.

Statement

The details of new routes started/introduced by Air India on Domestic and International sectors during the last three years and current year are as under:-

2009-10

1. Madars-Bangalore - 5 weekly services
2. Pune - Hyderabad/Bangalore
3. Cochin-Calicut-Jeddah - 5 weekly services

2010-11

1. Delhi-Dehradun
2. Dismantled Frank Furt hub operationalized Delhi hub
3. Non-stop services introduced on Delhi-Chicago, Delhi-Toronto and Delhi-JFK route
4. Double daily services on Delhi-London route

2011-12

1. Mumbai-Gwalior-Delhi v.v.
2. Delhi-Gaya/Varanasi-Delhi

3. Kolkata-Bhubaneswar
4. Mumbai - Varanasi
5. Mumbai- Lucknow
6. Extended the Bangalore-Hyderabad-Pune upto Goa.
7. Re-introduced Delhi-Jaipur service
8. Extended Delhi-Hyderabad upto Vijayawada

TCCC Preference Regulations

2246. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer (TCCC) preference regulations 2010 have come into force in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far for the implementation of the said regulations;

(d) whether the subscribers are still receiving unsolicited commercial/fraudulent calls/SMSs even after registering with "Do not Disturb Registry"; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the penalties imposed on telecom operators for violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI issued "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" on 1st December, 2010 with the

objective to provide an effective mechanism for curbing Unwanted commercial calls and SMSs. All the provisions of the said regulation have come into force from 27th September 2011. These regulations prohibit sending of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) to those customers who have registered their telephone number in the "National Customer Preference Register" for not receiving Unsolicited Commercial Communications. The salient features of the regulation are as under:

- (i) Filtering of calls & SMSs by Access provider.
- (ii) Simplify Scrubbing Process by Sharing of Database.
- (iii) Provision of Security Deposit by Telemarketers to their Access Service Providers.
- (iv) Provision of Blacklisting of telemarketers:
- (vi) Financial Disincentive on Access Service Provider in case of violation of the regulation.
- (vii) Separate number Series for Telemarketers & Specified SMS header for easy identification of commercial calls.
- (viii) Options to the customer to exercise his preference.
- (ix) No commercial communication to be sent between 9.00 PM to 9.00 AM.
- (x) Restriction on More than 200 SMS per SIM per SIM Per Day.
- (xi) 5 paise Promotional SMS Termination Charge prescribed.

(c) For implementation of the "The Telecom Commercial a Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010". TRAI has taken the following step:

- (i) The National Customer Preference Register (NCPR) has been established through national Informatics Centre (NIC) for registering the requests of the customers for not receiving Unsolicited Commercial Communications

(UCC). The registration of customers in the "National Customer preference Register" has started from 10th February 2011.

(ii) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (TCCCP) we portal www.nccprai.gov.in was established for facilitating online registration of telemarketers and for facilitating service providers to upload details of resources allocated to telemarketers, details of costumers registered with NCPR, details of complaints lodged by customers etc.

(iii) Online registration of telemarketers with TRAI was started from 15th January 2011.

(iv) Number series '140' has been allocated for the registered telemaketers for making voice calls so that customers can indentify telemarketing calls coming for registered telemarketers.

(v) The complaints received about violation of the regulations are being monitored by TRAI.

(d) and (e) Since coming into force of these regulations from 27th September 2011, the number of unwanted commercial calls/SMS have come down substantially. Prior to this regulation, on an average 47454 complaints were received per month. (March 2010 to March 2011). However, the total number of complaints lodged by telecom consumers with their service providers from 27th September to 15th November, 2011 were only 5979 (3587 complaints per month).

The service providers are required to take action on the complaints lodged by customers. TRAI has conducted sample audit of some of the major service providers and collected 942 sample complaints for analysis. Analysis of action taken by service providers on these sample cases are in progress and in case of any violation, action will be taken as per the provisions of the regulations.

National Frequency Allocation Plan, 2011

2247. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has released the National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP), 2011;

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

(c) the extent to which the management of spectrum is likely to be streamlined after the implementation of NFAP-2011 in the country;

(d) whether revenue generation of the Government is likely to increase on implementation of the said plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) NFAP -2011 has been released on 30 September 2011 and is effective from 1.10.2011. NFAP-2011 is a policy document for spectrum managers, wireless users and manufacturers in the country and will provide the optimal utilization of radiofrequency spectrum for various services/applications as spectrum being the natural resource. The NFAP gives confidence to the industry for development of equipment/ technology in India and also for prospective service providers to submit their proposals for new services. The salient features of NFAP-2011 are:

(i) In line with the decisions of World radiocommunication Conference 2007 (WRC-07) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) contained in Radio Regulations (Edition 2008).

(ii) In order to cater to newly emerging technologies such as Ultra Wide Band (UWB), Intelligent Transport System (ITS), Short Range Devices, etc.

(iii) To ensure equitable and optimum utilization of the scarce limited natural resource of radio frequency spectrum.

- (iv) Enabling of some bandwidth in few frequency bands of indigenous development/IPR and Manufacturing.
- (v) To ensure protection of existing services.

National Frequency Plan (NFAP-2011) enables provisions for variety of applications of radiocommunication service in the different frequency bands taking into consideration the requirements projected by various stakeholders and decisions of World Radio communication Conference-2007 of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) so that various services/applications can work in an interference free environment.

Central Funds under SSA

2248. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

- (a) the criteria for providing funds to States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (b) the proportion of funds allocated under the scheme to each State/UT during each of the last three years and the current year vis-a-vis the total allocation;
- (c) whether some of the States like Kerala are

eligible for higher proportion of funds as per geographical area or population;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for lower allocation to these States;

(e) the details of funds spent by each State/UT out of the allocated amount during the above period; and

(f) the details of funds proposed to be provided to each State/UT during 2012-13 under SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme States/UTs are provided funds based on the approved Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) for the relevant year, and in accordance with the approved norms and fund sharing pattern applicable to the State. The funds are presently shared in the 65:35 ratio between the Central and State Governments, including for the State of Kerala. In the case of States in the North East Region (NER), the funds are shared in the 90:10 ratio between the Centre and the NER States. Funds for 2012-13 will be released in accordance with this procedure and fund sharing pattern, after the Union Budget is passed. A statement showing details of central funds released to States/Union Territories as a percentage of total central allocation and expenditure incurred during the last three years and current year (as on 30.09.2011) is enclosed.

Statement

Central Funds under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-2009				2009-2010			
		Total Central allocation	Release to States/UTs	% of total allocation	Expenditure*	Total Central allocation	Release to States/UTs	% of total allocation	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131000.00	71031.78	5.42	93526.52	1310000.00	38569.90	2.94	72257.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		13683.64	1.04	16864.67		11427.95	0.87	12427.83
3.	Assam		42740.91	3.26	55426.39		47480.00	3.62	50780.61
4.	Bihar		186158.47	14.21	209431.20		121739.06	9.29	224870.24
5.	Chhattisgarh		51853.86	3.96	75100.77		55592.82	4.24	96340.63
6.	Goa		804.41	0.06	1273.85		550.58	0.04	0.00
7.	Gujarat		25432.47	1.94	34076.51		20031.73	1.53	40058.48
8.	Haryana		20546.87	1.57	29943.19		27600.00	2.11	45620.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh		8552.99	0.65	12284.92		8608.00	0.66	14610.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		20532.59	1.57	26622.06		37363.27	2.85	22257.61
11.	Jharkhand		69041.09	5.27	122584.26		70940.22	5.42	119946.99
12.	Karnataka		51578.19	3.94	89806.77		44220.60	3.38	83028.85
13.	Kerala		10854.04	0.83	17695.88		11989.50	0.92	19233.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		85569.35	6.53	153094.30		113249.00	8.64	194011.77
15.	Maharashtra		67386.02	5.14	98285.15		56432.00	4.31	107883.64
16.	Manipur		321.21	0.02	782.48		1500.00	0.11	0.00
17.	Meghalaya		9440.36	0.72	10794.75		9383.00	0.72	12093.67
18.	Mizoram		5112.59	0.39	2127.34		6617.75	0.51	8254.45
19.	Nagaland		2867.87	0.22	3203.96		4913.00	0.38	5439.51
20.	Orissa		49080.90	3.75	84525.30		63061.60	4.81	112011.89
21.	Punjab		13808.10	1.05	26102.20		20044.00	1.53	36772.00
22.	Rajasthan		108326.80	8.27	162651.25		127124.00	9.70	199893.55
23.	Sikkim		1075.31	0.08	1890.20		1736.00	0.13	2040.90
24.	Tamil Nadu		45414.47	3.47	84456.89		48366.00	3.69	78267.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura		6464.12	0.49	6937.00		7473.00	0.57	9196.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh		212884.89	16.25	331477.00		196011.90	14.96	335048.80
27.	Uttarakhand		11444.45	0.87	22072.55		16006.29	1.22	27187.03
28.	West Bengal		65169.37	4.97	124384.20		104142.00	7.95	162540.01
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		780.54	0.06	1128.42		412.44	0.03	0.00
30.	Chandigarh		820.52	0.06	1062.58		1100.72	0.08	2063.43
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		104.63	0.01	622.73		350.18	0.03	631.10
32.	Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	139.06		169.00	0.01	324.15
33.	Delhi		1529.01	0.12	3905.77		3088.62	0.24	3684.61
34.	Lakshadweep		70.00	0.01	230.42		143.80	0.01	245.51
35.	Puducherry		638.59	0.05	1141.82		669.96	0.05	1124.64
	Total	1310000.00	1261120.41	96.27	1905652.36	1310000.00	1278107.89	97.57	2100146.98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-2011				2011-2012 (as on 30-9-2011)			
		Total Central allocation	Release to States/UTs	% of total allocation	Expenditure*	Total Central allocation	Release to States/UTs	% of total allocation	Expenditure*
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1983823.00	81000.00	4.08	144044.00	2100000.00	143551.72	6.84	152184.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		20401.77	1.03	20993.09		8880.10	0.42	7132.55
3.	Assam		76854.35	3.87	85575.16		79247.73	3.77	52927.95
4.	Bihar		204789.63	10.32	349506.91		115908.94	5.52	114950.56
5.	Chhattisgarh		87863.00	4.43	123107.25		28940.21	1.38	52104.39

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Goa		671.27	0.03	1459.10		579.14	0.03	682.80
7.	Gujarat		44065.01	2.22	82624.00		28150.79	1.34	58824.44
8.	Haryana		32786.11	1.65	64378.71		27061.66	1.29	31104.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh		13786.66	0.69	21756.06		9192.78	0.44	9607.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		40348.79	2.03	64000.64		19770.50	0.94	47876.06
11.	Jharkhand		89562.26	4.51	159246.86		41903.46	2.00	5668370
12.	Karnataka		66903.00	3.37	114457.93		42788.35	2.04	52911.52
13.	Kerala		19660.73	0.99	26071.88		17021.85	0.81	11280.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh		176783.00	8.91	293543.00		160427.12	7.64	199264.25
15.	Maharashtra		85537.00	4.31	143200.00		102962.58	4.90	82581.66
16.	Manipur		13253.77	0.67	10659.22		2940.55	0.14	1864.51
17.	Meghalaya		18540.90	0.93	20050.00		8424.62	0.40	5811.89
18.	Mizoram		10115.31	0.51	9073.47		9314.06	0.44	6868.93
19.	Nagaland		8636.83	0.44	10349.83		4798.33	0.23	2922.90
20.	Orissa		73177.85	3.69	146508.08		75719.98	3.61	71553.12
21.	Punjab		39612.74	2.00	55943.00		48112.44	2.29	35500.00
22.	Rajasthan		146182.29	7.37	270368.00		99838.43	4.75	164443.03
23.	Sikkim		4469.19	0.23	3915.93		3022.84	0.14	1683.33
24.	Tamil Nadu		69068.57	3.48	119480.84		53937.15	2.57	55306.01
25.	Tripura		17121.48	0.86	14283.80		10309.23	0.49	9200.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh		310462.88	15.65	511096.00		145268.64	6.92	195297.00
27.	Uttarakhand		25793.94	1.30	36831.60		20092.49	0.96	20358.66
28.	West Bengal		174703.17	8.81	305333.13		131252.79	6.25	150188.77

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		357.78	0.02	885.55		607.36	0.03	337.04
30.	Chandigarh		2155.89	0.11	2566.09		1311.77	0.06	1513.75
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		413.78	0.02	692.07		564.35	0.03	219.59
32.	Daman and Diu		162.99	0.01	374.81		230.06	0.01	269.93
33.	Delhi		3552.71	0.18	4657.72		2135.28	0.10	2305.75
34.	Lakshadweep		127.39	0.01	292.95		127.86	0.01	90.94
35.	Puducherry		485.38	0.02	1296.00		557.62	0.03	567.17
Total		1983823.00	1959407.42	98.77	3218622.68	2100000.00	1444952.78	68.81	1656419.73

*Expenditure includes State share and carry forward funds.

Independent Evaluation Office

2249. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to establish an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to undertake assessment of various programmes and public interventions;

(b) if so, the structure of proposed IEO and the nature of independent and autonomous status it would have to make an impartial assessment of the programmes;

(c) whether the World Bank, IMF and donors agencies would be part of this body;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the sources of finance for the functioning of the body; and

(e) the extent to which the national NGOs would be participating in the assessment exercise of the IEO?

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 Government has already approved setting up of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

(b) The IEO will have a Governing Board chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The core staff of the IEO would comprise of a Director General, 4 Directors (Domain Experts) at the level of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, one Joint Secretary (Administration/Finance), 6 Research Coordinators at Director level of Government of India, 10 Young Professionals (Subject Experts) and 7 Office Staff. The IEO will be an independent body and will have full functional autonomy to discharge its functions.

(c) to (e) The IEO will be fully funded by the Government of India. The IEO is permitted to engage the services of leading social science research/other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes.

[Translation]

Mining in New Coal Blocks

2250. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start mining in some new coal blocks during 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the

number of such blocks, State-wise, including Maharashtra; and

(c) the quantum of coal in tonnes likely to be produced from the said coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government does not mine coal directly. The coal mining is carried out by coal companies. As per information received from Coal Controller, the details of new coal blocks proposed in which mining is to start during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of Company	Name of Block	No. of Blocks	Quantum of coal to be produced (tonnes)
2011-12					
1.	Orissa	Monnet Ispat Ltd	Utkal B2	1	100000
2.	Orissa	Bhusan Power & Steel	Jamkhani	1	100000
3.	West Bengal	WBMDTCL	Trans Damodar	1	100000
4.	Maharashtra	Veerangana Steel Limited	Marki Mangli-II, III & IV	3	100000
Total				6	400000
2012-13					
5.	Orissa	OMC	Utkal D	1	100000
6.	Jharkhand	NTPC	Pakri-Barwadih	1	100000
7.	Jharkhand	Usha Martin	Lohari	1	100000
8.	Jharkhand	SAIL	Sitanala	1	21000
Total				4	421000

[English]

Construction of Airport Air Strips

2251. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the cities where civil air services are required;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received proposals from several States for setting up of new airports and airstrips in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise, airport-wise including Chhattisgarh, UP, Odisha, Jharkhand and Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has accorded sanction to the aforesaid projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith cost likely to be incurred thereon;

(f) whether the private sector is also involved in these projects;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the firms executing the project; and

(h) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

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

RAVI): (a) to (h) 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 including the State Government, 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. Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. 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 operators. So far Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 15 new airports in the country. The details along with present status of the greenfield airport which have been given 'in-principle' approval are at enclosed as Statement. In addition, Government has received proposals from the State Governments for setting up of new airports at Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh; Bellary in Karanataka; Rohtak in Harayana; Dholera in Gujarat; Alwar in Rajasthan and Solapur & Amrawati in Maharashtra.

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. An area of 1270 acres is already under possession of the State Government for the project. The consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy, etc.

1	2	3
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 EHV 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.
3.	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra	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.
4.	Bijapur, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.	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: 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.

1

2

3

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.

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.

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.

5. Kannur International Airport in Kerala

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.

A company namely Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) has been formed for development of the airport.

6. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh.

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.

7. Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

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.

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 airp Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal in December, 20 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.

Prosecution of Tainted Officials

2252. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out various steps to set a time limit for sanction to prosecute

tainted officials in the Government to improve its image in the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to scrap discretionary powers at higher levels to achieve the objective;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to speed up clearance of all the pending disciplinary cases against Government servants and others to speed up the process?

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 Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India had directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for persecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office". In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & training has issued guidelines vide its OM No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers on corruption in its first report, which *inter-alia* include:-

- (i) The Departments/Ministries should primarily use serving officers as Inquiry Officers (IOs) and Presenting Officers (POs) and in important cases, they may request CVC to appoint their Commissioner for Departmental Inquiries (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) The vigilance administration of the Central Ministries/Departments may be strengthened. In particular, the vigilance wing of Department of Personnel and Training may be strengthened with requisite manpower to ensure effective monitoring of the vigilance matters.

[Translation]

Internet Broadband Facilities

2253. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government had fixed any target to cover the villages/village panchayats with broadband by 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target achieved so far in this regard;

(c) the action taken by the Government to achieve the envisaged target and also remove the bottleneck, if any;

(d) whether the Government has approved the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN);

(e) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(f) the time by which the NOFN is likely to be implemented alongwith the target fixed in this regard?

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

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Government under its Bharat Nirman Programme, has envisaged to provide broadband coverage to all the Gram Panchayats by 2012. The details are at enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Government has approved creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for providing broadband connectivity to all Panchayats. The plan is to extend the existing optical fibre network initially upto Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) and creating an institutional mechanism for management and operation of the NOFN for ensuring non discriminatory access to all service providers. The cost of initial phase of the NOFN Scheme is likely to be in the region of Rs. 20, 000 crores. The network proposed, under the scheme, is to be completed in 2 years' time.

Statement

Broadband coverage of Village Panchayats (VPs) under Bharat Nirman-II upto 31.10.2011

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Number of VPs	Cumulative Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21862	13929
3.	Assam	3943	2012
4.	Bihar	8460	7591
5.	Chhattisgarh	9837	2150
6.	Gujarat (including Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu)	14439	7599
7.	Haryana	6234	5651
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3241	1750
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4146	1000

1	2	3	4
10.	Jharkhand	4559	4370
11.	Karnataka	5657	3714
12.	Kerala	999	997
13.	Lakshadweep	10	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23022	4157
15.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	28078	10294
16.	Tripura	1040	
17.	Mizoram**	768	
18.	Meghalaya**	1463	1090
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1756	
20.	Manipur	3011	1398
21.	Nagaland**	1110	
22.	Orissa	6233	2176
23.	Punjab	12809	11064
24.	Chandigarh	17	16
25.	Rajasthan	9200	2946
26.	Tamil Nadu	12617	8954
27.	Pondicherry	98	98
28.	Uttar Pradesh	52125	41862
29.	Uttarakhand	7546	2411
30.	West Bengal	3354	2422
31.	Sikkim	163	66
Total		247864	139778

**Equivalent Rural Local Bodies.

Nuclear Reactors

2254. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency has recently reported about the nuclear programme of Iran in which it has been confirmed that Pakistan assisted Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per this report Pakistan has helped various other countries also in making their atomic programmes successful;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of India has held any discussion with the US in this regard; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the US thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) On 8 November 2011, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) issued a report on "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran". There is a mention of Pakistan in a footnote of the report.

(e) and (f) Our concerns about clandestine nuclear proliferation have been raised with various countries, including the US.

International Practice for Selling of Coal

2255. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt international practices to fix the selling price of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the dissimilarities and similarities in new and old practices adopted for fixing the selling price of coal;

(c) whether the quality of domestic coal in comparison to international coal is inferior due to presence of ash contents in it; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to switch over from present grading of coal based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system as per international practice, which had been recommended for adoption by a number of High Level Committees including the Integrated Energy Policy Committee. The details with regard to fixing prices for the GCV based system will be worked out by Coal India Ltd.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To ensure availability of better quality of coal through possible 'reduction of ash contents, in addition to the existing washeries, more coal washeries are being planned to be set up in Government coal companies as well as in private sector.

[English]

Permission to Private Sector

2256. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the private sector companies to permit them to participate in nuclear power sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Private sector is participating in the nuclear power sector as supplier of O[^] equipment and services. Atomic Energy Act, 1962 permits private sector to participate in nuclear power generation as a minority partner. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in its Working Group Report on Civii Nuclear Energy (2009), *inter-aiia*, suggested certain amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to enable private sector participation in nuclear power generation as a majority partner.

E-Governance

2257. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalized any plan to launch various projects under e-governance plan to the grass-root level including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, project-wise including mission mode project;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to rural people from the plan, project-wise;

(d) the present status of each projects under e-governance and the action taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the various projects;

(e) the details of districts and rural villages covered under the e-governance plan so far;

(f) the time by which the rural areas in the country are likely to be provided with these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved by the Government of India in May 2006 with the vision to "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through Common Service Delivery Outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man".

NeGP presently comprises of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components. The MMPs are implemented by the respective Line Ministries/ Departments and the State Governments. The details of the funds earmarked for the purpose during the last three years and the current year project wise for projects implemented by DIT is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) the present status of the MMPs under NeGP is enclosed as Statement-II. In order to expedite the implementation of e-Governance a number of measures are being taken which *inter alia* includes:

- Creation of core and common e-infrastructure
- Enhancing capacity across domains at all levels of Government
- Periodic review and monitoring of projects

(e) and (f) The Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are categorized into Central, Integrated and State MMPs. Moreover, e-District MMP has been approved for nationwide rollout in all the districts of the country to enable electronic delivery of high volume citizen centric services at district level. Under the Common Service Centres (CSCs) Scheme more than 97,000 CSCs have been set up to provide wide accessibility to Government services at the doorsteps of the common man.

Statement-I*Project-wise details of funds earmarked/released*

Project/Scheme	Fund earmarked (in crore)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (provision)
1	2	3	4	5
CSC	258.38	148.84	20.41	70.00
SWAN	137.07	37.12	107.13	93.00
SDC	42.49	0.43	57.81	62.00
SSDG	0	51.66	4.47	10.00
India Portal	4.54	0	1.8	0
NSDG	3.08	3.55	3.39	3.00
e-District	19.56	12.59	18.2	109.00
Capacity Building	15.77	25.83	4.32	18.00
World Bank aided India e-Delivery or Public Services Loan	0	0	0	700.00
Other Projects**	95 17	49.43	47	22.31
Total	576.06	329.45	264.53	1087.31

** Unique ID, PMU-NSIG Hyderabad, New Initiatives, Assessment, OTC, NRCFOSS, R and D in e-Governance, Awareness and Communication, ICT, CIC, in DG, GIS/Online etc.

Statement-II*List of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)*

Sl. No.	Mission Mode	Approved Amount (INR Crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	MCA 21	345.00	Post Implementation
2.	Pensions	2.70	Post Implementation
3.	Income Tax	693.00	Post Implementation
4a	Passport	1000.00	Implementation

1	2	3	4
4b	IVFRT	1011.00	Implementation
5.	Central Excise and Customs	599.00	Post Implementation
6.	UID	3170.30	Implementation
7.	NPR	6649.05	Implementation
8.	e-Office (Pilot)	1.81	Implementation
9.	India Post		
10.	Banking		
11.	Insurance		
12.	CSC	1649.00	Implementation
13.	e-Courts	935.00	Implementation
14.	EDI/e-Trade	—	Post Implementation
15.	India Portal	23.35	Post Implementation
16.	NSDG	26.28	Post Implementation
17.	e-Biz	23.07	Implementation
18.	e-Procurement	77.12	Implementation
19.	Police CCTNS	2000.01	Implementation
20.	Agriculture	227.79	Implementation
21.	Commercial Taxes	1133.41	Implementation
22.	Employment Exchange	2167.29 (Proposed)	Design and Development
23.	e-Municipality	1150.00	Implementation
24.	e-Panchayat	6989.00 (Proposed)	Design and Development
25.	NLRMP (Land Records-II)	5656.00	Phase I—Post Implementation
26.	Treasuries	626.00	Phase II—Implementation
27.	Road Transport	148.00	Implementation
28.	e-District	126.62 (Pilot) 1663.08 (National)	Implementation
29.	PDS	—	—
30.	Health	—	—
31.	Education	—	—

[Translation]

Irregularities in NCTE

2258. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether irregularities in granting recognition to teacher training institutes functioning under the Northern Regional Centre of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) came to the notice of the Government last year;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities and corruption reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring officials involved in the irregularities and corruption; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons for not taking any action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A review of the functioning of the Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) conducted by a Committee constituted by the Ministry in May, 2010 pointed out several irregularities and deficiencies in the decision making process of the NRC, including (a) non-adherence to laid down procedures in handling records; (b) delays in processing of application; (c) incorrect appreciation of facts; (d) inconsistency in decision-making. The Committee made various recommendations for improvement of the functioning of the NRC and the NCTE.

(c) and (d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the NCTE has taken several actions. The NRC was dissolved, the Regional Director, NRC was repatriated to his parent Department, enquiry was instituted against the erring officials and disciplinary proceedings initiated, and steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the NRC, Jaipur.

Revenue from Telecom Operators

2259. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Government as licence fee and spectrum charges during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and operator-wise;

(b) whether some operators have defaulted in paying their dues;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, operator-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase these charges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of revenue collected by the Government as license fee and spectrum charges during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and operator-wise; are furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, some operators have defaulted in paying their license fee dues. As regards spectrum charges the service providers are making the payment of spectrum charges quarterly in advance on self assessment basis. However, outstanding spectrum charges is not worked out as the matter is subjudice.

The details of outstanding License fee are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II. Notices of demands and reminders are issued by the Department. Various legal cases are being contested by the Department at different for a Interest and penalty is imposed and recovered o n the unpaid amounts, if any, as per the License Agreement.

(d) No Madam, there is no such proposal at present.

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

Statement-I

Operator-wise/Year-wise License fee/Spectrum Charges collections for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (2nd Qr.)

Sl. No.	Name of the operator	Service	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 2nd Qr.)		Total
			License Fee	Spectrum Charges	License Fee	Spectrum Charges	License Fee	Spectrum Charges	License Fee	Spectrum Charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	CMTS	159.10	74.62	187.97	86.19	248.03	76.18	132.09	98.51	1,062.68
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	UASL	2,263.19	1,166.42	2,551.07	1,235.43	2,641.65	956.81	1,408.90	794.21	13,017.68
3.	M/s BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.	CMTS	49.10	26.93	47.70	28.52	53.52	30.14	29.66	8.50	274.07
4.	BSNL	Basic/CMTS	2,092.33	407.05	2,148.15	387.96	1,695.41	448.09	915.67	225.11	8,319.77
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS/UASL	708.32	369.70	864.59	429.92	926.70	361.43	585.27	289.02	4,534.95
6.	MTNL- Delhi/Mumbai	Basic/CMTS	409.46	28.80	351.10	23.27	343.82	35.19	111.55	17.17	1,320.36
7.	Reliance Communication Ltd.	UASL (DT)	691.52	198.18	809.00	159.93	758.25	214.72	334.16	84.78	3,250.54
8.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	CMTS	81.06	68.32	97.95	59.38	91.91	57.72	54.23	37.12	547.69
9.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	UASL (DT)	622.44	149.83	774.57	222.11	884.00	306.33	446.46	149.46	3,555.20
10.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	UASL	1,399.63	701.63	1,608.75	790.46	1,824.91	477.10	1,021.73	442.98	8,267.19
11.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	UASL	56.14	28.44	102.57	39.42	135.19	43.53	78.05	48.66	532.00
12.	Spice Communications Ltd.	CMTS	91.46	45.51	90.33	42.92	100.73	0.00	56.32	16.56	443.83
13.	Unitech Wireless Pvt. Ltd.	UASL	0.30	0.00	7.28	3.18	47.39	16.43	62.77	26.72	164.07
14.	Videocon Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	UASL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	9.13	3.73	6.46	1.97	21.35
15.	Etisalat Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	UASL	2.18	0.00	12.23	3.43	0.63	4.38	1.44	24.64	48.931

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Sistema Shyam Telesvc Ltd.	UASL	3.99	1.30	13.71	5.50	39.79	14.01	33.03	14.03	125.361
17.	QTVL (HFCL), Punjab	UASL	10.60	1.29	8.30	0.89	11.32	3.99	4.51	0.29	41.198
18.	S. Tel Ltd.	UASL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.75	3.78
19.	Loop Mobile Ltd.	UASL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.02	0.11	9.01	9.87
20.	Tata Communications Ltd.	ILD/NLD/ISP	83.38	0.00	73.85	0.00	65.82	0.00	17.96	0.00	241.01
21.	Tulip IT Services Ltd.	ILD/NLD/ISP	2.13	0.00	18.53	0.00	21.93	0.00	4.98	0.00	47.57
22.	AT&T Global Network Ltd.	NLD/ILD/ISP	22.22	0.00	24.57	0.00	27.45	0.00	7.11	0.00	81.35
23.	Siffy Communications Ltd.	NLD/ILD/ISP	9.51	0.00	8.78	0.00	8.92	0.00	2.46	0.00	29.67
24.	HCL Infinet Ltd.	NLD/ISP	1.80	0.00	3.81	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.96	0.00	8.30
25.	BT Global Comm. Ltd.	ILD/NLD	16.82	0.00	20.22	0.00	30.54	0.00	7.30	0.00	74.88
26.	Rail Tail Corp of India	NLD	9.35	0.00	12.64	0.00	9.61	0.00	5.41	0.00	37.01
27.	Power Grid Corp of India	NLD	5.56	0.00	7.19	0.00	10.51	0.00	2.64	0.00	25.90
28.	Cable and Wireless Network Ltd.	NLD/ILD	3.89	0.00	8.48	0.00	8.78	0.00	4.38	0.00	25.53
29.	Equant Network Services Ltd.	NLD/ILD	4.26	0.00	9.85	0.00	7.20	0.00	2.00	0.00	23.31
30.	Verizone Comm (I) Ltd.	ILD/ISP	2.03	0.00	2.26	0.00	24.28	0.0G	6.98	0.00	35.55
31.	Sightel Global (I) Ltd.	ILD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.00	0.47	0.00	2.56
32.	P3 Technologies Ltd.	ILD	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
33.	Citicom Network Pvt. Ltd.	NLD	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.16	0.00	1.11
34.	Oil India Ltd.	NLD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Total			8,801.77	3,268.02	9,865.98	3,518.88	10,032.45	3,051.52	5,345.23	2,290.49	46,174.33

Statement-II*Operators who have defaulted in paying their dues and amount*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Operator	Service	L.Fee
1.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	UASL	18.91
2.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	UASL	48.54
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	13.74
5.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	UASL	17.66
6.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	CMTS	0.50
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Basic/CMTS	27.81

*[English]***Basic Facilities in Schools**

2260. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether in its recent judgement the Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked all the States and Union Territories to ensure drinking water in all the Government schools by October this year;

(b) if so, the number of States/Union Territories who have met the deadline;

(c) whether States and Union Territory administrations have been asked for separate toilets for

girls and boys in each Government school and fix a time bound programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total fund provided by the Union Government to States for this purpose under SSA and under other schemes during the last three years; and

(f) the future plan chalked out by the Union Government for drinking water and separate toilets for girls and boys in each Government run school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In writ petition (civil) No. 631 of 2004 Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed, in its order dated 29th April 2011 the States to provide the facility of drinking water in all the Government Schools on or before 31st May, 2011. In further hearing of the same case dated 18th October, 2011 Hon'ble Court noted that the directions of the court for providing drinking water in all the schools have been complied with by all the States and Union Territories excepting the States of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Hon'ble Court directed all States

and Union Territories to ensure that toilet facilities are made available in all schools on or before 30th November, 2011. It was also directed that in case it is not possible to have permanent construction of toilets, at least temporary toilets need to be provided in the schools on or before 30th November, 2011 and permanent toilets be made available by 31st December, 2011. The next date of hearing in the matter is 5th December, 2011.

(e) Under SSA a total amount of Rs. 35.01 crore, 32.36 crore and 32.18 crore were allocated during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for drinking water facilities. Similarly Rs. 226.72 crore, 341.31 crore, 879.82 crore were allocated during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for toilet facilities under SSA.

(f) All new schools constructed under SSA have provision for drinking water and toilets. SSA also provides for drinking water and toilets in existing schools in urban areas. In rural areas drinking water facilities in schools are provided in convergence with Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. In the case of existing schools in rural areas, toilets are provided in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

Schools in Educationally Backward Blocks

2261. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has started a scheme for providing excellent education to children in their neighbourhood from 6th to 12th standard in the 43 Educationally Backward Blocks of the Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested to the Union Government to

release the Central share of funds for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6,000 model schools at block level as benchmark of excellence was launched in November, 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template through State/UT Governments.

Maharashtra has 43 EBBs which are eligible for model schools under State Sector. The Ministry had approved all the 43 model schools in the State subject to the State submitting revised proposal as per the norms of the scheme. The revised plan has been received in November, 2011 from the State Government. Release of Central share for these schools is subject to acceptability of the building plan as per the norms of the scheme.

[Translation]

Allocation of Spectrum

2262. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the names of the companies which have bought 2G and 3G spectrum, circle-wise;

(b) the names of the circles in which these services have been rolled out, company-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions of allocation of licenses to both the services alongwith the time frame fixed for rolling out the services;

(d) whether all the telecom operators are adhering to these terms and conditions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government against the erring operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The 3G spectrum was auctioned through simultaneous ascending e-auction and successful bidders have been allotted 3G spectrum. 2G initial spectrum was allotted as per the provisions of Service Licence Agreement and additional spectrum was allotted on the basis of justification/criteria orders etc. Service area wise allotments of 2G and 3G spectrum is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Rollout status of 2G Network:

All CMTS/UAS licensees who got 2G start-up spectrum have registered with Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) cells of DoT for meeting the 1st year roll out coverage testing. However, the following UAS licensees have failed to register with TERM cells for rollout coverage testing.

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee Company	Name of Service Area
1.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.*	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Haryana
4.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Maharashtra
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#	Karnataka
6.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#	Punjab

*M/s. S Tel Pvt. Limited, company has filed petition in Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement & Tribunal (TDSAT) against the demand notice issued by DoT for imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) due to non fulfilment of roll out obligations as per licence conditions. The matter is *sub-judice*.

#As per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 2 to 6, Spice Communications Ltd. holding the

UAS licenses has amalgamated with M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High court(s). The matter is sub-judice.

Rollout status of 3G network:

5 years duration specified for rollout of the 3G network is not yet over.

Rollout conditions for 36 lactam holders:

As per amendment to Unified Access Services (UAS)/ CMTS Licence Agreement to use 3G spectrum for provision of telecom access services the rollout obligations for 3G Spectrum *inter-alia* states that: The Licensee shall ensure compliance of following network roll-out obligations for 3G Spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s):

- (a) **Applicable for Metro service area licence(s):** The licensee to whom the 3G spectrum is assigned shall be required to provide required street level coverage using the 3G Spectrum in at least 90% of the service area within five years of the Effective Date.
- (b) **Applicable for Category A, B and C service area licence(s):** The licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the District Headquarters ("DHQ") 'n the service area will be covered using the 3G Spectrum, out of which at least 15% of the DHQs should be rural Short Distance Charging Areas ("SDCA"), within five years of the Effective Date. SDCA is defined as per the definition used by the Census of India. Rural SDCA is defined as an area where 50% of the population lives in the rural areas. Further:
- (i) the operator shall be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the DHQ;
- (ii) coverage of a DHQ/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded

by the municipal/local body limits should get the required street level coverage;

- (iii) the DHQ shall be taken as on the Effective Date;
- (iv) the choice of the DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of DHQs/towns shall lie with the operators.

The Effective Date shall be the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences i.e. the date of issue of this amendment letter. If the licensee does not achieve its roll out obligations, it shall be allowed a further period of one year to do so by making a payment of 2.5% of the Successful Bid Amount (i.e. spectrum acquisition price) per quarter or part thereof as liquidated damages. If the licensee does not complete its roll out obligations even within the extended period of one year, the 3 G spectrum assignment shall be withdrawn.

Rollout conditions for 2G spectrum holders:

The relevant extract of the CMTS/UAS license conditions for roll out obligations provides that

Category "A", "B" and "C" Service Area Licence(s) LICENSEE shall ensure that

- (i) At least 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of date of allocation of the startup spectrum.
- (ii) The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters.

In Metro Service Area Licence(s), the LICENSEE shall be required to provide the coverage in 90% of the service area within one year of date of allocation of the startup spectrum.

(d) and (e) In last one year demand notices for imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) of approximately Rs. 400.00 crores have been issued to 124 Licensees for failing to meet the 1st year roll out obligations within stipulated timeframe. In addition to imposition of LD, show cause notices for termination of the license have been issued to 16 licensees for violation of the rollout obligation conditions. It is proposed to issue the notices to other licensees also after completion of the examination of compliance of rollout obligations, if required.

Statement

*Details of allotted spectrum to all the 2G and 3G service operators
(As on 31.01.2010)*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800 MHz band in MHz	Total GSM Allotment in MHz	CDMA	3G	Total GSM/CDMA/3G spectrum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0		5.0	15.00
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0		5.0	15.00
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4	3.75	5.0	21.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Idea		8.0	8.0			8.00
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00	5.0	14.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		RCL						0.00
		TTSL					5.00	5.00
		Shyam					2.50	2.50
		Total in Delhi S.A	22.2	31.4	53.6	16.25	20.00	89.85
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0		5.0	15.00
		Bharti		9.2	9.2		5.0	14.20
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4	2.50	5.0	19.90
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00	5.0	14.40
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0			10.00
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in Mumbai S.A	22.2	50.2	72.4	15.00	20.00	107.40
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0			8.00
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Reliance		6.2	6.2	5.00	5.0	16.20
		Aircel		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8		5.0	14.80
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75		8.15
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	20.2	40.2	60.4	13.75	20.00	94.15
4.	Maharashtra	Bharti		8.2	8.2			8.20
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8	5.0	14.80	
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Vodafone	6.2		6.2		5.0	11.20
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Spice		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	5.00	5.0	14.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	20.2	49.2	69.4	15.00	20.00	104.40
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8		5.0	14.80
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	3.75		8.15
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4	2.50	5.0	14.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Idea	6.2		6.2	5.0		11.20
		Bharti	6.2		6.2			6.20
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	20.2	40.2	60.4	12.50	20.00	92.90
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone		6.2	6.2			6.20
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0		5.0	15.00
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0		5.0	13.00
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Spice		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	20.2	49.2	69.4	15.00	20.00	104.40
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0		5.0	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Spice	6.2		6.2			6.20
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0			8.00
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	20.2	49.2	69.4	13.75	20.00	103.15
8.	Chennai	Aircel Ltd.	6.2	2.4	8.6			8.60
		Bharti	6.2	2.4	8.6			8.60
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0			8.00
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0			8.00
		Total Chennai S.A	18.6	14.6	33.2	33.20		
9.	Tamil Nadu	Vodafone	7.2		7.2			7.20
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8			9.80
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0			8.00
		Bharti		6.2	6.2			6.20
		Total in T.N. S.A	21.2	10.0	31.2			31.20
10.	Tamil Nadu (incl. of Chennai)	Bharti		0.6	0.6			0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Reliance		4.4	4.4			4.40
		BSNL		2.0	2.0			2.00
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Total	0.0	33.4	33.4			33.40
11.	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	3.75	5.0	18.75
		Vodafone	6.2		6.2			6.20
		Bharti		6.2	6.2			6.20
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0		5.0	13.00
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	42.6	61.2	15.00	20.00	96.20
12.	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2			6.20
		Bharti	7.8		7.8			7.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Spice	7.8		7.8			7.80
		BSNL	6.2		6.2	2.50	5.0	13.70
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		HFCL		4.4	4.4	2.50		6.90
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	21.8	41.4	63.2	15.00	20.00	98.20
13.	Haryana	Bharti		6.2	6.2			6.20
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	3.75		8.15
		Idea	6.2		6.2		5.0	11.20
		Vodafone	6.2		6.2		5.0	11.20
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Spice		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	5.00	5.0	14.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	18.6	45.2	63.8	13.75	20.00	97.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Bharti		6.2	6.2		5.0	11.20
		Vodafone	6.2		6.2			6.20
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0		5.0	13.00
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	18.6	42.6	61.2	13.75	20.00	94.95
15.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Bharti	6.2	1.0	7.2			7.20
		Vodafone	6.2	2.0	8.2		5.0	13.20
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Idea		6.2	6.2		5.0	11.20
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75		8.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	43.8	62.4	13.75	20.00	96.15
16.	Rajasthan	Vodafone	6.2		6.2			6.20
		Idea		6.2	6.2			6.20
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	2.50	5.0	15.50
		Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2		5.0	13.20
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Shyam Telelink		4.4	4.4	5.00		9.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75	5.0	13.15
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Total in S.A	18.6	45.2	63.8	15.00	20.00	98.80
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharti		8.0	8.0			8.00
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Reliance	6.2		6.2	5.00	5.0	16.20
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0		5.0	13.00
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2.50	5.0	11.90
		Allianz		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	18.6	44.4	63.0	12.50	20.00	95.50
18.	West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2		5.0	11.20
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2		5.0	11.20
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2	3.75	5.0	14.95
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	2.50	5.0	15.50
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2.50		6.90
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	19.4	33.6	53.0	11.25	25.00	89.25
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Bharti	6.2		6.2		5.0	11.20
		Reliance	6.2		6.2	2.50	5.0	13.70
		Idea		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4	4.40		
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2.50		6.90
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Total in S.A	18.6	39.0	57.6	10.00	25.00	92.60
20.	Bihar	Bharti	6.2	3.0	9.2		5.0	14.20
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Reliance	6.2	1.8	8.0	5.00	5.0	18.00
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		ABTL		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4		4.40	
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	3.75		8.15
		Allianz		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	48.2	66.8	13.75	25.00	105.55
21.	Orissa	Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Reliance	6.2		6.2	3.75	5.0	14.95
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0			8.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		STel		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2.50		6.90
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	40.8	59.4	8.75	20.00	88.15
22.	Assam	Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2		5.0	11.20
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50
		Reliance	6.2		6.2	2.50	5.0	13.70
		Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2			6.20
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL				2.50		2.50
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	36.4	55.0	10.00	20.00	85.00
23.	North East	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2		5.0	11.20
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	2.50	5.0	17.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2	2.50	5.0	13.70
		Dishnet	4.4		4.4			4.40
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL				2.50		2.50
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	19.4	33.8	53.2	10.00	20.00	83.20
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2.50	5.0	11.90
		BSNL	8.0		8.0	2.50	5.0	15.50
		Dishnet	4.4		4.4			4.40
		Bharti	6.2		6.2		5.0	11.20
		Datacom		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Idea		4.4	4.4		5.0	9.40
		Unitech		4.4	4.4			4.40
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4			4.40
		Loop		4.4	4.4			4.40
		TTSL				2.50		2.50
		Shyam				2.50		2.50
		Aircel Ltd.					5.0	5.00
		Total in S.A	18.6	30.8	49.4	10.00	25.00	84.40

Import of Telecom Equipments

2263. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether India is dependent on import to meet its demands for telecom equipments;

(b) if so, the comparative details of indigenous production and import of equipments during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of guidelines/norms issued by the Government for import of telecom equipments;

(d) whether these norms/guidelines need to be reviewed and reframed in the fast changing scenario;

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

(f) the action plan prepared by the Government to produce the entire need of telecom equipment domestically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The comparative details of Indigenous production and Import of equipments during the last three ydars is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Indigenous Production@ (in Rs. Crores)	Import # (in Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	2008-09	48800	46103
2.	2009-10	51000	42070

1	2	3	4
3.	2010-11	53275	53102

#Source: DGCI&S [Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics] (This includes customer premises equipment like fixed phones, mobile phones, parts of telecom equipment and telecom cables also).

@Source: TEMA [Telecom Equipment Manufacturers Associations] (This includes production of passive equipment like power plant, batteries, MDF etc. also).

(c) to (e) The import of telecom equipment is governed by Foreign Trade Policy of the Government along with telecom license conditions. To take care of national security concerns related to telecom network, Government has issued the amendment to various telecom licenses (i.e. Access Services, National Long Distance and International Long Distance Services licenses on 31.05.2011 and Internet Service Providers & VSAT service providers on 03.06.2011) in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and telecom industry, the salient features of which are as under:

- (i) The Licensee shall be completely and totally responsible for security of their networks. They shall have organizational policy on security and security management of their networks. .
- (ii) The Licensees shall audit their network or get the network audited from security point of view once a year from a network audit and certification agency.
- (iii) The licensee shall induct only those network elements into his telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards. From 1st April 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India.
- (iv) The licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals on key positions.

- (v) The Licensee shall
- a. keep a record of operation and maintenance procedure in the form of a manual.
 - b. Keep a record of all the software updates and changes.
 - c. Keep a record of supply chain of the products (hardware/software).
 - d. Comply with the conditions of Remote Access (RA).
- (vi) The licensee through suitable agreement clauses with vendor shall ensure that the Vendor/Supplier allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check any time during the supplies of equipment. The number of such visits will be limited to two in a Purchase Order. The expenditure for such visits for order valuing more than Rs. 50 crore upto 40 man-days per visit shall be borne by the licensee directly or through vendor.
- (vii) A penalty upto Rs. 50 crores will be levied for any security breach.
- (viii) The Licensee shall provide location details of mobile customers in the License service area.
- (f) Provisions in this regard in the Draft National Telecom Policy 2011, which was released on 10th October 2011 for public consultation, include:—
- (i) Promote indigenous R&D, innovation and manufacturing that serve domestic and foreign markets by addressing market distortions, enhancing market accessibility, making available factors of production, increasing skills and competency in telecom and providing incentives wherever necessary.
 - (ii) Create corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialising and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.
 - (iii) Promote the domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet 80% Indian telecom sector demand through domestic manufacturing with a value addition of 65% by the year 2020.
 - (iv) Provide preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecommunication products including mobile devices, SIM cards with enhanced features etc. with special emphasis on Indian products for which IPRs reside in India to address strategic and security concerns of the Government, consistent with international commitments.
 - (v) Develop national standards and contribute to and participate in evolving international standards. This will be supported by establishing appropriate linkages with industry, R&D institutions and academia.
 - (vi) To ensure focused indigenous development in the telecom sector, efforts would be concentrated towards a definite policy direction by creating a suitable road-map to align technology, demand, standards and regulations, after considered evaluation of candidate technologies and the emerging trends.
 - (vii) To promote synergy of academia, R&D centres, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders for achieving collaboration and reorientation of their efforts for creation of IPRs, development and deployment of new products and services suited to Indian environment.
 - (viii) To harness India's entrepreneurial energy and

- intellectual capital for the cause of R&D and manufacturing.
- (ix) To encourage the young entrepreneurs by making available needed funding (pre-venture and venture capital), management and mentoring support.
- (x) To assist entrepreneurs to develop and commercialize Indian products.
- (xi) To strengthen the links in the complete value chain from basic research to IPR generation, product design and development, product commercialization, and simultaneously achieving economies of scale, thereby enabling the product to compete internationally.
- (xii) To promote setting up of Telecommunications Standard Development Organisation (TSDO) as an autonomous body with strong participation of the industry, R&D centres, service providers, and academia to drive consensus regarding national requirements.
- (xiii) To incentivize telecom service providers to use indigenous products.
- (xiv) To support Electronic Design and Manufacturing Clusters for design, development and manufacture of telecommunication equipment.
- (xv) To mandate testing and certification of all telecom products for conformance, performance, interoperability, health, safety, security, EMF/EMI/EMC, etc. to ensure safe-to-connect and seamless functioning in the existing and future networks.
- (xvi) To create suitable testing infrastructure not only for carrying out conformance testing and certification, but also to aid in development of new products and services.
- (xvii) To actively incentivize export of telecom equipment and services. Synergies among the

various telecom players (manufacturers and service providers) would be leveraged to provide integrated communication solutions for exports.

- (xviii) To facilitate soft credit to the Indian product manufacturers for domestic deployment and exports.

[English]

Bharat Nirman Yojana

2264. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Nirman Yojana is falling short of achieving its targets;
- (b) if so, the targets fixed and actual realization/achievements of physical component of the scheme during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and physical component-wise;
- (c) the details of targets and achievements in the implementation of the various components of Bharat Nirman Yojana in the country, State-wise;
- (d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and component-wise;
- (e) the main reasons for not achieving the targets of the projects, if any; and
- (f) the corrective action taken 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) Bharat Nirman is a composite plan for connecting rural India through roads, electricity and telephones; ensuring basic services like housing and

water supply and improving agricultural productivity and income through investments in irrigation. There are State specific and component specific variations in achievement of targets. However, at the aggregate national level some short-fall is indicated.

(b) to (d) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The reasons for shortfall in achieving targets of schemes being implemented under Bharat Nirman are sector specific and inter alia includes lack of contracting capacity in the States, delay in forest and environment clearance, prevalence of law and order Problems and non-availability of private land, non-availability of adequate sub-transmission system in States; escalation in cost of construction and financial viability of the projects, non-availability of home stead sites to BPL households in case of Indira Awaas Yojana, low quality housing and inadequate unit cost of housing, lack of capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions in maintenance and upkeep

of completed water supply schemes and capacity constraints of the community water users.

(f) The remedial measures taken for improving the pace of implementation of various components of Bharat Nirman, inter alia, include (i) allocating additional budgetary support (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity (iii) augmentation of contracting capacity (iv) pro-active action for getting forest and environment clearance and (v) continuous monitoring of the physical and financial achievements under the different schemes by nodal Central Ministries/Departments. Further, the trend and pattern of expenditure of central Ministries/Departments are reviewed by the Ministry of Finance at regular intervals. The Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors and suggests corrective measures to expedite the utilization of funds. This monitoring process ensures strengthening up of Bharat Nirman Schemes through effective and efficient utilization of resources for the desired outcomes.

Statement

State-wise Status of Irrigation Potential under Bharat Nirman (as reported by State Governments)

(In thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Overall Target (2005-09)	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09	Total (2005-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1566.500	70.790	231.275	271.433	225.764	799.262
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.390	4.377	3.324	7.000	4.350	19.051
3.	Assam	73.050	3.314	4.747	15.212	34.504	57.777
4.	Bihar	1699.790	279.451	199.600	31.750	15.950	526.751
5.	Chhattisgarh	191.030	53.261	40.955	36.273	36.957	167.446
6.	Goa	27.020	1.224	1.233	6.384	3.740	12.581
7.	Gujarat	945.730	184.993	153.370	119.632	93.660	551.655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	57.830	21.890	12.564	10.356	19.601	64.411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.880	7.557	4.423	5.845	4.800	22.625
10.	Jammu and Kashmlr	110.550	15.559	25.355	19.443	NR	60.357
11.	Jharkhand	334.360	14.847	23.710	8.482	36.860	83.899
12.	Karnataka	386.820	74.563	135.325	51.735	86.357	347.980
13.	Kerala	37.770	12.382	5.996	7.064	9.072	34.514
14.	Madhya Pradesh	773.720	81.350	103.550	126.200	92.220	403.320
15.	Maharashtra	821.820	128.200	210.000	179.000	120.000	637.200
16.	Manipur	67.450	NR	0.000	12.000	4.140	16.140
17.	Meghalaya	14.930	1.727	2.554	0.932	5.056	10.269
18.	Mizoram	10.960	0.628	0.003	3.031	5.248	8.910
19.	Nagaland	16.120	2.590	2.058	4.195	3.672	12.715
20.	Orissa	331.940	24.590	43.750	63.427	105.808	237.575
21.	Punjab	60.900	49.665	36.439	26.202	25.192	137.498
22.	Rajasthan	419.840	164.580	99.590	93.590	66.880	424.640
23.	Sikkim	7.030	0.800	1.214	1.080	0.797	3.891
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.550	5.917	23.877	16.730	437.100	483.624
25.	Tripura	81.180	4.788	3.985	2.706	0.270	11.749
26.	Uttar Pradesh	977.240	432.236	533.707	544.503	422.730	1933.176
27.	Uttarakhand	36.290	32.177	35.310	29.506	12.086	109.079
28.	West Bengal	699.510	17.749	26.095	39.619	53.963	137.426
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330					
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000					
31.	Daman and Diu	0.000					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Delhi	0.000					
33.	Lakshadweep	0.000					
34.	Pondicherry	2.750					
35.	Chandigarh	0.000					
Total		10000	1691.205	1964.009	1733.330	1926.977	7315.521

(In thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Achievement (2009-10)	Achievement 2010-11*	Cumulative Achievement 2005-06 to 2010-11	% Cumulative achievement with respect to overall target (2005-09)
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.220	34.975	926.457	51.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.470	2.466	24.987	85.09
3.	Assam	82.506	21.130	161.413	79.09
4.	Bihar	255.290		782.041	30.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.501	31.741	245.688	87.65
6.	Goa	0.869	1.374	14.624	46.56
7.	Gujarat	110.410	55.516	717.581	58.33
8.	Haryana	7.890	11.093	83.394	111.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.925	6.500	62.050	29.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmlr	14.620		74.977	54.60
11.	Jharkhand	18.875	42.520	145.294	25.09
12.	Karnataka	85.000	85.647	518.627	89.96
13.	Kerala	9.641	6.309	50.464	91.38

1	2	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47.484	114.955	565.759	52.13
15.	Maharashtra	204.423		841.623	77.54
16.	Manipur	3.872	4.000	24.012	23.93
17.	Meghalaya	4.589	4.448	19.306	68.78
18.	Mizoram	5.248	4.900	19.058	81.30
19.	Nagaland	4.053	5.235	22.003	78.88
20.	Orissa	118.069	67.626	423.270	71.57
21.	Punjab	15.275	7.890	160.663	225.78
22.	Rajasthan	66.900	41.400	532.940	101.14
23.	Sikkim	0.914	0.000	4.805	55.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	319.000	674.560	1477.184	2053.61
25.	Tripura	3.212		14.961	14.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	241.711	2.330	2177.217	197.82
27.	Uttarakhand	12.139		121.218	284.88
28.	West Bengal	50.537	27.840	215.803	19.65
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
31.	Daman and Diu				
32.	Delhi				
33.	Lakshadweep				
34.	Pondicherry				
35.	Chandigarh				
Total		1857.643	1254.455	10427.619	73.16

Bharat Nirman*Name of the Programme: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**Financial Achievement in Years 2005-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ceilings 2005-06	Releases 2005-06	Ceilings 2006-07	Releases 2006-07	Ceilings 2007-08	Releases 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1100.000	311.382	1500.000	843.422	1250.000	987.769
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.000	18.000	30.000	27.000	60.000	47.180
3.	Assam	35.000	34.933	50.000	30.269	49.500	77.338
4.	Bihar	175.000	16.238	250.000	3.230	115.000	62.240
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.000	7.665	150.000	10.705	100.000	96.964
6.	Goa	5.000		60.000	1.910	50.000	32.480
7.	Gujarat	1000.000	339.600	1100.490	121.889	800.000	585.720
8.	Haryana	25.000	6.000	40.000	3.170	10.000	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.690	30.079	40.000	3.930	140.000	114.050
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.000	36.688	60.000	37.772	135.000	199.225
11.	Jharkhand	31.000	5.037	45.000	1.290	30.000	9.224
12.	Karnataka	400.000	140.776	500.000	160.373	500.000	349.900
13.	Kerala	50.000	9.359	60.000	16.647	22.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	750.000	168.097	1000.000	48.310	550.000	500.345
15.	Maharashtra	1350.000	167.382	1200.000	465.521	1100.000	972.250
16.	Manipur	86.780	75.704	150.000	156.304	110.000	103.987
17.	Meghalaya	4.000	1.575	5.000	0.750	10.000	1.160
18.	Mizoram	10.000	9.315	25.000	14.235	22.500	34.343
19.	Nagaland	8.000	7.999	20.000	10.600	49.000	40.510
20.	Orissa	330.000	151.374	500.000	133.885	800.000	624.359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	84.370	26.317	100.000		200.000	13.500
22.	Rajasthan	400.000	90.295	400.000	11.600	250.000	156.530
23.	Sikkim	1.500	0.911	5.000	3.324	4.000	3.240
24.	Tripura	5.000	31.995	10.000	22.513	3.000	8.100
25.	Tamil Nadu	35.550		30.000		29.700	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	429.000	133.128	500.000	81.895	140.000	150.690
27.	Uttarakhand	123.000	80.439	60.000	84.730	330	265.650
28.	West Bengal	40.000	0.029	50.000	6.700	50.000	8.950
Total		6675.890	1900.314	7940.490	2301.972	6909.700	5445.705

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ceilings 2008-09	Releases 2008-09	Ceilings 2009-10	Releases 2009-10	Ceilings 2010-11	Releases 2010-11
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.000	855.180	2000.000	1300.73	2000	22.792
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.000	33.958	20.000	30.78	37.5	48.6346
3.	Assam	74.500	405.954	69.090	589.97	220	406.403
4.	Bihar	450.000	109.703	600.000	77.91	700	55.7535
5.	Chhattisgarh	187.220	193.040	300.000	60.89	403	174.8106
6.	Goa	25.000	39.230	25.000	20.25	44	20
7.	Gujarat	800.000	258.610	800.000	6.08	800	361.42
8.	Haryana	10.000	0.000	40.000	0.00	60	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150.000	119.318	200.000	90.68	288.5	43.5213
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	136.380	393.066	130.000	171.73	200	156.0341
11.	Jharkhand	1.30.000	3.720	254.270	0.00	117	242.8874
12.	Karnataka	265.000	442.419	500.000	823.83	921.7	567.7593

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	40.000	0.905	40.000	3.81	77.15	10.0172
14.	Madhya Pradesh	605.000	473.782	1167.000	758.75	1225	657.5918
15.	Maharashtra	1700.000	2257.832	2200.000	1395.39	2620	2069.0559
16.	Manipur	192.000	221.673	190.000	42.54	291.85	249.9965
17.	Meghalaya	30.000	24.801	40.000	22.50	100	110.1947
18.	Mizoram	22.500	50.718	50.000	36.45	60.1	51.0923
19.	Nagaland	60.000	48.598	97.300	57.29	125	70
20.	Orissa	800.000	724.439	1200.000	871.57	1200	591.6811
21.	Punjab	100.000	9.540	110.000	22.05	637.28	140.476
22.	Rajasthan	200.000	178.620	300.000	157.58	406	41.92
23.	Sikkim	4.000	0.000	40.000	2.60	94.24	14.3639
24.	Tripura	3.000	43.175	4.860	36.21	115	47.9999
25.	Tamil Nadu	50.000	0.000	72.970	0.00	150.4163	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	175.000	315.473	500.000	238.08	615	432.5382
27.	Uttarakhand	510	371.658	500.000	127.01	500	160.06
28.	West Bengal	150.000	22.810	300.000	0.91	967	89.1
Total		8899.600	7598.221	11750.490	6945.590	14975.736	6836.103

Note: In case of AIBP it is Ceilings Fixed by Planning Commission in Place of Allocation.

Bharat Nirman

Name of the Programme: Indira Awaas Yojana

Financial Achievement in Years 2005-09 and 2009-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32532.56	31791.06	34585.52	33784.76	48037.00	46836.96	117246.36	89937.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.91	1189.94	1358.24	1023.40	1860.40	1332.72	2606.41	2835.43
3.	Assam	27992.31	23682.96	30033.95	36388.67	41138.21	43346.70	57634.23	62704.10
4.	Bihar	96027.63	87769.49	102087.43	124880.81	141792.65	149428.60	198493.71	215436.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	5030.89	5043.71	5348.37	5334.44	7428.52	7913.32	10399.09	10733.47
6.	Goa	200.37	179.54	213.03	196.06	295.87	109.81	414.19	398.37
7.	Gujarat	15954.71	15840.26	16961.52	15443.63	23558.43	24229.87	32979.13	33836.84
8.	Haryana	2240.05	2448.31	2381.41	2707.97	3307.83	3666.61	4630.29	5357.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	790.08	812.56	839.93	907.53	1166.61	1150.25	1633.12	2329.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2454.03	1634.88	2608.89	2381.15	3623.57	2957.88	5072.59	3938.54
11.	Jharkhand	8565.24	13023.93	9105.75	11782.16	12647.28	11861.43	17704.77	16379.73
12.	Karnataka	12533.91	12850.18	13324.85	12140.71	18507.35	13473.46	25908.19	21783.10
13.	Kerala	6970.01	7421.36	7409.85	7062.58	10291.80	10186.83	14407.36	15190.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10005.52	11436.67	10636.92	13024.53	14773.97	15072.06	20681.89	40829.53
15.	Maharashtra	19619.41	22531.87	20857.49	24512.90	28969.67	35597.33	40554.27	54559.10
16.	Manipur	1098.87	1128.85	1179.01	784.14	1614.92	803.66	2262.49	425.40
17.	Meghalaya	1813.84	1561.47	2053.43	1189.73	2812.63	598.18	3940.45	2642.84
18.	Mizoram	407.85	482.43	437.80	410.53	599.40	494.30	839.75	1528.75
19.	Nagaland	1266.45	1188.07	1358.81	1069.52	1861.20	1336.66	2807.53	5498.61
20.	Orissa	18866.33	22344.43	20056.88	21534.98	27857.68	34394.63	38997.60	25709.24
21.	Punjab	2770.28	1753.49	2845.11	1932.32	4090.55	3699.49	5726.31	4429.98
22.	Rajasthan	8017.48	8583.52	8523.41	9351.73	11838.45	11330.47	16572.51	20453.65
23.	Sikkim	242.21	275.69	259.88	387.85	355.96	320.14	498.69	685.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	13025.29	18109.11	13847.25	204304.91	19232.92	20091.19	26923.92	33943.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	2465.89	2808.54	2645.75	2531.71	3623.95	5361.62	5077.11	6343.68
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43131.67	44862.77	45853.49	42750.32	63687.45	69977.30	89155.23	107097.03
27.	Uttaranchal	2162.38	3583.92	2298.81	3221.45	3192.91	3654.45	4469.71	4242.68
28.	West Bengal	26024.53	20728.16	27666.80	28051.07	38427.35	27092.18	53793.95	45394.67
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309.46	74.03	328.99	12.87	456.94	52.65	839.67	74.30
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.56	9.01	54.82	25.92	76.13	2.16	106.58	16.65
31.	Daman and Diu	23.07	0.61	24.52	1.88	34.06	0.56	47.68	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	20.00	18.55	21.26	34.88	29.54	34.64	41.34	73.54
34.	Pondicherry	154.14	77.68	183.86	45.38	227.59	42.19	318.80	24.37
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		364133.91	385409.05	387472.83	425342.45	537418.58	546454.30	752384.72	834834.33

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2005-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182401.44	202352.58	101201.09	130796.29	115696.78	113480.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7090.96	6381.49	3261.84	2167.32	3747.28	3821.79
3.	Assam	156798.70	168122.43	72127.63	86355.23	82861.90	93331.84
4.	Bihar	538401.42	577514.98	298719.19	299594.41	341506.67	332483.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	28206.87	29024.804	15648.92	32204.97	17891.56	19630.74
6.	Goa	1123.46	883.78	623.32	543.14	712.61	803.90

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
7.	Gujarat	86453.79	89350.60	49631.31	56795.96	56740.32	69276.70
8.	Haryana	12559.38	14180.13	6968.28	8261.87	7966.39	9226.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4429.74	5199.85	2457.75	3055.84	2809.77	2925.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13759.06	11112.45	7633.89	5968.31	8727.35	5375.77
11.	Jharkhand	48023.04	53047.25	26644.44	35987.48	75460.89	69357.02
12.	Karnataka	70274.30	60248.05	38990.03	53634.35	44574.81	48249.34
13.	Kerala	39079.02	39861.32	21682.07	21256.92	24787.74	23758.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56098.30	80365.11	31124.81	33954.03	35583.02	32418.00
15.	Maharashtra	110000.84	137201.20	61031.33	127918.21	69773.25	105934.60
16.	Manipur	6155.29	3142.05	2831.44	1528.91	3252.83	1450.05
17.	Meghalaya	10720.35	5992.02	4931.38	3854.48	5665.27	5404.88
18.	Mizoram	2284.60	2916.01	1050.93	1422.31	1207.33	1340.29
19.	Nagaland	7093.99	9094.88	3263.24	3038.92	3748.90	5081.19
20.	Orissa	105778.49	103983.28	58688.67	76884.11	67095.03	69101.95
21.	Punjab	15532.25	11815.28	9817.69	7782.73	9852.07	7641.13
22.	Rajasthan	44951.85	49699.37	24940.47	29866.62	28512.85	31643.04
23.	Sikkim	1356.74	1669.28	624.10	780.72	716.99	1326.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	73029.38	92578.45	40518.61	44487.29	46322.36	44072.40
25.	Tripura	13812.70	17045.55	6353.87	3818.96	7299.47	8621.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	241827.84	264681.42	134172.41	158769.94	153390.80	147833.00
27.	Uttaranchal	12123.79	14682.50	6726.59	7828.18	7690.08	8062.20
28.	West Bengal	145912.63	121266.06	80956.13	89164.28	92552.01	79682.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1735.06	213.85	962.66	167.30	1100.55	234.83
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	289.09	53.74	160.40	0.00	183.37	0.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
31.	Daman and Diu	129.33	3.03	71.75	0.00	82.03	0.00
32.	Delhi	163.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	387563.71	161.61	62.21	56.72	71.12	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	388173.16	189.60	479.48	38.30	548.16	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1653937.22	2172040.13	1113158.93	1327984.10	1318131.57	1346572.75

Bharat Nirman

Name of the Programme: Indira Awaas Yojana

Financial Achievement in Years 2005-09 and 2009-11 and 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Overall target (2005-09)	Target (2005-06)	Achievement (2005-06)	Target (2006-07)	Achievement (2006-07)	Target (2007-08)	Achievement (2007-08)	Target (2008-09)	Achievement (2008-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	652752.00	130130.00	132521.00	138342.00	146403.00	192146.00	194861.00	192132.00	266654.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23077.00	4603.00	5327.00	4939.00	4600.00	6765.00	6422.00	6770.00	5692.00
3.	Assam	510297.00	101790.00	104353.00	109214.00	125441.00	149594.00	150776.00	149699.00	112706.00
4.	Bihar	1926757.00	384111.00	331651.00	408350.00	349053.00	567171.00	430864.00	567125.00	482812.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100943.00	20124.00	26578.00	21393.00	20818.00	29714.00	30093.00	29712.00	30023.00
6.	Goa	4019.00	801.00	615.00	852.00	1115.00	1183.00	735.00	1183.00	586.00
7.	Gujarat	320125.00	63819.00	65602.00	67846.00	65195.00	94234.00	110908.00	94226.00	122412.00
8.	Haryana	44946.00	8960.00	9743.00	9526.00	10375.00	13231.00	13398.00	13229.00	13281.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14411.00	2873.00	3031.00	3054.00	3317.00	4242.00	4029.00	4242.00	4715.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44764.00	8924.00	8231.00	9487.00	10667.00	13177.00	15361.00	13176.00	13211.00
11.	Jharkhand	171656.00	34261.00	75403.00	36423.00	57246.00	50589.00	45936.00	50585.00	53317.00
12.	Karnataka	251487.00	50136.00	56944.00	53299.00	49088.00	74023.00	39990.00	74023.00	87051.00
13.	Kerala	139850.00	27880.00	36413.00	29639.00	30817.00	41167.00	37094.00	41164.00	53133.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200757.00	40022.00	59420.00	42548.00	54544.00	59096.00	60222.00	59091.00	74651.00
15.	Maharashtra	392656.00	78478.00	94274.00	82430.00	78427.00	115879.00	126117.00	115869.00	118611.00
16.	Manipur	20032.00	3996.00	4962.00	4287.00	3460.00	5672.00	3379.00	5877.00	514.00
17.	Meghalaya	34889.00	6959.00	6676.00	7467.00	4183.00	10228.00	2271.00	10235.00	5590.00
18.	Mizoram	7435.00	1483.00	2182.00	1591.00	2178.00	2180.00	1918.00	2181.00	5179.00
19.	Nagaland	23087.00	4605.00	7949.00	4941.00	6321.00	6768.00	7491.00	6773.00	24717.00
20.	Orissa	378546.00	75465.00	87070.00	80228.00	81345.00	111431.00	140853.00	111422.00	62447.00
21.	Punjab	55584.00	11061.00	7868.00	11780.00	8250.00	16362.00	17992.00	16361.00	12189.00
22.	Rajasthan	160868.00	32070.00	38471.00	34094.00	33397.00	41354.00	42517.00	47350.00	52654.00
23.	Sikkim	4415.00	881.00	1296.00	945.00	1554.00	1294.00	1533.00	1295.00	1774.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	261347.00	52101.00	66434.00	55389.00	27919.00	76932.00	103379.00	76925.00	94675.00
25.	Tripura	44953.00	8967.00	11902.00	9621.00	10612.00	13178.00	12945.00	13187.00	26389.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	865420.00	112527.00	185541.00	183414.00	165469.00	254750.00	264296.00	254729.00	266962.00
27.	Uttaranchal	39443.00	7863.00	21722.00	8359.00	17239.00	11611.00	18766.00	11610.00	11874.00
28.	West Bengal	522171.00	104098.00	99259.00	110667.00	128838.00	153709.00	107575.00	153697.00	124098.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6210.00	1238.00	90.00	1316.00	62.00	1828.00	297.00	1828.00	124.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1035.00	206.00	101.00	219.00	77.00	305.00	121.00	305.00	41.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Daman and Diu	462.00	92.00	6.00	98.00	8.00	136.00	12.00	136.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	401.00	80.00	48.00	85.00	88.00	118.00	97.00	118.00	190.00
34.	Pondicherry	3092.00	617.00	238.00	655.00	261.00	910.00	101.00	910.00	42.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		7228089.00	1441241.00	1551923	1532498.00	1498367.00	2127185.00	1992349.00	2127165.00	2128314.00

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Cumulative Ach'ment (2005-09) with respect overall Target (2005-09)	% Cumulative Ach'ment (2005-09)	Balance to be achieved	Overall Target* (2009-14)	Target (2009-10)	Ach'ment (2009-10)	Target (2010-11)	Ach'ment (2010-11)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	740439.00	113.43	-87687.00		371982.00	434733.00	257104.00	257104.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22041.00	95.51	1038.00		10873.00	5226.00	7726.00	9915.00
3.	Assam	493276.00	96.66	17021.00		240446.00	181162.00	170849.00	156911.00
4.	Bihar	1594380.00	82.75	332377.00		1098001.00	653214.00	758904.00	566148.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	107512.00	106.51	-6569.00		57520.00	58449.00	39759.00	58419.00
6.	Goa	3051.00	75.91	968.00		2291.00	1864.00	1584.00	667.00
7.	Gujarat	364117.00	113.74	-43992.00		182429.00	166760.00	126090.00	167313.00
8.	Haryana	46797.00	104.12	-1851.00		25611.00	23788.00	17703.00	18055.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15092.00	104.73	-681.00		8212.00	9295.00	5793.00	5834.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47470.00	106.05	-2706.00		25508.00	18594.00	17995.00	19666.00

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11.	Jharkhand	231902.00	134.94	-60044.00		97926.00	87524.00	167891.00	167254.00
12.	Karnataka	233073.00	92.68	18414.00		143311.00	158417.00	99055.00	95567.00
13.	Kerala	157457.00	112.59	-17607.00		79685.00	51590.00	55084.00	546853.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	248837.00	123.95	-48080.00		114396.00	96877.00	79073.00	79097.00
15.	Maharashtra	417429.00	106.31	-24773.00		224323.00	205920.00	155052.00	156575.00
16.	Manipur	12315.00	61.48	7717.00		9439.00	2363.00	6707.00	4682.00
17.	Meghalaya	18722.00	53.66	16167.00		16440.00	9875.00	11681.00	11439.00
18.	Mizoram	11451.00	154.10	-4022.00		3504.00	4851.00	2489.00	3517.00
19.	Nagaland	46478.00	201.32	-23391.00		10878.00	11645.00	7730.00	15514.00
20.	Orissa	371715.00	98.20	6831.00		215715.00	170766.00	149100.00	171228.00
21.	Punjab	46299.00	83.30	9285.00		31874.00	27106.00	21893.00	20483.00
22.	Rajasthan	167039.00	103.84	-6171.00		91670.00	86992.00	63362.00	63464.00
23.	Sikkim	6157.00	139.46	-1742.00		2080.00	1731.00	1476.00	2739.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	292407.00	111.88	-31080.00		148929.00	189753.00	102939.00	96256.00
25.	Tripura	61848.00	137.58	-16895.00		21182.00	8322.00	15050.00	12310.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	882268.00	101.95	-16848.00		493156.00	483949.00	340868.00	305376.00
27.	Uttaranchal	69601.00	176.46	-30158.00		22476.00	20373.00	15856.00	15924.00
28.	West Bengal	459770.00	88.05	62401.00		297564.00	230155.00	205671.00	178832.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573.00	9.23	5637.00		2750.00	242.00	2446.00	316.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	340.00	32.85	695.00		458.00	0.00	407.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	26.00	5.63	436.00		205.00	0.00	182.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	813.00	152.87	-212.00		229.00	88.00	158.00	0.00

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
34.	Pondicherry	1552327.00	50204.62	-1549235.00		1370.00	47.00	1218.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		7170953.00	99.21	67136.00		4052243.00	3381679.00	2908697.00	2715453.00

*Please refer to the minutes of the meeting on 'Considering and expanding Bharat Nirman' chaired by the Principal Secretary to PM on 13-07-2009 circulated by Plan Coordination Division's letter No. P-13011/2/2009-PC dated 31st July 2009.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

New Connectivity, Habitations

(Fig. upto Sep.' 11)

Sl. No.	States (2005-12)	Target	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh\$	236	0	11	0	4	0	0	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	22	0	65	3	67	19	25	19
3.	Assam~	4445	421	346	1988	804	2701	656	1800	1210
4.	Bihar \$	9956	896	0	2062	1183	3214	174	1120	842
5.	Chhattisgarh##	3831	478	397	1310	604	2007	648	2000	523
6.	Goa**	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1332	230	212	246	264	251	249	180	222
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	922	127	98	209	145	166	168	260	172
10.	Jammu and Kashmir \$	1468	57	3	352	16	593	41	175	187
11.	Jharkhand##	2991	526	101	1295	108	901	97	400	363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	17	0	1	0	4	0	2	10	10
13.	Kerala\$	73	0	6	0	19	0	12	25	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh\$	6790	768	929	1760	1345	2399	1916	2300	2361
15.	Maharashtra \$	295	0	46	0	135	0	10	82	60
16.	Manipur	291	11	37	48	0	48	0	45	41
17.	Meghalaya##	128	35	5	30	4	31	6	10	7
18.	Mizoram##	130	12	7	39	1	39	11	10	6
19.	Nagaland##	37	9	7	10	0	10	5	5	3
20.	Orissa	5672	493	361	874	322	1087	321	1450	2205
21.	Punjab	50	0	7	0	43	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3009	743	753	1252	1222	1225	889	145	90
23.	Sikkim	154	22	35	30	18	31	7	60	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	83	0	46	0	0	0	3	25	30
25.	Tripura\$	810	66	12	183	53	248	52	200	164
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4097	1236	944	1533	979	1323	1023	600	787
27.	Uttarakhand	772	95	16	106	15	257	46	125	115
28.	West Bengal\$	6954	787	720	2738	960	3473	685	1600	1314
Total		54648	7034	5102	16130	8251	20071	7040	12654	10760

(Fig. upto Sep' 11)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achievement*	Cumulative achievement in %
		T	A	T	A	T	A		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh \$	190	59	100	115		4	193	82%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	12	10	15		11	79	77%

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3.	Assam ~~	1350	705	250	584		168	4473	101%
4.	Bihar \$ ~	4500	746	780	1075		555	4575	46%
5.	Chhattisgarh	840	627	100	128		66	2993	78%
6.	Goa **	0	0	0	0		0	2	100%
7.	Gujarat	175	144	50	119		44	1254	94%
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0		0	0	0%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	5	50	44		12	644	70%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir \$	350	297	50	81		47	672	46%
11.	Jharkhand ##	1100	305	300	327		114	1415	47%
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0		0	17	100%
13.	Kerala \$	15	15	6	5		0	70	96%
14.	Madhya Pradesh \$	504	-566	300	487		46	6518	96%
15.	Maharashtra \$	40	25	10	0		5	281	95%
16.	Manipur	45	15	25	27		15	135	46%
17.	Meghalaya ##	10	5	10	8		5	40	31%
18.	Mizoram ##	40	14	15	63		0	102	78%
19.	Nagaland ##	12	9	5	4		3	31	84%
20.	Orissa	1500	644	400	652		48	4553	80%
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0		0	50	100%
22.	Rajasthan	40	12	12	5		2	2973	99%
23.	Sikkim	55	17	15	13		8	114	74%
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	2	2		1	82	99%
25.	Tripura \$	280	164	60	106		5	556	69%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	320	257	60	67		5	4062	99%

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.	Uttarakhand	80	104	40	77		15	388	50%
28.	West Bengal\$	1272	557	350	623		48	4907	71%
Total		13000	4172	3000	4627		1227	41179	75%

Note: T=Target; and A=Achievement.

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to Sep.' 11 against the overall target for 2005-12.

**No Report after Mar. 09.

~DPRs cleared =11830 in Bihar restricted to Targetted figures pending core network verification.

~~As per State Net DPRs and DPRs cleared=5940.

\$ Figures to be reconciled by the States.

Figures after latest reconciliations by the States.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

Upgradation, Length in km.

(Fig. upto Sep.' 11)

States	Target (2005-12)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	514.00	0.00	476.58	0.00	40.55	10	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2118.75	162.5	86.90	637.50	128.17	646.88	213.61	290	112.59
Assam	13153.22	605.9	487.70	2864.06	1552.51	3889.85	1141.00	2700	1985.11
Bihar	18946.31	1665.8	594.50	3928.75	240.74	6121.43	235.70	4000	1458.93
Chhattisgarh	20574.80	1501.4	1986.40	4367.61	2645.37	6450.64	2562.33	4100	2299.24
Goa**	0.00	0	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	1710.03	403	619.60	429.72	473.41	438.68	449.86	300	483.98
Haryana	0.00	0	42.80	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	2378.13	464.6	1361.70	795.83	797.87	638.54	717.42	1260	692.81
Jammu and Kashmir	4416.43	170	20.80	1059.49	48.59	1781.87	132.08	1300	450.70
Jharkhand	7777.78	1051.8	491.60	2594.39	308.37	1812.30	273.55	1200	996.75
Karnataka	0.00	0	59.60	0.00	11.9	0.00	0.00	20	0.00
Kerala	0.00	0	46.50	0.00	41.41	0.00	37.30	80	1.95
Madhya Pradesh	27561.61	2602.1	2759.30	6162.45	3788.51	8326.85	5231.80	6250	7893.72
Maharashtra	0.00	0	264.60	0.00	450.00	0.00	29.00	200	205.00
Manipur	1744.05	100	111.00	460.71	146.611	464.29	224.97	900	67.23
Meghalaya	543.88	123.6	75.10	135.97	24.50	140.09	27.17	150	24.80
Mizoram	941.95	82.7	174.40	274.82	146.38	277.88	141.17	280	192.03
Nagaland	421.84	93.3	317.30	104.53	22.00	109.51	156.00	130	73.30
Orissa	9993.35	1056	1359.30	1985.61	1601.93	2524.02	1398.04	5200	2064.18
Punjab	0.00	0	96.90	0.00	81.07	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Rajasthan	11460.85	2153.6	2401.90	3629.52	3939.93	3554.22	3671.93	1700	312.41
Sikkim	419.17	75	165.80	104.04	324.11	108.04	135.00	280	156.02
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	501.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	109.49
Tripura	1158.88	94.8	3.60	261.74	175.60	354.70	59.51	750	361.28
Uttar Pradesh	7794.96	1966.4	2202.80	2390.63	2383.26	2059.21	2657.01	1400	1552.73
Uttarakhand	2848.56	380.6	87.40	422.01	105.89	1025.64	799.45	650	645.60
West Bengal	10220.81	739.4	1220.00	2572.77	1508.14	3265.31	1567.31	2000	1886.51
Total	146185.34	15492.40	18054.30	35182.15	21422.85	43989.93	21901.76	35220	24026.36

(Fig. upto Sep' 11)

States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achieve- ment*	Cumulative achieve- ment in %
	T	A	T	A	T	A		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	110	159.16	750	816.73		169.49	2176.51	NR
Arunachal Pradesh	250	110.84	100	28.05		10.93	691.09	33%
Assam	2280	2082.42	1750	2057.10		805.03	10110.87	77%
Bihar	3650	2090.87	3381	2324.39		1222.42	8167.55	43%
Chhattisgarh	2200	1687.39	350	312.84		143.85	11637.42	57%
Goa**	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	1.80	NR
Gujarat	570	497.62	300	356.75		232.35	3113.57	182%
Haryana	0	2.00	0	0.00		0.00	44.80	NR
Himachal Pradesh	700	113.68	200	110.66		18.12	3812.25	160%
Jammu and Kashmir	400	645.60	200	374.44		570.89	2243.10	51%
Jharkhand	500	1506.78	1300	1598.80		520.92	5696.77	73%
Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	71.50	NR
Kerala	100	15.00	4	17.64		9.05	168.85	NR
Madhya Pradesh	4000	4514.72	1200	4922.20		630.68	29740.93	108%
Maharashtra	500	229.35	30	190.09		42.05	1410.09	NR
Manipur	200	454.52	175	262.97		72.65	1339.95	77%
Meghalaya	50	69.04	50	9211		12.64	295.36	54%
Mizoram	200	202.71	85	251.04		53.46	1161.19	123%
Nagaland	150	141.66	20	35.00		9.69	754.95	179%
Orissa	2530	2800.62	2000	3158.48		705.83	13088.38	131%

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	177.97	NR
Raiasthan	1700	50.26	90	18.86		2.90	10398.19	91%
Sikkim	300	44.00	30	14.00		1.00	839.93	200%
Tamil Nadu	170	34.86	5	63.41		23.98	732.74	NR
Tripura	450	501.51	200	427.01		20.52	1549.04	134%
Uttar Pradesh	1050	590.66	150	136.84		14.22	9537.52	122%
Uttarakhand	600	764.49	250	551.88		205.87	3160.58	111%
West Bengal	1340	1442.13	1700	1299.86		365.68	9289.63	91%
Total	24000	20751.88	14320	19391.15		5864.22	131412.52	90%

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to Sep. '11 against the overall target for 2005-12.

**No Report after March '09.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

Upgradation (i/c Renewal), Length in km

(Fig upto Sep. '11)

States (2005-12)	Target	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8597.45	1821	891.00	2258.65	2131.79	2258.65	2732.48	2990	3042.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50	0.00
Assam	6495.36	0	0.00	2005.71	0.00	2269.81	0.00	630	613.46
Bihar	9295.21	0	194.90	2393.62	585.78	3510.64	704.81	3600	1186.35
Chhattisgarh	8449.48	0	18.70	198606	298.88	3240.42	1939.33	750	127.71
Goa**	760.46	190.1	0.00	190.11	0.00	190.11	0.00	15	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	4528.99	0	33.10	1557.97	1528.9	1557.97	1997.32	1167	3465.25
Haryana	3761.47	229.4	278.90	1146.79	1016.76	1146.79	1222.41	1250	1474.44
Himachal Pradesh	4713.38	0	0.00	1515.92	1095.71	1694.27	1115.53	900	1377.18
Jammu and Kashmir	2936.08	0	4.40	1007.58	4.00	920.91	274.75	750	348.00
Jharkhand	6219.88	0	0.00	2108.43	476	2123.49	0.00	300	0.00
Karnataka	10294.12	2573.5	742.50	2573.53	1973.58	2573.53	3582.83	3000	2090.01
Kerala	2201.26	524.1	0.00	628.93	0	524.11	226.06	667	692.25
Madhya Pradesh	18627.45	0	0.00	5189.54	5756.91	6614.38	0.00	2250	0.00
Maharashtra	17337.46	4334.4	107.90	4334.37	3664.00	4334.37	4300.41	6600	6730.00
Manipur	0.00	0	171.60	0.00	52.94	0.00	35.95	50	18.34
Meghalaya	1840.36	0	13.00	587.58	0.00	587.58	0.00	50	0.00
Mizoram	732.71	0	0.00	258.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	50	0.00
Nagaland	864.20	0	38.50	246.91	21.00	246.91	105.57	400	116.00
Orissa	14161.16	0	135.10	4438.57	970.43	4663.14	1400.16	1800	2079.34
Punjab	5070.62	423.7	0.00	1483.05	1498.1	1483.05	1095.45	1675	1355.63
Rajasthan	13074.79	0	986.90	4764.54	2147.00	4653.74	5406.26	10833	8918.90
Sikkim	433.07	0	26.20	196.85	0.00	137.80	0.00	50	0.00
Tamil Nadu	11114.50	1297.7	0.00	2824.43	4825.00	2824.43	6215.05	1473	1793.52
Tripura	1171.72	0	0.00	373.74	0.00	383.84	0.00	50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	28523.11	0	250.10	7158.96	16259.87	6956.03	24602.52	10610	13040.13
Uttarakhand	3443.46	0	5.30	889.45	0.00	1283.35	1182.00	200	200.00
West Bengal	9482.96	0	0.00	2549.94	0.00	2878.97	6.50	560	0.00
Total	194130.69	11394.40	3898.10	54669.3	44306.65	59316.28	58145.39	52720	48668.82

(Fig. upto Sep. '11)

States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achieve- ment*	Cumulative achieve- ment %
	T	A	T	A	T	A		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	1690	3111.85	1000	1302.91		101.67	13314.01	155%
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	NR
Assam	0	0.00	10	0.00		3.10	616.56	9%
Bihar	700	343.25	225	151.93		48.27	3215.29	35%
Chhattisgarh	300	495.78	250	275.39		101.52	3257.31	39%
Goa**	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%
Gujarat	430	5662.01	200	1712.80		590.15	14989.53	331%
Haryana	650	1087.81	161	479.82		61.84	5621.98	149%
Himachal Pradesh	300	1363.79	250	1156.04		546.47	6654.71	141%
Jammu and Kashmir	100	343.00	100	99.56		127.41	1201.12	41%
Jharkhand	30	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	476.00	8%
Karnataka	2000	3019.54	1000	1661.56		0.00	13070.02	127%
Kerala	200	257.58	100	369.81		175.75	1721.45	78%
Madhya Pradesh	1000	5883.30	2000	4183.50		194.00	16017.71	86%
Maharashtra	1200	3000.15	922	1472.67		85.00	19360.13	112%
Manipur	0	72.71	20	13.57		10.21	375.32	NR
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	13.00	1%
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%
Nagaland	100	67.50	100	49.00		33.00	430.57	50%
Orissa	470	1510.65	1052	2291.12		982.68	9369.49	66%
Punjab	500	710.00	0	199.02		0.00	4858.20	96%

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rajasthan	1790	4784.99	1280	2490.85		1650.00	26384.90	202%
Sikkim	0	0.00	30	0.00		0.00	26.20	6%
Tamil Nadu	600	2467.85	1000	2710.74		536.42	18548.58	167%
Tripura	50	18.41	50	96.64		44.81	159.86	14%
Uttar Pradesh	3890	8227.41	2700	3336.11		223.57	65939.71	231%
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	1387.30	40%
West Bengal	0	9.92	50	85.34		29.82	131.58	1%
Total	16000	42437.50	12500	24138.38		5545.69	227140.52	117%

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to Sep. '11 against the overall target for 2005-12.

**No Report after March '09.

*State-wise and Year-wise allocation, release and expenditure under PMGSY from
2007-08 to 2011-12 (upto Sept, 2011)*

(Rs. crore)

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	105.00	316.57	381.89	105.00	470.60	494.47	89.67	877.46	886.37
Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	102.03	131.76	57.00	107.98	152.01	48.68	282.51	247.61
Assam	181.00	555.00	608.75	181.00	982.12	1,007.05	154.58	1,179.00	1,412.91
Bihar	337.00	733.06	580.68	337.00	1,065.20	1,067.54	287.81	1,750.73	1,874.51
Chhattisgarh	240.00	1,050.89	932.50	240.00	976.12	863.34	204.97	540.03	805.06
Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	6500	144.56	156.99	65.00	229.67	255.26	55.51	193.80	190.46
Haryana	30.00	216.21	216.51	30.00	272.02	313.09	25.62	255.49	277.16
Himachal Pradesh	87.00	320.58	281.98	87.00	268.90	240.51	74.30	124.96	220.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	72.74	105.09	65.00	191.74	190.71	55.51	372.61	359.42
Jharkhand	175.00	0.00	63.18	175.00	210.67	211.47	149.45	417.74	457.79
Karnataka	110.00	271.49	349.12	110.00	640.46	550.37	93.94	764.87	883.97
Kerala	30.00	24.68	61.32	30.00	84.02	84.41	25.62	100.11	113.77
Madhya Pradesh	440.00	1,615.66	1,358.73	440.00	1,895.10	2,198.06	375.77	2,135.66	2,234.83
Maharashtra	145.00	563.96	637.33	145.00	1030.00	929.98	123.83	949.18	994.60
Manipur	33.00	78.99	64.28	33.00	20.00	37.97	28.18	149.16	145.13
Meghalaya	45.00	0.00	15.59	45.00	35.95	12.64	38.43	0.00	20.38
Mizoram	32.00	21.96	59.47	32.00	65.00	54.55	27.33	44.58	66.86
Nagaland	30.00	12.51	20.42	30.00	85.71	87.31	25.62	65.02	71.61
Orissa	273.00	546.83	677.41	273.00	1,251.38	1,163.01	233.15	1,594.35	1,895.25
Punjab	35.00	360.21	366.95	35.00	243.42	269.02	29.89	348.42	322.64
Rajasthan	234.00	1,646.64	1,455.44	234.00	1,771.32	1,695.54	200.70	603.41	795.03
Sikkim	30.00	174.51	88.81	30.00	55.00	103.99	25.62	71.80	80.17
Tamil Nadu	90.00	71.03	108.65	90.00	88.68	127.87	76.86	525.00	560.20
Tripura	40.00	143.00	155.60	40.00	379.99	315.77	34.16	168.49	253.74
Uttar Pradesh	375.00	1,228.40	1,201.04	375.00	1,675.78	2,000.07	323.68	2,844.51	2,914.96
Uttaranchal	100.00	78.74	99.73	100.00	116.66	152.79	85.40	165.95	172.57
West Bengal	226.00	549.69	439.47	226.00	635.48	583.18	193.01	375.00	575.82
Total (States)	3,615.00	10,899.94	10,618.69	3,615.00	14,848.97	15,161.98	3,089.00	16,899.82	18,832.92

(Rs. crore)

States	2010-11			2011-12		
	A	R	E	A	R	E
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	36.84	672.15	473.94	46.87	136.57	103.43

1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	371.87	348.85	25.45	83.27	55.88
Assam	63.50	1,900.67	1 300.79	80.79	547.75	560.10
Bihar	118.24	3,477.06	2,694.91	150.44	1,897.04	1,243.35
Chhattisgarh	84.20	678.58	304.16	107.13	444.33	129.43
Goa	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	22.80	322.43	243.84	29.01	40.00	135.55
Haryana	10.53	157.75	108.03	13.40	6000	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	30.52	199.30	142.67	38.83	275.30	52.47
Jammu and Kashmir	22.80	366.09	297.40	29.01	762.10	223.45
Jharkhand	61.40	843.81	538.44	78.12	728.08	171.24
Karnataka	38.59	927.68	634.80	49.10	0.00	248.25
Kerala	10.53	146.27	146.14	13.40	0.00	22.98
Madhya Pradesh	154.37	1,966.12	1,409.49	196.40	825.07	367.26
Maharashtra	50.87	1242.55	1,012.48	64.72	788.01	324.87
Manipur	11.58	144.98	122.34	14.73	59.69	118.37
Meghalaya	15.79	64.55	36.39	20.09	0.00	22.86
Mizoram	11.23	95.59	82.24	14.29	93.63	38.04
Nagaland	10.52	25.13	29.67	13.38	10.00	8.84
Orissa	95.78	2,477.36	1,924.25	121.86	1,085.58	561.38
Punjab	12.28	196.43	155.34	15.62	90.00	17.46
Rajasthan	82.45	886.22	686.39	104.90	282.76	172.13
Sikkim	10.53	79.38	85.53	13.40	8000	1.43
Tamil Nadu	31.58	469.54	304.81	40.18	45.00	140.87
Tripura	14.03	285.76	237.51	17.85	180.00	90.61
Uttar Pradesh	132.97	1,308.83	868.54	169.18	17.70	102.91

1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uttaranchal	35.08	240.26	191.74	44.63	265.00	67.82
West Bengal	79.29	819.68	530.29	100.88	320.73	202.90
Total (States)	1269.00	20,366.04	14,910.98	1,614.50	9,117.60	5,203.78

Note: A=Allocation; R=Release; and E=Expenditure

Target and Achievement of Habitations under Bharat Nirman: Rural Drinking Water

Sl. No.	State/UT	Overall target (2009-12)	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2585	126	217	810	134	5634	1295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1481	34	38	264	215	300	21
3.	Assam	7448	6868	6061	3515	2906	6073	1509
4.	Bihar	0	7748	10036	7909	5975	15810	3013
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	3551	1246	3426	1752	8409	2792
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3509	390	379	391	398	1125	359
8.	Haryana	0	88	91	36	14	862	262
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	13	12	42	0	2557	1172
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2405	1	1	310	0	923	115
11.	Jharkhand	0	132	221	432	1074	19110	1451
12.	Karnataka	10001	2638	2344	4002	1453	9000	2248
13.	Kerala	0	152	101	47	49	824	86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3579	502	620	700	393	16715	8333
15.	Maharashtra	0	2086	1009	4124	1866	6407	1931
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	25	1	330	146
17.	Meghalaya	841	8	6	102	17	535	175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	125	5
19.	Nagaland	0	20	19	105	4	85	53
20.	Orissa	2128	3452	2257	1721	1581	4725	2761
21.	Punjab	4584	611	402	408	80	1630	330
22.	Rajasthan	42929	1616	3222	4293	3024	6073	2697
23.	Sikkim	273	0	0	0	0	200	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	15231	0	1	1009	1009	6000	112
25.	Tripura	6174	1346	733	309	871	982	383
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1558	1562	2142	1831	23300	4465
27.	Uttaranchal	1991	35	9	26	26	1341	400
28.	West Bengal	53329	2202	1789	5304	2788	6094	1265
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0		8	8	0	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		0		0	
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0		0		0	
32.	Delhi	0	0		0		0	
33.	Lakshadweep	10	0		10	10	0	
34.	Pondicherry	0	4	4	0	4	0	
35.	Chandigarh	0	0		0		0	
Total		158532	35181	32380	41470	27483	145169	37399

*Achievement exceeds target due to dynamic nature of slipped back habitations which were covered.

\$ As per IMIS of Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation on 28-11-2011

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	394.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	193.79
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	265.40	301.60	323.50	269.34
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	279.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.06
6.	Goa	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.68
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	354.30
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	625.59
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	30.17
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.19	49.48	50.40	55.26	51.11
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	71.58
20.	Orissa	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.86
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	110.15
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.30
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	28.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.45
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	77.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	967.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	67.24
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30	368.77
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh						
Total		6896.12	7056.02	5998.28	1986.43	7989.12	7205.18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491.02	558.74	423.37	510.84	224.74	249.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	123.35	199.99	176.55	127.79	63.89	69.39
3.	Assam	449.64	487.48	480.55	428.86	214.43	192.24
4.	Bihar	341.46	170.73	425.91	355.66	177.83	130.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.27	122.01	97.n	130.81	65.40	50.80
6.	Goa	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.56	2.78	1.16
7.	Gujarat	542.67	609.10	610.50	465.11	242.56	178.73
8.	Haryana	233.69	276.90	201.57	221.22	110.61	94.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	133.71	194.37	165.59	138.98	66.82	56.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	449.22	468.91	506.52	466.80	233.40	237.07

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	165.93	129.95	128.19	172.69	86.35	24.96
12.	Karnataka	644.92	703.80	573.93	571.64	294.47	115.80
13.	Kerala	144.28	159.83	137.97	150.18	75.09	50.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	399.04	388.33	324.94	387.79	162.38	189.14
15.	Maharashtra	733.27	718.42	713.45	666.84	343.42	122.00
16.	Manipur	54.61	52.77	69.27	56.74	28.37	26.74
17.	Meghalaya	63.48	84.88	70.41	65.27	32.63	21.40
18.	Mizoram	46.00	61.58	58.02	37.11	18.55	18.03
19.	Nagaland	79.51	77.52	80.63	53.71	26.85	23.87
20.	Orissa	204.88	294.76	211.11	213.30	106.65	125.98
21.	Punjab	82.21	106.59	108.93	82.46	32.96	31.90
22.	Rajasthan	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1151.53	575.76	724.94
23.	Sikkim	26.24	23.20	19.51	16.06	6.52	10.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	316.91	393.53	303.41	264.56	125.55	45.68
25.	Tripura	57.17	74.66	67.21	55.98	26.93	47.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	899.12	848.68	933.28	690.22	350.11	245.34
27.	Uttarakhand	139.39	136.41	55.44	144.88	72.44	55.07
28.	West Bengal	418.03	499.19	420.2.2	321.71	160.85	242.17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00	

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
34.	Pondicherry	1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh	0.40			0.00	0.00	
Total		8550.00	8941.81	8218.31	7994.30	3928.34	3381.85

* As per IMIS on 28-11-2011.

As on 15-11-2011.

Quarterly Report to DMU-PMO

Bharat Nirman—Rural Electrification

A. Un-Electrified Villages

(As on 30-09-11)

Sl. No.	State	Uncovered villages as on 31-03-2009#	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement under RGGVY	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target*	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	277	215	600	404	1450	264	2129	943
3.	Assam	7790	1030	1198	2380	4086	2062	951	8298	6970
4.	Bihar	6751	2530	2584	1723	1937	2230	391	22485	21372
5.	Chhattisgarh	1082	79	48	41	77	901	124	1076	299
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93	3	0	20	26	83	11	109	37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	36	22	75	45	136	14	249	127
10.	Jharkhand	13545	7592	7088	4650	3901	2141	183	19134	17364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Karnataka	74	0	0	10	1	0	2	59	61
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	722	42	5	150	187	492	130	848	406
14.	Maharashtra	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	789	140	35	150	143	591	36	882	307
16.	Meghalaya	1853	29	47	200	13	1616	43	1866	193
17.	Mizoram	137	56	0	40	36	81	32	137	68
18.	Nagaland	105	10	14	25	43	38	18	105	75
19.	Orissa	16408	4705	5870	6773	5890	2174	270	15000	13457
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	2068	562	773	550	1258	418	70	4322	3887
22.	Sikkim	25	8	0	5	20	5	3	25	23
23.	Tripura	100	30	13	48	65	82	42	160	120
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh**	3112	0	56	0	23	0	0	27759	27759
26.	Uttarakhand	68	47	80	0	28	0	2	1509	1511
27.	West Bengal	793	264	326	60	63	0	0	4169	4169
Total		58617	17500	18374	17500	18306	14500	2586	110321	99148

Numbers are as balance to be electrified as on 31-03-2009 in accordance with DPRs sanctioned under RGGVY, which aims to electrify 1,18,499 villages, whereas Bharat Nirman target is to electrify 1 lakh villages.

*Revised Coverage (Provisional)

**Coverage of un-electrified villages in Uttar Pradesh has been reduced by more than 3000 villages and therefore no target has been kept for 2009-10. The main reason of reduction is that these villages have been found as already electrified.

Quarterly Report to DMU-PMO

Bharat Nirman—Rural Electrification

B. BPL Households Electrified

(As on 30-09-11)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement under RGGVY	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target*	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592200	566518	85000	258751	96855	52559	2700896	2656600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2820	967	5000	9205	10638	7849	40810	18021
3.	Assam	206800	189816	265000	352237	315819	122457	983587	697228
4.	Bihar	310200	560985	660000	641016	717358	81853	2725282	1825951
5.	Chhattisgarh	103400	145990	175000	196552	334460	34961	778075	468397
6.	Gujarat	160740	85931	95000	420126	138987	60639	848398	761323
7.	Haryana	80355	69453	40000	90535	33139	9062	224073	192887
8.	Himachal Pradesh	564	148	1000	3637	4364	3843	12448	8020
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8460	14163	20000	8452	19793	8770	99925	39371
10.	Jharkhand	578100	555289	415000	359213	466502	46524	1805317	1207682
11.	Karnataka	236880	134949	35000	48861	72281	32716	880199	817308
12.	Kerala	5740	6131	0	1117	18517	0	54614	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	238001	75477	245000	211816	658498	159164	1378256	523582
14.	Maharashtra	329000	429026	250000	403387	150000	93349	1344087	1127764
15.	Manipur	3760	1640	20000	4397	37976	2125	107369	11518
16.	Meghalaya	4230	17832	20000	12880	27502	6692	109478	38668

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Mizoram	6580	378	5000	8129	8910	2498	27417	11005
18.	Nagaland	3760	4368	10000	13434	18097	6720	69899	24522
19.	Orissa	761400	650678	1290000	1435007	1060424	207769	3199270	2437582
20.	Punjab	37600	19507	20000	28890	0	0	148860	48397
21.	Rajasthan	258500	208695	133000	255939	133399	48504	1144590	1006243
22.	Sikkim	940	66	1000	7121	3271	1614	11458	8801
23.	Tripura	6110	22085	55000	36886	49066	10854	123037	69825
24.	Tamil Nadu	141000	383533	75000	115044	0	10	498873	498883
25.	Uttar Pradesh	37600	157263	0	15818	0	18820	871920	890740
26.	Uttarakhand	37600	72382	0	19596	0	3405	225270	228675
27.	West Bengal	547660	345198	780000	925309	824144	258086	2645310	1624993
Total		4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355	5200000	1280843	23058718	17261224

*Revised Coverage (Provisional)

Bharat Nirman—Rural Teledensity for the Month of August 2011

A. Rural Teledensity

Sl.No.	Circle/State	Percentage of Rural Teledensity as on 31-03-2009	Percentage of Rural Teledensity as on 31-08-2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.57	30.98%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.22	36.45%
3.	Assam	9.36	26.87%
4.	Bihar	9.17	29.71%
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.81	2.87%

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	25.21	49.58%
7.	Haryana	28.10	54.79%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.47	73.38%
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.72	30.45%
10.	Jharkhand	1.44	2.34%
11.	Karnataka	14.36	36.16%
12.	Kerala	35.43	55.33%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11.07	32.28%
14.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	21.70	49.13%
15.	North-East-I (Comprising Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	14.67	59.40%
16.	North-East-II (Comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland)	3.69	8.79%
17.	Orissa	12.55	31.74%
18.	Punjab	33.11	61.57%
19.	Rajasthan	16.71	40.33%
20.	Tamil Nadu	25.62	52.20%
21.	Uttarakhand	6.04	9.66%
22.	Uttar Pradesh—[East]	10.24	29.76%
23.	Uttar Pradesh—[West]		
24.	West Bengal (Including Sikkim)	13.50	39.05%
25.	Kolkata	—	—
26.	Chennai	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—
28.	Mumbai	—	—
	All-India	15.11	36.23%

Summary of Uncovered Villages as on 31-08-2011 under Bharat Nirman Programme—Rural Telephony

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Area	No. of villages to be provided with VPTs under Bharat Nirman	VPTs provided		
			On DSPT	On other technologies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	675	0	675	675
3.	Assam	8775	0	8775	8775
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	1564	0	1564	1564
6.	Gujarat	4097	25	4072	4097
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	36	964	1000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1753	176	1572	1748
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11854	20	11834	11854
13.	Chhattisgarh	3509	120	3389	3509
14.	Maharashtra	6275	225	6045	6270
15A	Meghalaya (NE-I)	1504	545	747	1292
15B	Mizoram (NE-I)	93	43	50	93
15C	Tripura (NE-I)	75	0	75	75
16A	Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	646	333	313	646
16B	Manipur (NE-II)	861	314	547	861
16C	Nagaland (NE-II)	28	1	27	28
17.	Orissa	4122	978	3144	4122
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Rajasthan	11924	61	11860	11921
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	0	0	0
23.	Uttaranchal	3547	914	2586	3500
24.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total		62302	3791	58239	62030

Report to DMU PMO for the Month of September 2011

Broadband Coverage of Village Panchayats under Bharat Nirman-II

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of VPs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	56	56	5	0	6	0	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21862	10917	10917	2413	1701	8532	1302	13920
3.	Assam	3943	693	693	629	312	2621	957	1962
4.	Bihar	8460	1744	1744	2352	2472	4364	3244	7460
5.	Chhattisgarh	9837	2150	2150	1451	0	6236	0	2150
6.	Gujarat (Including Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman Diu)	14439	7014	7014	1500	585	5925	0	7599
7.	Haryana	6234	3758	3758	2000	1484	476	358	5600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3241	1351	1351	653	309	1237	16	1676
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4140	885	885	1189	0	2072	0	885
10.	Jharkhand	4559	31	30	1585	2507	2944	1801	4338

1	2	3	4	5	6			
11. Karnataka	5657	2460	2460	1500	970	1697	284	3714
12. Kerala	999	989	989	10	8	0	0	997
13. Lakshadweep	10	5	5	5	0	0	0	5
14. Madhya Pradesh	23022	2711	2711	7103	1446	13208	0	4157
15. Maharashtra (Including Goa)	28078	9366	9366	6272	928	12440	0	10294
16. Tripura	1040	29	29	1000	825	11	0	854
17. Mizoram**	768	100	100	234	75	434	0	175
18. Meghalaya**	1463	0	0	200	43	1263	0	43
19. Arunachal Pradesh	1756	70	70	500	266	1186	20	1398
20. Manipur	3011	60	60	100		2851		
21. Nagaland**	1110	982	982	128		0		
22. Orissa	6233	1379	1379	1400	711	3454	7	2097
23. Punjab	12809	9642	9642	1500	751	1667	530	10923
24. Chandigarh	17	16	16	1	0	0	0	16
25. Rajasthan	9200	2424	2424	2081	522	4695	0	2946
26. Tamil Nadu	12617	7450	7450	1492	320	3675	1142	8912
27. Pondicherry	96	98	98	0	0	0	0	98
28. Uttar Pradesh	52125	10069	10069	14079	14358	27977	16842	41269
29. Uttarakhand	7546	1356	1356	1000	645	5190	410	2411
30. West Bengal	3354.	1295	1295	776	292	1283	826	2413
31. Sikkim	163	66	66	34	0	63	0	66
Total	247864	79165	79165	53191	31530	115508	27739	138434

**Target of 100% Panchayat Coverage is planned to be completed by 2012.

Equivalent Rural Local Bodies.

[Translation]

Growth in Air Traveller

2265. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has recorded highest domestic air flyer growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof vis-a-vis of other countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the market share of Air India as compared to other airlines during the above period;

(d) whether international arrivals have more than doubled in the last decade; and

(e) if so, the comparative details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The domestic passenger traffic recorded in April to September 2011 are 58921394 and registered a growth of 18.8% from the corresponding period of previous year 2010. The detail of domestic passenger traffic in previous three years are as under:

2007-08	87067597
2008-09	77299784
2009-10	89387504
2010-11	105522176

Ministry does not maintain records of passenger traffic in other countries.

(c) The details of passenger market share of Air India as compared to other airlines in last 3 years in domestic market are given below:

Financial Year	Passenger Market Share (%)	
	Air India	Others
2007-08	17.9	82.1
2008-09	16.9	83.1
2009-10	17.7	82.3
2010-11	17.1	82.9

(d) and (e) Airport wise detail of international passenger arrival in 2008-09 as compared to 1999-2000 is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Airport wise total number of international arrival in 2008-09 as compared to 1999-2000:

Airport	1999-2000	2008-09
1	2	3
Delhi	1690978	3738540
Mumbai	2160646	3696768
Kolkata	277945	483813
Chennai	827387	1782497
Trivandrum	368821	718453
Bangalore	80682	8242g6
Hyderabad	118223	769631
Ahmedabad	58223	293429
Goa	107644	195006
Calicut	152193	727888

1	2	3
Guwahati	0	3599
Amritsar	11353	194638
Srinagar	0	8153
Jaipur	0	106847
Nagpur	0	32415
Cochin	92738	983882
Port Blair	0	0
Agra	738	1229
Aurangabad	0	2200
Coimbatore	3911	43276
Gaya	0	19308
Bagdogra	39	0
Lucknow	9497	75362
Patna	5353	0
Trichy	28475	165667
Varanasi	18547	17226

Reforms in Education System

2266. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring radical changes in the present education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted/

proposes to consult State Governments and various stakeholders before arriving at a decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these changes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Educational reforms are a continuous process and 11th Five Year Plan seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending. Government has taken number of steps to reform education which includes no Class X Board examination *w.e.f.* 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. The students studying in CBSE's Secondary Schools will, however, be required to appear in Board's external examination if they intend to leave the Secondary School after Class X. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation has been strengthened in all CBSE affiliated schools *w.e.f.* October, 2009 in Class IX. The new Grading System has been introduced at Secondary School Level (for Class IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms provides for opening of new primary schools, upgradation of primary schools to upper primary school, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms to improve the students classroom ratio, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2010 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards. Education being in the Concurrent List is the responsibility of the Centre as well as State Governments. Central Government has also

initiated various legislative reforms in higher education which include Bills for setting up National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions, The National Academic Depository, Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities, Educational Tribunals for creating an overarching regulatory authority. Educational reforms have been discussed with all the stakeholders in various fora, like meeting with State Governments, State Secretaries of Education, State Education Ministers and in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), which is the highest policy advisory body in the field of education in the Central Government. The details are available at www.education.nic.in.

Revision of Pay and Cadres

2267. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines (2006-2011) to the State Governments to revise pay scales of university and college teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Rajasthan for revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in universities and colleges following the revisions of pay scales of Central Government Employees on the recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has agreed to give 80 percent of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the State Government;

(f) if so, whether the Government has released any amount as its share to State Governments including Rajasthan;

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

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A scheme for revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in all the Central Universities and Colleges thereunder and the Institutions Deemed to be Universities whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC has been notified on 31.12.2008 by the Central Government which is available on the Ministry's website at <http://www.education.nic.in/uhe/Teacher-payscale.pdf> This scheme is essentially for teachers in Central Educational Institutions, but can be extended to Universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of the State Government provided the State Government adopts and implements the Scheme as a composite scheme including adoption of the enhanced age of superannuation to 65 years.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. No proposal has been received from Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

(e) to (h) None of the State Governments have so far fulfilled all the conditions of the scheme mentioned in para (a) above. Therefore no amount has been released to any state till today.

[English]

Merger of Telecom PSUs

2268. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning a grand alliance among BSNL, MTNL, ITI, Centre for Development of Telemetric (C-Dot) and Telecommunication Consultants of India Ltd. (TCIL);

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

(c) whether the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) have been examined and accepted by the Committee set up by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Services). Telecom Commission was constituted to study the synergetic alliance among Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Centre for Development of Telematics (C-Dot), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Telecommunications Consultants of India Ltd. (TCIL). The committee has submitted its report which is under examination in the Department of Telecommunications (DoT).

(c) to (e) The recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) were studied by a Committee constituted by Dot headed by Member (Services) Telecom Commission. The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination in Dot.

Qualitative Evaluation of Central Schemes

2269. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government Ministries/ Departments are unable to control the execution of the schemes and there is no quantitative or qualitative evaluation of delivery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in some cases, large parts of funds were released in the last months of the financial year, and hence it could not be spent by the respective State Governments during that year;

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard; and

(e) the nature of difficulties faced by the Government for effective control on proper execution of various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Control and monitoring of the execution of the schemes/programmes is carried out by the implementing Ministries/Departments, which have well established procedures for the same. For some selected schemes/programmes, the evaluation and impact assessment is done by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission on behest of the implementing Ministries/ Departments.

(b) During the last two years i.e. 2009-11, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has conducted, on sampling basis, process and impact evaluation of the following schemes:

- i. Rural Telephony
- ii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- iii. Rural Roads Component of Bharat Nirman
- iv. Cooked Mid-Day Meal (CMDM)
- v. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)
- vi. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- vii. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The evaluation reports of the above schemes, based on sample survey, have been placed in the public domain i.e Planning Commission's website (<http://planningcommission.nic.in>).

(c) No such case of release of funds in the last months of the financial year has been found.

(d) In view of (c) above, the Question does not arise.

(e) Monitoring and independent evaluation of the schemes/programmes is usually done by the implementing Ministries. In the evaluation reports of the few studies undertaken by Programme Evaluation Organisation, based on the sample ground level data, findings on the bottlenecks of the existing programmes/schemes are spelt out and remedial actions for their improvement are suggested.

[Translation]

Mechanism to Test Internet Speed

2270. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) the details of the Public Sector and Private Sector companies providing broadband internet services;

(b) the definition of the broadband speed as per the directions of the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of India and the mechanism to test the speed of the internet connection by the customer;

(c) whether some companies are marketing/ providing their services as private broadband in contravention of broadband policy and criteria;

(d) if so, the details of such companies alongwith the speed at which they are providing broadband facilities; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against erring defaulter companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As on 31-10-2011, nine (9) Public Sector and hundred and forty five (145) private sector Internet Service Provider (ISP) companies are providing Broadband Internet Services in various licensed areas across the country.

(b) As per the Broadband Policy 2004, 'Broadband' is defined as "An always on data connection that is able to support interactive services including Internet access and has the capability of the minimum download speed of 256 kilo bits per second (kbps) to an individual subscriber from the Point of Presence (POP) of the service provider intending to provide Broadband service where multiple such individual Broadband connections are aggregated and the subscriber is able to access these interactive services including the Internet through this POP".

TRAI has down the Quality of service standards for Broadband service through the Regulation on Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations 2006, dated 6-10-2006. As regards connection speed, these Regulations provide for a parameter on subscribed broadband connection speed which should be more than 80% of the subscribed speed from ISP Node to User. This parameter can be measured on a sample basis by the user and service provider. The service providers need to install download speed measurement software in the Server at ISP Node to facilitate the user to measure independently the download connection speed through a web link to be provided by the service provider.

(c) to (e) Licensed Telecom Service Providers are to provide Internet and Broadband services as per the terms and conditions of their respective license.

TRAI monitors the performance of the service providers through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by the service providers having more than 10000 subscriber base. As per the TRAI Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Broadband Service Providers for the quarter ending June 2011, all the service providers are meeting the benchmark for the broadband connection speed in all the service areas.

However, in case of any violations, actions are taken as per the provisions of Indian Telegraph Act and the Telecom licences issued under it. Further, 34 Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells are functioning all across the country to curb illegal activities in telecom services and checking the compliance by the licencees, in respect of licence conditions and any directions issued by the licensor.

[English]

Staff in Indian Missions

2271. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the necessity of more staff in Indian missions particularly in Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would enhance the facilities including staff in the missions in foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes, with the increasing global engagement and

evolving international profile of India, the overall work pressure at many Indian Missions/Posts abroad including the Gulf region has been increasing requiring suitable adjustments in terms of manpower.

(c) and (d) Yes, in keeping with the changing requirements, the Ministry regularly reviews the functional needs of Indian Missions/Posts abroad for appropriate adaptations in the staff strength and other facilities.

(e) For addressing the increasing overall workload of Indian Missions and Posts abroad, including the Gulf region, the Ministry is in the process of implementing a general manpower expansion plan spread over ten years, starting the year 2008, besides processing another specific cadre review proposal of the IFS 'B'. Ministry is also upgrading physical infrastructure and introducing technology driven solutions wherever required. In respect of the Indian Missions/Posts in the Gulf region, the overall sanctioned strength has been raised from 499 to 570 over the last five years.

New Launch Pad

2272. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to set up a new launch pad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its aims and objectives;

(c) whether the site for the said launch pad has been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up the said launch pad;

(f) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned; and

(g) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Preliminary studies for establishing the third launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota are underway to meet the requirements of Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO's) future launch vehicle programme.

(d) to (g) Does not arise.

Indian Delegation's Visit to Sri Lanka

2273. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation has visited Sri Lanka and met its President recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of discussions held and the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from 8-10 October 2011. During the visit, the Foreign Secretary called on the President of Sri Lanka and met with the Minister for Economic Development, Leader of Opposition, Foreign Secretary and other officials of Sri Lanka and representatives of the Tamil National Alliance.

The Foreign Secretary held discussions on the entire gamut of bilateral relations, regional and global issues of mutual interest. He also reviewed the progress of the implementation of developmental projects being taken up in Sri Lanka under Indian assistance.

Individual Income

2274. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has stated that an individual income of just Rs. 25 a day constitutes

adequate private expenditure on food, education and health;

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

(c) whether such situation reflected the Government's lack of empathy for the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimation of poverty at the national and state level. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. Accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 have been accepted by the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the national Poverty line at 2004-05 prices is per capita per month expenditure of Rs.446.68 in the rural areas and Rs.578.80 in urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has mentioned in its report that 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.

However, in response to the direction in a Supreme Court case, the Planning Commission has filed an affidavit updating the poverty line to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 781 in rural areas and Rs. 965 in urban areas at June, 2011 price level using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) respectively. The media

has interpreted these figures as per capita per day expenditure of Rs. 26 and Rs. 32 in rural and urban areas respectively.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which are now available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken *inter-alia* on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation. A Committee of experts will be set up to decide a comprehensive criterion for identifying the BPL families in consultation with states and other stakeholders.

The Government remains totally committed to the welfare of the under-privileged & poor sections of the society and is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira

Awaz Yojana (IAY), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these programmes and Government policies relating to inclusive economic growth aim at reducing the incidence of poverty and improving living condition of poor in the country.

Profit by CIL

2275. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of Coal India Limited have increased by over 50 percent for the second consecutive quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production during the first half of the current fiscal was 176.62 million tonnes as against 185.67 tonnes in the same period in 2010-11; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the lower production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Quarter-wise Profit Before Tax (PBT) for the 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto September, 2011 is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	1st Quarter	IInd Quarter	IIIrd Quarter	IVth Quarter
2010-11	3735.67	2578.61	4205.64	5943.32
2011-12	5955.46	3709.53	—	—

PBT for Ist and IInd quarter of 2011-12 is higher than the PBT of Ist and IInd Quarter of 2010-11, mainly because of revision of coal price effective from 27.2.2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The main reason for marginal lower production of coal is heavy rainfall during the months of August & September 2011 in some of the subsidiaries in CIL and due to law and order problems.

CBSE Schools under Corporate Management

2276. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken. However, Private un-aided schools established by trusts or companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act of 1956 are eligible to seek affiliation from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Spam Mails

2277. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about eight percent of mails originating in the country are spam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the spam e-mails;

(d) whether adequate cyber laws are in place to prevent such internet nuisance;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the action taken by the government to formulate strict laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Worldwide various

organisations publish report on Internet Security covering aspects like spam e-mail originating from various countries including India, cyber threats and attack trend in the cyber space. Different methodology and technique for data collection are followed by these organisations. According to these International reports, the total email traffic worldwide categorized as spam is about 75-80%, in the year 2011. The share of spam e-mails originating from India is about 5-6 % of total worldwide spam e-mail traffic.

(c) Due to nature of Information Technology (IT) and cyber space offering anonymity and not restricted by geographical boundaries, the problem of spam mails could be minimized but cannot be eliminated completely. Compromised computer systems known as "spam bots" are largely responsible for generating majority of spam mail traffic. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) in coordination with the industry and service providers is working towards disablement of "spam bots" located in India to curb the spam sources.

(d) to (f) The Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009. Section 66A of the Act provides for punishment for sending spam or unsolicited Email messages from communication services.

Administrative Reforms for Public Delivery System

2278. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a process to bring in administrative reforms and improving public service delivery;

(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) Yes Madam.

(b) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) presented 15 Reports to the Government for consideration on various facets of administrative reforms. The Group of Ministers (GoM) has so far considered thirteen reports. Remaining two reports i.e 'Public Order' and 'Personnel Administration' are to be considered shortly by GoM. Out of 1251 recommendations as contained in 13 Reports of 2nd ARC, 1005 recommendations have been accepted, out of which, action has been completed on 508 recommendations and 497 recommendations are under various stages of implementation.

For improving public service delivery on a continuous basis, the Government has developed a Quality Management System(QMS) framework called Sevottam that facilitates the creation, implementation and monitoring of public service delivery on the basis of 33 criteria that cover all the critical elements in quality based service delivery. The framework has three modules of (i) Citizen's/ Client's Charter that specify the service standards and timelines against each service delivered to the citizen (ii) a robust Grievance Redress System that redresses complaint in cases services are not delivered as per standards and timelines in the Charter (iii) Capability Building for service delivery, that includes personnel training, infrastructure and putting in place processes and systems to ensure timely and quality based delivery of services.

After piloting the QMS Sevottam in ten Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and in four different sectors in four States, the Government has disseminated the framework in all Ministries/Departments of Government of India and in six pro-poor sectors in all States/Union Territories. For this, the Government organized eight workshops on Sevottam out of which four were held in 2010-11 and four were held in 2011-12. Out of these eight workshops, six were for all the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and two were for all the States/Union Territories.

A draft Bill called "Citizens Right to Grievances

Redress Bill" has been proposed by the Government which mandates time bound delivery of goods and provision for services and redressal of grievances, as contained in citizens charters of public authorities. The draft Bill has been placed on the website of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances on 2nd November, 2011 inviting public comments. Views from various stakeholders like State Governments have also been sought. These views would be considered before introducing the Bill in the Parliament for enactment.

(c) Does not arise.

Misappropriation of Fund

2279. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has misappropriated donations received for natural calamities/ Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the National Defence Fund, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to recover the misappropriated money and action taken against the offenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Reservation in Civil Services

2280. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether handicapped persons are provided reservation in civil services exams;

- (b) if so, the exam-wise percentage of reservation;
- (c) the number of handicapped persons not selected by the UPSC after passing the IAS exam; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 3% of vacancies are reserved for candidates appearing in the Civil Services Examination (CSE) with disability of which 1% each reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment; (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts/ services identified by the various Cadre Controlling Authorities of the services participating in the CSE.

(c) and (d) All PH candidates who have qualified the Civil Services Examination have been recommended by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

[English]

Policy on NIT System

2281. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Institute Technology Council has met recently and deliberated upon policy issues pertaining to the National Institutes of Technology (NIT) System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it has been agreed to introduce a four tier flexible system for faculty appointment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The 3rd meeting of the Council of National Institutes of Technology

(NITs) was held on 18.11.2011. The Council deliberated upon the various policy issues pertaining to the NIT system, such as uniform recruitment rules for both faculty and non-faculty, Career Advancement Scheme in respect of faculty and removal of anomalies arising out of implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations. The Council also considered and endorsed the proposal formulated by Dr. T. Ramasami Committee on Alternate System for Admission to undergraduate programmes in Science and Engineering in the country, as presented before the IIT Council.

(c) and (d) The Council, based on the recommendations made by Sarangi Committee, which was earlier endorsed by the Standing Committee of the council of NITs, has recommend, *inter-alia*, that the uniform recruitment rules for the faculty may also incorporate flexible four-tier cadre structures.

Rolling Out of ICT Services

2282. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has rolled out or proposes to roll out Information and Commission Technology (ICT) services in the country including North-East;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the salient feature thereof; and
- (c) the action taken in this regard so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government of India has approved the Common Services Centre (CSC) Scheme under which 1 Lakh ICT enabled centres are being setup in the rural areas of the country including the North East States. These centres provide various G2C and B2C services to the citizens. The State-wise status of rollout of CSCs is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme, CSCs are setup on a Public Private Partnership model with the Government only providing revenue viability gap funding. Various services through these CSCs are

provided by the respective State Governments. A State wise list including North Eastern States showing services being delivered presently is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State wise Status of Rollout of CSCs (As on 31-Oct.-2011)

Sl.No.	State	Total	CSC Rolled out
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5452	2415
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	198
4.	Assam	4375	3881
5.	Bihar	8463	8030
6.	Chandigarh	13	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	3385	2485
8.	Delhi	520	520
9.	Goa	160	160
10.	Gujarat	13695	13695
11.	Haryana	1159	1159
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3366	2813
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1109	630
14.	Jharkhand	4562	4566
15.	Kerala	2694	2694
16.	Karnataka	5713	800
17.	Lakshadweep	10	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	9232	9316
19.	Maharashtra	10484	8819

1	2	3	4
20.	Manipur	399	399
21.	Meghalaya	225	197
22.	Mizoram	136	118
23.	Nagaland	220	199
24.	Orissa	8558	6110
25.	Puducherry	44	44
26.	Punjab	2112	541
27.	Rajasthan	6626	3712
28.	Sikkim	45	45
29.	Tamil Nadu	5440	3952
30.	Tripura	145	145
31.	Uttar Pradesh	18745	10801
32.	Uttarakhand	2804	2474
33.	West Bengal	6797	6190

CSC Rollout Status of remaining States/UTs

Sl.No.	States/UTs	CSCs	Remarks
34.	Daman and Diu	4	Under discussion
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	Under discussion
Total		126949	

Statement-II

State-wise G2C service Status

State	G2C Services in Brief	B2C Services brief
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	• Information services of Agriculture and Cooperation Department	Electricity bill (EPDCL), SSC Results, Intermediate First and Second Years Marks, Vocational First

1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility services (Electricity, BSNL bill payment), Online Form Filing, Form submission, Caste and Income Certificates • Land Record Services • VAT and CST Returns-Commercial Tax Department • Sale of Common Entrance Examination for Admission into polytechnics (CEEP)—Department of Technical Education • Transport Department Services—Transport Department • Mutation of electoral cards/issuance of duplicate voter IDs 	<p>and Second Year Marks, APPSC Challan Payment, BSNL Land Line bill payment, CEEP 2011 Fee Payment, Train Ticket Booking through Via, LIC insurance premium payment, Airtel bill payment, Idea Bill Payment, Vodafone Bill Payment, 100 PRUDENTIAL Premium payment, Dial A Job for Jobseeker (New Registration), OXIGEN Service, DTH Recharge, Mobile E-Recharge, Pin Recharge</p>
Arunachal Pradesh		Suidha Services, Payworld Services
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSCs as stamp vendor for selling of non-judicial Stamp and Stamp paper • Certificates, Pension, Grievances, Jamabandi, Utility services (Electricity bill payment) • Phtographs and Printouts of photographs of beneficiaries—MNREGA 	<p>Job Trainer, Basic Computers, Interview Etiquette, Typo Tutor, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint, Microsoft Window XP, Microsoft Combo, Tally ERP 9, Computer Hardware and Networking, Diploma in Advanced Computing (DAC)-IGNOU, Certificate in HTML (CHT)—IGNOU, Certificate in JavaScript (CJS)—IGNOU, Certificate in SQL (CSQ)—IGNOU, Certificate in Flash (CFL)—IGNOU</p>
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTI service, Birth Death, Caste, Income and residential certificates , NREGA Services, Public Grievance Redressal System • CSCs appointed as nodal agency for service delivery under Right to Services Act 	<p>Job Trainer, Basic Computers, Interview Etiquette, Typo Tutor, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint, Microsoft Window XP, Microsoft Combo, Tally ERP 9, Computer Hardware and Networking, Diploma in Advanced Computing (DAC)—IGNOU, Certificate in HTML (CHT)—IGNOU, Certificate in JavaScript (CJS)—IGNOU, Certificate in SQL (CSQ)—IGNOU, Certificate in Flash (CFL)—IGNOU, Insurance, IRCTC, DTH Recharge, Mobile top-up and LIC premium online, E-Learning: Microsoft courses, IL and FS- Basic Internet courses, Skill Development Program</p>
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Housing Board, Domestic Servant Registration, Estate Office Sector-17, Issue	Payment of Electricity Bill, Doctor's Appointment for patients, SPICE Bill, AIRTEL Landline Bill,

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	<p>of Birth Certificate, Issue of Bus Passes, Issue of Death Certificate, Issue of Disability Card, Payment of Taxes, Payment of VAT/CST, Pension Distribution, Sale of PDS form, Space booking, Sale of Stamp paper, Sale of Stamp and special adhesive, Tenant Registration, Tube well Booking, Vehicles Challan Payment, Water Bill Payment</p> <p>VLEs appointed as Choice Agents, Financial Inclusion—VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services</p>	<p>AIRTEL Mobile Bill, HFCL Telephone Bill, BSNL Payment, Microsoft courses, IL and FS—Basic Internet courses, Skill Development Program, Insurance, IRCTC, DTH Recharge, Mobile top-up and LIC premium online</p> <p>Financial Inclusion—VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services, Mobile and DTH Recharge through Payworld portal, Railway ticket and Air ticket booking through Payworld portal, Insurance service through Max Newyork Life Insurance and Bharti Axa Insurance, DLF Pramerica, Future Generalli, Sale of Tata sky and Airtel DTH setup box, Computer education through SEWA and IL and FS, Sale of Airtel Simcard, Value added services through SPICE, Educational Services, State Bank of India Business Correspondent service started at 20 CSCs, AISECT Courses, IGNOU Programmes, Telecom Services of Idea Cellular, Banking Services of State Bank of India, Insurance Services of LIC, United India Insurance, Star Health, Entertainment Services of Tata Sky, Suvidhaa Online Services—Rail Tickets, Mobile recharges, DTH Recharges, Mobile/Telephone Bills, Insurance Products/Premiums, Products Booking etc.</p>
Gujarat	<p>Land Records, Utility services (Electricity bill payment), Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, forms</p>	<p>Mobile Recharge services, Insurance, Online Exam Result, Data Entry, Design work, DTH Connection and Recharge, Teaching classes, Writing, Printing services and Net Surfing</p>
Goa	<p>E-application form filling-e-Governance</p>	<p>PayWord Services, Mobile recharges, DTH recharges, Flight and Bus ticket booking, ITZ cash cards, Suvidha, Mobile recharges, DTH recharges, Insurance premium collection for LIC and some more companies, I-SERV, MSDL courses (Microsoft Digital Literacy certification)</p>

1	2	3
Haryana	Nakal of Land Records, Caste, Domicile Certificates, Social Welfare Schemes, Indira Gandhi Vivah Shagun Yojna (IGPVSY), Ration cards	
Himachal Pradesh	Agricultural Advisory services, e-Samadhan, Application for elector registration, Various application forms (elector registrations, Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission, forms for Forest, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Fisheries etc) Nakal Jamabandi Services	Max Vijay Insurance, DLF Insurance, Zoom Mobile and DTH Recharge, Airtel Mobile Recharge, Bharti Axa Life Insurance, PAN Card, Sale of Airtel sim, I-Smart mobile recharge, Astrology, Sale an recharge of mobile, e-Commerce, Srijan Sandesh, Insurance, Matrimony, Sale of computers, Railways reservation, Agri Business, Mobile recharge, HDFC Ergo
Jammu and Kashmir	Financial Inclusion—VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial serives Solar Lantern Charging Stations/Solar Mobile charging facilities—TERI and CDAC Provision of all non-banking services through CSCS	Preparation of legal documents for loan products Social security payments through smart cards (selected centres) Financial Inclusion Services, creating awareness about the banking products, collection and disbursal of small value remittances and Sale of insurance, mutual fund and pension products etc., Registration for selected IGNOU Courses, Conduct of DOEACC certified CCC J and K Board results, Sale of AIRCEL products and services, Re-charges of all telecom service providers, Bill payments, Air Ticketing, Railway Ticketing, DTH Services, Insurance Premiums, On-line Shopping, Internet/ Downloading, Scanning, Digital Photography/DTP
Jharkhand	NREGA MIS Data Entry Service, Digitization of national 18th cattle survey data, Jail Sakshatkaar, postal products, stamp vendor, Fixation of Government transaction rates, digitization of Kendu leaves collectors data Panchayat Banks for Rural benefit disbursal Banking Correspondent Activities—UTL and Jharkhand Grameen Bank NREGA wage disbursal—kiosk banking—Baro District Para-legal advisory—District Legal Service Agency—Palamu Kendu leaf collector—data digitization—latehar	Railway Ticketing by Payworld, Digitization

1	2	3
Kerala	<p>Financial Inclusion—VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services</p> <p>NREGA wage disbursement—kiosk banking—Baro District</p> <p>Utility services (Electricity, BSNL, water bill payment) Agricultural services</p> <p>Launch of Helpdesks in select Police Station (known as Janamaithri Police Station)</p> <p>e-Filing of monthly returns by traders</p> <p>Submission of online application for Ration card in Thiruvananthapuram district</p> <p>Registration of Comprehensive Health Insurance for APL and BPL Families on behalf of Chiak</p> <p>Admit card for Kerala Entrance Exam (KEAM)—Commissioner of Entrance Examination</p> <p>UID enrollment through CSCs</p> <p>Basic Computer training for Kadumbashree network—Community Development Societies (CDs) of Poor Women</p> <p>Admission forms to Degree Courses</p> <p>E-Grants project—Scholarships to SC/ST students</p> <p>Issuances of about 75,000 certificates—eDistrict Projects—Kunnur and Palakkad districts</p> <p>Registration of Labourers in the Entegramam Portal Application forms for Kerala Medical Engineering admit cards—Commissioner of Entrance Examinations (CEE) SSLC result display and provisions of marksheet printout at CSC centers</p>	<p>BSNL Product sales centers, Started distribution of Idea, Vodafone, Airtel, IFFCO (Green Card) products through Akshaya centers, LIC-LIC Micro insurance, Tie-up with AI-hind tours and travels facility, BSNL Key System, Western Union Money Transfer, ITz Cash, Travel boutique online": a single gateway to the travel needs like air ticket, rail ticket, hotel booking, tour package, and mobile recharging.</p>
Madhya Pradesh	<p>Madhya Pradesh Online Services,</p> <p>Financial Inclusion—VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services</p> <p>Solar Power Project-CDAC/TERI</p>	<p>Reliance Communications and Reliance Life Insurance, Insurance, Agriculture, Telecom, Photocopy, WebSurfing, CDBurning, Digital Photos, Educational Services, Entertainment Services, Airtel-Bill Payment, BSNL (Bhopal, Dewas, Jabalpur, Indore)—Bill payment, Education, LIC—Premium payment, Tata AIG—</p>

1	2	3
Maharashtra	<p>Land Records, Utility services (Electricity bill payment, Water connection), Certificates (Birth, Death, Caste, Domicile, Non-creamy layer, Marriage, Senior Citizen, student's income etc.) Disbursal of social sector scheme benefits (Financial help to freedom fighters, Indira Gandhi Awaas Yojna, Janmachi Mryutyuchi, National Old Age Pension Scheme, Poor Family Finance Scheme, Sanjay Gandhi Yojna), Stone crusher license, Stone Mine License.</p>	<p>Premium payment, Tata Indicom-Bill payment, Tata DOCOMO—Bill payment, ICICI Life Prudential—Premium payment, Share and Commodity services, Tie up with Suvidha Online, Income, Caste, Domicile Certificate, through Samadhan Kendras activated in Betul.</p> <p>Railway Ticket, All Mobile e-recharges, LIC Premium payments, Sale of Godrej Chotu-cool, Sale of Hindustan Unilever Products, Idea SIM card Sale, Electricity Bill Collection, DTH recharge, Sale of Cattle Insurance, Two wheeler Insurance, Computer training, B.A, B.Com., BSC., MBA Admissions form of Asam Down Town University, Easy recharge/ePIN for DTH recharge</p>
Manipur		<p>Computer Education through SEWA, DTP and Typing I work, Lamination, PAN Services, Dish TV recharge/sales, e-mobile recharges, Digital Photography, Photocopy, Web surfing, CD burning, Printing, e-mail/chats, Video gaming, Forms/estimate downloads, STD/PCO, Retailing of Tata Indicom product and services Train Ticketing, Mobile repairing, Train/Air Ticketing, Resume creation/builder, Selling of electronic Goods/Stationary/Cosmetics, DLF Pramerica Life Insurance, SIM card selling</p>
Meghalaya		<p>All electronic services such as typing, printing, photocopy, internet browsing, computer training, recharged card are being delivered through the CSCs</p>
Mizoram	<p>e-District Services Development of Mizoram Online</p>	
Nagaland	<p>Vahan and Sarathi—Transport Department</p>	<p>Booking of e-Tickets, recharges of mobiles and DTH services, DTP, Xerox, Printing/Scanning,</p>

1	2	3
Orissa	Birth and Death certificates, property tax, Utility services (Electricity and BSNL), trade license	Internet Browsing (wherever connected), Flex, banner printing, Flight/Railway ticketing, Some CSCs are providing computer courses to school children.
Puducherry		Mobile and DTH recharge
Punjab		Educational Services—Computer, IT, Management, hardware and Vocational Courses, Online B2C—Rail reservation, Air Ticketing, Hotel Booking, Insurance Premium Payment, Mobile and DTH Recharges, Insurance Services—Life, General and Health Insurance, Rural Personal Accident Insurance, Rural Health Cash, Agleds Dairy Services, Cattle Feed Supply, Basic Computer Learning Course, Mobile Recharge
Rajasthan	Utility Services (Electricity bill payment) Land Records, Stamp vending, Salary computerization, Digitally Signed bonafide certificate service Application Forms for Patwari Exams and deposition of examination fees, Board of revenue Computerized salary invoices—Finance Department Issuance of application forms and deposition of examination fees for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) MINREGA Activities—MIS updation, Application for job card, wage disbursal	eTickets of railway and airlines, Payment of landline and Cellone bills (BSNL), western union money transfer, Bill collection of Airtel, Reliance, Tata Teleservices, Idea, Financial and insurance services of ICICI Bank, Online PAN card application, Online L.P.G. gas booking, Prepaid mobile recharges (Vodafone, Airtel, Idea, BSNL, Reliance, TATA etc.), DTH recharges (TATA Sky, Big TV, Dish TV etc.)

1	2	3
Sikkim	MNREGA Data Entry Job, Biometric Ration Card Preparation	Tie up with 'Subidha' through which e-ticketing, Mobile and DTH recharge, Insurance Premium payment services, Tele (Homeopathy) Medicine centre, NPS/NPS lite, BSNL One stop shop, eLiteracy
Tamil Nadu	Electoral services, Transport, Grievances E-application forms available through SSDG and State Portal-eGovernance	IGNOU and SAHAJ education Services, Mobile recharge services, Employment services, Insurance services, Railway Ticket booking, DTH services, Motor dealership, Matrimonial services
Tripura	MNREGA Data Entry Job, Biometric Ration Card Preparation Tele-Homeopathy-Tripura Homeopathy Hospital	Financial services, Photo printing, DTP, printouts
Uttar Pradesh	e-District services, Lokvani services, NREGA digitization work, Print outs of unsigned Land Records VLEs being developed as aggregators for the prestigious "Swavalamban Pension Scheme" of PFRDA	Mobile Recharge Facility (Oxi Recharge), DTH Recharge, Rail Ticketing, LTC Insurance premium deposition, HDFC Standard Life premium deposition, ICICI Prudential Premium deposition, ING Vaysa premium deposition, WUMT Money Transfer Services, Bus Ticketing, Sales of Tala Sky, LIC Insurance New Sales, Offline Computer Education, Basic Computer Education (MS Word/MS Power Point/MS Excel/MS Access/Internet Access/MS Operating System), Offline Commercial Services (Digital Photography, Scan/Copy, DTP, CD Burning, Email/Chat, Net Surfing), Printing Services (Form of G2C Services, Data Printing), eLearnmg Microsoft, IGNOU, Tally, Business Correspondent for Bank
Uttarakhand	Services available at www.indg.in (India Development Gateway) through CSCs Income, Caste, Hoisiyat, Domicile and Character Certificate through Janadhar Services (State initiative) Data Entry for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for creating database of Pregnant Women and new born child	Railway Reservation, Online PAN Card Application, Mobile Recharge, DTH Recharge, Insurance Premiums

1	2	3
West Bengal	Registration, Employment Exchange, Awareness campaign, Utility services (Electricity, BSNL payment), Postal services, Agricultural Services Data-Entry of MGNREGA through CSCs VLEs to act as collection agents under State Assisted Scheme of provident fund- Unorganized Workers (SASPFUW)	Internet Surfing, Digital Photography, Desk Top Publishing, Computer Education for beginners and advance courses, Spoken English Courses, Job training, Train ticket booking through IRCTC, All mobile top ups services, Life Insurance from DLF Pramerica, National Insurance Corporation (NIC) Services, TATa AIG Insurance Services, DTH Recharge Services.

Note: Details available on [http://www.mit.gov.in/content/government-notifications-enabling e-services](http://www.mit.gov.in/content/government-notifications-enabling-e-services).

National Advisory Council

2283. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted National Advisory Council recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of such Council;

(d) the work so far done by the Council; and

(e) the funds so far released and spent for NAC during the last three years and the current year?

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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The NAC has been constituted on 29th March 2010. Presently, the composition of the Council is as under:

Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson

Members:

(1) Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, MP

(2) Prof. Narendra Jadhav

(3) Prof. Pramod Tandon

(4) Ms. Aruna Roy

(5) Shri Madhav Gadgil

(6) Shri N.C. Saxena

(7) Dr. A.K. Shiva Kumar

(8) Shri Deep Joshi

(9) Ms. Anu Aga

(10) Ms. Farah Naqvi

(11) Shri Harsh Mander

(12) Ms. Mirai Chatterjee

(c) The NAC has been constituted to provide inputs in the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business.

(d) List of subjects on which recommendations were made by the NAC to Government is enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) The funds so far released and spent for NAC during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of subjects on which recommendations were made by the NAC to Government

Letter date	Subject
14th September, 2011	Strengthening Natural Resource Management components under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
22nd July, 2011	Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011
07th July, 2011	National Food Security Bill, 2011
09th June, 2011	Recommendations for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi/NREGS
09th June, 2011	Recommendations for Follow-up Measures to Eradicate Manual Scavenging
08th June, 2011	Recommendations for a Central Law for Protection of Livelihood Rights and Social Security of Street Vendors
08th June, 2011	Recommendations for a reformed and strengthened Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
06th June, 2011	Recommendations on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011
4th May, 2011	Essential Elements of a National Policy for Domestic Workers
31st March, 2011	Amendment to RTI Rules proposed by the Department of Personnel & Training
12th March, 2011	Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
2nd February, 2011	Inclusion of certain categories in BPL identification
14th January, 2011	Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Bill, 2010
9th November, 2010	Eradication of Manual Scavenging
27th October, 2010	National Food Security Bill (MFSB)

Statement-II

The year-wise funds allotted and expenses incurred by NAC up to 31st October, 2011

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

Year	Budget Allotted	Expenses
2008-09	14450	1044
		(NAC was wound up w.e.f. 30.04.2008)

Year	Budget Allotted	Expenses
2009-10	—	—
2010-11	47400	13935 (NAC reconstituted w.e.f. 29.3.2010)
2011-12	37700	10154 (up to 31.10.2011)

Percentage of Admission in Schools

2284. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of admission in the primary classes of the children belonging to the minority communities has declined during the last two year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government to increase the admission percentage and reduce the dropouts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2009-10, the enrolment of children belonging to Muslim Minority at primary and upper primary level has increased as indicated below:

Year	% Muslim population as per Census 2001	% Muslim enrolment to total enrolment	
		Primary	Upper Primary
2007-08	13.43	10.49	8.54
2008-09		11.03	9.13
2009-10		13.48	11.89

DISE does not capture enrolment data of children belonging to other minorities.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is being implemented to ensure universal access and retention of children, bridge gender and social category gaps in enrollment and improve the quality of learning in elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009. The interventions under SSA include inter alia opening of new primary and upper primary schools within the "defined area or limits of neighborhood" notified by the State Governments in the State RTE Rules, construction of additional classrooms

and facilities for drinking water and toilets, provisions for additional teachers, special training of out of school children for age appropriate admission in regular schools, providing textbooks, uniforms, transport/escort facility, etc. as per prescribed norms. These interventions contribute to increasing enrolments and reducing dropouts.

[Translation]

Status of EDUSAT network in NER

2285. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissioning and operation of EDUSAT network in North Eastern Region (NER) is getting delayed;

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

(c) the details of the Hub, Studio and SITs so far commissioned in the NER, State-wise;

(d) the details of the operational Hubs and SITs, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which all the States of NER will be covered by EDUSAT network and become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by Department of Space, Antrariksh Bhavan, Bangalore there is no delay in commissioning and operation of EDUSAT network in North Eastern Region (NER). The details of the Hub, Studio and SITs commissioned in the NER, State-wise is given below:-

State	Details of Hub, Studio & SITs Commissioned	Details of Hub, Studio & SITs Operational
Meghalaya	One Hub, one studio and 50 SITs	One Hub, one studio and 50 SITs
Tripura	One Hub, one Studio and 50 SITs	One Hub, one Studio and 30 SITs
Arunachal Pradesh	One Hub, one Studio and 47 SITs	One Hub, one Studio and 16 SITs
Nagaland	One Hub, one Studio and 44 SITs	Nil
Assam	One Hub, one Studio and 34 SITs	One Hub, one Studio and 34 SITs
Mizoram	One Hub, one Studio and 46 SITs	Nil
Sikkim	One Hub, one Studio and 50 SITs (installation under progress)	Nil

Department of Space has further informed that except Manipur, the EDUSAT networks are commissioned in all the states in NER. To promote EDUSAT network, ISRO conducted a workshop in Manipur with the participation of State Government of Manipur. The State Government has neither provided required civil infrastructure nor identified a nodal agency to look after the operations and utilization of EDUSAT network.

[English]

Semester System in Delhi University

2286. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has introduced semester system in 13 under-graduate science courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) is protesting against the semester system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for amicable settlement of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University of Delhi has introduced semester system in 13 under-graduate science (Honours) courses from the

academic session 2010-11, after due approval of its statutory bodies, viz. Academic Council & Executive Council. The semester system has been implemented in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Bio-Medical Sciences, Life Sciences, Nursing, Anthropology, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Physics, Physical Sciences and Electronics.

(c) Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) was protesting against the implementation of semester system before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi restrained them from protesting against it and directed them to teach in semester mode. DUTA has also filed petitions in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which are *sub-judice*.

(d) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes/Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Act, the University is competent to take appropriate measures to sort out the academic issues, including semester system and the Ministry has no role to play in this regard.

Research Projects

2287. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for higher educational institutions to take up collaborative research projects in identified fields, which have a bearing on the development of agriculture and its allied sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Agricultural Education and Research falls in Entry-14 of List-II of Schedule VII of the Constitution. Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertakes the work of coordinating the research efforts of different Agriculture Universities and research institutions. University Grants Commission (UGC) also provides financial support to faculties in the field of agriculture and allied sciences under major research projects and minor research

projects. Similarly, University Departments under Agriculture and Allied Sciences are also assisted under Special Assistance Programme of UGC. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has reported that it has sanctioned Coordinated Research Projects/Network projects in different agricultural universities and research institutes located in different parts of the Country. The details of these projects are available at <http://www.icar.org.in>.

Educationally Backward Blocks

2288. SHRI PL. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) Identified in the country;

(b) the number of EBBs which have a significant population of muslims;

(c) whether the Government has formulated a policy or a scheme to address the educational backwardness in these blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A total of 3,479 educationally backward blocks (EBBs) have been identified on the basis of dual criteria of Female Literacy Rate and Gender Gap in Literacy.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has formulated many schemes to address the educational backwardness in these blocks.

Under the Model School Scheme, launched in November, 2008, 3,500 model schools are to be set up as benchmark of excellence in EBBs through State/UT Governments. Further, the "Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" is being implemented from 2009-10. The scheme envisages construction of one hostel with a capacity of 100 girls in each EBB in the country. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

scheme was launched in August, 2004 for setting up residential schools in EBBs at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. Further, National Programme for Girls Education at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is implemented in EBBs and addresses the needs of girls who are 'in' as well as 'out' of school. NPEGEL also reaches out to girls who are enrolled in school, but do not attend school regularly. NPEGEL works through village level womens' and community groups.

[Translation]

KVs in Foreign Countries

2289. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the place-wise and country-wise number of teachers (including Principal/ Vice Principal)/non-teaching staff of reserved and general category working in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in foreign countries run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on date;

(b) whether the number of reserved category teachers (including Principal/Vice Principal)/non-teachers working in above mentioned KVs is according to the reservation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received representations from the public representatives in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The place-wise and country-wise details of teachers (including Principal/Vice Principal)/non-teaching staff of reserved and general category working in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in foreign countries run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) as on date are as under:-

Category	Tehran (Iran)		Kathmandu (Nepal)		Moscow (Russia)	
	No. of reserved category	No. of non-reserved category	No. of reserved category	No. of non-reserved category	No. of reserved category	No. of non-reserved category
Teachers	01	06	0	16	0	18
Principal	0	01	0	01	0	01
Non-teaching staff	0	0	0	01	0	0

(b) to (d) There is no provision of any reservation for posting of staff (including Principal/Vice Principal/non-teaching) in the above mentioned KVs. The placement of staff is done on Selection cum transfer from the existing staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas and not on recruitment/promotion.

(e) and (d) Yes, Madam. Some representations have been received in this regard. KVS has been advised to

address the issues raised therein so as to redress the grievances in lime with policy in this regard.

[English]

Air Safety Norms

2290. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DGCA has asked the airlines for zero tolerance on safety norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of airlines have no proper flight safety manuals or approved Chiefs of safety including Government owned airlines; and

(d) if so, the latest instructions issued by DGCA to airlines in regard to safety norms?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) DGCA follows a zero tolerance policy on safety norms. In order to ensure this DGCA has following processes:-

- DGCA makes annual programme for surveillance/ safety checks to be carried out by each Directorate and the same is displayed on the website of DGCA.
- The deficiencies observed are categorized depending upon the level of severity as Class I and Class II deficiencies. All the findings are discussed for appropriateness of the action taken.
- In addition, all the airlines are required to carry out Internal Safety Audit and monthly Surveillance Checks. Report of such Audit and Surveillance checks are to be submitted to DGCA along with the action taken by the organization. Safety inspections by the operator are also examined during safety checks by the DGCA officers.

(c) and (d) No Madam. All the Airlines including Government owned Airlines have Flight Safety Manual and Chief of Flight Safety. Chief of Flight Safety of all the Airlines including the Government owned Airlines are approved by DGCA. Requirements for Flight Safety Manual and Chief of Flight Safety are given in CAR Section 5, Series F Part 1.

Development of Airports

2291. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds Airport Authority of India (AAI) has spent on the development of airports during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(b) whether ageing airports pose hurdles to the aviation industry in terms of fleet expansion plans, etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details of amount spent for the development of airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) during the last three years and current year, airport-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-I to VI.

(b) The age of airport does not pose any hurdle for fleet expansion plan etc.

(c) Not applicable.

Statement-I

*Airports Authority of India
Summary of amount spent during last three years and current year
(upto Oct.-11) for development of Airports*

Sl. No.	Regions	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct.-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Eastern Region	343.02	532.14	715.30	352.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	North-Eastern Region	127.68	118.66	130.48	28.61
3.	Nothern Region	438.13	290.44	162.17	77.14
4.	Western Region	462.75	408.54	290.24	85.33
5.	Southern Region	552.05	962.39	850.33	234.34
Grand Total		1923.63	2312.17	2148.52	778.36

Statement-II

Airports Authority of India

*Summary of Amount spent during last three years and current year (upto Oct.-11)
for development of Airports*

Aerodrome Works: Eastern Region

Sl. No.	Particulars	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Balurghat	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Behala	2.12	0.06	1.24	0.48
3.	Berhampur	0.86	0.26	0.00	0.00
4.	Bhubaneswar	12.95	12.59	10.73	12.29
5.	Cooch Behar	12.08	7.30	0.00	0.00
6.	Gaya	3.73	2.13	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharsuguda	2.49	0.44	0.00	0.00
8.	Jamshedpur	001	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Kolkata	5.40	5.65	0.00	0.00
10.	Katihar	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.00
11.	Patna	4.61	2.57	0.00	0.05
12.	Portblair	14.72	11.28	2.98	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ranchi	16.65	29.97	50.41	8.23
14.	Raipur	14.01	27.43	32.85	11.37
15.	Miscellaneous Works	0.59	0.05	0.00	0.00
16.	RHQ Schemes	0.00	0.00	16.39	6.64
17.	Kolkata Airport Project	252.46	432.36	600.70	313.33
Grand Total		343.02	532.14	715.30	352.94

Statement-III

Airports Authority of India

*Summary of Amount spent during last three years and current year (upto Oct.-11)
for development of Airports*

Aerodrome Works: North-Eastern Region

Sl. No.	Particulars of Schemes	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agartala	40.02	18.04	0.54	1.86
2.	Barapani	4.49	17.17	5.70	0.00
3.	Bagdogra	8.62	6.29	.027	0.41
4.	Cheithu (Kohima)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Dibrugarh	19.60	19.20	12.75	1.11
6.	Dimapur	3.62	10.41	3.47	0.01
7.	Guwahati	31.68	40.29	8.89	0.41
8.	Imphal	4.39	1.88	0.70	0.16
9.	Itanagar (Arunachal)	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jorhat	1.01	0.26	0.00	0.22
11.	Lilabari	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Lenpui	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
13.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	3.30	0.00	80.90	10.66
14.	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Tezpur	0.65	0.00	0.02	0.00
16.	Tezu	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.61
17.	Tura	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.60
18.	Silchar	8.36	4.00	0.05	0.00
19.	Misc. Schemes	1.49	0.62	0.00	0.00
20.	RHQ Schemes	0.00	0.00	17.02	11.56
Grand Total		127.68	118.66	130.48	28.61

Statement-IV

Airports Authority of India

*Summary of Amount spent during last three years and current year (upto Oct.-11)
for development of Airports*

Aerodrome Works: Northern Region

Sl. No.	Particulars	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	0.78	2.69	0.00	0.00
2.	Amritsar	82.95	50.69	12.86	3.92
3.	Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.26
4.	Bhatinda	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.18
5.	Chandigarh	23.06	8.60	31.38	8.70
6.	Dehradun	28.68	21.62	0.59	0.00
7.	Delhi	24.96	26.40	16.58	5.46
8.	Gorakhpur	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Gwalior	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00
10.	Halwara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
11.	Jaisalmer	1.33	8.85	10.28	8.72
12.	Jaipur	63.43	32.36	2.48	0.13
13.	Jammu	1.63	0.27	0.09	0.00
14.	Jodhpur	4.06	1.47	0.00	0.00
15.	Kangra	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00
16.	Kanpur	0.26	0.31	0.00	0.00
17.	Khajuraho	14.16	2.46	5.21	2.87
18.	Kota	0.02	0.55	0.00	0.00
19.	Kullu	1.53	2.14	0.39	0.00
20.	Leh	2.11	0.33	0.00	0.00
21.	Lucknow	45.44	34.07	19.60	10.80
22.	Ludhiana	0.00	8.10	0.00	0.00
23.	Mohali	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.01
24.	Pantnagar	4.48	2.46	0.00	0.00
25.	Pathankot	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
26.	Pratapgarh	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
27.	Shimla	0.06	2.30	0.00	0.00
28.	Srinagar	33.95	23.10	13.84	1.97
29.	Udaipur	41.42	14.28	5.02	0.81
30.	Varanasi	57.80	42.66	17.01	9.67
31.	EMC	1.73	1.06	0.00	0.00
32.	Airports in NR	3.24	2.09	0.00	0.00
33.	RHQ Schemes	0.00	0.00	25.13	22.37
Grand Total		438.13	290.44	162.17	77.14

Statement-V*Airports Authority of India**Summary of Amount spent during last three years and current year (upto Oct-11)
for development of Airports***Aerodrome Works: Western Region**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	100.99	134.09	47.15	0.39
2.	Akola	1.81	0.22	0.00	0.00
3.	Aurangabad	76.12	18.23	1.75	0.00
4.	Belgaum	1.94	1.30	0.00	0.00
5.	Bhavnagar	0.66	0.44	0.00	0.00
6.	Bhopal	42.40	84.86	84.02	0.44
7.	Bhuj	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Deesa	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	8.40	3.59	20.69	23.68
10.	Gondia	56.25	45.89	34.28	7.87
11.	Indore	59.32	72.36	42.90	20.49
12.	Jabalpur	1.35	0.47	0.00	0.00
13.	Jamnagar	1.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
14.	Juhu	0.51	4.34	0.00	0.00
15.	Kandla	0.63	0.98	0.00	0.00
16.	Keshod	0.36	0.98	0.00	0.00
17.	Mumbai	3.56	1.73	0.00	0.08
18.	Nagpur	21.72	6.05	0.00	0.00
19.	Porbandar	1.98	0.94	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Pune	47.67	20.03	8.92	0.06
21.	Raipur	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajkot	2.13	0.15	0.00	0.00
23.	Solapur	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Surat	22.26	11.13	4.58	0.41
25.	Vadodara	7.68	0.72	0.10	0.00
26.	Jalgaon	0.00	0.00	12.56	16.21
27.	RHQ Schemes	0.00	0.00	33.29	15.70
Grand Total		462.75	408.54	290.24	85.33

Statement-VI

Airports Authority of India

*Summary of Amount spent during last three years and current year (upto Oct-11)
for development of Airports*

Aerodrome Works: Southern Region

Sl. No.	Particulars	Expenditure 2008-09	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Current Year (Upto Oct-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agatti	0.02	0.58	11.63	0.09
2.	Bangalore	0.64	0.28	0.00	0.00
3.	Calicut	25.99	5.04	2.17	0.29
4.	Chennai	0.34	1.95	2.44	0.52
5.	Coimbatore	9.96	37.99	38.91	11.85
6.	Cuddapah	10.06	11.30	1.68	2.16
7.	Hubli	2.02	0.99	0.00	0.00
8.	Hyderabad	0.40	0.26	0.01	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madurai	35.52	41.64	34.44	0.14
10.	Mangalore	55.17	56.16	17.45	0.00
11.	Mysore	19.82	21.57	4.81	0.00
12.	Pondicherry	18.29	1.65	5.14	0.64
13.	Rajahmundry	1.66	19.11	13.48	3.28
14.	Salem	0.37	0.22	0.00	0.00
15.	Tirupathi	0.58	1.30	2.23	2.48
16.	Trivandrum	88.92	90.93	6.63	3.53
17.	Trichy	21.60	15.05	1.05	0.00
18.	Tuticorin	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Visakhapatnam	40.16	13.61	1.10	0.05
20.	Vijayawada	8.35	35.03	0.70	0.00
21.	Miscellaneous	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	RHQ Schemes	0.00	0.00	43.42	10.31
23.	Chennai Airport Project	211.41	607.73	663.04	198.98
Grand Total		552.05	962.39	850.33	234.34

Preparing BPL Lists

2292. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to prepare BPL list by March, 2012 for rolling out benefits under Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that States are keen to project higher levels of poverty for higher level of inflow of Central funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps that would be taken to address the issue;

(e) whether any criteria has been prepared by the Planning Commission to be followed by the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to

the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The BPL census is conducted by the respective States/ UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained /updated by the State Governments/ UT administrations. To facilitate preparation of new BPL list, the Ministry of Rural Development requested all States/ UTs to conduct a combined Census namely, Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 which consist of Census in Rural and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country. SECC, 2011 is being carried out in all the States/UTs in a phased manner taking into consideration their preparedness and other relevant considerations and expected to be completed by January, 2012.

(c) to (f) Based on criteria recommended by N.C. Saxena Committee & Hashim Committee for identification of families to be assisted under Central Government schemes and programmes in rural and urban areas respectively, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation finalized the criteria for the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for collecting information on socio economic indicators.

The Planning Commission as the Nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty has been estimating the number and percentage of poor at national and State levels only. The State Government/ Union Territories identify the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to be benefitted under various schemes and programmes. For this purpose, a detailed Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 is underway to capture information on various deprivations faced by the people. The data collected through this exercise is to be used to

identify the prospective beneficiaries under various schemes and programmes based on deprivations. This will be done after consultation with States, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology of targeting beneficiaries by the time SECC, 2011 is completed. The methodology will seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household will be excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes.

[Translation]

Agriculture Sector Contribution in GDP

2293. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the contribution of each factor therein;

(b) whether the contribution of agriculture sector has reduced from 25 per cent to 17 per cent in the GDP;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it has any impact on present Central Schemes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Distribution of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) at factor cost by economic activity at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2010-11 is presented in the following Table:

Table: Distribution of Revised Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity

	(Rs. in Crore)	Percent
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	700390	14.4

	(Rs. in Crore)	Percent
2. Mining & Quarrying	110009	2.3
3. Manufacturing	772960	15.8
4. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	93665	1.9
5. Construction	384629	7.9
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, & Communication	1315656	27.0
7. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	848103	17.4
8. Community, Social & Personal Services	652431	13.4
9. Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost	4877842	100.0

Source: Press Note dated 31st May 2011 on Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2010-11 of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme.

(b) The contribution of agriculture sector in the GDP has been estimated at 14.4% in 2010-11 as compared to 25% in 1999-2000.

(c) The main reason for a relatively smaller share of the agriculture sector in the overall GDP, of the economy has been the high growth achieved in the non-agricultural sectors, especially 4 transport, communications, trade, hotels, financing, insurance, real estate & business services, construction, as a result of which the economy is expected to achieve over 8% growth during the 11th Plan and the slowdown in the growth of agricultural sector since mid-1990's. Some of the main reasons for slow growth of agriculture sector are decline in investment in agriculture sector, degradation of natural resource base, inefficient use of available technology reflected in gap between the realized and potential yields, lack of rural infrastructure etc. Considering significance of agricultural sector for achieving inclusive growth, specific agricultural development initiatives were taken during 11th Plan by introducing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, increased emphasis on horticulture development for diversification to high value crops, and enhancing flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The

Bharat Nirman programme for improving rural infrastructure and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which dovetails rural employment security with land and water conservation are other major steps which will help in achieving higher agricultural growth. As a result of all these steps there has been some revival in the growth of the agriculture sector during 11th Plan. The average of the annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors during first four years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is around 3.2 percent as compared to the Tenth Plan growth of around 2.5 percent. The approach paper to the Twelfth Five-Year Plan has projected to increase agricultural growth to 4% per annum so that the economy can achieve a growth rate of 9%.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission has not conducted any specific study on the impact of reduction in the contribution of agriculture sector in the total GDP on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

[English]

Visa-Free Access

2294. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 193 nations, Indians have visa-free access to only 50;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had undertaken any steps to identify the reasons for the restrictions on Indians to enter into other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to take up the issue with the respective Governments?

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 has bilateral

agreements with 52 countries. Under the agreements, holders of Indian official and/or diplomatic passports can enter these countries and stay in their territories for specified periods. Holders of ordinary Indian passports can enter Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal without visa. A list of such countries is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Visa is a normal and necessary international requirement by all countries for entry into their territories unless waived under a bilateral agreement between any two or a group of countries. Depending on the ongoing progress in bilateral relations between the countries, they propose signing of visa free agreements between themselves. The requirement of visa is universal and not for Indians only.

Statement

List of countries with which bilateral agreements on exemption from requirement of visa by diplomatic, official/service and ordinary passport holders are currently in force

Sl. No.	Country	Category of passport exempted	Period of stay	Signed on	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Argentina	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	31-03-1994	Visa free stay till assignment for
2.	Armenia	Diplomatic only	90 days	31-10-2003	w.e.f. 24-08-2004
3.	Bangladesh	Diplomatic only	30 days		
4.	Belarus	Diplomatic and Official	Not specified		
5.	Bhutan	All passports	Not specified		
6.	Brazil	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	20-01-2004	w.e.f. 17-11-2004
7.	Bulgaria	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	03-03-2009	w.e.f. 02-07-2009 (**)
8.	Cambodia	Diplomatic and Official	60 days	09-04-2002	w.e.f. 09-05-2002
9.	Chile	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	24-04-2003	w.e.f. 17-08-2004
10.	Colombia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days		
11.	Croatia	Diplomatic and Official	30 days	19-09-2007	w.e.f. 08-04-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Cyprus	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	25-05-2007	w.e.f. 01-05-2008 (**)
13.	Ecuador	Diplomatic and Official	90 days		w.e.f. 18.08.2008
14.	Egypt	Diplomatic, Official, Special	90 days	18-11-2008	w.e.f. 15-02-2010 (**)
15.	El Salvador	All passports	90 days	10-06-2008	w.e.f. 01-04-2009
16.	Germany	Diplomatic only	90 days		w.e.f. 01-01-1991
17.	Guyana	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	04-02-2003	w.e.f. 03-01-2005
18.	Honduras	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	10-06-2008	w.e.f. 01-03-2009
19.	HongKong@	Diplomatic and official			Those assigned to mission require
20.	Hungary	Diplomatic and official	90 days	04-11-2003	w.e.f. 1-4-2005 (**)
21.	Indonesia	Diplomatic and official	30 days		w.e.f. 01-08-2008
22.	Israel	Diplomatic and official	90 days	09-09-2003	w.e.f. 20-10-2004 (**)
23.	Japan	Diplomatic Only	90 days	12-11-2007	w.e.f. 01-01-2008
24.	Kazakhstan	Diplomatic and Official	30 days	17-08-1999	w.e.f. 20-11-2000
25.	Laos	Diplomatic and Official	30 days	06-11-2002	w.e.f. 01-04-2000 @ (**)
26.	Macedonia	Diplomatic	90 days	20-01-2009	
27.	Malaysia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	14-05-2001	w.e.f. 01-10-2001
28.	Maldives	All passports	90 days	March 1979	w.e.f.
29.	Mauritius	Diplomatic and Official	90 days		
30.	Mexico	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	21-10-2005	w.e.f. 23-02-2006
31.	Mongolia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	23-12-2005	w.e.f. 02-02-2006
32.	Myanmar	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	02-11-2003	w.e.f. 15-3-2005
33.	Namibia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	31-8-2009	w.e.f. 01-11-2011**
34.	Nepal	All passports	Not specified		
35.	Nicaragua	Diplomatic, official and service	90 days	10-06-2008	w.e.f. 01-10-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Paraguay	Diplomatic and Official	90 days		
37.	Peru	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	03-06-2003	w.e.f. 16-09-2004
38.	Philippines	Diplomatic and Official	30 days	05-10-2007	w.e.f. 24-04-2008
39.	Republic of Korea	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	01-08-2005	w.e.f. 03-10-05
40.	Romania	Diplomatic Only	90 days	31-01-2004	w.e.f. 06-02-2008
41.	Russia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	03-12-2004	w.e.f. 15-02-2005 (**)
42.	Serbia	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	17-09-2007	w.e.f. 17-07-2009
43.	Singapore	Diplomatic and Official	Not specified		
44.	South Africa	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	22-02-2008	w.e.f. 21-05-2008
45.	Syria	Diplomatic and Official	60 days	10-06-2010	w.e.f. 01-10-2010(**)
46.	Tajikistan	Diplomatic and Official	30 days	14-11-2003	w.e.f. 19-08-2005 (**)
47.	Thailand	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	09-10-2003	w.e.f. 01-03-2004
48.	Turkey	Diplomatic Only	90 days	08-02-2008	w.e.f. 01-05-2008 @
49.	Turkmenistan	Diplomatic only	30 days		w.e.f. 01-04-2011
50.	Uruguay	Diplomatic and Official	30 days		
51.	Venezuela	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	31-08-2005	w.e.f. 18-11-2005
52.	Vietnam	Diplomatic and Official	90 days	07-09-1994	

(**) Those employed by international organizations require visa.

@ Those assigned to mission require visa.

Mechanisation of Underground Coal Mines

2295. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanisation work has not been undertaken so far in many underground coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such mines and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for full utilization of modern equipment in coal mines of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Mechanisation of Coal Mines is a continuous process. However, the degree of mechanization varies from mine to mine. In CIL, out of the 271 underground mines, 227 mines are operating under various methods such as, fully

mechanized PSLW packages, Shortwall packages, CM with Mass Production Technology, Semi-mechanized bord and pillar mining with LHD & SDL and mechanized with mixed loading. Remaining mines which are not yet mechanized are in the process of mechanization. Further, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) is operating 36 nos. of underground mines. Out of these, semi mechanization (SDL and LHD) and mechanization (Long Wall/Blasting gallery/Continuous Miner/Short wall) was introduced in 34 underground mines. In the remaining 2 mines Semi-mechanization / mechanization could not be introduced, because of difficult geological conditions, viz., steepness (gradient 1 in 3).

(c) Government has been advising from time to time, coal companies for adopting state of the art technologies for improving coal production, productivity and safety. Coal India Ltd., (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) keep introducing modern technologies/equipments as per the requirements from time to time.

Employment Contracts of Indian Workers

2296. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a web based procedure of attesting employment contracts of Indian workers in the United Arab Emirates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend it to other countries in West Asia in due course to prevent exploitation by foreign employers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in cooperation with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government is going to implement a web-based attestation procedure for the benefit of Indian workers going to the UAE for employment.

(b) The Web Based Attestation Procedure will include registration of employers, online filing of the demand, online receipt of documents from Indian Missions, filing of details of employees selected and finally the Emigration Clearance of the Protector of Emigrants (POE). This system will provide access to all data / information related to the recruitment of Indian Emigrant Workers in the country of destination to the Indian Mission, the employer, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) and the Protector of Emigrants (POE). Thus, the system will provide a data bank of the employer, the Indian worker, contract validation, control on recruitment and grievance redressal and the resolution of labour disputes.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has issued an advisory to all Indian Missions in the 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries to implement Web Based Attestation procedures. These countries are the United Arab Emirates(UAE), Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Malaysia, Libya, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, Brunei, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Syria, Lebanon and Thailand.

Funds provided to Gujarat under Central Schemes

2297. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by Central Government to Gujarat under various Central Schemes during the last two years;

(b) whether the said funds have been utilized for which the same have been sanctioned;

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

(d) whether the Union Government is making any provision for proper utilization of funds for these development schemes for which the funds have been sanctioned; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The funds provided by the Central Government under various Central Schemes to Gujarat were Rs. 3589.50 crore (2009-10) and Rs. 4434.00 crore (2010-11). These funds were released by the State Government to implementing departments/agencies. As regards the provision of proper utilization of funds for the development schemes necessary directions are laid down in the sanction letters issued by the administrative Ministries/ departments to the implementing agencies. Besides, the progress of the schemes/ projects is monitored regularly through Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates/ audit reports and field visits.

Primary Education in Residential Schools

2298. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary education in the country especially the residential schools is not competing with the private schools and has become irreparable;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Primary Education in the country is provided largely by Government schools (80.5%), while Government aided schools constitute 5.46% and private unaided schools constitute 14.04% of the total primary schools in the country. Government residential schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are generally established to provide free education to children in sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrains, where establishing regular schools may not be viable, as also

for urban deprived children, homeless and street children in difficult circumstances without adult protection. SSA also provides residential facilities through the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and BPL categories to provide them access at the upper primary stage of education.

A total of 332 residential school facilities have been provided under SSA in 2010-11 and 2011-12, of which 4 are in Andhra Pradesh. Further a total of 3598 KGBVs have been sanctioned across the country, of which 743 have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 recognizes the role of schools under both Government and private management and casts specific responsibilities upon them to provide free and compulsory education to children in the 6-14 age group. All schools have to adhere to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the RTE Act, including norms for infrastructure and facilities, teachers, teaching learning equipment, teaching days, etc.

CDMA Mobile Services

2299. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of port-outs and port-ins under the Mobile Number Portability scheme, separately for GSM and CDMA services, operator-wise and circle-wise;

(b) whether the Mobile Number Portability has resulted in the drastic reduction of subscribers of the CDMA operators;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plans to release the spare CDMA spectrum for other services like GSM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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 Service area-wise

operator-wise details of number of mobile subscribers ported-in and ported-out using Mobile Number Portability Service, for GSM and CDMA technology is enclosed at Statement.

(b) From the information provided at para (a) above, it may be seen that in general the number of

ported-out subscribers for CDMA technology is more than the ported-in subscribers.

(c) No, Madam, there is no such plan to release the CDMA spectrum for GSM Services.

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

Statement

Circle Wise, Operator Wise Number of Mobiles Ported in and ported out as on 30.11.2011

Sl.No.	Name of operator	Port-in Count	Port-Out Count
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	58,012	59,077
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	4,08,681	4,42,381
	BSNL (CDMA)	29	10
	BSNL (GSM)	2,19,970	1,02,177
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	1	427
	Idea (GSM)	4,71,169	1,81,189
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	2
	Reliance Com CDMA	4,555	98,065
	Reliance Com GSM	1,03,337	1,09,142
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	2,653	7,592
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	4,241	87,940
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	98,718	2,52,266
	Uninor (GSM)	39,341	37,049
	Videocon (GSM)	-	164
	Vodafone (GSM)	3,09,902	3,43,128
2.	Assam Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	5,030	8,452

1	2	3	4
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	15,129	6,422
	BSNL CDMA	11	4
	BSNL GSM	3,208	5,256
	Idea (GSM)	1,538	2,295
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	3
	Reliance Telecom Ltd (GSM)	5,176	15,126
	S Tel (GSM)	56	383
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	-	4
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	79	258
	Uninor (GSM)	10	8
	Videocon (GSM)	14	4
	Vodafone (GSM)	13,346	5,382
3.	Bihar Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	13,145	59,343
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	1,35,229	83,818
	BSNL CDMA	17	8
	BSNL GSM	9,274	36,058
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	-	47
	Idea (GSM)	83,768	52,095
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	1	1
	Reliance Communications CDMA	14,298	22,249
	Reliance Telecom Ltd GSM	61,593	71,542
	S Tel (GSM)	6,912	10,983
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	6,001	5,383
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	2,658	15,426

1	2	3	4
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	43,881	27,325
	Uninor (GSM)	13,484	12,643
	Videocon (GSM)	-	7
	Vodafone (GSM)	59,266	52,599
4.	Delhi Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	40994	43034
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	308115	171240
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	1032	22468
	Idea (GSM)	158023	126000
	MTNL (GSM)	12015	48086
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	13043	17045
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	7197	113246
	Reliance Com (GSM)	165086	158306
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	6048	135763
	Vodafone (GSM)	291904	168269
5.	Gujarat Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	91593	31094
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	2
	BSNL (CDMA)	15	1
	BSNL (GSM)	24107	104554
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	509547	416295
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	1	678
	Idea (GSM)	366347	336586
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	275	595
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	28820	79185

1	2	3	4
	Reliance Com (GSM)	139772	185949
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	2982	63349
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	111360	85019
	Uninor (GSM)	49242	43062
	Videocon (GSM)	3370	77775
	Vodafone (GSM)	522339	425626
6.	Himachal Pradesh Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	3693	8530
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	1
	BSNL (CDMA)	13	12
	BSNL (GSM)	4386	10950
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	34045	10986
	Idea (GSM)	9806	5737
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	0	1
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	336	2350
	Reliance Tel (GSM)	10872	16290
	S Tel (GSM)	1416	4118
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	150	1366
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	1806	4675
	Uninor (GSM)	14	7
	Videocon (GSM)	110	1325
	Vodafone (GSM)	7762	8061
7.	Haryana Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	62044	38418
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	61

1	2	3	4
	BSNL (CDMA)	14	3
	BSNL (GSM)	37491	160946
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	178691	120832
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	5	649
	Idea (GSM)	201342	173607
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	792	7535
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	6907	45948
	Reliance Com (GSM)	87917	105124
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	3519	64639
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	139418	105926
	Uninor (GSM)	13	7
	Videocon (GSM)	5618	31302
	Vodafone (GSM)	283049	151823
8.	J&K Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	391	708
	BPL/Loop(GSM)	0	3
	BSNL (CDMA)	11	1
	BSNL (GSM)	351	220
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	683	581
	Idea (GSM)	60	143
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	0	2
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	0	2
	Reliance Com (GSM)	290	249
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	5	95
	Uninor (GSM)	10	7

1	2	3	4
	Videocon (GSM)	4	2
	Vodafone (GSM)	493	285
9.	Karnataka Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	12,901	72,317
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	2,60,777	5,69,372
	BSNL CDMA	12	9
	BSNL GSM	63,333	1,15,465
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	1	382
	Idea (GSM)	4,69,159	1,96,288
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	1	-
	Reliance Communications CDMA	1,655	53,331
	Reliance Communications GSM	43,724	1,13,471
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	3,577	7,930
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	249	26,168
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	1,83,956	2,68,402
	Uninor(GSM)	9,192	25,029
	Videocon (GSM)	-	2
	Vodafone (GSM)	5,96,676	1,97,047
10.	Kerala Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	16,340	1,04,807
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	1,61,542	1,88,718
	BSNL CDMA	16	4
	BSNL GSM	2,64,902	75,908
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	-	45
	Idea (GSM)	2,82,004	2,71,519

1	2	3	4
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	1
	Reliance Communications CDMA	2,646	47,270
	Reliance Communications GSM	24,613	39,001
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	1,635	2,632
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	291	17,163
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	72,450	1,01,321
	Uninor (GSM)	2,873	11,109
	Videocon (GSM)	1,061	13,058
	Vodafone (GSM)	2,41,846	1,99,663
11.	Kolkata Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	45,170	45,977
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	91,930	68,808
	BSNL CDMA	13	3
	BSNL GSM	6,457	31,447
	Idea (GSM)	63,341	15,289
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	6	5
	Reliance Communications CDMA	8,173	31,071
	Reliance Telecom Ltd	70,001	58,221
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	3,717	3,616
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	689	22,174
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	58,250	33,976
	Uninor (GSM)	14,135	14,470
	Videocon (GSM)	13	5
	Vodafone (GSM)	89,424	1,26,257
12.	Madhya Pradesh Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	1,82,575	51,674

1	2	3	4
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	1,51,308	2,53,631
	BSNL CDMA MP	16	3
	BSNL GSM MP	20,352	54,814
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	-	2,354
	Idea (GSM)	3,09,181	1,77,780
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	2
	Reliance Communications CDMA	25,015	66,630
	Reliance Telecom Ltd GSM	1,82,033	2,30,518
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	1	3
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	1,249	41,917
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	1,41,207	1,80,189
	Uninor (GSM)	13	8
	Videocon (GSM)	7,483	34,769
	Vodafone (GSM)	2,04,845	1,30,986
13.	Maharashtra Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	18923	26934
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	2
	BSNL (CDMA)	17	5
	BSNL (GSM)	19424	109807
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	202723	185769
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	1	484
	Idea (GSM)	416058	266251
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	1123	16732
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	6020	71865
	Reliance Com (GSM)	85613	171310

1	2	3	4
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	3240	82950
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	62392	117525
	Uninor (GSM)	52970	18140
	Videocon (GSM)	0	248
	Vodafone (GSM)	426486	226968
14.	Mumbai Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	21222	21197
	BPL / Loop (GSM)	26714	25450
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	101655	67303
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	145	5354
	Idea (GSM)	126136	25144
	MTNL (GSM)	5175	46451
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	1318	3826
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	3485	70798
	Reliance Com (GSM)	80373	65523
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	1048	32200
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	26412	42452
	Uninor (GSM)	8854	10343
	Videocon (GSM)	2068	26866
	Vodafone (GSM)	135730	97428
15.	North East Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	1,237	3,006
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	5,985	1,837
	BSNL CDMA	14	11
	BSNL GSM	869	1,576

1	2	3	4
	Idea (GSM)	638	580
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	3
	Reliance Telecom Ltd GSM	548	2,071
	S Tel (GSM)	19	90
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	-	4
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	6	75
	Uninor (GSM)	10	1
	Videocon (GSM)	13	4
	Vodafone (GSM)	1,944	2,025
16.	Orissa Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	48,419	82,236
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	1,20,018	49,524
	BSNL CDMA	23	11
	BSNL GSM	30,070	25,435
	Idea (GSM)	42,772	21,141
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	-	1
	Reliance Communications CDMA	2,030	8,216
	Reliance Telecom Ltd GSM	44,153	1,26,224
	S Tel (GSM)	3,640	17,147
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	-	2
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	293	13,441
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	36,715	57,015
	Uninor (GSM)	4,170	9,746
	Videocon (GSM)	-	92
	Vodafone (GSM)	1,35,447	57,519

1	2	3	4
17.	Punjab Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	69626	30096
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	1	63
	BSNL (CDMA)	16	4
	BSNL (GSM)	26163	170423
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	250514	145758
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	3	539
	HFCL (CDMA)	27	27500
	HFCL (GSM)	22551	24512
	Idea (GSM)	196159	111614
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	0	3
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	4872	36307
	Reliance Com (GSM)	92079	88521
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	3316	31835
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	38223	62256
	Uninor (GSM)	14	7
	Vodafone (GSM)	133465	107591
18.	Rajasthan Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	154928	26434
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	17
	BSNL (CDMA)	23	11
	BSNL (GSM)	45303	127314
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	330748	589114
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	22	833
	Idea (GSM)	341293	163887

1	2	3	4
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	76040	57038
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	4978	62884
	Reliance Com (GSM)	71718	132470
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	6375	79317
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	189107	63195
	Uninor (GSM)	13	7
	Videocon (GSM)	0	296
	Vodafone (GSM)	392721	310452
19.	Tamil Nadu Service Area:		
	Aircel	65,975	2,38,701
	Aircel Chennai	3,926	37,701
	Airtel	2,15,189	2,07,132
	BSNL CDMA	16	8
	BSNL GSM	79,707	84,183
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	4	325
	Idea (GSM)	1,96,558	26,475
	Loop Telecom Limited	1	2
	Reliance Communications CDMA	2,068	79,929
	Reliance Communications GSM	96,715	91,715
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	8,815	2,971
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	924	15,653
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	90,279	99,945
	Uninor (GSM)	7,762	11,681
	Videocon (GSM)	7,717	16,560
	Vodafone (GSM)	2,43,426	1,19,192

1	2	3	4
	Vodafone Essar Limited Chennai	37,387	24,296
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East) Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	78672	36035
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	1
	BSNL (CDMA)	30	7
	BSNL (GSM)	23913	54790
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	237022	126221
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	0	345
	Idea (GSM)	127399	102842
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	504	520
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	3357	40496
	Reliance Com (GSM)	77288	105204
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	1342	18850
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	50009	57332
	Uninor (GSM)	16020	32222
	Videocon (GSM)	0	118
	Vodafone (GSM)	184178	224751
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West) Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	80904	48609
	BPL/Loop (GSM)	0	2
	BSNL (CDMA)	18	8
	BSNL (GSM)	15307	84372
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	233006	186501
	Etisalat DB (GSM)	4	1199
	Idea (GSM)	280439	191778

1	2	3	4
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	440	1146
	Reliance Com (CDMA)	12710	58196
	Reliance Com (GSM)	120205	135283
	Tata Teleservices (CDMA)	4492	66277
	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	161680	65316
	Uninor (GSM)	39466	49802
	Videocon (GSM)	0	76
	Vodafone (GSM)	203356	263462
22.	West Bengal Service Area:		
	Aircel (GSM)	20,432	76,808
	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	2,05,349	1,17,215
	BSNL CDMA	18	18
	BSNL GSM	10,144	39,244
	Idea (GSM)	85,517	25,058
	Loop Telecom Limited GSM	14	2
	Reliance Communications CDMA	9,571	20,582
	Reliance Telecom Ltd GSM	96,766	1,14,910
	Sistema Shyam (CDMA)	11,384	4,251
	Tata Teleservices - CDMA	495	9,956
	Tata Teleservices - GSM	37,529	46,825
	Uninor (GSM)	27,776	18,549
	Videocon (GSM)	-	62
	Vodafone (GSM)	1,78,183	2,09,698

Universities Accorded IIT Status

2300. SHRI ANANHTA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the universities accorded Indian Institute of Technology status in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the requests pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No university in the country has been accorded the status of Indian Institute of Technology during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): On behalf of Shri S.M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haj Committee of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5398/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5399/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5400/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2155(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2142(E) dated 1st September, 2008 issued under Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5401/15/11]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5402/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the EdCIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5403/15/11]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5404/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Gandhinagar, 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 5405/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Rajya Shiksha Kendra), Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Rajya Shiksha Kendra), Bhopal, 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 5406/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Kohima, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Kohima, for the year 2009-2010.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5407/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2005-2006.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5408/15/11]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2006-2007.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5409/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 17th progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken Pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto-December, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5410/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 352-4/2011-CA (QoS) pt. in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 2011 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5411/15/11]

12.03 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS—*Introduced*

(i) **North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2011***

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No.9 - Shri M. Ramachandran.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of my colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 7-12-11.

12.03½ hrs.

(ii) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 10 - Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: I introduce the Bill.

12.04 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over 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.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 7-12-11.

** Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to raise the matter on international fora regarding pitiable condition of Hindu/ Sikh Minority people in Pakistan

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, according to the report of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan the year 2010 was a very bad one for Pakistan's minority communities. As per report around 25 percent of the 102 Sikh families living in Orakzai Agency were forced to flee their homes due to threats from Taliban. The situation was so horrible that 27 Hindu families had to take refuge in India due to security reasons and 500 Hindu families from Baluchistan province were forced to emigrate to India due to threats to their lives and property.

It is my request to the Government to raise the matter on international fora regarding the pitiable condition of Hindu and Sikh community of Hindu and Sikh community people in Pakistan who continue to live in an environment of constant fear and terrorism and ensure security to these people.

(ii) Need to streamline the functioning of MPLADS in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I would like to inform the Government through rule 377 that the district administration of my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh unnecessarily delays the implementation of developmental works recommended under the Member of Parliamentary Local Area Development Scheme due to which people of Pratapgarh are being deprived of facilities to be provided under the said scheme and because of it the Members of Parliament have to face angry people due to delay in implementation of said development works. If the district administration of Pratapgarh accord sanction to the said proposal in a fixed time period then basic amenities could be provided in a time bound manner through the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund (Scheme). Once the construction work is over, the agencies engaged in

[Rajkumari Ratna Singh]

construction work have to wait long for payment of dues and these agencies make complaint to the Members of Parliament in this regard. Besides, the agencies do not utilize the funds properly sanctioned under the MPLADS and the district administration of Pratapgarh does not take action on the complaints made in this regard as per rule.

I urge upon the Government to issue guidelines to expedite the decision making procedure on the proposals received under the MPLADS and make payment of dues in a stipulated time period. In case the Member of Parliament make complaint in respect of functioning of any officer regarding implementation of works under MPLADS, action should be taken by the Union Government because the Union Government provide funds for implementation of works under the MPLADS.

(iii) Need to take initiatives to release the fishermen languishing in Pakistani Jails

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR (Patan): Traditionally, fishing is the major source of livelihood for the poor fishermen in coastal areas of Gujarat. Pakistan's Coast Guard regularly arrests Indian fishermen for alleged border violation and put them in jail and they have seized their boats.

A delegation from Gujarat met the hon'ble Prime Minister and apprised him of the factual position. The hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a package keeping in view the pitiable condition of these fishermen. I welcome the steps taken by the Government to provide three lakh rupees to the kin of re-arrested fishermen and an amount of 11 lakh and 25 thousand rupees to the owner of seized boat.

Recently, talks were held at Foreign Minister level on that issue and consensus was reached on certain points but I am compelled to say that 121 fishermen and 23 boats are still in Pakistan's custody despite these efforts. Through the House I urge upon the Government that effort should be made to find a concrete solution of the problem.

There are 524 fishermen and 532 boats still in Pakistan's custody. I urge upon the Government to make efforts to ensure release of these fishermen from Pakistani jails and the boats should also be released at the earliest so that the families of these coastal fishermen can resume their traditional profession of fishing in a earless environment.

(iv) Need to appoint professors as per rules and regulations of UGC by Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): I seek clarification from the Government of India in respect of large scale fraud or irregularity in appointment of college professors by Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission alongwith the details thereof.

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission had published advertisement on 19-01-2009 for 385 post of professors for 23 disciplines. The post is equivalent to the class 1 Gazetted Officer. According to the UGC Regulations, 2000, the eligibility criteria for the post of professor *inter alia* include published work of high standard, active engagement in research including ability to guide research and 10 years of experience in post-graduate teaching. Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission through its corrigenda letter dated 08-08-2011 had allowed the Ph.D. degree holders with 10 years of teaching experience at aided private colleges/universities engaged as part time/contractual/guest teachers to appear in interview in violation of the rules.

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission published pay scale of Rs. 12,000 - 420-18,300 in advertisement which is absolutely wrong because recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission have been implemented in Madhya Pradesh since April, 2009 wherein pays scale of Professors has been fixed as Rs. 37,400-10,000-63,000.

University Grants Commission, New Delhi has provided substantial amount i.e.-80 percent grant to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of the revised pay scale on the condition that the Government

will implement recruitment rules and all other recommendations of UGC Regulation, 2010 without any amendment.

Besides, the UGC clearly stated that according to Regulations, 2010 academic performance indicator should be the basis for appointment of Professors whereas Professors were appointed on the basis of interview in Madhya Pradesh which is faulty and clear violation of the rules.

I urge upon the Government to take appropriate action in the matter immediately.

- (v) Need to assess the loss and damage of property in Kalpeni Island of Lakshadweep due to cyclone and to provide adequate compensation to the victims at the earliest**

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that on 26.11.2011 a cyclone has caused havoc in Kalpeni Island of the UT of Lakshadweep. Out of the 600 houses on the Island, 300 houses have been collapsed and about 250 families residing in the eastern side have been evicted and temporarily rehabilitated. More than 1 lakh coconut trees have been totally uprooted and 50% of the remaining will have no fruit bearing capacity since most of the coconut tree heads have been blown off and rest of the trees may not bear fruit at all. Boats have been destroyed and washed away. These are the only means of livelihood in Lakshadweep. Even the coconuts kept in the sheds and the houses have been washed away. 80% of the breakwater has been completely destroyed and not fit for future use. Government Guest house has been damaged. The helipad base has been damaged and not in operation. The entire land area from helipad base to the Northern tip is waterlogged and not reachable.

Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the Government to provide adequate compensation to the victims after assessment of the loss and damage caused by this cyclone.

- (vi) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at Mavelikara railway station of Karnataka and to develop the said station as a model railway station**

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): The Sabarimala pilgrimage season has started from 17th November, 2011. Thousands of devotees of Lord Ayyappa throng Sabarimala from different parts of our country and abroad. The Railways provide halt of some long route trains at some selected stations for the convenience of the devotees and tourists every year but strangely Mavelikara railway station is always ignored. Mavelikara Railway Station has not been developed as a model railway station and lacks even the minimum basic facilities. There are three railway platforms at this station but these platforms have not been connected by foot over bridge because of which people particularly old aged and children are facing a lot of inconvenience. The height of the platforms needs to be raised in order to avoid any untoward incident and keeping in view the number of the passengers, another platform needs to be built. The platforms at this railway station are not fully covered and during rain it becomes very difficult for passengers to catch their trains. Hence, the platforms must be covered properly. Care should be taken to ensure that the platforms are properly lighted. Canted facilities are also not available in this station.

I, therefore, request the Government to provide stoppages of Calicut Janshabadi, Gandhidam, Veravel, Shalimar, Yeshwantpur, Hubli, Jammu Tawi and Jodhpur Expresses at Mavelikara Railway Station. A foot over bridge may please be built immediately and the railway station should be developed as a Model Station.

- (vii) Need to declare the connecting road of Tholudhur-Thittakudu-Pennadam-Virudhachalam-Neyveli and Vadalur as National Highway and connect it with N.H. 45 and also connect road linking Veppur, Virudhachalam, Kammapura and Sethiyathope with N.H. 45 at the point of Sethiyathope in Tamil Nadu.**

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): The traffic volume is

[Shri S. Alagiri]

increasing day by day in my Parliamentary Constituency Cuddalore but there are no highways to provide the basic facilities for the increased transportation. The towns of Tholudhur, Thittakudi, Pennadam, Virudhachalam, Neyveli and Vadalur are frequently affected by heavy jam and the people have to face lots of problems due to dilapidated and narrow road of the above towns. The connecting roads of the above town are required to be declared as Highways and need to be connected to the National Highways No. 45 on the point of Vadalur. These steps will help in developing the commercial and industrial activities of the above towns and southern side of my Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency. The connecting roads of towns of Veppure, Virudhachalam, Kammapuram and Sethiyathope are required to be declared as the National Highways 45 on the point of city of Sethiyathope.

I would like to request the Government through this august House to declare the connecting road of Tholudhur-Thittakudi-Pennadam-Virudhachalam-Neyveli and Vadalur as National Highway and connect these roads to National Highway No. 45 and the connecting roads of Veppure, Virudhachalam, Kammapuram and Sethiyathope be declared as a National Highway at the point of Sethiyathope in the interest of transport facilities.

(viii) Need to provide stoppage of trains running between Bhuj and Dadar at Chitrod and Anjar railway stations in Kutch district of Gujarat

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): I would like to draw the attention of Minister of Railways to provide stoppage of trains running between Bhuj and Dadar at Chitrod and Anjar railway stations in Kutch district of Gujarat.

(ix) Need to change the name of Silchar railway station as 'Bhasha Shaheed Station'

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): The long standing demand for renaming the Silchar Railway station as Bhasha Shaheed Station has remained unresolved. In

support of this demand, continuous imitational and cultural campaigns are on.

For establishment of constitutional right to mother tongue of Bengali eleven martyrs scarified their lives on 19th may, 1961 within the campus of the Silchar Railway Station. Since then the spirit of struggle for safeguarding the right to mother tongue is held high in the region.

To fulfill the demand, appeals were made to the Honorable Home Minister, Honorable Railway Minister of India and other concerning authorities. It was informed by the Home Minister that such renaming is not possible. But if the State Government makes a request to that effect and there is general recognition of the role of martyrs in national life that can be done.

The Honorable Chief Minister and the State Government of Assam has given their consent and hence there cannot be any objection.

I appeal to the Government of India to appreciate the Sacrifice of the eleventh precious lives and the reasonable, justified and sentimental demand should be fulfilled in no time.

(x) Need to take action to make River Narmada pollution free

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): River pollution in the country is increasing day by day. Narmada river originates from Madhya Pradesh and falls in Gujarat and is considered as the life line as well as the most sacred river of both these states. As per mythological belief a dip in holy river Ganga washes away sins but just sight (Darshan) of Narmada river is enough for eternal bliss. Narmada is the only river in the country where 'Parikrama' is performed. However even the said sacred river is polluted. As per a survey the amount of bio chemical oxygen demand (BOD) is much higher than the permissible limits in the river. The permissible limit of BOD in water bodies is 3 m.g. whereas the amount of BOD in the river is found to be 11.4 mg/L which is the main cause of pollution in the river. It is an indication of a great

danger. Today crores of rupees are being incurred for cleaning of River Ganga despite this desired results are not being achieved. If strict and concerted measures are not taken by the Union Government then the sanctity of river Narmanda will be in danger due to pollution. It poses threat not only for the river but also for our culture and belief. Therefore, it is my humble request to the Union Government to take necessary action in this regard.

(xi) Need to provide financial help to poor handicraftsmen residing in the districts in and around Kanpur and open a Marketing and Service Centre in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Financial help is provided to the poor handicraftsmen through Marketing and Service extension Centres under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) of the Ministry of Textiles of the Government of India. Approximately 20 to 30 thousand poor handicraftsmen of Fatehpur Kanpur Nagar, Ramabai Nagar, Kannauj, Farrukhabad, Auraiya, Etawah, Unnao etc districts near Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh have been connected with Marketing and Service Centres located in Barabanki but Barabanki is approximately 135 km. to 220 km. away from the said districts. The poor handicraftsmen of the said districts are unable to go to Barabanki owing to great distance. In such situations the central assistance does not reach the said districts while several profitable schemes are being run by this department for craftsmen. The dexterous craftsmen engaged in manufacturing zari zardoji, panja dari, carpet and leather goods are unable to show up their talent. They cannot get assistance for themselves. There are even such craftsmen in the said districts who are not able to afford two square meals per day. In that condition it is extremely important to open Marketing and Service Centre in Kanpur. Therefore, it is my demand that immediate action should be taken on this issue of urgent public importance.

(xii) Need to construct an approach road to the over Bridge on N.H. 31 in Khagaria, Bihar

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): The

construction of over bridge on 28 special Chukti railway dhala of district Khagaria on N.H. 31 in Bihar was completed one year ago. However, owing to absence of a connecting approach road to the over bridge by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways hundreds of vehicles get stranded in road jam and the locals have to face a lot of difficulty due to continuous jams.

It is requested that transport facility should be provided immediately by constructing the approach road to over bridge at Chukti Railway Dhala at Khagaria by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt. of India.

(xiii) Need to address the problem of shortage of LPG cylinders in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): The consumers of LPG connection in my parliamentary Constituency, Dharmapuri are facing a lot of hardships due to non-supply of refilled cylinders.

The people are waiting for their turn for more than a month after booking of it. Sometimes, the time limit for supply of refilled cylinders goes even beyond that. This is with all the distributors of all oil marketing companies in Dharmapuri District.

The distributors are not delivering the cylinders even within the jurisdiction they suppose to deliver. They take undue advantage of shortage of cylinders and force the consumers to take delivery of cylinders from their godown.

The distributors of LPG in Dharmapuri district are not promptly lodging the request for cylinders and most of them do not pick up the calls to avoid booking of cylinders by genuine customers.

Therefore, I request the Government to restore normalcy of supply of LPG cylinders in Dharmapuri District on time bound basis.

(xiv) Need to strengthen and streamline the implementation and monitoring of MPLAD Schemes

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): The fourth report by the Parliamentary Committee on MPLAD Schemes has highlighted many inadequacies in its implementation. These include delays in sanctions and untimely work; poor maintenance of MPLADS assets and inadequate monitoring and inspection of projects.

The monthly Progress Reports submitted by districts do not include particulars of projects, their time line and quality. Only 40% of these reports are submitted electronically. The MPLADS work monitoring software launched in 2004 does not have data for 1270 MPs. A combined software for these two reports should be developed, which must be regularly analyzed by the Ministry. The district authorities do not have an institutionalized system of physical verification of the work done. It is, therefore, essential to set up third party monitoring of the projects. The survey of NABCONS should be immediately extended to cover all districts and agencies like CAG could also be engaged in the audit.

The projects taken up in the scheme have important local impact, and it is perceived that MPs are answerable for its implementation; it is essential that execution of this scheme must be streamlined.

(xv) Need to run local trains from Dahanu to Churchgate and Dahanu to Virar in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): My parliamentary constituency is Palghar (Maharashtra). There is no local train service available from my constituency to Mumbai. There are only two shuttles only in name of train which is not adequate to meet the increased passenger traffic. If a local train service is provided from Dahanu to Churchgate and Dahanu to Virar, it would provide rail connectivity to Palghar, Dahanu, Basai, Virar, Safala, Boisar and Vangaon. Therefore, local train service should

immediately be provided on the above said railway route. Stoppage of long distance trains passing from these areas should be provided wherever possible till local trains are introduced on the above said route.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): One submission I have to make to you Madam is that Item No. 14 and thereafter Item No. 15 may please be taken up before the other legislative business.

MADAM SPEAKER: I hope the House agrees to that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, I wish to raise an urgent matter ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. Do not disturb the House. We are running the House after a long time. Please do not disturb.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nishikant Dubeyji you may continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent. Please be seated quietly.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will take up the 'Zero Hour' in the evening. Please sit down. Take your seat.

12.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not

exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 to 8, 10 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29 to 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 55, 57 to 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 77, 81, 85, 87 to 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98 to 102, 105 and 106."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants-Second Batch (General) for 2011-2012
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Title of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1,00,000	—
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	2,00,000	—
4. Atomic Energy	1,00,000	1,00,000
6. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	199,74,00,000	—
7. Department of Fertilisers	13778,93,00,000	—
8. Department of Pharmaceuticals	1,00,000	—
10. Ministry of Coal	—	70,00,00,000
11. Department of Commerce	15,05,00,000	—
12. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	—
13. Department of Posts	1,00,000	1,00,000
15. Department of Information Technology	2,00,000	—
16. Department of Consumer Affairs	9,50,00,000	4,76,00,000

	1	2	3
17. Department of Food and Public Distribution		2297,52,00,000	—
19. Ministry of Culture		3,00,000	—
20. Ministry of Defence		1800,00,00,000	—
22. Defence Services—Army		3800,00,00,000	—
23. Defence Services—Navy		800,00,00,000	—
29. Ministry of Earth Sciences		1,00,000	—
30. Ministry of Environment and Forests		4,00,000	42,00,00,000
31. Ministry of External Affairs		—	500,00,00,000
32. Department of Economic Affairs		10,15,00,000	507,78,00,000
33. Department of Financial Services		500,01,00,000	1,00,000
35. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments		1500,01,00,000	—
38. Department of Expenditure		17,52,00,000	—
39. Pensions		1030,00,00,000	—
41. Department of Revenue		2,00,000	—
45. Ministry of Food Processing Industries		1,00,000	—
46. Department of Health and Family Welfare		5,00,000	2,00,000
47. Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)		2,00,000	—
48. Department of Health Research		2,00,000	—
50. Department of Heavy Industry		1,00,000	2,00,000
52. Ministry of Home Affairs		3,00,000	—
53. Cabinet		34,76,00,000	82,18,00,000
54. Police		1500,01,00,000	1,00,000
55. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		4,00,000	—
57. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation		2,00,000	—
58. Department of School Education and Literacy		3,00,000	—

	1	2	3
59. Department of Higher Education		1,00,000	—
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		23,34,00,000	—
61. Ministry of Labour and Employment		505,55,00,000	—
62. Election Commission		8,27,00,000	—
65. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		2,00,000	—
66. Ministry of Mines			92,49,00,000
68. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		162,80,00,000	5,00,00,000
69. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs			11,00,00,000
72. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		—	1,00,000
73. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		30000,00,00,000	—
75. Ministry of Power		16,14,00,000	2,00,000
77. Lok Sabha		6,00,00,000	—
81. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		300,01,00,000	—
85. Department of Science and Technology		1,00,000	—
87. Department of Biotechnology		1,00,000	—
88. Ministry of Shipping		1,00,000	—
89. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		2,00,000	—
92. Ministry of Steel		119,81,00,000	
93. Ministry of Textiles		121,71,00,000	88,18,00,000
95. Ministry of Tribal Affairs		1,00,000	—
96. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1,00,000	1,00,000
98. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		105,49,00,000	—
99. Daman and Diu		86,00,00,000	—
100. Lakshadweep		10,50,00,000	—
101. Department of Urban Development		2,00,000	3,00,000

	1	2	3
102. Public Works		42,50,00,000	—
105. Ministry of Women and Child Development		1950,02,00,000	—
106. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		2,00,000	—
Total		60751,90,00,000	1403,54,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thank you hon'ble Speaker, I rise to speak in favour of Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is too small a thing. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has to take about Rs. 50-55 thousand crore. There are only two subjects—he has to take funds for fertilizers and provide subsidy on petroleum products. The major part of the money is meant for these two things and after that there are small demands.

I have been repeatedly saying in the House that I have grown listening the speeches of hon'ble Minister of Finance. I am in a big dilemma and that is whether I should call him an Economist or a Politician. Is he more concerned about the finance of 120 crore people of this country or about running this government? At times his politics gets more importance or at times financial matters outweigh other issues, that is why the Budget gets derailed and I myself get confused. Since the Minister of Finance is senior to me and it is said that

"Abhivadanshilasya Nityan Vridhopase Vinah,
Chatwari tasya vardhante, ayurvedya yashobalan"
The way the elders follow is the right path.
"Mahajano yen gata so panthah".

We have to understand what hon'ble Minister of Finance makes us to understand. Since I am not so intelligent I cannot understand much. But there is a discussion going on the supplementary demands for grants, so I am here to speak, what is the condition of Indian economy today? It is not only a matter of only 55000 crore rupees. Inflation has increased so much. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has made us to understand in his budget speech on the 28th February what is the

rate of inflation? The standard of education on which basis we talk of development, skill development, setting up of ITIs, setting up of infrastructure, what is that education standard? Again Rs. 58000/- crore has been earmarked for Bharat Nirman to which extent we can increase the facility of irrigation under Bharat Nirman project? How are we taking forward the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, what is the progress of Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojna? What is the condition of infrastructure? Apart from this what is the status of balance of payment? The balance of payment deficit has increased from five to ten percent of GDP. What is the condition of the country? After that there is the issue of high level of debt due to which NPA is likely to increase, Reserve bank of India has increased B.P. rate 13 times, what is the status in this regard? At present the rate of interest has gone up to fourteen-fifteen percent. What is the situation regarding the NPA and higher rate of Interest?

The second issue especially pertains to inequality? It exists in Jharkhand the state to which belong, in Bihar and in West Bengal to which our Minister of Finance himself belongs and also in states of eastern sector like Orissa. There is in-quality because the figures of the Government state that earlier 27 percent people were below poverty line, now that percentage has gone up to 40. This is not my statement, but this is the report of Tendulkar Committee. It means poverty has increased. Out of these at least 50 percent people are such who survive on less than a dollar per day. What would happen to them? after that there is the issue of budget deficit, he had talked about FRBM Act related to fiscal management. But I can foresee large budget deficit. When he presents

the next budget of large deficit because the disinvestment has completely failed. I cannot understand where the Government will manage Rs. 40000/- crore from?

So far as growth rate is concerned, steel sector and cement sector are on the verge of closure. NPA is increasing, the credit rating agencies have downgraded them, the power sector, the merchant power, there is so much surplus power that the rate of merchant power has gone down from six to three rupees and the power producing companies do not want to take power sector forward. It would be easier for me to understand if hon'ble Minister of Finance would clarify in this Budget about the declining industrial growth and large budget deficit. Under the Integrated Action plan you have already taken sixty districts and 18 more districts are to be included. For that we need funds for infrastructure. The Government has to grant Rs. 25 to 30 crore for this purpose. Rural roads are to be constructed there. All the villages having a population more than two hundred fifty are to be provided connectivity. What are the arrangement made by the Government for funds and for supplying safe drinking water, constructing roads, bridges and small bridges? It means the Government has made provision for 78 districts in this Budget when it will present the next Budget, it will try to match the provision by printing currency leading to increase in inflation. As far as your tax collection is concerned. I have said that the value of industry is increasing. Steel and cement sectors are getting closed and units in manufacturing sector are also getting closed.

In the Silk sector the Government had brought the import of Silk, Silk yarn to five percent in the past budget. Since, I come from a Silk producing state and district, and I am witnessing the condition of the Silk sector and services sector and I want to know as to what the Government will do regarding the ratio of the tax collection increased or decreased on the basis of the condition of these sectors. Since 2008, I have been listening that the Government will construct ten thousand Kilometer additional National highways but the year 2012 is approaching and it is not known whether ten thousand kilometer national highways will be constructed or not and if it will be constructed, then what provision the

Government has made in the budget in this regard? I always used to go through the supplementary budget. When you talked about the Civil Aviation sector, you gave a stimulus package of Rupees Eight Hundred Crores sometimes Rupees 12 hundred crores on other occasion to save Air India or Indian Airlines. Today, I am hearing that the Government is going to provide Rupees 30-35 thousand crores. We want to know your views and your plans about the fiscal deficit due to this stimulus package. I want to quote certain things regarding Indian economy. We are exporting for a value of around 225.6 billions and importing around for 357 billions. What action plan the government has prepared for overcoming export, import imbalance?

Our public debt is constantly increasing. I think that the public debt is around 75 percent of GDP, so what is being planned by the Government to meet this deficit because the children of today will have to face the burden of this debt? What measures is the Government contemplating to tackle this situation? There is a pre-colonial era which was before the year 1700 or the year 1773 and another era is of the period afterwards. I often witness that when someone from the Government gives speech, he says that the Government has done so much in the last so many years and now it is doing this thing. And it is always replied as to what the Government has done since 1998 to 2004 and from 2004 to 2011-12. I want to quote from the speech of the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh which he made in oxford on 10 February, 2005:-

[English]

"...There is no doubt that our grievance against the British Empire had a sound basis. As the painstaking statistical work of the Cambridge historian Angus Maddison has shown, India's share of world income collapsed from 22.6 per cent in the year 1700, almost equal to Europe's share of 23.3 per cent at that time, to as low as 3.8 per cent in 1952. Indeed, at the beginning of the 20th Century, "the brightest jewel in the British Crown" was the poorest country in the world in terms of per capita income..."

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

[Translation]

It is what Hon. Manmohan Singh Ji has said this in Oxford. It means India and Europe had equal standing once upon a time but now that situation is gone and our state of affairs are very poor today. Whether Hon. Manmohan Singh Ji or the Hon. Finance Minister or this Government has any idea to express as to how India will be able to compete with the world and be able to sustain its economy or we will continue to mislead by saying that India once used to be 'Sone Ki Chidiya' (Golden Bird) or that we are representing 120 crore people or that our economy is very robust.

Secondly, we are excessively guided by the World Bank. A World Bank report is there. It talks about two things. One is labour regulation. Since Foreign Direct Investment finds mention and the Parliament has seen disruptions because of the same. WTO or the World Bank says that we need to change the labour laws and we do a lot of things as per its desire. There is a World Bank report which says that:-

[English]

"India's labour regulations among the most restrictive and complex in the world have constrained the growth of formal manufacturing sector where these laws have their widest application. Better designed labour regulations can attract more labour intensive investment and create jobs for India's unemployed millions and those who trapped in poor quality jobs. Given the country's momentum of growth, the window of opportunity must not be lost for improving the job prospects for the 80-million new entrants who are expected to join the workforce over the next decade."

[Translation]

So what the Government has in store for these 80 million new entrants which the World Bank is talking about. How many people we are able to provide jobs to every year? Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, we cannot refer to NREGA employments. It can't be NREGA because you cannot ask any educated young person to work with

spade and you cannot make anyone a labourer. Do you think some one who has passed matriculation and I.A., who has done IIT and skill development course will become a labourer? The government is giving job guarantee in NREGA, what surety it has for this new development?

Second, what measures the Government has for restricting the companies from countries like china in steel sector which are bringing their own labourers? I am saying that our labour force includes such persons which have come here from all over the world on tourist visa and are taking up jobs here? We have not implemented the restrictions of H-1, H-2 visa prevalent in the world as we do not have any law for visa regulation and what would happen to the increasing labour force to their unemployment to their skill development, this is my question.

As the hon'ble Minister of Finance talked about the second green revolution, he has been talking about green revolution especially in Eastern Indian sector, there is a world bank report in this regard. It states that:

[English]

"Slow agricultural growth is a concern for policy-makers as some two-thirds of India's people depend on rural employment for a living. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable, and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Poorly maintained irrigation system and almost universal lack of good extension services are among the factors responsible. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure and excessive regulation."

[Translation]

This is the report of World Bank about agriculture. When FDI was coming to India it was said that back end infrastructure will be created, I just want to ask the hon'ble Minister of Finance will it construct the roads, will it develop the irrigation facilities, will it set up any power

plants? There is only 2-3 hours of power supply in the district to which I belong, but when the chain of cold storages will be set up will these be run on generators. Will this chain run on diesel? I have to say that market infrastructure should be created because in our region weekly haats are held either on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, have we provided any kind of funds to create the market infrastructure? If it rains, their vegetable will get wet, and rot, have we ever thought about this? What would be the situation of we will not construct roads for them, not provide them the facility for irrigation, how much funds have we provided for this purpose under Bharat Nirman? I would like to inform that only 9 percent agricultural land is irrigated in the state of Jharkhand. How far we have succeeded in increasing the area of irrigated land from the year 1952 till date? Are we in a position to invest so much in agricultural sector? If we want to increase investment in 12th Five Year Plan than what is the plan for that? If the government intends to prepare Budget after supplementary demands for grants then what would happen? It is a matter of concern for people like me. The Over View Act 2011 of World Bank states:-

[English]

"India continues to grow at a rapid pace, although the Government recently reduced its Annual GDP growth projections from 9 per cent to 8 per cent for the current fiscal year ending March, 2012. The slow down is marked by a sharp drop in investment growth resulting from political uncertainties, tightening of macro-economic policies and addressing a high fiscal deficit and high inflation going well beyond food and fuel prices and from renewed concerns about the European and US economies. Although the Government was quite successful in cushioning the impact of global financial crisis of India, it is now clear that a number of MDG targets will only be met under the Twelfth Five Year Plan."

[Translation]

What does it state? It says that investment growth is declining. The status of investment growth is that if the

Indian businessmen are investing 17 billion dollar here, they are investing 43,44 to 45 billion dollars abroad. Is there any proposal of RBI or Ministry of Finance or the government of India to check such investment? What are the proposals with the government of India regarding the money which is going out of the country, the money the industrialists are taking out of the country, the declining industrial growth? Again it is mentioning that the Government are increasing interest rate while the NDA government had been successful because the rate of interest which was hovering around 12-13 percent, came down to 6,7 or 8 percent, it will again go up to 14 to 15 percent. As a result of high rate of interest up to 14-15 percent money is being routed via media, some are taking the route of FDI, it is coming from Mauritius, from abroad or most of the industries are likely to be above external commercial borrowings as a result credit rating agencies have downgraded the credit rating of our banks. It will be downgraded from triple 'A' to triple 'B' triple 'B' to triple 'C' which is its history. What is the policy with the government in this regard? This is what the report of World Bank is stating. I think these three four things should be kept in mind.

After that I would like to quote from the Budget speech. At some places he has said something which I am not able to understand. What he had said while delivering the budget speech in February, I am quoting from that very speech:

[English]

"While we succeed in making good progress in addressing many areas of our concern, we could have done better in some others. The total food inflation declined from 20.2 per cent in February, 2010 to less than half at 9.3 per cent in January, 2011."

[Translation]

What difference has been noticed from January 2011 to December 2011? The country has right to know and persons like me have right to ask him. Will he reply why we could avoid downturn is a matter of concern for us. Again he said in the Budget speech:

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

[English]

"Our principal concern this year has been the continued high food prices. Inflation surface in two distinct episodes. At the beginning of the year, food inflation was high for some cereals like sugar and pulses. Towards the second half while prices of these items moderated and even recorded negative rates of inflation, there was spurt in prices of onion, milk, poultry and some vegetables."

[Translation]

Wherever I go I repeatedly ask the same question what was the total production of these items in our country in the year 2009? What was the production of sugar? What was the production of pulses? What was the production of cereals? What was our population in the year 2009 and what is it in the year 2011? What were the rates of potato, tomato, wheat, rice and sugar in the year 2009? What are the prices of these items in 2011? I do not want to go into the details of data whether the rate of inflation is 10 percent or 5 percent? If the hon'ble Minister of Finance will tell what was the production in 2009 in rupees term and what were there prices in the year 2009 on the basis of that production then it would be easier for people like us to understand because he always talks in terms of inflation. Suppose today it is ten rupees then is it increased from ten to eleven rupees or not, is it increased to ten rupees twenty paise, he talks like that. I am a person who belongs to a village and I want to understand what was the production in the year 2009 and what were the rates in the year 2009 and what is the production and their rates in the year 2011? If he talks in these terms I would be easier for me to understand. After that he further said in the Budget speech:

[English]

"Monetary policy stance in 2010-11, while being supportive of fiscal policy, has succeeded in keeping core inflation in check. As the transmission lag in

monetary policy tends to be long, I expect the measures already taken by the RBI to further moderate inflation in coming months."

[Translation]

It has increased its rate thirteen times. The Minister of Finance had delivered his speech in February. I am repeatedly submitting that there is apprehension of increase in NPA in agriculture, education, industrial or housing sectors etc. and banks are likely to collapse due to the policies being adopted by the RBI. Inflation is not going down. In present situation we are neither here nor there (Na Khuda Mila Aur Na Vishaale Sanam). Now I would like to ask whether the Ministry of Finance Ends itself or the country connected with the monitoring policy of RBI. Thereafter he submitted:

[English]

"The developments of India's external sector in the current year have been encouraging. Even as the recovery in developed countries is gradually taking root, our trade performance has improved. Exports have grown at 29.4 per cent to reach US dollar 184.6 billion while imports at US dollar 273.6 billion have recorded a growth of 17.6 per cent."

[Translation]

I would like to submit that exchange rate of dollar is increasing but we are calculating our economy on dollar exchange basis of Rs. 40 per dollar and it has crossed Rs. 50 mark and RBI is not intervening in it. It seems to the Ministry of Finance that US security has increased to a great extent or there is substantial growth in US economy. We are comparing a country whose growth rate is not more than 1.2 percent or showing negative growth, with the country whose economy growth rate is constantly rising from seven, eight, nine or upto ten percent. Ours is a growing economy. Some people think on the basis of ensuing crisis in Europe that investment in dollar is secured investment and our stock has increased up to ten billion or twelve billion due to the increase in dollar exchange rate which means our

asset base has registered an increase of eleven billion. Now I would like to know the extent to which success is being registered following increase in dollar exchange rate to fifty rupees. Is it the policy of the Government that if there is an increase in dollar exchange rate, it would be beneficial for our country? Now I want that the people of the country should be apprised of the type of consolidation being done. The next point which comes to my mind is about the promise made by you to provide subsidy on fertilizers to the tune of 13 thousand crore rupees but I have 2-3 questions in this regard as to what was the rate of fertilizer during previous year 2010 and what it is in the current year 2011. The Government should reduce the amount of subsidy. Now the Government should provide direct subsidy but I want to know the manner in which the Government will provide direct subsidy. Who will be that beneficiary? Hon'ble Minister of Finance you must be visiting villages as you too hail from village. People like us lease our agriculture land to the farmer (*Bataidaar*) who tills it and gets his share. The agriculture land is registered in our names. We don't rent out our village homes as well as sign any land agreement but make a verbal agreement and ask a person to till the land and get his share which he accepts. In such case, who will be provided direct subsidy, the owner or the *'bataidaar'*? Will the subsidy be provided in the name of owner because the Government don't have any legal documents as to who is cultivating the land. I want to ask this question.

Secondly, if the Government is not providing any subsidy then from where the money is being drained out. The Government has announced the minimum support price. For example the minimum support price of urea has been fixed as Rs. 400 but it is being sold at Rs. 1000 or 1200 in black market. It means the black marketeers are extorting money from the farmers. When money is being extorted from the farmers then the question crops up whether it should be considered as subsidy or not or if it affects the economy or not. I don't find any answer to the question as to what is the use of such a practice. Hon'ble Minister of Finance, it would be beneficial for us if you answer this question.

What was the price of seed and pesticides during the year 2010-11 and what is its present price? We have provided Rs. 400-500 crores for the green revolution in agriculture sector particularly eastern region under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Rs. 300 crores for the development of pulses. Now we will have to go through the data about the production of pulses during the year 2010 and also in the year 2011 after an investment of Rs. 300 crores was made. The people of the country should be apprised about it also. Whether we are misusing the money or if it is being utilized in right direction? We have to make an assessment about the extent to which irrigation facilities have been upgraded. I have certain questions in this regard as supplementary budget is round the corner and also because budget exercise has already been started.

You have submitted certain points—

[English]

Unlike DTC, decision on the GST has to be taken in concert with the states with whom our dialogue has made considerable progress in the last four years.

[Translation]

Whether we have made progress about GST? Whether we have been able to address the concerns of state governments about GST? My concern about DTC is whether we are in a position to implement DTC reforms in the year 2012? Whether we will provide any benefits to small tax payers if it is implemented? Whether any provision will be made about capital gains or charitable institutions? My concern is whether the reforms will be implemented in the year 2012 or not. It would be better if the people of the country were apprised about this.

I made submission about subsidy on fertilizer, whether there would be any benefits of the task force constituted under the leadership of Shri Nandan Nilekani. Through the UID card being introduced by the government direct subsidy will be given to farmers on kerosene and a lot more is likely to be linked to the UDI card. Initially it was decided that Rs. Five thousand crore would be

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

invested on it. Then it was decided to increase that amount to Rs. 20,000 crore and then an estimate puts the investment at Rs. 2 lakh crore. No one has a sample of such a huge bio-metric. Something unique is going to be created. There are so many things under public domain, I belong to a state like Jharkhand. When I first visited Delhi I was asked if I had any letter from the government and I was told that the letter from the Government would provide me a telephone connection, a bank account since the Government made correspondence with me. Initially UDI was to be launched with a number. Thereafter, it was decided that UID card would be issued instead. The card will bear the logo of the Government of India. The card will be issued to the citizens and residents. The Gram Sabha will decide about the person to whom UID card is going to be issued. Our porous border with Bangladesh allows infiltration of cheap labour from across the border. The issue should not be given a communal colour, it should be associated with labour issues. The cheap labour from Bangladesh is working everywhere in the country including Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai etc. and a sentiment is developing against, the people of Eastern India. The people there maltreat them and call them Bihari, Jharkhandi and people from Madhya Pradesh. They are not people from our country. They are from Bangladesh who have settled here and are causing serious implications. If a card from Government of India is issued to them, wouldn't they be encouraged to have a ration card? Wouldn't they open a bank account? The population there is now targeted by some people and hon. Minister of Finance will agree that this issue is different from the issue of economy. The hon. Minister of Finance hails from West Bengal so he will be able to appreciate it in a better way that the demography of every district in that area has changed. When the change in demography has come over then wouldn't the UID card be issued to them and wouldn't they be made the Indian citizens?

There is one aspect of citizenship and another is about the agencies engaged by the Government in its implementation. The Parliament has not enacted any law

and you are making investment in it. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance and you are making investment on it. Tenders are being floated, there is no one to clarify. What is the authority and identity of the person who has the power to choose? What are his credentials? There is no company to check it. I believe that the serious concern shown by the Ministry of Home Affairs, that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Planning Commission because if a big wig is made the authority he feels he is speaking directly to Shri Pranab Mukherjee or Shri Manmohan Singh. Why will he talk to Nishikant Dubey who is just a Member of Parliament? When a person is made the authority, he enjoys great importance in the Government. Would you be increasing the amount from Rs. 20,000 crore to Rs. two lakh crore? Would that amount be utilised and if there is any security threat? My concern is about the method adopted by the Government for providing direct subsidy on LPG, Kerosene to the farmers. Hopefully, the hon. Minister will clarify the concerns in the next budget.

Regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) you observed in your budget speech that:-

[English]

"To make the FDI policy more user-friendly, all prior regulation and guidelines have been consolidated into one comprehensive document, which is reviewed every six months. The last review has been released in September 2010. This has been done with the specific intent of enhancing clarity and predictability of our FDI policy to foreign investors. The discussions are underway to further liberalize the FDI policy."

[Translation]

You said that in February. On 25th March I raised the issues on which the Parliament was adjourned. The Government realized that Multi brand retail was a good option and did a good job. I always wonder as to what should be discussed with you, economy or politics. I always get confused and persons like you are always successful. I know the concerns raised by me would be

rubbed by you in two minutes as inconsequential. However, there is a proposal to bring FDI in the Insurance sector. You stated that it will be reviewed and further liberalized. During the NDA Government when the matter of introducing FDI in the insurance sector was raised in the Parliament, the Opposition members had aggressively opposed that it would not be allowed beyond 26 per cent. The sources however tell me that the Government intends to raise it from 26% to 49%. At the time of hon. Yashwant Sinha ji when the insurance sector was opened, it was stated that the companies could make Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) but without going public do you think the share should be raised from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. The time is not propitious, don't you think the investor companies like the ones in the case of 2G would be apprehensive of the growth of the insurance sector because even the Life Insurance Company is able to control only 78 to 80 per cent of the market value. It means that our prediction that it will penetrate into the grass root level has also gone wrong. The public sector companies are dominating even today. You are raising the FDI cap from 26 % to 49 %, 51 % to 74%, don't you think you are providing money to those companies to sell their stake. You are only interested in knowing if the companies have made investment or are making investment in the insurance company or not, because if the sector has become very weak and there is no profit or benefit and everyone's account is in red then why are the international companies coming here to invest? It is a very tricky question for a person like me to understand that if there is no benefit in the insurance sector then why are the foreign investors investing money? Similarly you propose to bring FDI in the aviation sector. You intend to make it 24% or 26% and all the companies are in red. When all the companies are in red then which company would like to make profit in such a scenario since the aviation sector across the world is running in loss, then what is our aviation policy? Why do we make such thoughtless ventures of opening FDI? There was a time when we were hunting for private companies which would bail out the aviation sector, today that very private sector is running

in losses. Earlier we used to provide subsidy to the Indian Airlines or the Air India to strengthen it, today if we provide stimulus package or something on those lines to the private sector which is sinking, then wouldn't it be worth a consideration, the Hon. Minister may kindly provide us some information in this regard.

Thereafter you propose to set up banks as you have already stated in your Budget speech. Herein you have stated that:

[English]

"In my last Budget speech I had announced that the Reserve Bank of India would consider giving some additional banking licenses to the private sector players."

[Translation]

You propose to give permission to the private sector players for setting up banks having Rs. 500 crore. How have you selected those five persons? In the wake of 2G, 3G, 4G and CWG scams it is suggested that instead of bidding why are we talking of giving it to the corporate sector? We are providing them licenses because our public sector banks and prior to those the private banks have not been able to penetrate the villages. Insurance sector is a major example in the case. We have opened the insurance sector, still it has not been able to penetrate the villages, then how would these corporate manage? Wouldn't they be having conflict of interest? It is my humble request to open it through the bidding process, which would benefit the rural masses also. I have a lot to speak, I stand to support the Demand of Grants. There is a shloka in Sanskrit:

"Yani anvidyani karmani na kartavyani na itrani"

Whatever we do with good intentions shall bear good results. We shall make concerted efforts to build up the country. If the Ruling party and the Opposition make concerted efforts, our duty is to point out the errors of the ruling and it is the duty of the Government to correct those

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

errors or inform such less informed like us. I hope that you will consider these concerns in the next budget. With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you, Madam, Speaker. My friend, Shri Dubey has spoken at length on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). By virtue of being an Opposition Member, particularly a major Opposition, it is his duty to criticize the Government wherever there are lapses. I do not find fault with that but whether the criticism is right or wrong or whether the Opposition Party is doing its duty or not in curbing all these disadvantages, we can see from the everyday activities of the House and the on-going discussion on this whole issue.

I would start with his comments on whether the Finance Minister is taking decisions on political basis or as an economist. Madam, if the hon. Finance Minister were to decide on political basis this Government would not have increased the prices of petroleum and diesel. Every one of us is aware that 82 per cent of petroleum and diesel is being imported and hence its price is not in our control. When the natural resources of this fossil fuel are not available in this country and when the Minister of Petroleum has also clarified that the consumption of diesel by the agriculturists is only about 13 per cent or even less, I can understand the Opposition Members or even other Members fighting with the Government that for the agriculturists or even for RTC transport, which is meant for the common man, the price of diesel should not be increased.

Today, there was a question in Parliament to the Minister of Communication and Information Technology that some of the companies belonging to communication are also using diesel, which is not reasonable. I agree with that question, whoever has asked it.

So, my point here is that if the Opposition were to

think in a rational manner and accept certain decisions of the Government - if they are good for the nation and the people - and then oppose the action if they are against, it is absolutely correct. But, unfortunately, my observation in the last couple of years is that it is not only the Government in power but it is the Opposition also or several other parties, which are sitting in the Opposition, are thinking and behaving only with a view to get us votes in the next elections. No party is prepared to lose the election next time by taking decisions in the interest of the people of irrespective whether it will make them unpopular or popular.

As our hon. colleague, Shri Nishikant Dubey, said, if the UPA Government now in power thinks in terms of only votes and coming to power next time whatever method they are adopting, whatever decisions they are taking, whatever legislations they are making, it must be only keeping in mind to get votes, then they would not have increased the prices of petrol and diesel.

Everyone in the Opposition is saying that Government must reduce the price, knowing full well that much of the money is going only to cover the gap of losses of the public limited companies. It is also the public money whether you give it in the shape of budgetary support or in the shape of losses. It is the same thing.

We are subsidising the richer sections of the society, who are consuming at least 75 per cent of the fossil fuel, which is coming into this country. Why are we not going into the details? If there were to be any difference in prices of supply to the farmers and to the other sectors, there can be black marketing and all that, then you suggest a legislation which will be very stringent and then take actions on the blackmarketeers. You will not suggest that but you will say that do not increase the prices. It is all right. Where does the Minister of Finance get this money from to make up the losses incurred by the public sector companies? Will he bring it from out of his pocket?

When I see the Supplementary Budget, I find Rs. 30,000 crore has been provided for petroleum. It is not

a small amount. Where does it come from? It would come from the public only. If it is to be public money then either this way or that way, it is the same thing.

When the loan is distributed amongst the richer sections of the society, who is using the car? The common man is not using the car but it is only the rich man. He has to pay a little more for that or he must reduce his travel. He cannot be so liberal in using the car. Unfortunately, we are supporting the richer sections of the country, which are indiscriminately using the petrol and their cars at the cost of the Government and the public.

Suppose, we increase the prices of petrol and diesel, they will cut their travel. Instead of using one car by a man, there will be a car pooling of four or six people. It means we are controlling the misuse of the petrol or diesel by the richer sections of the society by increasing the prices. But you are opposing it. Even the supporting parties saying that they will not agree. This is the Government of the UPA. It is not single-Party Government. They have to take a decision.

When a discussion on FDI was going on, my hon. colleague was suggesting FDI flow into the insurance and retail sector. But all of you have opposed it. I agree that the Government could have discussed with all the Opposition Parties and then take any decision. But in the interest of the country, economy and the people, they have taken a decision. You have opposed it. But now they have agreed that they will discuss with every stakeholder, be it the Chief Minister of Opposition Party or their Party.

The point which I am suggesting is that if the Opposition Parties also were to be rational in criticising the Government and suggesting the measures to curb those wrong practices or decisions, then we will appreciate and admire it. But that is not the case. I would particularly tell the Opposition Party Members that we are living in a global economy. We are not living in individual country's economy. Any change in any part of the world either in the prices or anything, will also affect us. We must be happy that when the developed countries are in total

economic melt down for the last 6-7 years, that situation is not there in our country.

What kind of institutions have become bankrupt in U.S.? I understand even today the American Airlines is in the stage of bankruptcy. Many of the bigger banks - - which we think that they are all the biggest banks in the world - have all crumbled. The Government has to come to their rescue and is supporting those private companies with trillions of dollars equivalent to Rs.50 lakh crore which is almost three-fourth of our GDP. That is the situation. Today, the entire Europe is in a crisis. They are asking for help from the entire developing countries. China has come forward to help them. In such a situation, we have not approached any country for help. We are not in a stage of bankruptcy. We are not in a begging stage.

He was saying that there is still an opportunity to improve the economy and that better policies can be adopted, I support that. But he is not doing that. My friend said that the banks have to reach the villages and the poorer sections of the society. I appreciate that. But then the Government of India has already taken a decision, irrespective of whether those branches started in villages will incur profit or loss, to open the branches in 81,000 villages. They have almost achieved that target.

Similarly, as regards insurance, he was telling just now that the insurance and particularly life insurance has to reach the common man. I support it. But then how will it reach? When the common man increases his income, then only he can think of it. If a poor man in a village were to struggle for tomorrow's food, to get the loan for tomorrow's food, can he think of insuring his life? Where does he get the premium from? Unless we increase the income of the people living in villages, we cannot think of all these things. That is what this Government has done. Repeatedly I have requested all the Members of the Parliament that it is not rationale to discuss inflation and rise in prices of food commodities in the House time and again. Maybe, the Government is scared to face the Opposition in regard to the prices. We are talking about food prices.

[Dr. K.S. Rao]

On the one side, you will discuss inflation of food prices. On the other side, justice must be done to the farmers. It has been said by Shri Nishikant Dubey just now. Then, how do you do justice? We want a reasonable and remunerative price to be paid to the farmers. When you pay reasonable price to the farmer and when you increase the MSP, can you contain the prices of commodities in the market? Naturally, the prices of rice will go up in the market. How can you have both the things?

Actually, this is a transition period. The contribution of agricultural economy to the GDP is 14.4 per cent today while 86 per cent is being contributed by service and manufacturing sector. That means 52 per cent of the people are living on agriculture alone and 70 per cent of the people are living in villages, they are contributing 14.4 per cent; and the people in Mumbai and Delhi or people belonging to richer sections of the society are contributing 86 per cent through their industries.

Then, if share value of a pharmaceutical company were to go up from Rs.10 to Rs.100, what is it? If the share value of a software company were to go up from Rs.10 to Rs.3000 per share, what is it? We all say that our economy is good and it is making money. But should we not think that the disparity between the rich and the poor; disparity between the urban area and the rural village is going up regularly? Is it not our duty to curb that? With a view to curb that, we have to increase the price of the agricultural products which are being made in the villages. The very policy of fixing the prices for industrial products is totally different from fixing the prices for agricultural products. There must be a rationale. We all agree to increase prices of industrial commodities every 15 days, on the reason that the input costs have gone up. Are we doing the same thing for agriculturists?

The input cost of agriculturists is going abnormally high but we are not increasing it and we are all demanding, including the Opposition parties, that it must

be increased. But here in this House, they will come together and say that this Government is useless and they could not contain the prices. Which prices are they talking about? It is about the food commodity prices. I can understand that when there a loss of worth one lakh crore of perishable goods like fruits and vegetables, fish or meat or anything, we have to control that. We must bring technology; we must adopt methods and we must give concessions to some of those industries which are engaged in cold storages and try and save those one lakh crore worth of perishable goods which could go to the producers in the villages, but that we are not doing and instead we are opposing. So, I wish and request the Members of the Opposition, particularly the Members of the main Opposition party to think in a rational way and then criticise the Government. But that is not being done.

Madam, when I went through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I was trying to find where the maximum amount of money being spent is. A sum of Rs. 30,000 crore was being spent on the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. If you agree for increase in prices, then there is no need for spending this much money on this. It can be secured from the richer sections of the society and this money can be used for some other good purposes. A sum of Rs. 13,778 crore is being spent on the Department of Fertilizers. The allocation for Department of Public Distribution System, which is meant for the poorer sections of the society and for whom you are crying and making noise, is Rs. 2,297 crore. The allocation for the Department of Women and Child Development is 1,956 crore. But you look only at the fact that the bulk of the allocation is for the Ministry of Defence, which is Rs. 6400 crore. So, where is the wastage of money in this? I do agree that because of the global situation there is a shortage of revenue. We have seen that in the last two years the growth rates in GDP in agriculture — in 2005-06 was 5.1 per cent, while the agricultural growth in 2010-11 is 6.6 per cent. We want it to be doubled. It is possible. All the time I was making a point to the Government that the maximum amount of foreign exchange is being spent on the import of fuels; on the import of edible oil; on the

import of pulses etc. We may not be able to get crude oil in our country, but an alternative has to be arranged. One of the alternatives is the solar energy. Solar energy is unlimited and particularly in our country we can get enormous energy, but the only thing is that the capital cost is more now. We can encourage research and development in the field of solar energy and cut down the price from Rs. 11,000 crore to Rs. 5000 or 6000 crore. If that can be done, then we will not have to depend on the import of fossil fuels. We are spending lakhs and crores of rupees on import of oil. Do you suggest that? You fight with the Government that they must concentrate on solar energy and we do not need transmission lines; we do not need transmission losses and every village can be supplied with solar energy by the sunshine there. There are places in our country where we have 12 to 13 hours day time. But you do not suggest that. Your approach is only to oppose things and find fault with the Government without any rationality. You must criticise the Government. You are meant for it. Whenever the Government makes a mistake, you criticise those acts of the Government. But let the people feel that whenever you are criticising is correct and that is the right way for the Government to follow. But that impression is not being created.

Madam, my next point is about the rating of the credit agencies. I do not know what the credit agencies will do. They are doing the same thing elsewhere also, not only in our country. Economies of some of the big countries are also having a downslide. So, we cannot go simply by the rating of one credit agency in this regard. I agree that the industrial growth rate must be improved from the present to at least one and a half percent. Growth in the service sector will not be a permanent affair. Unless the goods are produced in substantial quantity and unless the manufacturing sector is given a big boost, there is no solution for this country.

13.00 hrs.

If China is growing today, it is only because of that but we are not aiming at it. How do we get substantial industrial growth unless our people are skilled? I would have been happy if the Opposition Parties would criticise

the Government that the money allocated for skill development is less. In a way, they have allocated Rs. 41,000 crores for MNREGA. Similarly, if an amount of Rs. 40,000 crores or Rs. 30,000 crore is given for skill development, then that becomes the solution.

MADAM SPEAKER: Does the House agree to skip the Lunch Hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: So, we will sit without Lunch Break.

DR. K.S. RAO: If the amount allocated for skill development were to be substantial and if we make unskilled people skilled in large number in the villages, no matter whether they are graduates or post-graduates, then there will be industrial growth. About 25 years back, when I was asked to address the students in an Engineering College, I said that there was no unemployment in the country. People were just struck hearing me saying that there was 'no unemployment' in the country. Then I said that there was unemployment but it was white-collared unemployment. The entire industry and the entire society are in search of people who are skilled. Skilled people are not available. So, why should we not concentrate on providing skills to citizens in this country so that their productive capacity will go up, unemployment rate will come down and then there will not be any increase in prices? Then there will be substantial manufactured products in this country. We are not doing it.

Yesterday, there was a criticism. The Andhra Pradesh Government was providing employment at the rate of one lakh every month. Someone was questioning that we are providing employment in some factories in the private sector and not in the Government itself. Do you want to increase Government jobs and pay Rs. 10,000 crores to Rs. 20,000 crores only for Government employment?

I have a request to the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development. I am happy that we are realising the importance of education in this country which is the

[Dr. K.S. Rao]

only instrument for the poorer sections of the society to change their lifestyle and to increase their income. Unless they change their lifestyle for thousands of years to come, there will not be growth. So, they have increased the budgetary allocation to human resources development. But the rate of drop-outs should be reduced. There should be right to education and the allocation towards this is substantial. All these aspects are all right but, after ten to fifteen years, when everybody becomes graduates or post-graduates, where will the jobs be available? There will not be any jobs available.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My humble request to the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development is to start from the eighth class. Vocational training should be given from that level so that, by the time the child comes out of the XII class, he will come out with the confidence that he can live on his own. He must have productive skills to gain that confidence. Then he will not be a burden to the society and his parents. Then there is no question of providing employment by the Government. In this way, the Opposition can always put pressure on the Government to make more allocation for skill development.

For the last 20 years, I have been stressing in this House that no budgetary allocation should be made to Economic Ministries, whether it is Civil Aviation or whether it is Railways or whether it is Petroleum and Natural Gas. They must generate their own income. If a poor man purchases a truck and lives on it, he has to pay interest, repay the loan on the cost of the vehicle, pay the taxes and other things and then he must earn his livelihood with it.

Then assets worth of lakhs and crores of rupees are being given to the public sector, railways, etc. They must earn substantial money like any private sector unit. So, those Economic Ministries should not be given any

budgetary support from the Government. You may give it to education, skill development, health care, welfare measures meant for the poor in the country or to agriculture. I appreciate if you allocate like that.

Once again, my humble request to the Opposition is not to oppose it. For ten days, the House was not allowed to function. Will Heavens fall if you were to wait for one hour, allow the Question Hour to proceed and then discuss the matter? You may double the criticism on FDI or on price rise or on black money or anything you want. But equally the Government can also think in terms of permitting a discussion for one day. For one hour they shout with one voice miserably. But once their demand is accepted, in the next fifteen minutes, nobody will be in the House. So, what is their sincerity in questioning that? It is not that you are on the wrong side and the Government is on the correct side. The other day I spoke in the Lok Sabha TV. It is the mistake of the leaders of the opposition. The leaders of the opposition must sit together and evolve some code of procedure to the effect that they cannot disrupt the House as and when they wish.

With regard to students, we strictly say that he or she must have 75 per cent attendance in order to appear for examination. Here, we do not even attend for fifteen days! Madam, why do you not bring a legislation? The Government has to bring a legislation in this regard.
...(Interruptions)

As Members of Parliament it is our duty to evolve such legislation in this House which motivates the people to work, which motivates the people to generate wealth. We must give them opportunities. Unless we give him the support, a poor man cannot do that on his own. Then, he can earn more than a corporate. Corporates can earn more only when they over invoice or they sell the commodities at the exorbitant prices. They make 100 per cent or 200 per cent or 400 per cent profits. A rich man can have unlimited number of properties. But an agriculturist in a village cannot have more than eighteen acres of land. I do not understand the rationality behind it. You can discuss all these matters. You can criticize the

Government. You can come to a conclusion. But please do not say that the Finance Minister is political and that he is not an economist, etc. On many occasions the Government has taken decisions irrespective of whether the Government will survive or not. So, my humble request to the opposition Members, in particular to the Members of the main Opposition Party, is to be rational in their criticisms. Make the Government to rethink and then come to a common understanding in the interest of the nation.

You were talking about food inflation. I explained the same thing just now. There is some food inflation. Let us wait for some more years. Do not discuss the price rise in food commodities. Let there be transfer of money from urban areas to the rural areas. Let there be transfer of money from the industrialists and the traders to the agriculturists. Let their lives also become a little better. Let them also increase their income. Let them purchase a cycle; let them purchase a TV; let them pay premium for their life insurance; let them fulfill the basic needs like education; let them develop skills. Then, you can question all these things.

There is a criticism that benefits are not reaching the farmers. How will the benefits reach the farmers? The lending to the agriculture sector, in 2004-05, was Rs. 75,000 crore, which has increased to Rs. 4,50,000 crore today. You can ask for more benefits. There is nothing wrong in that. But you do not do that. You only say that the benefits are not reaching the farmers. Now, we are giving subsidy to the fertilizer industry. You can say that the fertilizer industry should be competitive and we can pass on the benefits to the farmers directly. There is nothing wrong in it.

We are suffering from red-tapism. Delays in decision making are costing the country enormously in this country in producing any commodity. Please cut down that red-tapism. You can insist on that. You can come out with measures on how to cut that down. Similarly, the bureaucracy is coming in the way and hampering the progress of this country.

So, we have to concentrate on the most important thing, that is the skills development. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to think in terms of developing the skills of the citizens of this country, be it a villager or a city dweller. We cannot afford housing going down by virtue of the increase in the interest rates by the banks. We have to encourage housing. Then, universal health care must be there. The Government must bear the burden of paying the premium to the BPL families universally. Infrastructure can be developed not by your Budgetary support but by adopting certain means, by attracting the public-private participation. We do not need to spend even one rupee on this. You have to make out the policies in such a way that they will do that accordingly.

I am now coming to R&D. I would like to say that one of the reasons why the country is lagging behind is lack of proper R&D. You allocate more money. Our people are very brilliant, very competent and very intelligent. Our people are responsible for the growth and research in the USA. They are making research in that country. Once they make their product, if the cost of production of that product is Rs.10, there are occasions when they are selling at Rs.1000! One is growth and development and the other one is research and development. This is the benefit of R&D. Why can we not do it? The same price can be used here. Our cost of research is less. So, the Government must encourage research and development in this country. Allocate more money. If not, put that responsibility even on the private universities, educational institutions or recognised institutions. You can ask them to take up research and development in a big way and give necessary support to them.

With these few words, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for doing certain things which are good for the nation, for being stubborn in regard to taking decisions irrespective of the fact whether that step has damaged his own party or not but it is in the interest of the people and the nation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you as you gave me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for grants (General). I just heard my friends, Shri Dubeyji and Rao Saheb and I felt that there were more allegations and counter-allegations and less suggestion in their speeches. Though certain good suggestions have also been put forward. Policies of the government at present and the ways of development for the country have been discussed in detail. The government has provided Rs. 52,800/- crore as budgetary provisions for the year 2011-12. We have to increase cost to mobilize loans for the public and the private sector and the government must think as to how the cost of loans may be reduced. In the first quarter of the year 2011-12 a shortage of Rs. 72 thousand crore has been noticed in our small savings called PPF. Now the government must think about the way to make up the shortage of Rs. 27 thousand crore.

Sir, if we compare the budgetary provisions of the state then it becomes clear that they will be compelled to take more loans due to the higher cost. In my view, as a result of this our deficit will further increase. We shall have to also focus to ensure that our fiscal deficit does not increase further. I think, we shall have to control it only then we can balance it and check the deficit.

The Government will have to prepare an action plan to make up the decline on the front of small savings and the Government must think about bringing under control the target of deficit which is likely to increase. Today decline in value of rupee has been seen in the international market. Indian rupee has weakened a lot. Of late inflation has gone up and we have to pay a lot of money on the import of especially crude oil, which has also created a big problem for us.

So far as the Indian economy is concerned, we have to pay special attention to revive our slow growth rate as our deficit is increasing on a large scale and also because there is high rate of inflation. How can we balance

increasing price rise, increasing deficit and slow growth rate? If we are able to balance all these things only then our economy will be strengthened. So far as the issue of weakness in rupee is concerned we have to pay high price for importing crude oil from international market. It is a complex problem. For this we shall have to make efforts to strengthen rupee in the international market and also to make it competitive in the international market. We have to think towards this. There is increase in prices and expenses but there is decrease in demand and tax collection has also declined. The challenge before the government is to balance the increased gap between income and expenses. We shall have to think seriously over it. A little while ago I was listening Rao Saheb who said that the funds distributed among various departments and the excess allocation made have been stopped. How can we grow? The Government has also said that we have to use the remaining funds of the last year. This is a big problem. On the one hand we think about checking price rise and to facilitate the growth rate of the country, but on the other hand we have to see that the Government is not fully assured, then it is concerned about the increase in revenue collection. There is a doubt about the method to be adopted to increase the revenue. We shall have to pay attention on its action plan.

Weakness has certainly surfaced in Indian economy. The condition of India is similar to other countries. If we evaluate we shall have to make detailed plans regarding the budget, the detailed track record of balanced growth and identify the areas still untouched by growth. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have already accepted that the fiscal deficit may breach the target and the Government is not hopeful to achieve the target in this regard. We shall have to think seriously over this. On the other hand the condition of our finances is very bad. If we see the estimated loss of budget we find that it has already reached 71 percent of the target, the income of the Government from tax is decreasing. We shall have to curb our expenses. The Cabinet has decided that it will curb the expenses under discretionary fund. Only then we can reduce the deficit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, among the parties who have been in the Government, the Congress has been in the Government for the longest period of time. Today, it should be the effort of each Government to check the migration from villages towards the cities and measures should also be taken to boost their income. Today the cottage industry is totally closed. We shall have to prepare an action plan for this and only then the income of the common man will increase. We shall have to make proper arrangement in the field of health and education sector. There is no Government job now so our youth are compelled to work in the private sector. We shall have to pay more attention towards this. We shall have to pay attention to increase our agricultural production. The production has increased a little bit, you have made some arrangement. We also try to ensure that not a single farmer commits suicide. The migration from villages to cities can be checked only when the farmer is provided remunerative prices. The future plans should be prepared as per our natural resources. Only then inequality will come an end and the country will develop. Supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I just want to say that the suggestions given by me about developing our country by increasing production should be taken seriously. With this I conclude.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I may be allowed to speak from here. Today, I have risen to speak on the issue of Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to briefly tell you about the development which has taken place since the year 1947 till now and the framework of development which came to light in the year 2011. The whole focus of development was shifted to the urban India and that too at the cost of rural India. You will remember that in our country ambassador and fiat cars used to be manufactured 10-15 years back. Later the factories came up and more cars were manufactured but the hunger of an average poor has increased too much. Is spending 50 thousand crore rupees for the development of Indira Gandhi Airport which is utilized by merely one percent people is more important than providing water, roads, fields and hospitals in the villages? This is the real issue. If we do

mathematical calculations of figures and datas in the mechanized sector and the manufacturing sector, the picture becomes very attractive and rosy. But if you visit villages today, you can't even imagine that 70% villages don't have water supply, they don't receive more than eight hours of electricity and there is no road network. If you observe in Delhi and Mumbai, you will find roads, pavements and metros and you cannot even know as to what more can come up. We are observing from our student days when Bulganin and Khusial came here, that the roads are being constructed even today. People said that all this will finish after the completion of the Common Wealth Games but Conaught place is undergoing renovation at warfooting level even today. I want to say that if you don't follow nature in its original way, the country will not progress. Our strength is the land and the manpower available here. We cannot defeat Toyota and Honda in manufacturing cars but we can produce so much quantity of wheat, so much quantity of vegetables and that much quantity of milk that we can supply foodgrains to the whole world. Today, we have to decide as to whether we will concentrate on these things or we will copy foreign technology. This is what I want to say. Only urbanization or urban development has taken place so far and that is why people have migrated from the villages to the cities. I want to suggest that if you don't want to put an end to this experiment, at least put it on the backburner.

When I came to this 15th Lok Sabha, I recall the hon. Prime Minister saying that not more than one percent growth has been registered in the agricultural sector over the last 15 years. Do you need roti to eat or you will consume maruti parts or the tractor tyre. I want to tell that only India throughout the whole world has the original power in the form of land where farming can take place three or four times in a year. If India has five thousand crore hectare land and if farming takes place thrice a year, we can have fifteen thousand crore hectare land. If we want to win over the world, it can be done through farming and supply of vegetables and not through car manufacturing. This has resulted in the increase in the names of the billionaires of our country in Forbes

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

Magazine but from the poverty standards, more than two thousand people have committed suicides from the year 2008 to 2010 in my Mahoba-Hamirpur constituency of Bundelkhand from where I have been elected. It was not the case in the year 1956-57. Somewhere this has to be analysed also. In my opinion, one reason might be that the policy makers of this country formulate policies in air-conditioned rooms but when it comes to practicality, their policies fail. Recently, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission visited Jhansi regarding Bundelkhand package. He said that 10000 wells should be constructed. The technology of supplying water from wells for irrigation has failed throughout India and now he is suggesting measures of the wells of the year 1920. Regarding Bundelkhand I said that nine rivers flow there. If small and big dams are constructed there and water can be stored through check dams, it can be recharged and properly supplied which will help in improving the condition of farmers. But here we people think that let us open a Chevrolet factory here. I want to tell that people don't want Chevrolet rather they want food. I want to mention this also because health sector is also utterly neglected. Neither health insurance is there nor health care is there. All the hon. Members of Parliament will share the view that even today the people from villages go to AIIMS for treatment. It is not a big deal to open ten-twelve AIIMS like institutions in the whole of India.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that medical help is provided by the Prime Minister's office on the recommendations of the Members of Parliament. The amount of the medical help is quite meagre. Secondly, it has a ceiling of 24 in a year. And there is a quota also. The Finance Minister is clever in the sense that when elections approach, he will waive the long pending loans of 60000 crores. We don't want vote policy in politics. We want the Government to work towards making the country number one and shed politics and vote bank policy. Recently, I wrote a letter regarding medical help and was

told that the quota is fixed and mine has expired. Now, if someone suffering from a disease like cancer ask for medical help and the quota gets expired, he will not be able to survive.

Similar is the situation in education. Hon. Kapil Sibal talked about 6000 schools and we have found that not even 60 schools have been opened across the country. We want that for any scheme the first consideration should be whether it is beneficial for the common man or not. If the scheme is likely to be beneficial for the common man then it is a good scheme. This is a very simple logic. If one scheme is not likely to benefit the common man... as is happening today, nowadays economics has changed. People who sit on the eighth floor in SBI and SEBI invest more than ten crore rupees through just three computers. Such people might become millionaires or billionaires but they would neither be counted amongst the employed nor would there be any development. Of course the names of such persons may be included in the Forbes magazine and they may be counted amongst the millionaires. This is not needed in India. I want to say that if even now 65 percent of the population of the country resides in villages then the focus of development in 2011 should be villages. If this does not happen then all the discussion would be diverted towards the UP A, FDI and CBI. If the development of villages is not done then you may talk of FDI, FBI or CBI but the villagers who have remained silent so far would come here. And if they come in 2014, it would be a major cause for concern.

I read just now that the public exchequer is bearing a loss of 31 percent. The newspaper says the treasury is empty. May be the hon. Finance Minister has chosen the FDI route to make up that loss. Whatever may be the reason, but the situation has worsened because of you.
...*(Interruptions)*

It was said in the Rig Veda - Rinn shesha, Agni shesha, Shatru shesha yada-yada punavartate. I will translate this,

[English]

"Unpaid debt, unquenched fire and unvanquished enemy have a tendency to grow up".

[Translation]

We have said that this should be scrapped completely and then the roll back would solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)* The CM has also said this. Pranabji speaks so well that even I come under his influence. I understand later on that local anaesthesia was being used to operate upon us. We were being very obstructive. I want to say that the Home Minister may be an expert in speaking the English lingo of roll back, hold back, Oxford English and he has studied abroad ...*(Interruptions)* Suspended animation, or life support system where would we be. If it is wrong then it should be scrapped. It is a simple concept. Further action could be contemplated later-on.

Without taking a lot of time, I would like to say in short that whatever kind of grant it may be the time has come to focus on villages and even there on agriculture and through you I would like to urge the Finance Minister to consider this point. The Financial Times may print nice pictures of the manufacturing sector but if focus is not kept on agriculture then it may be kept in mind that the rural population and hence 75 per cent of the country is poor. I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make some remarks regarding the Supplementary Demands for Grants which our hon. Finance Minister has placed here.

First of all, we all know that in this House, in some previous occasions, including the hon. Finance Minister, everyone discussed about the food inflation now the country is facing. As we are aware, food inflation now is over 12 per cent. Vegetables are costlier by 26 per cent, pulses by 14 per cent, fruits by 12 per cent, egg, fish and

meat by 13 per cent, and milk by 12 per cent. In this scenario, the economic condition of the country should be judged by the Government. When the money is going to be invested in some sectors and there is demand in the Supplementary Budget, the question of aam aadmi should be taken into consideration.

As you know, the resolution was adopted also in this august House. But what we find is that the staggering growth in the speculative trading is now a major contributor for the price rise which we cannot support. Time and again, we have asked the Government to stop this forward trading. As per the report which we have gathered, forward trading has increased to 72.63 per cent. The hon. Finance Minister is aware of that. The value of trade of all these agricultural commodities went up to 53.42 per cent. So, there, at least, should be a call from the Government to ban or to suspend the forward trading, otherwise the price rise cannot be checked and these Supplementary Demands or anything else from the side of the Government cannot be supported. The reality is this. The growth of the economy, which we are getting from the Government papers, is a myth and there is propaganda from the Government and rather the Government is not trying to face the reality.

The economic survey informs us that the growth rate of private final consumption expenditure fell from 8.6 per cent in 2005-06 to 7.3 per cent in 2010-11. Then, where is the prosperity of the people? That is the question. When we discuss these issues regarding the financial aspects, regarding the supplementary Budget and regarding all other relevant questions, this point should also be taken into account.

There were some decisions regarding the petrol price hike. All of us know that the whole country was against this hike. People are opposed to all these policies. The Government has got 40 per cent as taxes and duties from this hike in the price of petrol. According to the Government official document, the Government has got 40 per cent as taxes and duties. What is the amount of tax

[Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury]

foregone according to our Budget papers? The concession to the rich people has been estimated at more than five lakh crores of rupees. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh crores is the tax foregone and in the last three years the total amount comes to Rs. 50 lakh crore.

Sir, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Finance Minister that we can go for a regular check-up system as to why such type of tax foregone policy is being formulated by the Government. If we try to understand the situation of all these legitimate taxes, there would have been neither fiscal deficit nor other type of problems which we are facing.

Now, there is a question of food security. What is the rural scenario? The agricultural farmers are committing suicide and the agricultural scenario in the whole country is facing a very serious problem.

The Swaminathan Commission's Report has not been taking into consideration. The Swaminathan Commission's Report has suggested that there should be at least 50 per cent subsidy for the agricultural commodities. The people who are engaged with the agricultural activities must be relieved from such burdens. But the Government is going in the reverse process. The Government is taking another path.

Now, we are really shocked to note that in our Human Development Report the rural scenario is worse. If we consider the health scenario, the malnutrition, the condition of the child education and the condition of the food prices like pulses, cereals, etc., which the farmers are getting through the Government machinery, then everything is seriously affected due to faulty Government policy.

Why will not the Government take the responsibility for the Universal Distribution System? The Government is encouraging forward trading. The Government is not willing to take up the responsibility for the Universal Distribution System.

Now, there is a question coming about the Food Security Bill and the Government is running behind the Foreign Direct Investment. Everything is open in the country. The income of the people is gradually coming down day-by-day. They are now in a serious condition. According to the Government Report, 80 per cent of the people in the country are getting only Rs.20 per day. So, the Government should come out with a clear picture regarding the economic scenario of the whole country.

When we are talking about the major policies of the Government, the Government is keeping mum here and the Government is not taking all these issues seriously.

The Government is running behind the Foreign Direct Investment. What will the countrymen get from these types of activities? What will be our benefit? You kindly see the scenario of the Public Sector Undertakings. Also see the scenario of the unemployed youth. More than one lakh posts are vacant in Railways. There is no policy of the Government to fill up these posts which are vacant in the Railways and also in the other Public Sector Undertakings. There are many unemployed youth in the country. What message will go to the unemployed youth? They are not getting any job in the Public Sector Undertakings. Ultimately, the Government will abolish these posts which are lying vacant now. The Government should consider all these issues.

Sir, I cannot support the Supplementary Demands for Grants because there is a serious flaw in the Government policy. The Government cannot deny its responsibility of taking care of the poor aam admi.

The Government should come forward to check the rise in prices and also to check the Disinvestment Policy. The Government is not doing that. Hence, I cannot support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the supplementary budget presented by the government. I

had also got the opportunity to speak on the main budget for 2011-12 presented by the hon. Minister during the budget session in February-March. When the government prepares the budget for the entire year it tries to ensure that the budget estimates and deficits conform to the projections in this regard. Ever since the UPA government came in power the Ministers, the Prime Minister and all the allies have been saying that the GDP of the country is growing.

Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to put forth two or three points which are in my knowledge. The government had presented a budget of 12,57,729 crore rupees in 2011-12. The planned expenditure was 4,41,447 crore rupees and the non-plan expenditure was 8,16,182 crore rupees therein. The point is that the government had made the arrangement of providing two rupees for the work worth one rupee as per the set mechanism. Their planned expenditure is four lakh crore rupees which are to be used for the development of the country, construction of roads, development in the agricultural sector, the health sector and all other sectors.

The government is saying that it has spent almost half of the plan head on subsidy. It means that out of 12 lakh crore rupees the government is spending two lakh crore rupees on development and then says that the GDP is growing. I would like to tell you that the earnings of the government is 9,32,440 crore rupees against the 12.57 lakh crore rupees of budget outlay. It means that as per the government the GDP is showing a negative growth rate of 4.6 percent against the budget provision.

My point is that in 2004-05 when the UPA government had come into power the budget deficit was 3.9 percent which rose to 6.4 percent in 2009-10. In 2011-12 it is estimated to be 4.6 percent but this government has raised a supplementary demand. This would raise the budget deficit to 5.6 percent or 6 percent from the estimated 4.6 percent deficit. When these people came into power the deficit was 3.9 percent and if it rises to around 6 percent then how can the government say that

the economy is showing growth, how can the GDP grow? I have doubts in this regard.

The second issue is that the growth rate was 6.8 percent in 2008-2009 and 8 percent in 2009-2010. They claimed a growth rate of 8.6 percent in 2010-2011. The Reserve Bank of India stated that there is the possibility of 7.5 percent growth during the current year. The statement of the hon. Minister is also confusing that the growth rate may decline. At one time the economy of the country was affected by the slump in the American economy and now it is being affected by the economic situation in Italy and Greece. The Government is giving statements denying any impact on the economy of the country but the value of our currency is falling steadily. The value of rupee against the American dollar is declining and the contribution of the agriculture and the manufacturing sector in our GDP is merely 30 percent. I mean to say that if the GDP is rising then the contributing sectors could be either agriculture or industries because only two sectors are the producing sectors in the country. Nearly 60 to 70 percent of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture but its contribution in the GDP is merely 14 percent. How can the GDP be rising? I do not understand what kind of Budget is being prepared in which the sector on which the majority of the population is dependent has merely 14 percent contribution in GDP. These are the figures given by the Government. These are not recent but past figures. On the one hand, the Government is saying that the country is progressing and on the other hand it is saying that the farmers are dying of hunger, inflation is rising, the budget deficit is on the rise and the value of rupee is falling all over the world. The Congress party earlier and now the UPA has created such an economic situation that even after 64 years of independence, 77 to 80 percent of the people live on less than 20 rupees a day and this fact is affirmed in all the reports regarding the situation prevailing in the country, be it the Tendulkar Committee report or the Saxena Committee report. The majority of the people earn less than twenty rupees a day. There are a hundred persons in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Sir, I will conclude in a minute or two. There are a hundred persons in this country who have amassed, one fourth of the total wealth of the country and eighty percent of the population lives on less than twenty rupees a day. This is a strange economic system. In such a situation, these people have raised the issue of FDI so that the crores of middle class people, who earn their livelihood through small businesses and retail shops are also brought to their knees. This is an initiative aimed at further promoting the interests of a few persons belonging to the club of those who have grabbed all the wealth of the country. This is a country of farmers, labourers and middle class people. The ideology and the economic and financial policy of the Government which entails handing the country to the capitalists is a very dangerous sign for the country. On the one hand, the Government talks of development and on the other ...*(Interruptions)*

For meeting exorbitant subsidy bill the Government wants mandate from the august House. I want to submit that the amount of subsidy given on food is squandered away by the officials of FCI and the benefits of subsidy do not trickle down to the common people. The subsidy on fertilisers has also been discontinued and as per the Statement of the Hon. Ministers now it is prepared to be given directly to the farmers. At present DAP costing Rs. 600/- is selling at Rs. 1200 - 1400/-. The farmers are in diese straits and have discontinued farming. The Government is giving subsidy on petroleum products. On the one hand the Government is giving subsidy and on the other hand is levying higher taxes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude with this final point the tax on petroleum products in India is much higher than the tax charged in the USA and on the other hand the Indian government gives subsidy on these products. What kind of joke is this? On the one hand it says it is giving subsidy and on the other hand it increases the taxes. What it gives with one hand it takes

back with the other. This is a very strange kind of management. As regards the question of grant of subsidy on fertilizers, there is great potential in the fertilizer sector in the country but a better mechanism for production of fertilizers has not been developed in the country. There is maximum dependency on imports and on the international market. They have left the fixation of fertilizer prices on the fertilizer companies and said that they would not give any subsidy. This is a joke which goes against the interests of the country. This is a joke against the farmers and the labourers. Such financial management will not do any good. I am against this kind of financial management and the government should think about this.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I stand here today to deliberate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister and Leader of this House. When we deliberate on this Supplementary Demands for grants (General) today, we should also be aware of as to what is happening in another part of this world, the European continent. The current debate in Europe is on as to whether instead of looking for ways to re-ignite growth, the continent's leaders are doing the right thing by slashing public expenditure. That trend is becoming obvious. Germany and Britain have cut spending. Germany and its rich neighbours are also insisting that Greece, Portugal, and to a great extent, Spain and other debtor countries accept even stiffer doses of austerity to regain the confidence. The United States is also trying to cut its budget deficit. Yet, in our country, this Government's expenditure, which is incurred to provide public goods and services and to service debt, is simply growing. This Government is living on borrowed money.

In the Budget 2011-12, this Government had pegged estimate for total expenditure of Rs.12.58 trillion, that is, 33.3 per cent higher than what was allocated the previous

fiscal year. The target of 4.6 per cent fiscal deficit of the GDP was predicted on the assumption that any increase in certain components would be met from savings in other components of expenditure. The decline in the Government's Non-Plan Expenditure, which constitutes 65 per cent of the total Government's spending by about 5,05,317 crores to 8.16 trillion in 2011-12, was a small but healthy sign. However, the Plan Expenditure was estimated to be Rs.4.42 trillion, an increase of about 12 per cent over the Revised Estimates of 2010-11. I have my doubts as to whether this expenditure is improving the productive capacity of the economy. The rapid growth in the number of schemes has entailed an undesirable build up of unproductive cost on administration and establishment. The need of the hour was to weed out low priority and irrelevant schemes as also transfer a few schemes existing responsibilities to the private sector. This would have reduced the cost on administration and establishment and generated savings. However, the Government has taken the easy way out by resorting to borrowings in order to meet the resource crunch. The Government has come with a Supplementary Budget of a staggering 13 per cent, almost Rs.53,000 crores, more than what it had budgeted for. The Government had penciled in the Union Budget gross market borrowing of Rs.4.17 lakh crore for the financial year 2011-12 to help bridge fiscal deficit.

14.00 hrs.

You have already completed borrowings of Rs.2.5 lakh crore between April and September. The Government blandly says that the additional market borrowing is required due to lower cash balances and a lower pool of small savings. My question therefore is whether you have ever tried to find out why there is migration of small savings. It is because RBI has raised rates by 350 basis points since March last year for which banks now pay more than 8 per cent offered by these schemes. I hope the Government understands the perils of not having a holistic policy. Only the naive would be fooled by the easy optimism that this Government is projecting on the economic front.

There is decline in infrastructure growth. This core sector accounts for as much as 38 per cent of country's output. There is mealy 2.3 per cent growth in September in the output of infrastructure areas, which is the slowest growth in the last 31 months. This has exposed the Government's bogus claim of a booming economy. The industrial growth has dropped to a 21 month low of 3.8 per cent in recent months. Together, the two setbacks are dragging down the index of industrial production.

With this development, how does the Government plan to handle the fiscal deficit which was pegged at 4.6 per cent of the GDP and which is now expected to touch 5.8 per cent or more? The numbers of the Government's account for the first half of the year show that the financial position has deteriorated substantially faster than expected. The revenue deficit in the first six months of the year has shot up three fold from Rs.74,921 crore in the previous year to an astounding Rs.2,33,428 crore in the current fiscal year. The growing revenue deficit has also pushed up the fiscal deficit to Rs.2,92,458 crore in the first six months of the year which is more than twice of Rs. 1,33,252 crore incurred in the same period of previous year. But surprisingly, the deterioration is not because of excessive spending, but due to shortfall of revenue collection.

The total expenditure has gone up to Rs.5,99,093 crore which is only 11.4 per cent more than Rs.5,37,937 crore of the previous fiscal year. In fact, the Government has only spent 47.6 per cent of the annual budget in the first part of the current fiscal year. So, one can safely presume that the main reason for the growing deficit is the shortfall in the revenue collections. The total receipt in the first half is only Rs.3,06,635 crore, which is 24.2 per cent lower in the same period of last year. Both tax and non-tax revenue account for the shortfall, with the slower growth in the second half is set to further worsen the revenue collection. Even as the subsidy bill continues to bloat, the budgetary deficits are sure to exceed the targets. The economy is in a quagmire. There is no effort at curbing prices. Food inflation is spurting to new heights.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

The economic fundamentals apparently are in jeopardy. The fact that banks need recapitulation to the tune of Rs.4,50,000 crore, points to a grave crisis. In short, it means banks, particularly the nationalised banks, have lost this money to unscrupulous creditors. Are we marching towards an unannounced "Indian Lehman" crisis? We need a specific answer from the Finance Minister.

Therefore, I am not surprised when many, now, question the wisdom of the post-1991 reforms. India had taken a major leap forward in the 1970s as its agriculture flourished. This needs to be replicated. Decades of neglect of agriculture has made it become a low contributor of only 14 per cent to GDP. Even the Twelfth Plan Approach Paper has not paid much attention to it. A small boost to this sector can ameliorate the condition of 58 per cent or 72 crore of our people.

The reforms implemented in India in the wake of the balance of payments crisis of 1990-1991 were crucial. Two decades later, although we are not faced with a crisis, we are poised again at economic crossroads.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Robert Frost in his writing included a poem - The Road not Taken, and in that poem, which is often remembered for the lines: "Two roads diverged in a wood, and I - I took the one less travelled by, and that has made all the difference." Should India go down less travelled roads on major economic issues?

Wealth needs to be shared by a large number of people. Trickle-down theories do not work in the way that their proponents predict. It is time to open-up a debate for ushering in a new economic pattern. The Government lacks political will to create an efficient delivery mechanism to cushion the really poor and those hovering above the poverty line against the vagaries of high prices. The same

mismanagement prevails in education, healthcare, power and transport sector as well as in job creation. It is compounded by the lack of accountability of various Ministries involved in this colossal failure.

Probably, this Government has a unique distinction of having three Ministers who have presented five or more Budgets. Still, it is struggling to find answers to check the spiralling food prices. If there is a design in this, then I do not know. But I am reminded what Mark Twain once said. He said:

"If you hold a cat by the tail, you will learn a lesson you would not learn any other way."

Today, allowing inflation to fester in India was akin to holding a billion cats by the tail. Have we not learnt the lesson yet? It is high time to take steps to control expenditure, increase savings and leave behind the policy of living on borrowings. You need guts to control expenditure. The tragedy is that attitude is lacking in this Government, and the country and countrymen has to face the brunt.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): This august House has now taken up the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Budget General) and I am thankful to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I welcome the move of the Government through this Bill to ensure the appropriation of grants meant for various Ministries and Departments. Through this financial business, we are not only apportioning funds for various Ministries and Departments but also to various welfare schemes carried out in various States. Though we have governments both at the Centre and in every State it is only the State Government that stands nearer to the people and closer to the people and is in a position to respond to the problems of the people from at the State level. In fulfilling the aspirations of the people of the State, the governments at the State level have got more of

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

responsibility. So, the State Governments headed by a Chief Minister has to evolve schemes and devise projects to meet the requirements of the people of the State more than what the Centre could offer through its various centrally sponsored schemes. When it comes to the revenue of State Government, it needs to be mentioned that it has no other source of generating revenue than the collection of sales tax. Most of the tax revenue made from the States goes to the Centre and there is no increase in state revenue especially after introduction of VAT and CST. Major proportion though earned from a State would be going to the coffers of the Centre. Petrol prices were continuously raised over and again repeatedly many a times till recently. Its heavy impact fell on the States especially the State run transport corporations. This has resulted in heavy loss accruing to the Transport Corporations pushing them to the walls forcing them even to close down the operations. Tamil Nadu is a pioneering industrial State in exporting textiles and garments. Tirppur town is famous for knitting industry and export of knit wears through several industrial units. When hundreds of dyeing units were facing closure due to non-availability of centralized processing facilities to treat effluents, our leader the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has set apart Rupees two hundred crores as interest free loan in order to ensure that these industrial units need not be closed and continue to contribute to the production in the textile sector and for earning foreign exchange through exports. You may wonder as to why I am referring to this. This is necessary because only then I would be able to bring home the point that it is only the State Government that can respond immediately to the problems faced by the people in a particular State. Apart from this the State Government have to respond on urgent basis whenever there is any natural disaster. For instance, there was heavy down pour and widespread rain havoc in Tamil Nadu. Many roads were damaged. Many people lost their houses and properties. Several crores of rupees have to be rushed in to attend to the immediate relief and rehabilitation measures. Under such circumstances also

it is only the State Governments that are expected to respond immediately. This shows the concern a state government has to show to its people and it also shows the expectations of the people from their state government.

In the same way as the Union Government is taking care of the people through various schemes funded by it and implemented by the States, the governments at the states are also coming forward to help its people with certain special schemes with thrust on special needs of its people. This is quite natural.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma with the mandate of the people as a widely accepted votary has come out with special scheme for improving the quality and standard of education in Tamil Nadu by way of providing laptop computers to students right from higher secondary level. She has conceived this scheme to ensure that the modern tools for education must be available even to students hailing from poorer sections of the society and it should not be restricted to the higher strata of the society. The Union Government may evolve various schemes to uplift the poor but our leader has out surpassed the measures of the Centre. She has taken steps to see that laptop computers are distributed to students speedily. In order to ensure that they continue their education, she has also extended several incentive schemes thereby curbing the drop out rate. Thus our leader Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has provided the facility to the students from poorer sections and rural areas to have quality computer education. She is carrying out several welfare schemes like free distribution of rice to the poor, gold for mangal sutra of poor women and extending with grant of rupees fifty thousand for educated girls for their marriage and rupees twenty five thousand for others girls. In order to help the poor to earn their livelihood and to go in for self-employment, rupees thirty thousand worth of goats or sheep are given free and milch cows are also distributed apart from mixies and wet grinders to poor families. Old age pension has been increased to rupees thousand. Thus, our government led by our leader Hon'ble

[Shri C. Sivasami]

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has taken various social security measures to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor. At a time when Tamil Nadu Government is burdened with a debt of rupees fifty three thousand crores as passed on by the previous government and at a time when even the Central Bank of the country is not coming forward to extend further loan to Electricity Board of Tamil Nadu, we are not getting any special package from the Central Government. Our leader Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma took up with the Union Government to give a special package to Tamil Nadu but it has fallen on deaf ears. So far there is no reply to this request from the Centre. At the same time, I would like to point out that the Government of West Bengal has been extended with a special package to the tune of rupees twenty thousand and more. We are not against it and we will rather welcome it and we also want that we are also treated the same way and not ignored just because we are not in your fold. At a time when we wanted to have more of kerosene to be distributed to the poor the Centre has curtailed even the existing quota of supply meant for PDS. So, I urge upon the Government to take note of the demand that we need more kerosene, more power and more funds.

At this juncture, I would like to point out that the Centre would be able to give special package to every state if it manages to bring out our money stashed in I foreign banks and collect back the outstanding loan amounts pending with the borrowers for long. Impressing upon the Centre to announce a special package for Tamil Nadu to the tune of several thousand crores based on the requirement considering the ground reality, let me conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must thank you for calling me in this debate to participate in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Sir, this is not a full Budget. This is the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the hon. Finance Minister has

sought the approval for additional net expenditure of Rs. 56, 848.46 crore for the current fiscal year. In addition to this, in August Rs. 9,016.06 crore was approved as Supplementary Grants thus making the total as Rs. 65,864.52 crore. So, the expenditure from the Budget Estimate is by over 5 per cent. I am not just against the allocations and the Demands for Supplementary allocations but I am very much against the philosophy of this Budget. What is the philosophy? The philosophy is that the income is less and borrowing is more.

Sir, in October, there was an announcement about the direct tax revenue. It grew at 7.1 per cent that is Rs. 2.28 lakh crore. The Budget Estimate for the entire year was Rs. 5.32 lakh crore. And what about the indirect taxes? It grew at 18.5 per cent that is Rs. 2.21 lakh crore. For full year, it was estimated at Rs. 4 lakh crore. So, the Government has failed to collect the taxes- direct taxes and indirect taxes as was estimated.

On the other hand, the Government is going to raise the market borrowings which was targeted at Rs. 53,000 crore in October and there is a proposal and the process is going on for disinvestment for 40,000 crore. This is the philosophy. If we say this is the economics, this is bad economics. This is bad economics for the country as a whole. This is bad economics for the toiling people, for the farmers, for the workers and for the peasants in particular. If we go to the Supplementary Budget, we are talking about the agriculture. About 70 per cent of the people of our population are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is the large sector for providing employment. What is the proposal for it in this Supplementary Demands for Grants? It is not even Rs. 1 crore for agriculture. Not only that. In the full Budget, Rs. 17,450.67 crore was for the revenue sector and for the capital sector it was only Rs.72.20 crore in agriculture. In this proposal, there is not a single rupee for capital expenditure in agriculture. What they have proposed to increase, though it is very nominal, it is marginal, it is only confined to the revenue expenditure and not the capital expenditure. So, investment in agriculture is declining day by day. If we talk about the

agricultural production, industrial production, about the manufacturing industry, the growth is declining day by day. So, it is not only the income in the revenue sector but also the wealth of the nation is declining day by day. Now they have taken the ugly option for borrowing publicly and for the disinvestment. It sounds like the Charvakas.

[Translation]

"Yavajjivet sukham jeevet krinn kritva ghritam peevet,
Bhasmi bhootasya dehasya punragmanam kuto
bhavet"

[English]

Live happily till you are alive, consume ghee by borrowings. This is the philosophy of the Government of the day. That is why, I oppose this.

It is already proposed Rs.13,778.93 crore for the fertilizers. The argument is that it is so because there was 18 per cent depreciation of rupee against the dollar. About the potash and phosphorus and all these fertilizers we have no other way but to import, so the cost has been increasing. That is why, we are proposing like this. Why does our Government not proposing to generate more production in fertilizer? What about the chemical fertilizers? Why are they not proposing more allocation for the organic compost?

Again, I am talking about the subsidy in case of the consumer food through the Public Distribution System. In case of fertilizers, they are providing some subsidies to the companies and not direct to the farmers. It was proposed earlier and there was a commitment made in this House itself by the Finance Minister that they are thinking to provide subsidy directly to the farmers. But that part is already absent. Now they are going to provide more subsidies to the companies. What happened in the case of the Public Distribution System? What is the situation of the fertilizers in the market? There is no availability. The price of fertilizer is already raised, two times, three times and four times more. Even then adequate fertiliser is not available in the villages. In this

situation, there is no proposal to provide subsidies directly to the farmers and ensure availability of fertiliser for the farmers. But the Government is going to provide subsidies to the companies. Such proposals are objectionable. I strongly object to this very philosophy and these bad economics. I think the Government will think over it. I do not know what they are thinking and when they will go for investment and they will earn Rs.40,000 for the investment, and more borrowing from the public.

In this context I object and oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2011-12 and I have reasons to do so. We have come across two Budget and two Supplementary Demands for Grants but there has not been any marked improvement or development in the country's economy. There is lack of proper planning and policy implementation. I can cite an example. The common people of the country on one hand are suffering from high inflation and sky rocketing price of essential commodities and on the other hand we are made to understand that if inflation is checked, GDP will not rise. Now, we find that the GDP rate has come down to 6% from 9%. Thus, it shows what the ground reality is; how the poor people, workers, labourers, farmers, small traders, middle class people are leading their lives. The Government has no sympathy for its countrymen.

We have witnessed that the industrial sector has been given a tax relief of about two lakh crore rupees in the past few years to give it a boost. But there has not been any tax rebate for the agriculture sector. Though agriculture is the mainstay of our economy and more than 60% of the people of the country are engaged in agricultural activities, no stimulus package has been announced for farming sector. When on one hand subsidies are being withdrawn from agriculture, on the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

other, more and more sops are being provided to the industries. Agriculture is being neglected like anything. Whatever little subsidy is earmarked for agriculture is being reduced gradually. Therefore the country's economy is in extremely poor condition and development has stopped.

The population of the country is about 120 crores out of which only 20 or 25 crore people own all the wealth. They are rich and enjoy every privilege in life. Few industrial clusters have been set up by them with the help of foreign funds. Thus it apparently seems that the country is developing by leaps and bounds. But the actual scenario is something different. Go to the interiors of the villages.

There are approximately 6 lac villages in India and they are devoid of any kind of facility. Roads are absent, electricity is absent, proper healthcare facilities or education facilities are absent. Today itself we had a discussion on FDI in the morning. It was explained that the farmers will benefit from the policy of FDI as they will get fair price. This is not true. Government is saying that the farmers are getting higher MSPs but actually they are -not. The middlemen are reaping the profit whereas the farmers are losing miserably. If we talk about FDI, we find that the existing companies like Reliance, Tata or Big Bazar chain do not have any mechanism in place for direct purchase from the farmers. The middlemen are supplying products to them. This is the real picture of our country. We are borrowing from abroad and trying to flourish.

Agricultural sector is the most significant sector and utmost importance should be given on its development and modernisation. It can make the nation self reliant. The prices of agricultural inputs like seeds, equipment, fertilizers have increased along with the production cost. But the procurement price has not been raised. The Government is utterly indifferent towards the farming community and has no proper policy in place. Thus the plight of the common man is increasing day by day.

Therefore I once again oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants and thank you for allowing me to put forth my views.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The members who want to present their written speeches may lay their speeches on the table of the House.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, as is demanded by our hon. Finance Minister.

If the Supplementary Demands for Grants can give supplements to the unfed and the malnourished millions of our nation, if it can give supplements to increase the incomes of the marginally employed and the unemployed masses of this country, and can tame inflation, then it is reasonable and logical. If it cannot tame inflation and if it cannot reduce the prices of essential items, then I find no sound reasons to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It will simply increase the deficit Budget, thereby increasing inflation.

The majority of money has been demanded by our hon. Finance Minister, for the petroleum sector. As we have seen in the past years, none of the public sector undertakings in the petroleum sector is running or incurring losses. They are navratna companies and are always in profits. I do not see any reason why they should be supplemented.

We know that due to taxation, excise duty and customs duty, etc. the prices of petroleum products in India are more than most of our neighbouring countries. If the taxes on this could be reduced, that will reduce the prices of petro-products and it will finally reduce the prices of essential items, particularly food grains.

I say that no money from the Exchequer should be given as bail-out measures for the losses incurred by the

private entrepreneurs like Kingfisher and other companies. Rather I would request the Government to re-appropriate the economic stimulus that has been kept in the General Budget to the tune of Rs.2 lakh crore, for revamping the Public Distribution System and to give subsidy to kerosene and cooking gas for the common people.

Coming to the agricultural sector, it is a pity that our agricultural policies have produced suicides of at least 2.5 lakh farmers in the last 12 years. It is a pity that neither this Government nor the earlier Government had any sympathy for such a huge level of suicides by the farmers.

So, the fiscal policy must be changed and due to heavy input costs of agricultural products, due to loss of crops, due to loan from the private players and particularly, by not getting remunerative prices, the farmers are getting perished. Some time earlier, there was a statement from our Agriculture Minister saying that the sugar prices will not be reduced. It has emboldened the black-marketeers, the hoarders and the market speculators to control the prices in the market.

Sir, FDI is also no solution. It will further lead to at least 5 crore of small traders, small manufacturers and retailers unemployed. It is also of no help to our farmers. So, FDI on a large scale cannot be accepted in our country.

Sir, the entire world is now trembling under the crisis of the capitalist economy. It is inherent and our Indian economy is also not insulated by any in-built mechanism. Hence it will not be able to withstand the trembling as a result of this recession in economy. So, our fiscal policy must be changed in favour of 90 per cent of our people and not in favour of big producers, capitalists, imperialists and the industrialists.

*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannad): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the following points:

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Old Mangalore Port is a key fishing harbor in Karnataka coast. The expansion of the Port is the need of the hour as it has become decongested. More than 1,500 boats operate from the fishing harbor. The Department of Fisheries has sent a proposal to the Union Government through the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore. The existing south wharf should be extended by 502 meters, while a new wharf of 579 m should be built at Bangalore.

The expansion of the port should be taken up as the existing facilities are not adequate to carry out fishing activities effectively, dredging, leveling of land, repairs of existing wharf, development traffic area, setting up of fish auction centre, gear shed for fishermen, net mending shed, rest house, boat repair shop, restaurant, installation of radio communication tower, shelters for the security personnel, electricity and water supply system, RCC box bridges and rainwater harvesting system should be included in the project.

Therefore, I impress upon the Union Government to extend financial assistance to this project to complete the work without any delay.

As far as Cashew crop is concerned it is grown in Coastal Karnataka region. Cashew sector is providing sustainable employment to or people. The country is earning well through its export. But there is a need to increase the domestic production. It is possible through scientific and systematic methods to bring more area under the crop. High yielding varieties of cashew should be made available to encourage cashew growers.

SEZs are not following the laid down rules that SEZs can only be set up in barren areas. And there is a clear prohibition against appropriating agricultural land, farms, villages, hamlets and more importantly areas inhabited by the weaker sections namely the poorest of the poor, the tribals the depressed classes and the adivasis. This rule has been breached in the case of every SEZ set up in the country and the very worst of the lot is the Mangalore SEZ. Therefore, the Union Government should take

[Shri Nalin Kateel]

immediate action against errant SEZ Developers and protect the agricultural land.

India is considered as the largest Areca nut producing country in the world. Both Karnataka and Kerala accounting for nearly 73 percent of total production in our country. Over six million people are engaged in areca nut cultivation and related activities. More than 85% of areca nut growers are small and marginal farmers. But areca nut growers are concerned they are in distress as areca plantations have been hit by Root wilt Disease. Under the scheme assistance is given for removing the disease-hit palms and planting new areca nut saplings. But it would be a futile exercise. Many farmers suffered huge loss as the same new saplings also hit by Root wilt diseases within four or five years. Therefore, there is no use by planting new saplings. This is nothing but waste of money, energy and time of farmers. No permanent solution is found so far to this disease. This disease also spreads to new plants. It is matters of great concern that the area of areca nut cultivation is shrinking in Karnataka due to Root wilt disease. It is not possible to control by conventional methods. It is very much essential to find out other methods to control the disease. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate necessary steps to find out a permanent solution for Root wilt disease to plants with the help to areca nut research institutes.

Mangalore Airport is one of the important Airports in Karnataka. It is going to complete its 60th year on 21st December, 2011. It has all the facilities on par with International Airports like Immigrations, Customs, and Runways. Number of air passengers traveling abroad from the Mangalore Airport are on the rise in the recent years. It is long pending dream of people of Mangalore to have an International Airport at Mangalore. But it is yet to be get the status of Mangalore International Airport. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to accord the International Airport status to Mangalore Airport.

Yakshagana is centuries old performing art of Karnataka, in which different channels of communication like dance, music, costumes and dialogues etc. work together for a single effect. Yakshagana is emerged as a unique art form today. It has a multiple existence in Karnataka. Doddata, Sannata, Moodalapaya and Paduvalapaya are its regional variations. It is very much popular in coastal Karnataka which includes the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur, Coorg and in the adjoining areas like Kasaragodu of Kerala state. The coastal Yakshagana has two main variations called tenku tittu (Southern style) and Badagu Tittu (Northern style). Talamaddale is another form of Yakshagara, which has only spoken world.

The richness of Yakshagana as an art form was demonstrated popularized, both National or International level, by a noted author and Jnanapeeth awardee Dr. Shivarama Karanth, well known dramatist B.V. Karanth was also contributed to popularize the art.

People of Karnataka have been demanding for recognition of art form from UNESCO as 'Intangible heritage of Humankind'.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take steps to accord UNESCO tag for Yakshagana.

*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2011 presented by Hon'ble Minister for Finance.

The UPA Government is ruling the country for a 2nd term. About 9 months backs the Union Government reduced the import duty on raw silk from 30% to 5%. As far as sericulture farmers are concerned it is a shocking step taken by the UPA Government. As a result of it prices of cocoons have drastically gone down. It was Rs.250/- to 300/- per kilo cocoon before reducing

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

the import duty on raw silk, now it has come down to Rs. 80/- to Rs.90/-. This can not even meet the cost of production. So our sericulture farmers and their family are severely hit. Many of them have committed suicide as they were unable to pay the loan raised for sericulture activities. On several occasions we have brought this issue to the notice of the Government. My leader and former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Devegowda ji also took a delegation, where I was also a member, to meet Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Minister for Finance to convince them with all these facts. However, the Union Government did not take any steps to increase the import duty, which is a matter of great concern. I would say it is a dark chapter in the history of sericulture farmers. I do not understand why the UPA Government is neglecting the farmers of Karnataka. All the Members of Parliament including Hon'ble Minister for Corporate Affairs Shri Verappa Moly ji and Shri K.H. Muriyappa ji, Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways met Hon'ble Minister for Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji at least 3-4 times to seek his intervention in solving the problems of sericulture sector. And we were assured that a solution in this regard would be found in 2 to 3 months. But it pains me that no step is taken by him in this regard till date. Hence I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister who is an experienced person, to take immediate necessary steps at least now to rescue the sericulture farmers of Karnataka, who are in great distress.

Another thing I would like to point out is about the shortage of fertiliser. It has become a common problem in the country particularly in Karnataka. On the one hand the Union Government claims that it is pro-farmer but its decisions seem to be anti-farmers. We all know that India is predominantly an agricultural country. But it is unfortunate, that the very same agriculture sector is neglected by the Government of the day. Sufficient quantity of fertilizers is not made available to our farmers right in time. The Union Government has failed to meet the fertilizer requirement of the farmers in Karnataka. Apart

from this the price of fertilizers are going up and farmers are unable to purchase. So I would like to impress upon the Union Government to take all possible steps to provide subsidised and sufficient quantity of fertilizers to farmers.

Every day our farmers are facing one difficulty or the other. Some day it may be because of drought another day it may because of flood or both. We cannot predict when we get rain and when do not. This year many parts of the state of Karnataka are severely hit by drought, including my parliamentary constituency Mandya. At last five taluks of Mandya district received less than the average rain fall. The Government of Karnataka declared 99 districts of the state as drought hit. So it is the need of the hour that Union Government should come forward to extend financial assistance to take up drought relief activities to rescue the people and steps to provide fodder and drinking water to the cattle in the drought hit districts of the state of Karnataka.

My next point is about power shortage in Karnataka. Load shedding is becoming a routine affair in the state of Karnataka. Sectors like agriculture and industry are badly hit by frequent power failures. Only during night there is 2 to 3 hours power supply in rural areas. Farmers are compelled to start their irrigation pump sets to get power. But these days incident of wild animals entering the villages is increasing. Many innocent people and cattle were killed by these wild animals. In such hapless conditions the life of our farmers are at stake. So, I would like to suggest that necessary measures be taken up to generate more and more power by all possible ways; so that our farmers like sugar cane growers, sericulturists, arecanut growers, tobacco growers of the country get sufficient power for taking up their agriculture activities.

At last I would urge the Union Government to kindly look into these problems of agriculture sector and take all possible measures to solve the same.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Government has presented Supplementary Demands for grants to the tune of Rs. 63130.24 crore for central expenses for the General Budget of 2011-12 to be passed by the House. It is quite clear that the budget estimate of the government has gone awry at the time of presenting budget itself. The failure of the government is being talked about for the last few months. The Government has proved itself a failure in respect of alleviation of hunger, corruption and fear of the people. The common man, the trader; the unemployed, the farmer, the labourer, all the groups are suffering in the country. A situation of uncertainty is prevailing in the country as the government itself is neglecting its duties. If we take the example of FDI the confused status of the government becomes clear. The government had conspired to ruin crores of retail traders in the country by allowing the limit of FDI up to 51 percent in multi brand and 100 percent in single brand. As the logic put forward by the government for this proved unreasonable, it has to roll back this decision. It is a good thing that FDI which was the cause of deadlock in the House came to a logical end. Half of the time of the House got wasted due to the government. A provision of Rs. 71 crore was made for compensation and settle claims of the persons displaced due to acquisition of land by the various companies of Coal India under the acquisition of coal producing areas under the head of Supplementary demands for grants of the Ministry of coal presented by the government. There are a large number of coal mines of western coal fields in the area to which I belong. Lakhs of acres of land is being acquired from farmers for those mines and also for new mines but farmers are being paid very low price of their land. The farmers of that area are agitating. We are fighting along with farmers with the demand that market price of land should be paid to these agitating farmers, but the government does not appear sensible to pay proper price to these farmers. The Coal India told the State Government, which is congress ruled, to fix the floor and ceiling prices of land acquired from

*Speech was laid on the Table.

farmers but the government was neglecting this serious issue since 29 March, 2011. The state government started to pay attention to this issue when the farmers threatened to stage a movement in this regard. They talk about farmers but show reluctance in paying proper price for the land of the farmers. It makes the anti farmers attitude of the government quite clear.

The graph of price rise is continuously going up in the country. The common man is distressed, the prices of seed, fertilizer, insecticide and agricultural equipments have also gone up alongwith the prices of essential goods needed by the common man. The cost price of agriculture is continuously increasing but the farmers are not being paid minimum support price in ratio of cost price. The farmers of the country are engaged in rain fed cultivation they are in need of irrigation facility. The percentage of irrigated land in the country is very low at present. It is the real cause of the deteriorating condition of farmers. The finance of the states are in bad shape today. They are unable to construct irrigation projects involving huge cost with their limited resources. Therefore, it is my demand that the Union Government must bear the total cost of the irrigation projects being launched in unirrigated areas of the country. It should be included in the Demands for Grants of the Government.

Similarly, there is unrest among farmers as prices of the agriculture produce of the farmers do not match the input cost. The cotton producing and paddy producing farmers of our Vidharbha region are struggling to get price of their produce as per their input cost. Previous year farmers got the price of 5 to 6 thousand rupees per quintal for their produce as the prices of cotton were high in the international market. At present the price of cotton is low in the world market and it is not being sold at a minimum support price of Rs. 3000/ per quintal. The farmers have to resort to distress selling of cotton to private traders due to monopoly of state government in matters related to cotton and non opening of procurement centres of cotton by the CCI of the Central Government. The purchase of paddy at a price of more than Rs. 1100/ by procurement

centres should be ensured otherwise the incidents of suicide by the farmers may start. In view of the unsuccessful attempt of suicide by a farmer of cotton producing region in the public meeting of the Chief Minister, now at least input cost of farmer should be paid to them. The government should adopt a proper method for judging the real cost and minimum support price for farmers. The government must come forward to pay price as per the input cost of farmers.

I demand to increase grant to take action with immediate effect to increase the minimum support price as per the input cost of farmers in the Supplementary Demands for grants presented by government in the General Budget.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I would also like to make a couple of comments.

The first is that we have seen that Supplementary Demands for Grants are coming regularly and it also reflects the kind of economic situation that the world is under as also volatility in the foreign exchange market. As you can see that the main Demands are coming in the area of petroleum and natural gas. It is coming in the area of public food distribution, Department of Fertilizers, and Defence.

So, this in nutshell reflects the extreme kind of economic situation that the country is facing. I understand that we would like to have a much tighter budgeting process whereby such Supplementary Demands for Grants can be minimized. It can be brought in alignment with the fiscal targets that we have. It is because the revenue side, which is almost in the region of about Rs. 61,000 crore, reflects that it would mean that the fiscal deficit would increase.

So, I would urge the Government to look into this and ensure that there is tighter control of our budgetary process.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demand for Grants (General). There are several lacunae in the Supplementary demand for Grants presented in the House. Today, the country is ridden with problems from across all the corners.

The prices of fertilizers, seeds, irrigation and electricity fares have multiplied in my parliamentary constituency and Bundelkhand and across the country. There is nothing important for the farmers that could bring some relief to them. Most of our areas are dependent upon agriculture. However, there has been no provision in this supplementary demand for grants which could benefit the farmers. Earlier employment was provided to the educated unemployed youth through the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY). Not even a single rupee has been given from this fund to provide employment to the unemployed during this last one year. All the schemes of the Government pertaining to employment assurance have been wound up resulting in increasing unemployment and starvation. I belong to the area which is totally dependent on agriculture. The cost of agriculture has risen there. The rate of fertilizers, electricity and irrigation has risen but there is no respite for farmers. The cost is increasing and the production is declining. If nothing is done for the farmers and the youth the situation will definitely become critical in the country.

Even the condition of weavers is quite critical, no provision has been made in the supplementary budget to provide relief to them. A weaver weaves clothes for all the people of the country and today he is being pushed in a situation. Where he cannot afford clothes for himself. Children of the persons who are engaged in serving others from birth till death and are symbol of civilisation are mostly compelled to starve. He doesn't have money for the medical treatment of his parents and children, they are either sick or starving and do not have a shelter. The

[Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi]

farmers and labourers are facing a similar situation. The Government should make provision for their sustenance in this supplementary budget.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a resident of Bundelkhand. This region is commonly in discussion for receiving development fund from the Union Government. However, no provision has been made in the supplementary budget for the development of Bundelkhand. I submit to the Government that the situation is very critical there. People are starving. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission visited it recently. He has also witnessed poverty there. There are no means of employment there. There are no big hospitals. If there are hospitals, they have neither medicines nor good doctors to cure the patients of serious ailments. I would request the Government to make arrangements on the lines of AIIMS in Bundelkhand and Jhansi so that the patients could get affordable treatment and do not have to spend more on travelling to Delhi.

The Hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here. I would request him to provide benefits of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to the entire Bundelkhand region and my parliamentary constituency on the lines of the programme being run in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput in Odisha for more than the last 50 years. Despite the fact that my parliamentary constituency and the Bundelkhand region are more backward than Odisha, we do not have any irrigation facility. Provision should be made in the budget for providing employment to the youth and medicines, education, irrigation facilities and roads etc, in my constituency. The Hon. Minister of Power is also sitting here. He had given assurance for setting up another power plant in my parliamentary constituency which would not only provide electricity but would facilitate even employment to thousands. Therefore, he is requested to install a power plant there. The Union Government is again requested to ponder seriously over the concerns of Bundelkhand region and my parliamentary constituency and provide budget. The funds being

provided by the Union Government for development are being looted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A serious probe into all the works executed by the State Government should be conducted by a central government agency or the CBI. Supporting the supplementary demands for Grants I would request the Government to ponder seriously over the suggestions given by me.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):
Sir, the second batch of the Supplementary Demands for grants for sanctioning an additional expenditure of Rs. 63,180.24 crore for the year 2011-12 have been placed by the Government before the House. I have risen to give my views in this regard before the House.

Sir, through you, participating in the discussion I would like to present my views on the pitiable condition of agriculture and farmers in a country whose economy is predominantly agrarian. We all know that agriculture is the basis of the Indian economy. At the time of Independence approximately 70-75 per cent population of the country was dependent on agriculture it has now been reduced to 52%. 40% farmers of the country have explicitly expressed their intention of giving up agriculture at once if they get another alternative for their livelihood. There has been no radical change in the condition of farmers and agriculture despite liberalisation and globalisation. It is a challenge before the policy makers of the country even after so many years of independence. The Government's policies and programmes are pushing the farmers towards poverty instead of improving their condition. The contribution of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product which was 55.4 per cent during the year 1950-51 has reduced to 14.6 per cent in the year 2009-10.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, dangers are looming large on indigenous agricultural products owing to opening of doors of the Indian market to foreign agro products as a result of neo liberalisation policy. The condition of other sectors besides agriculture is also critical. Through you,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I would request the Government that it can address several concerns of the agriculture sector by focussing its attention. With these words I support the demands of supplementary grants and conclude by citing the following lines of a poet - "Jab tak manuj-manuj ka sukh bhag nahin sam hoga, shamit na hoga kolahal, sangharsh nahin kam hoga."

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, I demand from the hon'ble Minister of Finance to make budgetary provisions for the following in the supplementary demands for grants of the year 2011-12:

1. The Union Government should make a provision to pay premium amount of the crop insurance of farmers and the agricultural land of the farmers should be made a unit by amending the crop insurance scheme.
2. An amount of four thousand crore rupees should be provided to include the right canal of Bargi Dam in Madhya Pradesh in the national project.
3. Funds should be provided for constructing roads in villages having a population of 500 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Madhya Pradesh.
4. Provisions should be made in the budget to provide subsidy on chemical fertilizers to all categories of farmers in the country.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS: I am happy that the Government is moving in the right direction in matters of providing more welfare measures and general improvement of economy, power generation, educational standards, food security, protection of culture and promotion to tourism etc.

It is a welcome move to establish a 'Solar Energy

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Corporation of India' for the encouragement of more solar power generation.

For providing grants for opening of sub post offices, a long time demand for more post offices will be met.

Grant for the scheme 'Green India Mission' for protection and regeneration of forests, to be met from National Clean Energy Fund, also is a welcome move.

More funds should have been allocated for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, to provide houses for the deserving minorities like Anglo-Indians, most of whom are residing in rented houses, for historic reasons.

Also separate fund allocations should have been increased for infrastructure development in minority institutions.

The disparity of 'Regular and Trading Staff is still existing and allocations to Khadi and Village Industries Commission has to be reviewed so as to protect the trading staff by providing them facilities equal to regular staff.

The pension to industrial workers who retire from public sector undertakings is a crucial issue that affects lakhs of retired staff. Funds have to be allocated for these in view of the difficulties faced by them.

More youth hostels are to be constructed in major cities and towns for increasing facilities for youth in the process of youth empowerment.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2011-2012.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): We know that ours is a country with huge population and it is an agricultural country too. About 70 percent population of our country depends on agriculture for livelihood. If we strengthen our agricultural sector then it will not take much

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia]

time to tackle poverty. However, this Government devotes much time for the development of capitalists than for developing the agricultural sector.

The Government talks of the development of farmers, about the subsidy but is this subsidy reaching the farmers or remains stuck with the officers. Today farmers are not getting enough fertilizer in Gujarat, which is an essential ingredient for agriculture. Corruption is rampant in all the schemes of the Government.

If we talk of education through which we have to take our country forward, in this field also the students of the country are disappointed. Education in our country is already costly and now the loans provided to the students have also become very costly. The standard of education in our country has declined so much that a child who devotes 15 years of valuable time to it, is unable to get the job of even a clerk. The fee charged in the schools is so high that common man is unable to provide education to their children in the private schools and I want to know why the Government does not provide any concession/subsidy to such children for good education.

There is a need to change our present education system as per our requirement or the requirements of technical education. Each student should at least be provided one year's technical or management related training.

Each year supplementary demands for grants is debated and many times I raised the issue of railways and took part in the discussion on rules, but the development of railways has not taken place in the districts of Saurashtra and even today there trains run on meter gauge and narrow gauge. The people of that area have been demanding for years that these meter gauge and narrow gauge railway lines must be changed into broad gauge and the frequency of trains be increased. However, all these things only remain in files and the Government functions in an arbitrary manner.

I have repeatedly tried to raise the problem of railways of my constituency into the notice of the Government through matters under rule 377, zero hour or again through debate on Demands for Grants but no concrete result has come out yet.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have risen in support of the Supplementary Demand for Grants for expenditure on the part of the Union Government. The approval of the Parliament has been sought to authorize the gross additional expenditure of Rupees 31,63,180.24 crores.

Under this provision, Rupees 2,297.52 crores have been allocated for providing food subsidy to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the August House towards the fact that from the day, the Congress led UPA Government has assumed office, the prices of commodities are skyrocketing. Despite detailed discussion on this issue in every session in the August House, the prices are going up. Food inflation is also rapidly rising. Despite the Parliament session in progress, this Government took exparte decision to allow FDI in multi-brand retail sector. However, the decision to postpone it today morning in the House in view of the people's agitation throughout the country and under the consolidated pressure of the Opposition is the victory of Democracy in the real sense.

In order to check the price rise, the Government should encourage the Food Processing Industry. India lags behind to a grater extent in the food-processing sector in comparison to other countries of the world. In my opinion, the Government should allocate more for the food processing industries and promote the setting up of Mega Food Parks and cold chain to contain inflation. I demand the setting up of mega food parks in all the states and 3 to 4 mega food parks in the developing states like Gujarat. Two to three cold storage chains should be set up in every district for storing0 perishable vegetables and fruits so as to save them from getting destroyed.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The farmers of the country produces paddy and foodgrains in huge quantity. However, hundreds of tonnes of foodgrains go waste in the absence of godowns. I would like to request the Government to make a provision of adequate number of godowns in each district. The subsidy of Rupees 199.73 crores and Rupees 13,778.93 crores respectively have been allocated to the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals and Fertilizers. I would like to bring the attention of the Government towards the fact that the farmer is unable to get sufficient quantity of fertilizers and the farmers have to pay more to the profiteers to purchase fertilizers from the black market. My suggestion is that the domestic fertilizer companies should be given encouragement and investment should be made to produce more quantity of fertilizers at domestic level. A provision of Rupees 30,000 crores grant-in-aid has been made for the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to compensate the oil marketing companies with regard to the estimated under-recoveries on account of sale of petroleum products and for other purposes. However, my suggestion is that these companies should rather focus on absolute discipline and transparency. Such allocation of huge funds is causing the unchecked rise in prices of the petro products. Petrol, Diesel and Gas should be provided to the common people at reasonable rates.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to take part in the said discussion.

*DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Participating in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2011-12. I would like to put forth some of my points in support of the proposal put forward by the Government.

If on the one hand, the Government deserves appreciation for the fact that India's economy is in robust condition despite the economic slowdown throughout the world and India is a progressive state in the world in terms of its vibrant economy and on the other hand, the phase

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of price rise is also causing trouble for the common people. Common man is more affected by the rise in prices. The rise in price of some item as a result of levying of Government tax thereto can be thought of but the rise in prices of food products, vegetables etc. is beyond comprehension. And the strange anomaly is that the poor farmer who is producing vegetables is not getting the benefit of this price-rise rather some other people are taking advantage of the whole situation. Probably, the absence of proper provision of supply chain in the country has led to the rise in prices.

We understand the compulsion of rise in rates of Petroleum products like petrol and diesel in recent days but the rate of diesel needs to be fixed in such a manner that diesel is made available to the farmer at lower rates by providing him full subsidy and full cost diesel is made available to the rich people using cars and the commercial institutions making use of generators in place of subsidized diesel. This will reduce the burden of increased rate of diesel on farmers and the rich person who can pay the increased rate of diesel will bear its burden.

The increased rates of fertilizers which are used by farmers are also troubling them. Roll back of this increased rate should be considered.

Immediate decision needs to be taken in respect of bringing the twin cities of Ayodhya-Faizabad under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission but this finds no mention here.

Provision should also be made to ensure that Madrasa teachers are given regular salary under the Madrasa Modernisation Scheme. The measure taken to waive off the loans of weavers deserves all out appreciation.

I once again support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and congratulate the Government for putting the economy of the country on the progressive path.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I want to submit the following suggestions to the hon'ble Minister of Finance regarding supplementary demands for grants.

1. In grant No. 17 in order to deal with the leakage and corruption in Food and Public distribution system either cash transfer scheme should started or by studying the Chhattisgarh model it should be implemented throughout the country. Otherwise there is no rationale to increase the funds public distribution system through supplementary demands.
2. In grant No. 7, funds for the Department of Fertilizers is being increased but the prices of urea, potash, DAP fertilizers have gone up which is quite unexpected, some kind of mechanism should be prepared to check such price rise.
3. Under grant No. 54 increase in the amount of funds under various heads of Police Department has been mentioned but there is no mention of any reforms programme for the Police. There is no rationale to increase funds under police head unless police reforms programme is taken up on a large scale after consultation with all the states.
4. Under grant No. 62 demand to increase additional establishment expense for the supervisors deployed in Elections has been made. The evaluation of the supervisors deployed in Elections should be made regularly by the Election Commission and the supervisors who do not perform their duties impartially should not be deployed again by the Election Commission. It is generally seen that the officers who do not work properly in the Government are deployed as Election Supervisors. Hence to increase the funds for election supervisors would prove meaningful

*Speech was laid on the Table.

only when their regular evaluation is carried out and their reports are made public.

5. Under grant No.58 there is a demand to increase funds for school education and Literacy department under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But unless the teachers who teach children are properly trained, there is no need of such increase in funds.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): India is an emerging economy and today the entire world is looking at Indian economy. In an era of global recession when economics of entire world is going through the phase of slowdown the Indian economy is still developing under the far sighted, clear, skillful and considerate policies of the Government of India under the able leadership of hon'ble Chairperson of UPA Shrimati Sonia Gandhi Ji, hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji and hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The Budget Presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance shows the commitment of the government towards the commonman, rural areas, agriculture, industry, education, health and the development of various sectors. I hope that woman children and the farmers, the mainstay of our country will be benefited by this budget, their per capita income will increase leading to the development of the nation and our gross domestic product will also increase.

India is a country based on rural economy and the policies formulated by the government for the development of our country in the budget has been prepared in view of the rural environment. If the facilities of education, health, safe drinking water are provided in our villages then the development of the country will take place at a rapid pace.

The concern of the government regarding the generation and use of black money underlines the approach of the government regarding black money. I appreciate the Government for implementation of the five

*Speech was laid on the Table.

point action plan by the government to deal effectively with this problem and their results.

Most of the youth of state of Uttarakhand always lead in serving the country by being in Indian Army. The demand of the ex-servicemen below the level of officer rank lying pending for the last several years was met by the Hon. Defence Minister Sh. A. K. Antony under the efficient guidance of Hon. UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the young leader and General Secretary of Congress Sh. Rahul Gandhi by way of a provision of Rupees 2200 crores in the budget as a result of increase in pension and allowances of the Ex-service men, the unemployed youth of Uttarakhand were inducted into defence services and the foundation was laid for construction of rail line from Rishikesh to Karnaprayag which will encourage tourism and save money and time for the pilgrims and the Army in supplying ration and it will also increase employment opportunities in hilly areas and check migration.

By reducing the eligibility age from 65 years to 60 years under the Indira Gandhi National old age pension scheme, the Government has given the Senior Citizens the right to lead an honourable living. The constitution of a Group of Ministers for suggesting measures to tackle corruption is reflective of the commitment of the Government towards uprooting corruption. I am placing certain proposals before the government and expect it to consider them.

Hilly states, particularly the state of Uttarakhand are lagging behind in development index, so the government should take necessary steps to speed up the rate of development there. A separate Central University should be set up in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. Just as the Vidhan Sabha session is held at two places Jammu and Kashmir, Shimla and Dharmshala and Mumbai & Nagpur in Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively, similarly the summer session of Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha should be held at Gairisain apart from Dehradun in the state. Hilly states, particularly

the state of Uttarakhand lack basic infrastructure and there is an acute problem of drinking water and health facilities there. The state of Uttarakhand lacks proper roads and most of the roads are in poor condition. The Government should take necessary action for constructing alternative routes there. The Hilly states like Uttarakhand lack irrigation facilities. Water Sources are drying up there, so the Government should focus on the same. Uttarakhand has 68% forest cover, so the Union Government should provide special financial assistance for the conservation of forests from environmental point of view.

For hilly states, the schemes regarding agriculture, veterinary, health, industry, irrigation drinking water, telecommunication and roads should be formulated and implemented separately unlike other states. Education is also a serious issue in hilly states. The Government should make special efforts for providing primary, secondary, higher, technical and employment oriented education. Hilly states have immense possibilities regarding tourism, so the Government should take necessary steps for its development. Latu devta in Dewal of chamoli district, Ghantakaran Devta in Lostupatti of Devprayag in Tehri district, Maa chandrabadni, Danda Nagaraja & Jwalpa in Pauri district and Kali Math and Kartikey Swami in Rudraprayag district are such pilgrim places in the state of Uttarakhand, which can be developed like Dhams so as to encourage religious tourism in various districts of the state.

Just as Rupees 174 is paid in Chandigarh, Rupees 150 is paid in the scheduled areas in Himachal Pradesh and Rupees 170 and Rupees 181 are paid in Andaman & Nicobar as daily wages under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, similarly the rate of daily wage payment should be increased to Rupees 181 in the geographically difficult states like Uttarakhand under MGNREGA. Shiksha mitras should be made regular in the state of Uttarakhand. I would like to draw attention towards the shiksha mitras imparting knowledge through out the country particularly those of Uttarakhand state. These shiksha mitras were staging a

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

peaceful protest and demonstration in Dehradun on 28th February, 2011 in a large number regarding their demand for regularisation. The State Government subjected them to severe. Lathicharge and water canon showers which is highly regrettable and condemnable.

Shikshamitras have been demanding for the last 10 years to get them regularised. Two year BTC training course was inducted for regularising these shikshamitras. But now Shikshamitras have been allowed to get directly regularised considering them as working Teacher under the new guidelines issued by NCTE. Therefore, Shikshamitras teaching in various schools should be appointed to the post of Assistant Teacher in their parent school. Today when these shikshamitras of Uttarakhand went to meet the hon. Chief Minister to submit a memorandum regarding their demand for regularisation, the Uttarakhand Government opened Lathi charge on them and they were chased away and beaten badly. It is their right to ask for regularisation of their services but opening lathi charge on them is wrong. I request the Union Government to direct the Uttarakhand government to take early action for regularisation of Shiksha Mitras working in the state.

The Union Government should instruct the State Government to absorb the trained SSB guerillas of Uttarakhand. For the last five years, the guerillas have been holding peaceful dharnas, demonstrations for their absorption into SSB. However, the absorption of these trained guerillas from Uttarakhand has not become possible till now due to which they are finding it difficult to earn a livelihood for their families and the future of their children seems to be dark. Recently, on 04th August, 2010 the State Government had issued an order regarding their absorption which had made the guerillas and their families very happy and they had got a glimmer of hope of getting employment. But, unfortunately the Uttarakhand government deceived these trained guerillas. The State Government gave the right of appointment of these

guerillas to an agency. When the guerillas contacted the said agency for employment the agency cited the very order against which these guerillas were demonstrating viz. guerillas between the age of 18 and 55 would be provided contractual employment. What would happen to the guerillas above the age of 55? If there are 100 vacancies then guerillas will have only 6 percent quota and ex-servicemen would get priority for the rest. The reality is that the number of trained guerillas between the age of 18 and 55 years is nearly 7 thousand and there are a similar number of those above 55 years and dependents of those who have died. Now, when these trained guerillas went to submit a memorandum for their employment then the Uttarakhand government ordered lathi charge on them and they were chased and beaten up. Demand for employment is their right but to order lathi charge on them is injustice. I would like to request the Union Government to direct the Uttarakhand government to provide employment to these trained guerillas as per the assurance given to them.

Private schools should be included alongwith government schools under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. The Union Government is running this campaign all over the country on a large scale. Under this campaign the Union Government has made heavy allocations for the state governments too. The objectives of this campaign is to ensure that the children who generally drop-out of schools after Class VIII carry-on their studies, provision of quality education for children aged 14-18, provisions for easy accessibility of secondary education for girls, differently-abled, rural and deprived children belonging to economically and educationally backward categories which is a commendable initiative of the government for which it deserves congratulations. This campaign has been restricted to government schools only due to which students in private schools are deprived of these facilities. I would like to point out here that the number of government schools is quite low in various states in the country such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

whereas there are a large number of non-recognised private schools in the said states. It would be difficult to achieve the targets fixed under the scheme without the non-recognised private schools under the coverage of the scheme and it is also unjust towards the students studying in such schools. This is the problem of the entire country. Hence, our education policy should be uniform to ensure uniform education system for all. The Union Government is requested to include the private schools alongwith the government schools under the National Secondary Education Campaign so that It would ensured that the benefits of the said scheme uniformly reach, all the students.

H.M.T. company, called the heartbeat of the country, was set-up in 1982 in Ranibagh in Kathgodam in Nainital district by the then Industries Minister Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari for creating opportunities for industrial development and employment avenues. In the present phase of capitalism and liberalisation the factory is going through hard times. No production has been done in the factory for the past several years. Machines costing crores of rupees are also lying idle. This situation has resulted in worsening the financial status of the company.

Hundreds of workers employed in the factory have not got their wages for the last six months which has made it difficult for them to provide two square meals a day to their families. I would like to request the Union Government to include HMT, known as the heartbeat of the country, in its revival list or give it a chance to re-establish itself by outsourcing work from DRDO/HAL/BEL to this factory. Trained yoga teachers should be appointed in educational institutions so that the country can move towards a healthy future.

Garhwali and Kumauni languages should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and be accorded the status of National languages. The roads in border areas should be constructed at the earliest by providing highest priority to the national security. Ministry of Environment and Forests takes lot of time to issue no

objection certificates. In such situation border roads should be constructed on priority basis. There should be improvement in the provision of postal ballot system in election because such little time is given for this purpose that even the manifesto do not reach the soldiers deployed at the border. There is lack of transparency in this. Hence I request the Central government to ensure transparency in the postal ballot process by making essential amendments in it.

I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the difficulties of the people in the absence of Uttarakhand State displacement and rehabilitation policy. Recently Uttarakhand has to face devastating natural disaster which caused huge loss of life and property. This disaster forced thousands of families to lead a nomadic life. In the absence of displacement and rehabilitation policy there are no houses to live in for these people affected by the disaster and there is no means of livelihood for them. Villages like Tharali, Deval, Kulsari, Ringwadi, Kamedi, Bhisoda, Palla, Simalsain, Panjada and Chukum etc of Uttarakhand are in urgent need of rehabilitation. In these villages people are forced to live in an atmosphere of fear, mountains are developing cracks, land is caving in, the houses of the people have got destroyed completely and these people are forced to live under open sky. People are leading sleepless nights in villages. Quick rehabilitation of the citizens of these areas is quite essential but the people are distressed in these areas as the displacement and rehabilitation policy has not been made public by the government of Uttarakhand. Even the survey has not been conducted by indentifying the land for rehabilitation so far.

The border of Uttarakhand State are along with China and Nepal, in such situation the strike by the employees of DRDA and patwaris is a matter of concern for national security. The state government set up outposts for patwaris there by spending crore of rupees without proper planning but there is no arrangement of water, electricity in these places due to which property worth crores of rupees has been rendered useless. I request the

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

Government to direct the state government to bring an end to the strike of DRDA employees and patwaris and make the displacement and rehabilitation policy public at the earliest so that rehabilitation of earthquake sensitive area may be ensured the earliest.

A comprehensive scheme to encourage herbal agriculture in hilly areas should be prepared and implemented. There is huge potential in diamond industry of Surat and to develop it the Central Government should provide encouragement which will strengthen the Indian economy. The development of the Indian industries will be ensured by the assistance provided by the government. As the government provides assistance to the textile sector every year the same kind of financial assistance should also be provided to the diamond industry. The government should also prepare public awareness programme and schemes to increase awareness towards diamond industry. About more than 10 lakh people are employed in the diamond industry of Gujarat at present despite this there is shortage of skilled and trained people in this industry. To address this shortage the government should open training institutes for diamond industry. The government should facilitate loans from the banks for global propagation of diamond industry. The recently announced 1 percent sale tax should be waived to maintain the supremacy of gems and jewellery industry of India in the world.

With this I conclude and once again like to thank Shrimati Sonia Gandhi Ji the hon'ble President of UPA, hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji and Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji the Member of Parliament under whose able guidance development is sealing new heights. I support Demands for Grants.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to all the hon. Members

who made their contributions and many valuable suggestions while participating in the Demands for Grants presented before this House through second batch of Supplementary Demands.

Many constructive suggestions have come, particularly, when Shri Nishikant Dubey opened the discussion, he covered a very wide range of areas and made suggestions which will provide me a lot of thought for formulating my Budgetary proposals which will be presented shortly at the of February. But I would like to take this opportunity of placing the state of economy.

When I presented the second batch of Supplementary Demands compared to the presentation of the Budget on the last day of February 2011 and while presenting the first batch of Supplementary Demands in August, 2011, the situation has deteriorate sharply. As it has been pointed by many speakers, there are three major areas of concern in our economy - growth has come down; inflation is obstinately refusing to be moderated, if I may be permitted to say so, and the consequences of that are going to have a reflection on the fiscal deficit.

Sir, certain other issues also have come. I would like to correct the figures also. It is true that the rate of growth in the first quarter of the current financial year was 7.7 per cent. The second quarter figure is available and it is 6.9 per cent and average for the first half of the year is 7.3 per cent and I am not very optimistic because when I presented the Budget, I projected a figure of around 9 per cent plus and minus 0.2 per cent. What was the basis of that? Was it my pipe dream? It was not so. If you look at the GDP growth you would find we registered an average GDP growth from 2004-05 to 2007-08 at around 9 per cent. Then came the first international financial crisis in 2008. Naturally, the GDP growth rate started declining steadily. I took over the Finance Ministry as additional charge in the month of January, 2009 because of the sickness of the hon. Prime Minister who was holding the Finance portfolio at that time and I shudder to think that almost every month the GDP is coming down because

of the adverse impact of major financial crisis of 2008. In the third quarter it was as low as 5.8 per cent. Therefore, the option before the Government was whether to allow further deceleration or to take corrective steps in the form of providing stimulus to the economy. Like almost all countries of the world, we adopted the course of providing a stimulus package and in three instalments, starting from December, 2008, January and in February while presenting the interim Budget here itself in 2009 I had to inject, in absolute terms, a sum of Rs. 1, 86,000 crore and in terms of percentage of GDP at that point of time almost 3 per cent of GDP. It helped us to prevent further deceleration of GDP growth but it created problem in the areas of fiscal deficit. Fiscal deficit reached as high as 6.8 per cent as against 3.5 per cent of 2007-08. But thereafter, after receiving the mandate of the people of this country and presenting the full Budget for the year 2009-10, I placed before this House the road-map of coming back to the path of fiscal consolidation and also how to ensure the GDP growth. The policy responded well. You have noticed that in 2008-09, the GDP growth was 6.8 per cent, in 2009-10, it was 8 per cent, in 2010-11, it was 8.5 per cent. Therefore, to project that GDP of 2011-12 will be around 9 per cent, plus or minus 0.25 per cent, was not unrealistic.

Of course, if somebody asks as to why I did not look at the state of the economy of the Euro Zone as a result of the Euro Zone crisis or the slow growth of North America including USA, then I must admit my, if you call it, short-sightedness. But then, all over the world, every Finance Minister and every economic pandit - I am not a professional economist in that sense - failed.

IMF revised the growth target as many as three to four times. On Euro Zone crisis, nobody could come out with a viable solution. All the 28 States of the European Commission and major economies of France and Germany had put their heads together and were sitting together to discuss it. These things have their impact on economy because our economy or no country's economy today is totally insulated from the adverse impact.

What has been the impact on the Euro Zone crisis and slow growth in America? You have noticed our stock market. What about the investments which were coming through the Financial Institutional Investments in the last two months? The outflow has been 4 billion US dollars and inflow during this period is less than one billion dollars. Therefore, when Shri Nishi Kant Dubey raised this question as to what would be the state of current account deficit, I can say that it is a serious issue which is posing a question mark. I can assure him that I am concerned but not panicky because export growth has taken place during this period, despite the fact that Europe and America used to be the major export destinations of India; and also diversification in the basket of export goods and diversification in the destination of exports have taken place. Thereafter, upto October, the export growth was reasonably high and of course, the trade balance has increased. Imbalance, less of export and earning less, has also increased, but it has not posed any serious threat to meet the commitment of current account deficit which will remain at the moderate level as percentage of our GDP.

Then the question of growth comes. We have to accept it and here, most respectfully, I would request the hon. Members to go through the debate on inflation. I was accused by many senior hon. Members that I am obsessed with growth.

15.00 hrs.

They asked: "What would you do with growth? Are people going to eat growth?" These are the words spoken by even very senior Members. But today the same very Members are saying: "Oh! It is an area of grave concern". It is because growth is coming down. Growth means larger income; growth means larger employment; growth means larger capacity, and, therefore, more elbow room to manage the crisis. If there was not growth from 2004-05 till 2010-11, the elbow room which is available to us today to manage the economy would not have been possible.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

I am not going into the details to respond to the issues on inflation because tomorrow we are going to have a structured discussion on it. I will respond to many of these issues then. But the hard fact is that there are certain situations over which you do not have control, but you shall have to face the consequences. Take the example of the oil prices. I am not a great economist. But as an ordinary student of economics, some times I feel puzzled as to why the oil prices are not coming down. After all, demand in Europe has not picked up because their growth rate is extremely low. As per the latest study of a credit rating agency, I think it is Morgan Stanley, in the remaining nine months, that is in three quarters, Europe's growth rate will be almost zero. America's position is no better. Then, why are the oil prices not coming down? Why has it been increasing? The average oil price of Indian basket from February onwards, when I presented the Budget, till today, is around 90 dollars per barrel. But it has been consistently at the average of 110 dollar per barrel.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

As a consequent to that, there are under recoveries. The under recoveries of the Oil Marketing Companies will be Rs. 1,32,000 crore. All of you expressed concern and rightly so. It affects the lives of the people. When petrol prices increase, when diesel prices increase, when LPG prices increase, when kerosene prices increase, it affects the lives of the people. It has its cascading effect. But where is the solution? Rs. 1,32,000 of under recoveries are there. The price of diesel, kerosene and LPG is controlled by the Government. The price of petrol is decided by the Oil Marketing Companies and the Government does not interfere with that. Right now, when I am talking to you, the subsidy per cylinder of 14 kg. of LPG is Rs. 260. The short point which I am trying to drive at is there is no carpet under which you can sweep it. You have to divert substantial part of your income from

other areas to meet the subsidies bill.

It is true that in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, you have expressed your concerns that Rs. 1,20,000 crore were the projected subsidies on fertilizer, fuel and food which are major subsidies plus certain other subsidies. Now, fertilizer subsidy is going to be Rs.90,000 crore against the projected Rs. 40,000 crore. About oil subsidies, I have already mentioned to you. Similarly, food subsidies will also increase. The net increment would be roughly about not less than Rs.80,000 crore. It may be Rs. 1,00,000 crore. That means, out of the Rs.2,57,000 crore of your total expenditure, Defence has Rs. 1,65,000 crore, which you cannot compromise. Interest payment is Rs.2,75,000 crore which you cannot compromise. If the subsidy of Rs.1 lakh crore is increased, naturally it will affect your investment. That is the problem which we shall have to collectively address. This is the reason why I myself wanted to raise this discussion. On the very first day of this Session, I made a Statement on price and inflation. This House directed me by passing a unanimous Resolution saying "You take certain steps to contain the inflationary impact." Naturally, in response to that direction, I wanted to take the earliest opportunity and made a Statement. Of course, I could not read out the Statement because of the din and bustle but I laid it on the Table of the House. I am glad that tomorrow or any other subsequent day, I will have the opportunity to speak.

The short point which I am trying to drive at is that the economy is in a difficult situation but that does not mean that we shall have to start eating lizard! Yes, we have faced difficulties. I have seen many major crises - the first oil crisis, the second oil crisis and the third oil crisis. I have seen this country had to undergo the humility of pledging its gold to a foreign bank to borrow a few hundred million dollars! I have also seen the reversal of that picture that when the IMF offered to sell gold, this country bought gold worth US \$ 4 to 5 billion. It is not for any major economic gain but only to have the psychological satisfaction. Because of the foreign exchange

shortage one day, this country had to pledge its gold and today we have reversed that position.

The basic fundamentals of the Indian economy are still strong. What are those basic fundamentals? The rate of savings is high. Yes, it is not as high as 35 to 36 per cent but it is around thirty-three to thirty-three and a half per cent. The rate of interest is around 34 to 35 per cent despite depression. In the second quarter of the current fiscal year, except one country, Turkey, no other country of a comparable size, has it. I cannot talk of a small Pacific Island but a major country that they did not have higher growth. China's growth is 9 per cent which has come down from 12 per cent. In the case of Turkey, it is 10 per cent; Mexico, it is 9 per cent - even a little less than 9 per cent. India - 7.3 per cent. There was a time when these percentages could have been an object of celebration because when I place it in the perspective of the economic development and growth of this country, I find from 1951-1979, we grew at the rate of 3.5 per cent; the whole of Eighties, we grew at the rate of five per cent; the whole of Nineties, we grew at the rate of 5.6 per cent; even in the first half of the last decade, we grew around six per cent. Yes, from 2004-05 to 2007-08, we grew at nine per cent. We have placed it at high and from there, we have come down and that is why, it is my worry, that is my anxiety.

But I do believe -- somebody has said as to how things can be improved. Things can improve if the institutions are strengthened; if Parliament functions; if this House debates, discuss, decides, for which it is meant. You will see, the atmosphere will be changed. I know, and I do believe that those industrialists who are going outside for making investment are being frustrated in India. You carry on for six consecutive weeks - this biggest sovereign legislature of this country discuss, money, finance, Finance Bill and scrutinise it, assert yourself; those who challenge the authority of the Parliament by not resorting to this action but by doing our job, the mandated job; you will see that atmosphere will be electrified; atmosphere will be changed. System survives; system gets strengthened

with the strength of the institutional arrangement. Many a friend from abroad ask us: What is the secrecy of your success of democracy? I tell them that though our democracy is bit noisy, but at the same time, its fundamentals are strong. Thanks to our forefathers, they built up the institution; they gave us the Constitution within less than three years of Independence. The biggest socio-economic transformation, Magna Carta, which is Indian Constitution; they gave us independent Election Commission; independent Judiciary, free media - though sometimes a little more noisy than Indian democracy - but nonetheless, it is free and sensible, responsive civil society. That is the strength of the Indian democratic system. If we can allow these institutions to function, to play their legitimate role -- sometimes those phrases, which you can use more frequently, I do not have the liberty of using those phrases, being in office, being in Government -- you will find everything will be intact.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit, yes, there are serious challenges before us as to how to manage the Indian economy, come back to the path of fiscal consolidation, to control, and bring moderate inflationary pressure. I would like to most respectfully submit to you that we have debated umpteen number of times. In February, 2010, food inflation was as high as 22 per cent; on 19th November, 2011, if it has come down to eight per cent - I assume that eight per cent is high - but can we come to conclusion that nothing has been done to control it or to check it?

Tomorrow I will explain to you about the details, not WPI, when I will respond to the debate on inflation. In the other House my colleague is doing it today. He will be giving details about the price movement of 30 essential commodities in all 65 retail markets all over the country, from the East, West, North and South, in the last two years. Let us just take the example of wheat and rice. The price of wheat was Rs. 15 per kg. two years ago and the price of rice was Rs. 23 per kg. two years ago. If the price of wheat remains at Rs. 15 per kg. and the price of rice remains at Rs. 24 per kg. after two years, - I am talking

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

of the retail price, not of the whole sale price - would you say nothing has been done and prices have been allowed to go on unbridled?

If the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission says that the real wage in the rural areas have increased and they have got reflected to some extent in the purchasing power of the weaker sections of the society, is he wrong? The question is, you shall have to look at from which side of the spectrum you are looking at it. I am not saying that it is satisfactory. I am saying that this country cannot have more than 5 to 6 per cent inflation. Therefore, 8 per cent is reasonably high. We shall have to work hard. But should I not pay farmers? We produce about 2,030 million tonnes of grains today. In 2004 the Government used to pay Rs. 600 per quintal of paddy as the Minimum Support Price. Now, if the Minimum Support Price or the Procurement Price is Rs. 1,100 per quintal, when more than 30 per cent of the total production is being procured through Government agencies which sets the benchmark of the market, can you say that the price of one kg. of rice would remain the same which was six years ago?

Therefore, these are the hard economic issues which we shall have to address and we have to see how effectively we can do it. Somebody made a comment that 40 per cent of the petrol cost is taxed by the Government. Yes, I agree. Let us take the case of retail petrol price in Delhi or Kolkata. At the Refinery gate it is Rs. 43 per litre and at the retail outlet it is Rs. 73 per litre. So, where does this Rs. 30 go? It goes to the Government; it goes both to the Central Government and the State Governments. On an average, the taxes are to the tune of Rs. 15 per litre of petrol. But my problem is, the Union Government cannot fully appropriate this amount of Rs. 15 because Rs. 5 will have to be given to our States. The States will retain its own share. One-third of the tax revenue will have to go to the States as per the recommendations of the

13th Finance Commission. But when the apportioning of blame comes, not only 100 per cent, but 200 per cent come on the Central Ministers and we receive all the "gaalis". I do not suggest that the States should not impose taxes. Otherwise, where will they get their revenue from? When a journalist asked this question, I said that I cannot advise this because a substantial quantum of revenue is coming from them. We are not in a position today. The States have their own problems. The Union has its own problems. Collectively we shall have to work together to resolve these problems and which exactly we are doing. Here, I seek the cooperation of the House because we can collectively find out many solutions.

In today's discussion, many new suggestions have come, which I will definitely examine and see to what extent I can accept them. In my pre-Budget consultation I will have the opportunity because I meet and I seek the advice and suggestions of the hon. Members of Parliament who are attached to the Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry. I also invite various groups and stakeholders. They give suggestions. The most important issue is delivery mechanism. How to improve that?

The last point is very relevant and requires to be addressed. Somebody from the plain calculation has said, 'well Mr. Finance Minister, with this Rs.56,000 plus crore of outgo, your fiscal deficit is going to be very high because it is 68 per cent of your total projection'. Most respectfully, I would like to submit that this is accountancy problem. Every year we will have this problem. If you look at the last five years average, it will be 54 per cent, 55 per cent or 56 per cent, but we do not end the year with 54 per cent fiscal deficit, we end the year with four per cent, five per cent or even less than that.

Why has it happened? Somebody has suggested that there is a declining trend in the tax realisation. It is not correct. Direct tax increase has been 22 plus percentage. Indirect tax is also 22 plus percentage. But direct tax's net has been less. Why has net been less?

It is because I decided and there was a complaint. This was the recommendation of many of the informed MPs that 'you, the Government, are very funny, that is, the Finance Ministry. You just collect taxes from me, sit tight over it and you do not return the refund, which is due to me; you have collected excess from me and you are slow in refunding the money'. Several observations have been made by the C&AG also.

So, I decided this year that you upfront the refund. Now the entire system is electronised, an electronic platform has been created, online transfers can take place. So as a result of upfronting the refund, it has caused problems to me for the cash management. Sometimes I have to borrow money from the Reserve Bank because Rs.68,000 crore I have returned as refund till date against Rs.27,000 crore of the previous year. But advantage would be after November onwards I shall not have to pay the refund because substantial refund I have already paid. There the accounts will be squared up. Therefore, one need not rush to the conclusion that as because Rs.9,000 crore cash outgo in the First Supplementary, second cash outgo of Rs.56,000 crore - you have seen the details - a substantial part of it is of subsidies, oil subsidy, fertilizer subsidy and some we have to pay for the Defence Personnel's pension and salaries, some Central paramilitary forces and other Central police forces, which are to be created, for that we have to give them some additional money. Some money we shall have to transfer to the States which is due to them, and because of this fact, because of the higher realisation of the Union taxes, because of the higher devolution, today all the States, except a few, rather except three, are comfortable because their 14 days' cash reserves taken together are varying from Rs. 90,000 crore to Rs. 1,00,000 crore on their daily basis. So, those days are gone of the early eighties and seventies when the States were cashed out. Today, to that extent, the Centre is a little bit cashed out but not the States because devolution has increased substantially. Some of the States are managing their resources very well. Others have their problems. Problems

are not created by themselves. Some of them had it as their legacy. But we will have to address that and we are addressing it.

I would not like to expand my observations because normally second batch of Supplementary is some sort of prelude to the main event. I thank all the Members who have made their contribution and I am more happy that, after logjam, the issue which we have picked up, is the primary job of this House. The primary job of Lok Sabha is to control money, finance because without your approval nobody, including the Prime Minister, can spend a single penny from the Consolidated Fund of India. Without your approval, no new service can be created. Without your approval, no money can be withdrawn. Therefore, Lok Sabha should assert its right more and more as the real controller of money and finance and of the treasury.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 to 8, 10 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29 to 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 55, 57 to 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 77, 81, 85, 87 to 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98 to 102, 105 and 106."

The motion was adopted.

15.28 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 2011*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item No. 15.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-2012.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-2012."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item No. 16.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-2012, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-2012, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 7-12-11.

**Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item no. 12, Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Act.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation Act came into force on 7th July, 1948 on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in USA.

The functions of the Corporation under Section 12 of the Act, inter alia, provides for the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage, the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, afforestation and control of soil erosion, promotion of public health etc., in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation.

At present, as per Section 4 of the said Act, Board consists of a Chairman and two other part-time Members (one each from Governments of Jharkhand and West Bengal).

Apart from this, as per Section 6 of the Act, DVC has a Secretary and a Financial Advisor. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Over the last more than 60 years, a number of changes have taken place in the activities of Damodar Valley Corporation and it has grown into a large generating company with its own transmission and sub-transmission network.

Ministry of Power in the year 2000 appointed the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) to examine various alternative models for restructuring DVC and to suggest the most viable one which would enable DVC to discharge its responsibilities more effectively and efficiently. Based on the recommendations of ASCI, meeting held in the Ministry of Power on the recommendations of the ASCI inter-alia with the representatives of Governments of West Bengal, Jharkhand and the then Chairman, DVC, it was decided to amend the sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act relating to constitution of Corporation (Board).

In view of this, a need was felt to make Damodar Valley Corporation broad based and more professional by re-constituting it with four full-time members and six part-time members.

After approval, the restructured Damodar Valley Corporation will have the following members:-

Full-time Members:-

1. A Chairman (Chief Executive Officer);

2. A Member (Technical);

3. A Member (Finance);

4. A Member-Secretary (in-charge of general administration and business development);

Part-time Members:

5. A representative from the Central Government;

6. Two representatives, one each from the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal; and

7. Three independent experts, one each from the field of irrigation; water supply; and generation or transmission or distribution of electricity.

It has also been proposed to abolish the posts of Secretary, and Financial Advisor.

To incorporate these changes, it has been proposed to amend Section 4, Section 6, Section 7, Section 8, Section 44 and Section 59 of the DVC Act. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a great pleasure that Parliament is functioning again.

With your permission, Sir, before I speak on this Bill, I would like to say that I am really enthused to hear the hon. Finance Minister imploring us really to take the functioning of the House seriously and to debate more vigorously on issues concerning our nation. Now, we have seen that this Session has lost nine valuable days because of the rather intransigent attitude adopted by the Government. We have seen, Sir, the Ministers of the Government go on to Television channels to say that the decision, which now stands suspended is an Executive decision. I think, Sir, the time has come when Parliament should take a view as to what would construe to be an

[Shri Uday Singh]

Executive decision. For example, if a Government in power today - I am not talking about this Government - decides to sell one of our States to a foreign country, it can well say that it is an Executive decision and no legislative approval is needed. Therefore, our Constitution needs to be probably studied in a little more detail and this Parliament should be empowered to discuss, and only then the Governments be allowed to take decisions which will have a long-term import on the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

Now, I turn back to this Bill. The hon. Minister has just said about the purpose of this Bill, and we cannot have anything against it. But I begin to wonder why the Ministry of Power at all controls the Damodar Valley Corporation.

This project envisaged in 1948 on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Corporation in the United States was a multi-purpose river valley project. Power generation was only one of the major tasks that it was charged with. The others were much more important tasks. So, over a period of time, the Damodar Valley Corporation has become just an other electricity producing enterprise. I do not think that this was what envisaged then. Therefore, just to reiterate, as the Minister has said, the functions of the Corporation provide for the promotion and operation of schemes for flood control, irrigation, water supply and drainage, generation, transmission and distribution of thermal power, afforestation and soil conservation to stop the soil erosion, and public health and agriculture in that area. These were the important things that the DVC was charged with originally.

What we now find is that since 1948, even the original plan of the Damodar Valley Corporation has not been fully implemented. The initial plan was to have seven dams. Only four dams have been made. Even those four dams do not have the capacity to hold the excess water. With the result, large parts of West Bengal get flooded

every year. This is an extremely serious problem, and I do not think that the Power Ministry is really in a position to do much about desilting of those dams or those rivers there. Therefore, I do not know if the Government would consider either involving more Ministries in the running of the Damodar Valley Corporation or handing over the Damodar Valley Corporation itself to another more appropriate Ministry because power generation initially was and remains a secondary thing for the Damodar Valley Corporation.

On the other hand, I do not see logic in their being only part-time members from the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal. The question is that large parts of this area are to be developed. The Damodar Valley Corporation either falls in the territory of West Bengal or in the territory of Jharkhand. Therefore, the District Administration really calls a shot.

The Damodar Valley Corporation is trying to say that it will promote public health, agriculture, overall industry and economic development and it is severely curtailed from having the administrative arm to do this.

Therefore, it would be better if the Local Administration was involved; and if schemes like NREGA actually became part of the DVC, if it really has to do what it was supposed to do in the first place. No study on the DVC has been done since 1948. The landscape has changed; the watershed has changed its character; and therefore, a detailed project study on this must be carried out as soon as possible. Despite all this, the Damodar Valley Corporation is now home to a large number of industries. It is on the pattern of the Ruhr Valley in Germany, in Europe. The environmental safeguards that need to be in place, are just missing from there. Therefore, you have haphazard development. Therefore, the question of reforestation or afforestation is on the backbench. Nobody is even bothering about it. All that we are concentrating on is more and more power generation. Rather than hydro, we are going in for more and more thermal power generation.

Power generation by itself is a very important thing. But as far as the DVC is concerned, I would request the Government to re-look at the original plan for the Damodar Valley Corporation and go back to what it was supposed to be doing.

I do not know why the dams are not being made; I do not know why the rivers are not being desilted; I do not know why the environmental control measures are not being put in place; and I do not know why the DVC itself is not increasing its expenditure on the corporate social responsibility. It is spending a measly two per cent of its earning. Why it cannot become five per cent? Why the District Administration cannot be roped in? Why schemes like NREGA etc., cannot become part of the Charter of the DVC? These are very important suggestions that we are making. I would like the hon. Minister to respond to these suggestions; and if possible to implement them. It is because once they are implemented, we would be greatly benefited. For large parts of the year, you have flood waters; for the other time of the year, you do not have irrigation water. So, really speaking, the DVC has failed in doing what it was supposed to do. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly pay a greater attention to this.

With these few words, I support the Amendment Bill because the Amendment is for strengthening the management structure of the DVC and one cannot have anything against it.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support unequivocally the Bill piloted by the hon. Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shindeji under the nomenclature The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, before initiating my debate, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the Opposition Benches that the Nuclear Explosion of 1978 at Pokhran had taken place without consulting the Members of this House and it was called an Executive decision. Lahore Yatra was initiated on the same pretext of an Executive

decision, only to see that the Kargil was invaded later.

Sir, now, I come to the point. I would concentrate on the legislation as has been brought by the Ministry of Power. We all are aware that our Power Ministry and this Government have been exhausting all their resources to generate more and more power in order to cope with the galloping rate of demand of the power in our country. Virtually, we are racing against time to meet the demand of power in our country. The Damodar Valley Corporation is recognized as one of the premier organizations under the command of this Ministry.

We are proud to say that the Damodar Valley Corporation Project was conceived by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is called the dream child of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Furthermore, in the Constituent Assembly of India the Damodar Valley Corporation Bill was mooted by no less than Shri V.N. Gadgil. So, the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the dream of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy of West Bengal was Damodar Valley Corporation, which was conceived in replication of the Valley of Tennessee in the USA.

As per the statement made by the hon. Minister, it has been clearly indicated that it is not generally or in generic term, a thermal power utility. The functions of the Corporation under the Act, inter alia, provided for the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage, the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, the promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar River and its tributaries and channels, afforestation and control of soil erosion, promotion of public health and the agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation.

What does it mean? It means that it is a multi-purpose river valley project. Therefore, when it was conceived, it was stated that the Damodar Valley Corporation was a deemed State with welfare functions attached to it. It was recognised as a deemed State but now it is being recognised as a mere power utility.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

In the aftermath of Electricity Act, 2003, the status of Damodar Valley Corporation has been relegated simply to a power generating utility. Thus, the pristine status of Damodar Valley Corporation, which, I again reiterate, was the brain child of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru needs to be restored. It is an infringement upon the status of Damodar Valley Corporation. The Damodar Valley Corporation was legislated by the Act in the year 1948. In the same year, in 1948 the Electricity Act was also enacted. But the distinction between a multi-purpose river valley organisation and a mere power utility sector has been blurred by the Central Electricity Act. Therefore, first I would urge upon our hon. Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde to take this into account and restore the earlier glory of Damodar Valley Corporation because Damodar Valley Corporation cannot be treated as a mere power utility.

In the legislative document, it is proposed to (i) change the composition of the Damodar Valley Corporation on the lines of the earlier lapsed Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2007 with the addition that there shall be a whole-time Member-Secretary; (ii) provide that the Chairman shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation; (iii) provide that the Member-Secretary shall be in-charge of the general administration and business development of the Corporation and (iv) abolish the posts of Secretary and Financial Advisor.

Through this proposed legislation, it appears that Damodar Valley Corporation is going to undertake a structural overhauling of its administration. Some sort of professionalism needs to be infused in this organisation so that it could be strengthened and it could be more pro-activated. But, I will say that by conducting a cosmetic surgery, one could appear beautiful which does not mean that he or she is healthy.

The crux of the problem in regard to Damodar Valley Corporation lies in the dearth of capital fund in this sector. There lies the rub.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister on as to what are the sources of equity of Damodar Valley Corporation. The primary source was that it was conceived on the line that participating Governments — the Central Government, State Government of Bihar and Bengal, now it is the State Government of Jharkhand - will be contributing to the capital of the Damodar Valley Corporation. These are all the participating Governments, who have stopped to pay their contribution since 1968-69. That means, that primary source of equity of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been choked and those States, who were supposed to have paid their contribution, have not complied with the stipulated agreement, which was enshrined in the DVC Act and in the Section-40 of the same Act.

The secondary source of equity of Damodar Valley Corporation was the internal resources generated out of operations. But, I earlier stated to you that the Damodar Valley Corporation has been treated as a mere power generating utility. As per Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the DVC shall be deemed to be a licensee under this Act. Therefore, the revenue generation of this organisation has been restrained and the DVC has not been able to generate adequate revenue to meet the capital expenditure of this organisation.

Now, what is the situation? The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has been fixing the generation and transmission tariff. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission has been fixing the distribution tariff. Now, it has been brought under multiple regulatory frameworks. You may go to the High Court of the West Bengal or Jharkhand. You may go to the appellate authority or you may go to the apex Court. It has been virtually brought under the multiple regulatory frameworks. Thereby it has lost its independence to generate revenue to meet its capital expenditure. Therefore, this organisation should be accorded the special power so that it can generate its revenue independently. Out of this revenue, it can meet its expenditure. On the one hand, your Ministry has been pitching for 'Power for all' by 2012.

The Damodar Valley Corporation has already taken up the initiative of generating of more than 8000 MW by the year 2012. But, on the other hand, there is a serious dearth of capital fund for this organisation. If this situation continues, may I know from the hon. Minister as to how DVC will be able to reach its targets as has been fixed by you? Therefore, the multipurpose identity of DVC should be restored in a manner that it may be given the special status.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that DVC is a statutory corporation. It cannot be considered a company. Naturally, it does not have the authority to go to the capital market for raising equity for its own capital fund. It has its own borrowing limit. DVC can go up to a maximum of Rs.21000 crore of borrowing limit as its present net worth is Rs. 10500 crore. It has already exceeded the prudential debt-equity ratio, that is, 2:1. Therefore, the Corporation does not have any wherewithal to collect the capital fund which is desperately needed now for its survival.

DVC is such a corporation that is still providing the livelihood to 11000 employees in addition to 14000 pensioners. That is why, we are all very much concerned for the survival of DVC. I would earnestly urge the hon. Minister that right now Rs.5000 crore capital needs to be infused into this Corporation so that it can complete the outstanding projects - I reiterate that it can complete the outstanding projects - failing which DVC may be allowed - if you are not able to pay the fund - to tap equity market by a special approval of the Government of India.

Why not? This Government is going to revive the aviation sector. If it is so, then DVC which was conceived by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, which has a net wealth worth of Rs.60,000 crore, which is characterised as a multipurpose river valley, which is considered as a deemed State with all welfare activities, why not DVC be accorded the special status, so that it can tap the fund from equity market?

I know that the ambit of the legislative document is very limited. Here, Member (Technical), Member (Finance) and Member (Administration) would be appointed. I would suggest that these three appointments should be given to the internal candidates of DVC as they are more accustomed and are more familiar with its day-to-day functioning.

16.00 hrs.

The second point which I would also like to draw the attention of all that DVC is a victim at the hands of its own participating Governments. I am saying this because DVC sales power to the respective State Governments of West Bengal and Jharkhand, but they are not paying back their outstanding dues. However, the Member of those States are participating in the Board. What is the necessity of incorporating those officials who are not even able to pursue their own Government to pay back the outstanding dues to the Corporation?

However, I must laud your initiative that DVC is going to be restructured. DVC needs to be more professional, but again the nub of the problem lies in the dearth of capital. So, the Ministry should persuade the Finance Ministry so as to pour capital fund adequately in order to revive this organisation and in order to restore the Pristine glory of this organisation, which was the brain child of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

With these words, I support this legislative document.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill 2011. This Amendment relates to the flood control, irrigation and electricity generation under the Act of 1948. The provision made by the Union Government in the said Bill includes the two states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. A provision has been made to appoint one representative each of the two State Governments in the Board. Three such special members

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

have been proposed who are the experts in the field of irrigation, water and hydroelectricity.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

This is a good thing, but through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and particularly the hon. Minister towards the fact that seven such schemes are already in existence which have been lying pending. One relates to setting up of a thermal power plant in Meja Areas of Allahabad which is lying pending and other one is a project in the Hon. Power Minister's constituency in Sholapur in Maharashtra and 5 other projects are there which have a time limit of 5-6 years in my opinion but which are yet to be completed. I would like this project to be given special attention and particularly I would urge Hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi Ji to pay special attention in this regard as this matter relates to Allahabad and, particularly 4 projects, which have been included in the eleventh and twelfth five year plan, should be completed on time. There is a huge shortage of electricity in the country today which is hampering the development and the supply.

A lot of problems are there like when the process of acquiring land for Damodar Valley started in 1954, a total of 4000 people were displaced by the Damodar Valley project who haven't got benefit of rehabilitation till today which is highly regrettable. This is really a sorry state of affairs that those people are still awaiting rehabilitation since the last 57 years. Approximately 250 villages of West Bengal and Jharkhand come under this scheme. I was going through the report and found that only 340 persons have been given compensation till now and rest of the persons have neither been given any jobs nor any compensation. More than 1000 displaced families are still doing rounds of Government offices and nobody is there to take care of those who are agitated. This is a very serious issue. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider it most earnestly.

Sir, Damodar Valley Displaced Persons Welfare Association came into being and 300 people are on strike. Even, the Governor of West Bengal and Jharkhand as well as the Hon. High Court decided in favour of the displaced families regarding payment of immediate compensation and rehabilitation but neither the Governments or the corporation has paid any attention in this regard. You can see that there are a lot of other such projects Like Hirakud dam project apart from Damodar Valley project. The biggest problem which has arisen is related to environmental laws and land acquisition. As a result of this, the provision of providing rehabilitation is being taken up in a casual manner. The Government must consider it seriously. Hirakud dam is located in Sambalpur and the struggle of displaced families is still on as they have not got justice. This is the reason for their setting up Hirakud Citizen Council. I have recently real and seen that there are two huge minarets in Hirakud which have been named after Nehru and Gandhi. I do not oppose it but if these have been named after great personalities then there should also be a provision to rehabilitate the displaced people. They should get compensation and jobs. Everyone affected should get relief but that has not been provided till now. Renuka dam is in Himachal Pradesh but people there are agitating on the roads. 33 villager falling under Sirmaur district have not got justice till now. They are running from pillar to post for seeking justice. The people in Narmada Valley have been struggling for water, forest and land for the last 25 years. More than 50000 people have been displaced but no one has been rehabilitated till today. 40 percent land is lying unused which has been leased out to some private companies. All these problems are there. Take the case of Navasa project which had been started in 1975 after acquiring the land of Baras village. The land there has been lying unused even today for the last 25-30 years but no project has been started there. I would like the Hon. Minister and the Government to pay special attention to those points which I have highlighted through you and complete these projects within in scheduled time limit. There are so many cases which are lying pending in

courts and which need to be pursued by the Government. All the people should be given compensation. Talks should be held with displaced persons and all the Goals related to the progress of the scheme should be carried out so as to put the country on the path of development.

With these words, I conclude my speech while supporting the Damodar Valley corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want permission to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are permitted.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Damodar Valley Corporation Bill, 2011. This Bill was drafted 60 years back in 1948. Its aim was to develop certain schemes in West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. Flood is a calamity so its purpose was to control the same. The purpose of this Valley project was to develop electricity generation which is an important problem for any state or country. Irrigation is the most important factor of farming for the farmers. The purpose for the setting up of this corporation was to get the land of the farmers irrigated through this scheme. Drinking water is still a problem in the rural areas, state and the country, so its aim then also was to get rid of the problem of drinking water.

During rainy season particularly during floods, soil erosion is a frequent phenomenon in villages where the cultivable land gets destroyed, its fertile layer gets eroded. So its objective has been to keep it protected and maintained through embankments. Forests play an important role in providing green cover to the country. A forestation and protection of forests is another objective of this Bill. During the year 2007 a provision was made for appointment of certain officers and their duties were laid down and works were performed through an amendment in the Bill. However, need for another amendment has been felt today which means that

evaluation from time to time has not been done. It is necessary to conduct time-to-time review of any Corporation, project or a system for streamlining their functioning and removing the shortcomings therein and fixing accountability for fulfilling the objective and fully implementing the provisions for making improvements. I extend my support to the Bill presented by the hon. Minister today seeking to make amendments.

Sir, with these words, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister and as submitted by my former speaker, I also belong to Allahabad. Two of my parliamentary constituencies come under Allahabad district and Mega project is a pending project up there. It is sub-judice even today. Although Mega project is for district Allahabad, if the Government pays due consideration to the project, its development will have the way for development and growth of several other districts and benefit thousands of acres of land. There are several other projects pending along with this project. If a project that has been started after incurring an expenditure gets stalled due to some reasons, then there is a need to pay special attention to it because there are several benefits of such projects which facilitate country's development and increase energy generation. Today, the biggest problem faced by any state or the country at large is that of energy crisis. With particular reference to Uttar Pradesh. I wish to submit that I am an elected representative of the state, there are several projects like Unpara, Obara and Rihand for generation of electricity in district Bhadohi and other nearby districts. However, these are covered by the Union Government and later, the electricity is sold at high rates to our state. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and request him that these projects have been launched with a specific objective of generating electricity. The area where these have been launched should be benefited by the project. If the people of the area, where the electricity generation project has been launched are deprived of electricity then it is the fault of the Government.

Sir, irrigation is another important factor and this

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

facility should also be provided. I would request the hon. Minister that the bill is definitely commendable. However, he should also formulate a scheme to bring seven other bills which are pending due to some reasons and implement them. These bills will facilitate the development of the country. He should pay special attention to Uttar Pradesh which is under highest population pressure. It should also get proper electricity supply.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): While supporting the Bill brought to the House on behalf of my Party All India Trinamool Congress, I wish to add something in connection with this Bill. No doubt, in the last sixty years, there is a large scale operation of the Damodar Valley Corporation mostly in south Bengal and Jharkhand.

It is no doubt that the largest section of the people of South Bengal is depending on the DVC everyday. A large section of the people has been engaged in the employment of the Damodar Valley Corporation. About sixty years have gone. Possibly the hon. Minister or no one of the DVC has got the time to find out whether the dams of the DVC can be modernised or not. In order to increase the holding of more water, time has ripen to think to modernise the dams of the DVC. The effect of that is to increase the holding of the water. It was because of the behaviour of some irresponsible officers, water was released during the rainy season, without consulting the State Government. It mainly affects the two major districts of West Bengal, District Burdwan and District Hoogly. It was pointed out time and again. But unfortunately no one from the DVC has got the time to think over that. I will beseech, I will request the hon. Minister to please apply his mind in so far as this part is concerned. When you release the water, you cannot imagine the affectation of the people of the Hoogly District and the Burdwan District

who suffer a lot from the flood. Unfortunately, no one from the DVC has ever gone to that place, nor has anyone ever extended any help to them. Please look into that and think about the modernisation of the dam.

I started by saying that South Bengal is depending upon the DVC. In fact, since I come from South Bengal, it is a glory of South Bengal. So many persons are dependent on it. But you can modernise the dam.

Another irresponsible behaviour of the DVC is in the field of the land acquisition cases. A large number of cases are there. If the hon. Minister takes the statistics from the officers, a large number of cases are there where the lands have been taken and assurance was given to provide employment. Unfortunately, the employment has not been given and they are litigating into the Court.

Corporate social responsibility is really very poor, rather, I must say that it is extremely poor. I do not know where the money goes. Where has the money of the DVC for the corporate social responsibility gone? Does it not mean that the corporate social responsibility is in and around the project area? Nothing is there. Of course, a good booklet of the DVC is there, a very good booklet. It has very good pictures but it is not commensurate with the function of the DVC. The corporate social responsibility of the DVC is extremely poor.

The environmental problem is not being faced by the DVC. In the Mezia project which has been started, on the second day no one is having any enthusiasm to go there because of the environmental problem. These areas are mostly having Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I will request the hon. Minister to look into the environmental problem or the pollution problem which can be faced mainly in the Mezia project. It needs to increase fields of operation. You have heard that a number of speakers are saying as to why he will be concentrating only in the distribution of power. The object was something. It has been elaborated. I am not going into that. But in the field of irrigation DVC must discharge some responsibility. DVC must take some responsibility for the

rural Districts. These Districts of Bengal and Jharkhand are all rural Districts. Some parts of these Districts are affected by Maoists' violence too. Irrigation facilities there should be increased.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into another problem. Possibly he is not aware of this. Possibly the DVC does not know how to make an appropriate application before the Central Regulatory Commission. I believe they are not getting any relief because of dearth of knowledge among the DVC people for making applications for getting relief.

Sir, there are two very beautiful dams there -- one is Durgapur and the other is Panchet. The Government should consider opening up tourist centres at Durgapur and Panchet dams. If that is done, people will visit those places in large numbers.

Mr. Minister, I do not know whether it is right or wrong but there is a charge of corruption against your Secretary for the last two years. Is it correct? If it is, did you make any inquiry into it? Do not let a person who is charged of corruption go scot free.

With this, I support the Bill.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. I am not against the restructuring or strengthening of DVC but I am against the way it is done and against the motive behind it.

DVC has a multipurpose character. But seeing the way the composition is done, I apprehend that control of the Central Government will increase. If the Central Government's control increases more and more, I am afraid a day might come when this will be disinvested like the other Central public sector undertakings. That must not be done.

In establishing the DVC, the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Jharkhand have made a great contribution. However, their representatives have been made only part-time members. Why should they not be full-time members?

The DVC was visualized as a multipurpose and multidimensional project. It was the brainchild of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It has an assigned vision. One of the primary purposes of the project is controlling floods and promoting irrigation schemes. But what is happening now? As has already been said by some hon. Members, in West Bengal the DVC is called as Dobano Vasano Corporation which is inundating and flooding most of the areas because of irresponsible release of waters. This is affecting my own District Bardhaman, Hooghly, parts of Howrah and Bankura. It should be looked into as to what is the main reason for this.

When DVC was established in 1948, it was decided that there would be seven reservoirs and one barrage would be made. However, only four dams-Maithon, Panchet, Tilaiya and Konar - were made and not the others. In the case of Belpahari, the Central Water Commission was entrusted to conduct a study on it in 2006 but it is yet to be done. That should be looked into.

At the same time, dredging and de-silting of the dams and the barrage is very important. I would request the hon. Minister to go to Durgapur and see how badly silted is the barrage. The barrage has no capacity to hold the water. If it goes on like this, what would happen in the rainy season? Irresponsible officers are releasing the waters inundating large tracts of West Bengal. And, during the summer season, there is a scarcity of drinking water.

I support the modernization of the dam. At the same time it should be surveyed whether the height of Panchet and Maithon dams can be raised by three feet after consultation with the Government of Jharkhand. This should be looked into.

Another important point is that with regard to irrigation, the DVC is telling that it would supply water only for Aman Paddy irrigation, but not for Boro Paddy irrigation, which is not included in the DVC manual. It should be included for the sake of farmers and cultivators.

Another point mentioned by the Standing Committee regarding promotion of afforestation and control of soil

[Sk. Saidul Haque]

erosion in the valley area is that it is not done in a planned manner. It should be looked into. At the same time, it is important to supply drinking water to the people. DVC supplies water to Durgapur Township, but it is charging exorbitant and abnormal cost, causing inconvenience to the common people. DVC must look into its social corporate responsibility. It is not doing it now; the socio-economic development of the tribal people was also a part of the DVC mission. A number of tribal people were affected and evicted, but they were not given proper rehabilitation. Just giving some compensation is not enough; this should be looked into.

The welfare of the DVC employees should also be looked into. The appointment on compassionate grounds is entirely stopped; it is to be started again.

Another important point is about power generation, transmission and distribution. No doubt that the DVC should come forward to fulfil the demand for power by coal and steel industries - I support it because Railways and others need it. DVC has already three hydel projects at Maithon, Panchet and Tilaiya. They have a capacity of 144 MW. It also has four thermal projects at Bokaro, Chandrapur, Durgapur and Mijia with 3710 MW. The total comes to 3854 MW. DVC also has a mission to make it 8000 MW in the 11th Plan. DVC has already started the renovation and modernization programme from 1987, but that is not done in a proper way and this should be looked into.

DVC has now started establishing three more thermal projects at Raghunathpur, Andal and Kodarma. That is welcome, but the question is of rehabilitation and resettlement. When the Hon. Minister went to Raghunathpur, he said that he would look into the matter of engagement of one member of the evicted family. But in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy announced in 2007, there is no mention of employment of land-loser. This should be looked into.

Again I reiterate that power generation is not the only

criterion of DVC. It has a larger vision. If you look at the mission of DVC, you would see that after power control, the next important aspect is flood control; then we have the promotion and operation schemes for irrigation; then we have generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy. So, they should be looked into for the benefit of farmers of West Bengal - particularly, flood control and operating schemes for irrigation.

I again say that DVC should not be looked like any other CPSUs. It should be looked from the other way because it has a multi-dimensional roles and multi-dimensional projects. So, proper attention must be given to those points. At the same time, I request that it should look into the social integration programme so that the evicted people would get some relief from DVC, and some welfare measures for the people of the valley area would be undertaken.

With these words, I oppose this Bill and conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon. Chairman, before starting discussion on the Bill, I would like to refer to the famous physicist of the country and the world, who was also a Member of the House Dr. Meghnath Saha. He wrote a book named "Saha and Srivastava — Heat and Thermodynamics" which is an unparalleled literary composition across the world. He was such a scholar. He was a Member of the first Lok Sabha. He died on his way while he was coming to attend the session of the House. He was a famous scientist and son of the soil. I am referring to him since he played an important role in the setting up of Damodar Valley Corporation.

The destiny of Damodar Valley was such during the time of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru that people used to sing "Dekhla Damodar Ghati ho yojana kisanva jamanva badlat ba". With the change of time the Corporation was set up that made people say that with the dawn of independence after the British era an institute has come

up which would be assigned multi purpose task of flood control, electricity generation, irrigation, power distribution and transmission. Bihar and Jharkhand were one state, West Bengal was a separate state. There were two separate representatives of both the states. The Chief was appointed by the Union Government. The Government has given assurance of improvement through this Bill. This Bill is pending since the year 2007. Lok Sabha was dissolved, elections were held, so it took them four years to make calculations and now the bill has been brought in the year 2011. What have they brought in the bill? Full powers will be vested in the Chief Executive Officer. Earlier there was only one post of the financial adviser of secretary. Powers of Chief Executive were vested in him. Now full power is being vested in the Chief. They are increasing the Membership. There will be separate Members looking after irrigation, transmission. There will be representatives from both the states, however, there will be more representatives of the Union Government. It seems that in the year 1948 when it was established its performance would not have been upto the mark or there would have been some interruptions, hence this bill seeking to improve its composition. There is nothing much in this bill. There is thermal power station in Chandrapura and then Punjab Dam and Tilaiya Dam. It is a very crucial bill, however, I wish to raise the question as to what happened there in these 57 years. What happened to the people of Jharkhand and West Bengal? Three thousand people were on fast. Then people will go on fast from 27 February. I would like a categorical reply from the Government that it claims improvement in composition through DVC bill. However, the question of rehabilitation is quite important. Wherever crucial projects are launched across the country social activists like Medha Patkar reach the site and raise slogans of Tnqlab Zindabad'and'Punarwas Karvao'.

Why the rehabilitation work was not carried out? Why do they neglect rehabilitation aspect when such an important scheme is being implemented? People of 250 villages are running from pillar to post and around three thousand people are on hunger strike since 27th day of the month. Who is there to pay attention towards their

problems including the problem of thousands of the persons on hunger strike? Will it affect the implementation of other projects across the country or not? People will say that DVC was commissioned in the year 1948 and rehabilitation work has not been carried out even after 57 years since the year 1956. Unless there is widespread agitation, rehabilitation work will not be carried out and the same will continue to be delayed. Therefore, the hon. Minister should categorically state as to what will happen to the rehabilitation plan? Whether the Government is aware of the hunger strike or not? Who is responsible for such a mess? The information should also include the total number of people still to be rehabilitated so far alongwith the reasons therefore? Secondly, I would like to know its production target? Umariya Badhti Jai Aur Chunaria Ghatti Jaye. Tall claim are being made but the production is decreasing. What provisions have been made for power supply to the people of the area who are facing problems in rehabilitation? The responsibility of employees and officers comes under social responsibility. It was also submitted that special facilities will be provided to the people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and minority community and Urdu language will be taught. But, what has been done so far? The hon'ble Minister should inform the House in this regard then only the Bill will be passed.

With these words I urge upon the Minister to clearly state the manner in which Damodar Valley Corporation which is the pride of India as well as aspiration of local people for providing irrigation facility and generating electricity, hydro power, thermal power etc. is likely to function.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me a chance to speak on this particular Bill, which is being discussed.

The Damodar Valley Corporation was constituted under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, as has been stated here. But over the years, its functions and

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

its area of action has changed a lot. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the particular Bill says that:

"The functions of the Corporation under the Act, inter alia, provided for the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage, the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, the promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar River and its tributaries and channels, afforestation and control of soil erosion, promotion of public health and the agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation."

I would like to ask the hon. Minister about drainage. It is told that because of the siltation of the dams and reservoirs, the drainage problem is acute. No drainage work is being done there; rather floods are being occurred every year. Similarly, there is no sign of navigation.

It was originally mooted that navigation should be made in the canals. So, in a short, whatever mooted earlier during the formative years, all these functions have been done away with. Only main function of the particular Corporation is the power generation that is too not through hydel but through thermal.

Having said that I would most like to invite your kind attention that this particular Bill has also gone to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has recommended certain important things. I would like to point out one aspect regarding recommendation of the Standing Committee. It says that:

"The Committee also feel that DVC should pay equal importance to its other welfare activities such as afforestation and eco-conservation, flood control, fish farming, management of natural resources, rural electrification, etc., apart from its role in power generation, transmission and distribution."

The recommendation of the Standing Committee has gone into the details. Similarly, another aspect has been neglected, that is, non-power activities of DVC. The Standing Committee has recommended non-power activities of DVC which include water resources management, flood control, irrigation, drawal of industrial and domestic water, water treatment and development initiatives. All these aspects have been neglected over the years. I would request all the senior Ministers who are present here, especially, Shri Shindeji, that these aspects have been pointed out by the Standing Committee of the Department concerned. When all these things have been neglected, then only passing of the Bill and providing electricity to certain areas will not solve the problem. It is a composite scheme which means you have to develop all the aspects of this particular Corporation. Otherwise, having only power generation and that too in a limited way, would not serve any purpose.

Then, the social obligation programme was launched in 1981 by DVC to fulfil its mandated action under Section 12 of the DVC Act for promotion of public health as also agricultural, industrial, economic and general well being of the Damodar Valley. The number of programmes relating to DVC's commitment towards the community and to reach to the people increased from 25 villages in 1981 to more than 40 villages. It is all right. But at the same time, what has been pointed out by the Standing Committee of the concerned Department that should be implemented in a time bound manner so that all the composite schemes that have been recommended are implemented. This is my request.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. This amendment is a proposal for restructuring the Corporation. It is not objectionable. But the point is that the Government should look into the health of the Corporation. They should review the functioning of the Corporation. Many things have been narrated by my previous speakers. It is rightly said that at the time of its inception, the objectives were - flood

control, provision of water for irrigation and other uses, generation of electricity, distribution, transmission and all these things. But with the passage of time, there was a shift in these national priorities. They have shifted only to power generation, transmission and distribution. Gradually the other parts have been ignored and by passed. So, this is the main problem.

Now I do not know which is the nodal agency. This Bill has been brought here by the Minister of Power but other areas are not less important. If we take irrigation, as per the Government version, it is not less than 5.69 lakh hectare gross irrigation command area. So, what about flood control? It is very nicely said by the previous speakers that now DVC means Dubai Vasai Corporation. People think that the DVC will control heavy floods but what happens is that when people are inundated, the DVC releases more water. It compounds the floods. Even during the Kharif season when the farmers want water, DVC is unable to supply water to them and the argument is that there is no sufficient water in the dams. The main purpose of it has defeated. The objective of it has not been achieved. It is a failure on the part of the Government.

The question is whether there is any proposal for modernisation of the dam. What about the welfare measures that had been proposed earlier for the development of the people living in and around the dam? Nothing has been said about that. Regarding the expansion programme I would like to submit that one revised feasibility plan has already been submitted. The expansion programme included the Belpahari region of West Midnapore, it is a Maoist affected area. What is the fate of that revised plan for the expansion? I do not know about the other programmes in regard to forest and environment. I do not know if there is any coordination of this Ministry with the other Ministries like Water Resources and all. What are the views of those Departments in this regard?

I would also like to know about the problems of the employees related to this. I would like to know if all the land users have been provided with jobs in the DVC or

not. Also, I would also like to know if the welfare measures as proposed for these people have already been undertaken or not. Initially it was thought that hydel power would be generated out of this, but now the policy has shifted to generating thermal power. In some areas they have already gone for PPP and joint venture and so there is a sense of apprehension that if this sort of a restructuring takes place, then it might pave the way for disinvestment of the DVC. So, I think, the Government should think over this issue because DVC is not a very simple thing. It covers vast areas of the States of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

The other issue is about the full-timers. Why is the Central Government not appointing two full time nominees from the States of West Bengal and Jharkhand? The State of West Bengal could be the full time Member of this Corporation. The Central Government may propose for five members, or seven members in stead of three, that is good. That can be done, but why not there should be full-timers? They should have the main responsibility for the State concerned.

I think, the Government should think over this. We have some serious observations about this. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Damodar Valley Corporation. I would first like to salute the scientist Meghnath Saha who planned this pride project of India for socio-economic all round development of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and also at the same time generation of power, creation of irrigation facilities along with environmental protection and so many projects.

Our first Prime Minister in free India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who commissioned this project did not commission this project with his own hands but he called two adhvasi women who were engaged in the work of that project work and by their hands he commissioned that project and through this act he definitely sent a message to the entire population of this land that no adhvasi

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

people who are mostly inhabiting those areas should ever be evicted, de-settled, remain unemployed and under-developed because of any such development project in future. But I am sorry to state that all around the DVC project areas including its four major dams and the recent thermal power project plans that the DVC is commissioning, the people living in and around there are suffering because of lack of electricity, lack of employment. There is a serious problem of pollution. So, that aspect should be taken into account.

Secondly, it actually started functioning from 1954. There were around thousand evicted families who staged a dharna at Jantar Mantar from 17th to 24th October and met the hon. Minister for Power. I also wrote to the hon. Power Minister regarding the settlement. He has assured me that he will look into that matter.

Another project near Roopnarayanpur, namely, the Hindustan Cables Limited, is now a sick unit. They are getting power supply from DVC but their employees are not getting their payment regularly and their wages are getting delayed by three to four months. Very often the authorities of the DVC are trying to stop their power supply. I also requested the Minister on this point and it has been reinstated.

My last point is, due to non-modernisation, as the hon. Member who spoke earlier to me said, particularly due to sitting problems, the capacity of the basin is reducing and inundating more places all around. Even in this scientific era, the engineers are not taking proper action on weather forecast and not giving proper warnings to the people who are inhabiting downstream of the dam. On all occasions, they are releasing plenty of cusecs of water endangering the lives and properties of the people living there. That should not be done in this scientific era. Proper development should be taken up.

Finally, if this amendment is meant for real superior administrative measures, then I have no objection. But if

there is any hidden intention of disinvestment or PPP or some more centralisation, I definitely object to this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to put forth two-three points I respect of Damodar Valley Corporation Bill introduced by the hon'ble Minister. When it was constructed during the regime of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru it was aimed at providing irrigation facility and other benefits to the people of Jharkhand, Bihar and Bengal. Unfortunately, no provision has been made for providing irrigation facility through Konar dam located in Jharkhand. The displaced people of the area are wandering from place to place. Hon'ble chairman you will be surprised to know that the people, who have been provided land after displacement to settle down, have not been given any document that a particular piece of land belongs to them.

Secondly, I would like to submit that there people neither provide no objection certificate nor take any suo moto action in respect of implementation of scheme formulated by the Government of India be it MPLADS, construction of Panchayat Bhawan or development scheme. You will be surprised that not a single item of work has been carried out under their CD and SIP during the year 2011. Besides this, the dependents of the deceased employees have not been provided job even after ten years and these people are running from pillar to post although it is a Government of India enterprise. Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised and I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister that no progress has been made in respect of Bhalpahari Power Project for which enquiry is being undertaken for the past ten years for installation of a power plant at that location. The idea to start hydel power project on Konar dam was conceptualized during the regime of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, but the officials were apprehensive about possibility of a crack in the Konar dam. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister to clarify the issue because in that condition the dam

would have been washed away. A survey was also conducted to start hydel project at Jhumra Pahar but no progress has been made in this regard.

Thereafter, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to how long outsourcing of officials will continue to take place? The sole purpose of officials engaged in any institute is to get promotion to higher posts such as Chairman or Secretary or DF. But all the officials are appointed through outsourcing in DVC. The officials are suffering from low morale due to work pressure. I would like to request that promotion avenues should be provided to officials working there so that they could be promoted to the post of Chairman, Secretary or Finance Secretary. Such demand is being made constantly since the creation of Jharkhand and widespread agitation is being organized to shift office of DVC to Jharkhand but no action has been taken in this direction. You will be surprised to know that there have been talks to convert the contract labourers into permanent category but the same is not being complied. I would like to submit that the said problem will not be solved by providing minimum wages only. Even the minimum wages are not being provided to the labourers. I would like to request to look into all these points by taking personal interest so that these problems could be resolved. Electricity is being generated by Damodar Valley Corporation in its Plants but electricity is not supplied to the state. People give we direction to do such and such things. The corporation is unable to lay transmission line and construct sub-stations. DVC was entrusted with the work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, but the corporation is not fulfilling the assigned task. Therefore, it is my humble request that jobs should be provided to the dependents of deceased government employees of DVC engaged as labourers and employment should be provided to the displaced families immediately in order to end their sufferings. I am extremely thankful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
Respected Chairman Sir, I am very proud that within 6

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

months of our independence, the Damodar Valley Project was undertaken with the aim to transform the 'River of Sorrow' into the 'River of Joy'. Exactly that happened. River Damodar was controlled to generate electricity on one hand and extend irrigation facilities on the other. Recurrence of flood was checked, land erosion was minimized and afforestation was made possible. As a result the entire region flourished and industries based on coal, iron ore and hydropower developed. Therefore, there is an urgent need to increase the number of board members of DVC. The present Bill proposes that the corporation should consist of 3 independent part-time members and I support the Bill. But there are some apprehensions. It is doubtful whether these part-time members will be helpful in strengthening the board. Along with that, under the 11th Five Year Plan the 7000 megawatt electricity will be generated instead of 2354 MW earmarked earlier. Newer areas will be included in its ambit like Mejda, Chandrakona, Raghunathpur, Durgapur of West Bengal and Bokaro, Kodarma, Mython of Jharkhand. More and more power will be generated by DVC and distribution of power will increase in all the adjoining areas. There has been massive industrial development in the Damodar Valley. But one thing must be remembered that if the dams in the lower reaches are not repaired and preserved then there can be heavy devastation in Hoogly, Midnapore area. The crops are damaged due to flood and farmers suffer a lot. In Jharkhand area also irrigation issues are there. These must be addressed in right earnest.

Moreover the temporary workers and employees must be made permanent. The management should also be strengthened and irrigation facilities must be extended. As my previous speaker mentioned that DVC was inaugurated by a tribal women in the presence of late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. So this is a very pious project which can be utilized for the welfare of the common people I have myself visited villages of Jharkhand where there is dearth of power and people are in great difficulties. Electricity can become the source of prosperity in our country and DVC can help in this regard.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

Thus I request Hon. Minister of Power to address all these issues which affects the common man and actually realize the dream of converting a river of sorrow into a river of joy.

With these few words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

17.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my colleague-Members of Parliament of this House to guide me on the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill. A few of my colleagues have advised me, a few of my other colleagues have given me some sort of suggestions and a few others have opposed it. But, subsequently, they said that it is a good Scheme and they support it.

This Scheme to improve the Damodar Valley Corporation Board started in 2000 and the matter was given to the Administrative Staff College of India to suggest how to improve the situation there. A very limited power generation was going on there. I must bring it to your notice that till 2005 - I have the figures - it was only 2144 MW capacity. But before that, this was given to the Administrative Staff College. The matter came up after two years to the Government and then, subsequently, it was sent in 2007 to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Cabinet approved the proposal and the Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in May, 2007. But, unfortunately, this Bill could not be passed. I think today is the luckiest day in the life of the Damodar Valley Corporation that all the colleagues supported it. The last speaker Shri Majumdar - though I do not understand his language yet I could understand the translated version of it and I am thankful to him. He said that this Amendment must be there. He said that the whole transformation has taken place and further it is required to have more and more transformation in that area.

Some of my friends have said that when the Board was established in 1948 looking towards the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, India brought forward the new Act. The perspective was that in those years, there were no separate Departments as such like Power, Irrigation, Drainage etc. But, subsequently, these Departments were separated. The Water Resources Department has been made independent; the Public Health Department has been made independent and the Power Department has been made independent. During the course of time after Independence, it was decided specifically that apart from irrigation, we have to give more power to both the States. If you see it as of today also, both the States are power-starving States. But this Board was living only with a few officers, three or four officers.

17.05 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

We have one Chairman; one Secretary and one Financial Advisor; one part-time Director from Jharkhand and one part-time Director from West Bengal. But if we look towards all the Corporations that are under the Power Ministry, we can say that they have certainly got independence. There is no Corporation which has handed over powers to the Government of India. This Corporation also has powers. I assure those friends who have apprehensions in their minds that the Government of India wants to take over all the powers and authorities. No. It will not be done. We have specifically given more rights and authorities to them. We had consultations with the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal, not that we had just once or twice consulted them but a number of times. We have consulted concerned people, and then, this Bill has been brought into existence.

It is true that the whole project was ambitious in the beginning. It was the brainchild of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of the country, who had great vision. They said that an adivasi lady had inaugurated this project, which shows the Panditji's mind; that shows the Panditji's vision. I think, we will not shatter

that vision as far as this project is concerned. That vision of Panditji, will not be diminished in the years to come. That is the reason this amendment is being brought in.

I would like to mention here that I joined in 2006. Before that, we had 2,144 MW but today, we have 3,857 MW. By the end of the 12th Plan, 4,525 MW more will be added. We have to increase this. We fully agree that the original plan was started for irrigation and flood control.

If you look at the present Directors, we have specifically mentioned in the Act itself that one would be from irrigation and one from water supply department. A lot of complaints came in between during my period and it is a fact that some of my friends have stated that floods are uncontrolled. Wherever we face floods, we always consult the Water Department of the States and the Central Water Department also. We immediately take note of it. In spite of that, some places have been affected but immediately an alarm was given through the District Collectors and the situation has been brought under control. It is a fact that some of the dams are very old. ...*(Interruptions)* Regarding some of the dams, it is stated that there would be more damage if we keep the water there. Sometimes, if there is more water flow due to rains, we will have to take a decision but at the same time, we take the decision and the precaution when it comes to giving alarm to those who live in the lower places.

Sir, I am only briefly responding to the points made by hon. Members. It was told that corporate responsibility has not been accepted. No, it has been going on and even during this year Rs. 25 crore has been allocated for this purpose. I enquired about it and I have been enquiring about it. Not only this, but sometimes they also give money for flood control programmes and afforestation programme. I have figures with me regarding the Afforestation Programme. I was told that that work was not done. But I have specifically asked about this because this is a very important programme. In 2008-09, the

Diamond Jubilee Afforestation Programme was given Rs. 7.62 crore, in 2009-10 it was given Rs. 9.48 crore and in 2010-11 it was given Rs. 6.70 crore.

Then, an amount of Rs. 28.72 crore was given to the River Valley Project in 2008-09, in 2009-10 it was given Rs. 16.74 crore, in 2010-11 it was given Rs. 13.37 crore and in 2011-12 it was given Rs. 14.47 crore.

Then, as far as the Afforestation including Green Belt and Land Scapping Programme is concerned, in 2008-09 it was given Rs. 5.19 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Hon. Minister, please do not quote figures.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am citing these figures since these were mentioned earlier ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Please state something about Jharkhand ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Please listen, I will give the status of Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)* I told you several times and have been communicating with your Chief Minister for the last 4 years that if you want an office in Jharkhand then please provide us some space there. I even laid a foundation stone there, however, no space was given. I told you five-six times. I did not wish to repeat all this. I have been telling you time and again to provide us space so that we will set up an office there. Even if it gives discomfort to West Bengal, we will set up an office there ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Do not shift the headquarters from Kolkata. ...*(Interruptions)* You can provide an office in Ranchi, but don't shift the headquarters from Kolkata. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Shrirampur): How can you shift office from West Bengal?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: We are not shifting. Please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's statement.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I want to bring it on record that we are not shifting West Bengal Office anywhere. It will be a branch. You don't listen to me, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)* When Bihar was not divided this demand was not there. This demand has risen after the formation of Jharkhand. So, we are thinking of setting up a branch there with headquarters remaining in West Bengal.

Hon. Chairman, several hon. Members stated about rehabilitation that three to four thousand people are sitting on fast. Several people out of those have met me, I have

*Not recorded.

received people from the side of Majumdar ji and Pandey ji also. I told them that there were very old cases, which were ten and even fifteen years old. They have occupied required space for service, however, a package of Rs. 4-5 lakh was given. Several people have accepted and several people have not accepted. We will see it from humanitarian point of view and fix more targets. So we have formulated a fresh rehabilitation policy, to rehabilitate those who have been displaced ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I will reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Acharia please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Please do not disturb me. I will reply ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Kindly yield for a minute!

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I will reply to him later on ...*(Interruptions)* No, I will not succumb to him ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not saying that he succumbs to me ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Please, for God's sake, let me finish. The hon. Member is a very senior Member of the House and he is aware of everything.

Sir, as far as the rehabilitation is concerned, I will look into this on humanitarian ground. I will solve the problem as far as possible. Thereby on the new rehabilitation issue, I have told my corporation and to the private people also that suppose if a project is of Rs.6,000

crore, for taking land, it requires only Rs.150 crore or Rs.200 crore. They wanted the land at the Government rates and thereby this problem came.

Today, we have decided our policy that the land will be taken above locally available market rate and not below that. The ready-reckoner price will create problems. I have seen people are prepared to take up projects of Rs.7,000 crore or Rs. 10,000 crore and for them Rs.200 crore or Rs.300 crore is nothing. So, we have taken a decision now and I hope this problem will not come.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only that but I have started and made it compulsory to all the power developers that whenever they start a project they will have to start in the beginning itself a technical training school to train the project affected people there only. The project starts after five to six years and in that period three batches are completed and the local people get service there. So, we have realised this problem ...*(Interruptions)* and we are trying to solve it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is not happening ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: It has already been started ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

One must initiate the process in order to complete it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: So, wherever there is a vacancy, we give priority to that. I have instructed all my Corporations. But this Corporation is an upcoming Corporation; in between it was not concentrated upon much. Some of the hon. Members have said that the irrigation side, the flood control side, etc. have to be

looked into. Yes, we take a note of that and thereby this bigger Board will be responsible for this. Today, there are only two persons working there and thereby many things are neglected.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House because this is a small Bill, but a lot of discussion has taken place on this. So, I would request you to pass this Bill.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Sir, the hon. Minister has skirted the main question. Is DVC now primarily a power generating project? What happened to the DVC's original plan where power generation was only a little part of it?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I have explained it.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: No Sir, he has not.

Therefore my question was: Is his Ministry the right Ministry to be looking after the DVC? He can look after only one part of DVC which is power generation and distribution at best. But what about the other parts? Therefore, DVC will never be able to function in the manner that it was envisaged. That is my basic point.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I see the worry of my hon. colleague and thereby we have the new Directors from the Irrigation, from water supply to look into the same problems.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: The State Governments have only part-time Members. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not even have full-time Members of the State Governments concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat; he has answered that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Therefore I do not think that DVC can work the way it was envisaged. So you might as well accept it on the floor of the House that DVC is now another power generating project. You say it here. Why are we going around DVC as a multipurpose project? It is not ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.21 hrs.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 13; Mr. Kirti Azad, you may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Sir, this bill was presented in the House on 6th August 2010 and I said

it even then that we did not extend our support to the bill. It is a Council and it is proposed to increase the number of nominated members, whereas where ever there are Corporations and Councils across the world, elections are conducted. Only NDMC is an organization where elections are not being conducted and there was Balkrishna Committee report in the year 1987 in regard. It is also proposed to appoint the Chairman in MCD on rotation basis. The Chief Minister even if elected from that area will head the committee. In his absence the Members of Parliament will head the Council and in his absence the MLA and if there is none then they will appoint the Chairman from amongst themselves.

There is an English proverb of "headless chicken" I fail to understand if the M.P., Chief Minister or the Union Minister would decide about clearing of sewer line or availability of garbage truck. It is quite ironical. The 73rd - 74 amendments to the Constitution provide for elections within these units. Then why elections are not being conducted here? The reason being adduced is that elections cannot be held on account of Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament, Supreme Court of India, big diplomatic missions located in Delhi, whereas these existed even earlier. I have also been an MLA of this constituency. I could never enter Parliament as I was an MLA, then what to speak of an employee. All these four-five above-mentioned estates have their own set of staff who address all these problems. It appears to be weird that elections are not being conducted here. There were several reports of the Standing Committee. The Parliamentary Committee also asked to convene a meeting of all the major political parties and bring a bill in regard to NDMC after mutual consultation.

Sir, it is regretted that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not take the recommendation of the Standing Committee regarding Balkrishna Committee's report into cognizance. Several points have been raised in the report:

[English]

"There were different perspectives on the question of making NDMC an elected body rather than a

nominated body as at present. Some members were of the view that the Bill should be passed in its present form. Others felt that in keeping with the spirit of the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution, the Council should be made into an elected body, at least partially, on the lines of Cantonment Boards."

[Translation]

Sir, now MCD is being divided into three units for proper administration. We can face opposition from several quarters and we have raised this point despite heavy opposition. As proposed by Balkishan Committee report there should be a certain number of elected members and some nominated Members on the Cantonment Board. The Balkishan Standing Committee report proposed that:

[English]

"The NDMC should consist of a certain number of members elected on the basis of adult franchise and an equal number of members appointed by the Lt. Governor. The Standing Committee also noted that the membership of MPs and MLAs in the NDMC is more in the nature of *ex-officio*.

[Translation]

I have already told you that we cannot sit here and monitor if the drains or garbage has been cleaned, water has been supplied. Whether this is the only duty of elected representatives? If we come as elected representatives to the Parliament we come here to pass the Bill. We are fully aware of our duties and responsibilities. I would like to ask the Minister of Home Affairs if we are here to clean the drains? Whether all MPs do not have their own set of responsibilities? Whether we do not have duties as *ex-officio*. Didn't we take decisions as MLAs? We did not take decision in regard to sanitation, rather we took decisions as to how we could improve NDMC. It is a matter of regret that in NDMC officers come on deputation and pass their time. They do not move papers. We have the examples of Commonwealth Games scam before us. Shivaji

Stadium is not ready till date. An amount of Rs. 150 crore were spent yet no account has been matched. The matter is *sub judice*.

An amount of Rs. 900 crore was given for Cannought Place, but work there has not been completed yet. Extension after extension is being given in this regard but it has not been developed as it was planned originally. Who will answer in this regard? There are several safeguards in this Bill. The Ministry of Home Affairs stated that:

[English]

"The Committee did not find merit in some arguments laid forward by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry had argued that in the event of NDMC being made an elected body, the Central Government may not be able to ensure compliance of municipal governance on critical issues."

[Translation]

Where the draft of NDMC was prepared in 1994, I was an MLA. There are so many safeguards in it that the Central Government may stamp its authority by dissolving the council. It may overrule anytime and take the council under its control. It is not so that it is not under its control, there may be MPs and MLAs in it but it is under the direct control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In such a situation when there is preparations to divide Delhi and to keep half of the members elected and half of the members nominated in Cantonment Board and a Lieutenant Governor. In such circumstances why NDMC should not be an elected body, this is what I want to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs? Is MCD not an elected body? Are the corporations, councils of Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengluru, Chennai, Ahmedabad are not elected. As you cannot enter the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Parliament House, the Supreme Court, they have their permanent system, in such circumstances if NDMC is not made an elected council then I think it would be gross injustice.

[Shri Kirti Azad]

There are people here belonging to backward castes. Every thing has been privatized. People who used to be engaged in cleaning work for generations, today, they are losing their jobs. They have been living here from the very beginning. I want to share a case of Malcha road with you. When I was an MLA, people of backward communities were settled on the land of Bapu Dham. That land had been taken away by NDMC.

That land belonged to them. That was their ancestral land. NDMC built their buildings on that land there. At the time when the houses were being built and when people raised objections, they were told that these houses will be given to them and other land will be given to them in lieu of that land. People have been fighting for years but they did not get their land. Officers come here on deputation, take orders from their masters.

[English]

With all the authority under my command, I can say

[Translation]

those who have been MLAs, Chief Ministers, for the last 15 years they never attended the meeting of the council. How will they attend? When a person who does not attend meetings at a place from where he has been elected, tell me how can he discharge his responsibilities? We have seen several scams regarding Commonwealth Games. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as to what his statement regarding NDMC being not made an elected body? Has he taken cognizance of the report of the Balkrishnan Committee?

[English]

Has he taken into consideration the Balkrishnan Committee Report which had said that it should be done on the Cantonment way where you can have a few people elected according to the adult franchise here and some of them nominated by the Lieutenant Governor?

[Translation]

Keeping all those things in mind, I oppose this Bill and this Bill is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it is against it in such circumstances this Bill should not be passed.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-West Delhi): Hon'ble chairperson, we heard a very good speech of Kirti Azad jee. It was a very ordinary Bill and it was related to certain administrative changes which was to be carried out. We put all our force to emphasis why elections are not being conducted? Kirti Azad Saheb, when the Assembly was constituted in 1993, we wanted to accord statehood to Delhi but you did not pay heed to it and took such a decision which was against the feelings of the people of Delhi, it was done by your Government but today you are demanding that elected representative should be there. At that time if State Assembly had been constituted, this problem would have been solved automatically and laws would have been formulated there itself. Forgive me, when one is oneself guilty how can be point fingers to others ...*(Interruptions)* Please understand that body ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, please understand that body ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue with the hon. Member. Please address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Sir, I committed a mistake. Please forgive me ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, the problem is that your mistakes are not worth forgiveness. You have

got your mistakes written in the history and these mistakes will be written. They cannot be changed now. I am happy that there were certain shortcomings in the NDMC of Delhi and its structure was not fully set up. The elected representative i.e. the Member of Parliament should have been a part of it and it has been added. Now there is only two MLAs instead of three because one constituency has been removed and only two MLAs are there. And these two MLAs have been included in that. They have included four instead of two special invitees, now you can say that out of 13 only 7 are elected representatives and 6 are officers, this body should be made a 21 member body so that citizens can be taken in it so that their number may further increase. There should be almost no officer. If the Chief Minister goes there she will chair the meeting. I am sorry to say that the directions of the Secretary of NDMC will not be followed by the Chief Minister. If the Minister of the Government of India goes there then will he/she be placed below the administrator? Will he obey his decision? Will he follow his direction? Pardon me, Kirti Azad Sahib. Please listen to me. Here also several people are included in the panel of Speakers. Similar provision has been made in this case that if Chief Minister is there he/she will chair meeting. If Minister is there, he/she will do that. Our elected representatives i.e. Members of Legislative Assembly in this case, will do the same. What is the issue here. You have objection in this regard also. Here also you are saying that this should not be done. Who should do it, whether the officers present there will do it? Pardon me but please think before you speak, or else you can ask us, we will tell you, what is the issue here. ...*(Interruptions)* I will request you ...*(Interruptions)* The point is that we are from Delhi and we are requesting with folded hands, our huge demand is to give Delhi the status of a state so that we don't have to come here again and again. We will take these decisions in the Assembly. Delhi Government has taken a lot of decisions for the Delhites, irrespective of your opinion in this regard. Well, if someone has done the massive work of building built Delhi, which is the capital of India, it is the Delhi Government. It has brought

transformation, constructed roads and carried out developmental works ...*(Interruptions)* I don't know but what is needed today is to give it more financial power and allocate funds. Delhites have always demanded to complete the projects which get stuck at your level. There is a need today, as the people look towards Delhi. Metro came in Delhi and there is a wide spread opinion that Metro did a fine job, laid good lines and gave facilities to Delhites. Please allocate more funds for Delhi. We will do a lot of work. We have done a lot for Delhites ...*(Interruptions)* Kirti Azad Ji's point carries no weight ...*(Interruptions)* I strongly support this Amendment Bill ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Sampath – Not present.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, this is New Delhi Municipal Council Bill. It has a simple amendment that some Members of Parliament who were members without the voting rights, now will get the voting right. Provision of three MLA members have been reduced of two, which I do not find a good logic. Delhi became the capital in the year 1912 and had a population of four lakh at that time. Now the population has become more than one and a half crores Delhi, the capital of India is our pride. This Bill relates to the same but we are hearing amusing things regarding trifurcation of MCD but BJP people are unnecessarily crying out as to why should we carryout this division? Now NDMC Bill has been presented. My question is why was the status of state not given to Delhi? What is the difficulty in according the status of State to Delhi? Demand is being raised for quite sometime to give Delhi the status of state. This is my first question. I would like to apprise the Hon. Members that law is in place to have half of female members in all the bodies. Half of the members are female in Panchayati Raj and here it is one third. This is beyond reasoning. Women's Reservation Bill is often talked about but there is a lot of hue and cry in even one third provision. The

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Government of India has brought constitutional amendment for 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj throughout the country. In the sub-section, there is a provision that out of 13 members 3 members will be female i.e even less than one third. Why it is so? Whereas the membership of females in the bodies throughout the country is amounting to half, here it is only 3 out of 13. Why it is so? Why the Bill doing injustice to women has been brought? Only three members will be female out of 13 members. This question is implicit in the Bill. It is a normal Bill ...*(Interruptions)* I am more agitated on this point that half seats are reserved in the bodies and Panchayati Raj throughout the country ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has made this provision throughout the country and here it is keeping mum? This is my question to you. When the Government claims to have half seats for females in the bodies, then why it is only less than one third here? I want reply in this regard.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Look at the provisions which are there in the Bill. Under Subsection 1, atleast three members out of the 13 members ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Raghuvansh Babu, is it in the category of 3 or 13?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It belongs neither to the group of three nor thirteen. One third of 13 is four but this is even less than four i.e. even less than one third. Therefore, it is beyond my comprehension ...*(Interruptions)*

Let the Hon. Minister promise to look into this matter, is it a question to be considered or not? It exists in Panchayati Raj and Municipal laws and amendment was made in the constitution that half the numbers will be female. Then, why did you give them less than one third membership? This is an anti constitution Bill. There it needs to be amended.

Look at the situation in Delhi. People throughout the country talk about terrorism, regionalism, casteism and communalism. But the biggest problem in my opinion is that of traffic jam. Wherever you go, you will find traffic jam. Even flights are missed due to jam in Delhi. Wherever, you go, cities are facing jams. I don't know whether the number of cars have gone up or we have not been able to manage accordingly. Lutyens Zone came into existence after 1912. What was the map, what was the planning of Lutyen's Saheb? On what basis, the capital was shifted from Kolkata to Delhi. Patna became the capital of Bihar in 1912. 100th centenary is being celebrated there for being a capital or the council. The Home Minister or Agrawal Saheb can tell us about the intention of the government regarding celebrating Delhi's 100th centenary. After a short duration of time Delhi is going to complete 100 year from the year 1912 onwards. So in my opinion, the Government should celebrate 100th centenary of the capital of Delhi with pomp and show ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Delhi became capital of the country in 1911 and not 1912.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Then it is a more pertinent question that the year 2011 is to go, then why did you not organise the centenary celebration? Why did you make Delhi frustrated, disappointed and sad? Why was this Rashtrapati Bhawan constructed? These matters do not hold water. We commit mistakes. How will the coming generations know who we were, what was the condition of our country, what does the history of our country speak? The coming generation should know about this. The people of this country will know if Delhi Mahotsava, Rajdhani Mahotsava, the

*Not recorded.

Centenary Celebration are organised. Otherwise the outsiders spoil the traditions. How dangerous thing is this, how intolerable issue is this? People talk in such a way that the capital of the country belongs to all. All have right to come and live here. Though there are a number of trouble mongers here. There are different types of troubles in the country. There is danger to the country from all these types of issues like regionalism, casteism, communalism, terrorism etc. Delhi is also in danger due to this.

Therefore, I want to say that after taking into account all these things. This should be decided and NDMC Bill should be passed. Crores of people expect a lot from Delhi, from Delhi, lakhs of people are coming here and living here. Therefore it is necessary to tell the people, make them aware about the historical heritage of our country and what Delhi was like. It was Hastinapur during the Mahabharata period. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to make all the countrymen aware about the history of Delhi. But why is the Government not doing all these things? I want the Government to speak all these things openly, only then this Bill will be passed.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, it is very surprising that we feel proud about India being the largest democracy in the world. But in the capital city of Delhi, elections are not held and the Municipal Corporation is run by the bureaucracy whereas voting takes place in all other parts of the country. We do not understand why elections do not take place here. In every village, city or town election is an important feature. I believe that if democratic tenets are missing, then development becomes a far cry while the interests of the common people are not safeguarded. Roads are not properly maintained, electricity failure is rampant and water is not adequately available. Moreover, the Class IV employees who have been serving the municipalities are not in a comfortable position. Even their children are not getting jobs and facilities. The main reason behind this is lack of democracy. Previous Speaker

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

has just mentioned about women representation in municipalities. It is true. Why will not the women be adequately represented? If 50% reservation for women is possible in rural areas then why can't this practice be replicated in Delhi? This is the point on which I am opposing the Bill. Still there is time. So certain provisions can be incorporated and the Bill can be made functional. It must be made pro-people, this is my request to the Government. More and more people should be involved in the decision making process so that democracy can be established.

With these few words I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, the amendments to the NDMC Act, which is a civic body on which we are having a discussion today, houses our National Capital. A National Capital is not a simple boundary or some pack of houses or some statues, rules and regulations, there must be ideal and adequate civil liberties for the inhabitants of that civic body. Definitely, there should be elections and the elected representatives' position, as has been said by our hon. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, should be in proper position according to the Warrant of Precedence followed by our Government. There is no doubt about it. But definitely, there should be more people in it and senior citizens should be included in this body, who can say directly about the facilities which they are getting or not getting through the administration of that civic body.

This Capital city is one of the most polluted cities of our land. In the list of crime against women, Delhi is also topping. It is not excluding New Delhi Municipal Council. There is not only the scarcity of water and electricity but also the prices and costs of these things are gradually increasing. It is because the policy of the World Bank and the IMF for privatization of these public services is being taken up by the NDMC and by the Delhi Government.

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

One particular thing is that any liberated citizen, the freedom loving citizen has the right to protest and criticize its elected bodies or any authority which is governing them. The situation which has come to the New Delhi Municipal Council and other Corporations is that even the political parties and public forums or associations, which are coming for any demonstrations or to ventilate some of their grievances for genuine reasons, are to take permission from the police force and the Municipal Authorities, which is creating so much hindrance. That cannot be tolerated in a civilized country.

Being a Member of Parliament, if I have to appeal for organizing a meeting, I have to seek permission from the police; and the police ask for an affidavit from me. I do not know whether I am a citizen of India or not! On my personal letterhead, I had applied for holding a meeting, but they are still demanding an affidavit from me. There are many such obstacles. It is rather choking the voice of democracy. That should not be the sort of NDMC or any other civic body of the land, which curtails citizens' rights.

Sir, with this I would request the hon. Minister, who is in-charge of the body, to look after these amendments, should infuse more democratic norms and policies within the NDMC so that its inhabitants can get proper facilities.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I was to speak earlier but there was a meeting of Lokpal Standing Committee, therefore I had gone to attend it. I was listening on T.V Kirti Bhai was expressing his views emphatically. I will speak in support of New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill 2010, which was enacted in 1994. All the hon'ble Members present in the House whether in the Government or in the opposition, I think there is a question regarding the curiosity, eagerness and the feelings related to capital of the country. Emphasising whatever suggestions have been

put forward I want to say as our colleague said that since 1911, when the Lntyens Zone came into existence, till date if we look at the condition of Delhi, I think works have been carried out on a large scale. Delhi is for large hearted people, the people who came here settled down here, they did not move further anywhere. But the basic amenities which should have been provided are still not available here. In our Uttar Pradesh there is a small municipal corporation in Allahabad, the MPs and MLAs of that Municipal Corporation, may take part in the proceedings of the House and they have the right to vote there also. I support that the Members of Parliament or the MLAs of Delhi should at least be included in the meeting as Member invitees they should have the right to vote so that a balance could be maintained.

Sir, the second issue is the long standing demand that it should be accorded the status of a state. It is a fact that it is very big area-wise, now as the proposal passed by the Legislative Assembly that it should be divided into four parts, it has become very necessary to accord Delhi the status of statehood. I was going through the amendment that the allowances and honorariums of the Members of the New Delhi Municipal Council be increased and other facilities should be provided to them and their they will whole heartedly and participate in the development of Delhi. So far as the reservation for women is concerned, I would like that they should get reservation in these bodies on the lines of Panchayati Raj only then the dream of empowerment of women will be fulfilled. With these words and supporting this Bill I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called out your name, but you were not present in the House at that time.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I was attending a meeting of the Standing Committee on Law and Justice in which there was adoption of the report on Lokpal Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just in two minutes you can make your points.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Thank you for your kindness. I will take only two minutes, not more than that.

The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill should adhere more to democratic principles. If this Bill is approved as it is, we will be denying some people to exercise their franchise in the elections to local bodies. We have already amended the Constitution and we have enacted laws for the Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayat Raj. Here, some people who are living in New Delhi are not getting that right, which I term as fundamental right. Secondly, I would like to invite your attention to Page-2, Clause 2 (3) which says that:

"Out of thirteen members referred to in sub-section (1), there shall be at least—

- (a) three members who are women;
- (b) two members belonging to the Scheduled Caste, out of which one member shall be from the members nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1)."

Why are we omitting the Scheduled Tribe? Can we say that there is nobody from the Scheduled Tribes living in this area? How can we say that? It is their constitutional right. They should also get representation. Of course, if there is nobody, if there is no person whom we can identify as a Scheduled Tribe, let that seat go to a person from Scheduled Caste or OBC or general or women. I have no difference on that. But ST should also be there.

Likewise, some representation should be given for minority communities also. It is because this is the Capital of the nation. We should show such an example to the whole world. There are examples in this of other Capital cities of various nations also, and they are not denying any fundamental right, I mean, any of their franchise from the people. It is like we are taking away the right to franchise of the people in part.

So, this is my humble submission regarding these points. I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity. Romba nanri.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Chairperson, the Minister of House Affairs should go back as we have decided not to hear him ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, what is this? In the morning they were saying that they will let the Parliament run ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, when Mr. Kirti Azad spoke, he said that: "I hope that the Home Minister will answer." Please understand this. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Speaking during the debates he was saying that the Home Minister would reply. He was saying this will participate in the Debates ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am going to speak. ...(Interruptions) Sir, I entirely agree with Mr. Kirti Azad and Mr. J. P. Agarwal ...(Interruptions) Sir, I entirely agree with Mr. Kirti Azad and Mr. J. P. Agarwal that we must deepen democracy in Delhi. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But the fact remains that Delhi has three bodies. One is the Municipal Corporation

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

of Delhi with 1,398 sq. kms.; the other is the NDMC with 43.7 sq. kms.; and the Delhi Cantonment Board with 43 sq. kms. ...*(Interruptions)* There is already a Cantonment Board here; there is an elected Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which is being trifurcated; and we have a New Delhi Municipal Council, which is only 3 per cent of the area and 80 per cent of the buildings here belong to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, while we must debate what kind of administrative setup should be there for NDMC, we must also keep in mind what Mr. Agarwal said, namely, we must have a stake for Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: These are complex questions, which cannot be decided immediately. ...*(Interruptions)* But in the meanwhile, we must recognize the fact that delimitation has reduced 3 MLAs to two; delimitation has created a MP constituency here; the CM is from Delhi; and under today's law, the law has to be amended to reflect the delimitation. ...*(Interruptions)*

Section 4 (1) (b) says 3 MLAs. This has become two, and this has to be amended. Section 4 (1) (d) calls for two nominations, which we want to make it to four. ...*(Interruptions)* The Member of Parliament has no voting right. We have now changed that MP will now have a voting right. ...*(Interruptions)* Fourthly, it says that out of 11 Members, three will be women and one will be Scheduled Caste; and now three will be women and two will be Scheduled Castes. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as presiding over of the meeting is concerned, I think that Mr. Agarwal has clearly explained it. Today, the CM does not attend a meeting; the MP does not attend the meeting; the MLA does not attend the meeting

*Not recorded.

because an officer is presiding over. ...*(Interruptions)* What we are saying is not rotational Chairmanship, but in the order of protocol, that is, if the CM comes, the CM will preside over; if the MP comes, the MP will preside over; and if the MLA comes, the MLA will preside over. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what we are providing. ...*(Interruptions)*

I think that this is a simple Bill, and this has to be carried now. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as looking into larger questions are concerned like whether it should be an elected body or whether it should be like a State Assembly, it is a matter that we will deliberate. ...*(Interruptions)* We will call all the Parties, and we will consider the matter. ...*(Interruptions)* But this Bill requires amendment because Section 4 cannot be implemented otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)* With these words, I request that this Bill be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let them interrupt. Let us pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let us pass it now. ...*(Interruptions)*

**Clause 2 Amendment of
Section 4**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 3 Amendment of
Section 25**

Amendment made:

Page 2, for, lines 13 to 44, *substitute*—

'3. In section 25 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The meetings of the Council shall be presided over, in the following order, by,—

- (a) the Chief Minister of Delhi, if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi representing the constituency which comprises wholly or partly the New Delhi area, and attends the meeting being a member of the Council under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4; or
- (b) the Union Minister, if he is a Member of Parliament representing the constituency which comprises wholly or partly the New Delhi area, and attends the meeting being a member of the Council under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 4; or
- (c) the Minister in Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, if he is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi representing the constituency which comprises wholly or partly the New Delhi area, and attends the meeting being a member of the Council under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4; or
- (d) the Member of Parliament not being a Minister for the Union representing the constituency which comprises wholly or partly the New Delhi area, and attends the meeting being a member of the Council under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 4; or

(e) the Chairperson of the Council.".'. (3)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 1 Short Title and
Commencement**

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, --

for "2010"

Substitute "2011" (2)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,--

for "Sixty-first"

substitute "Sixty-second" (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The year we are in is 2011 and the year mentioned here is 2010. How can we say "2010"? Secondly, this is the Sixty-second year of the Republic....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour' issues. Shri P.K. Biju.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, I would like to raise one important issue pertaining my constituency.

Plachimada, a predominantly Adivasi village in Perumatty Gram Panchayat in Alathur Constituency, Palakkad District, Kerala, had over the last one decade become synonymous with the fight of the common people against corporate over-exploitation of natural resources. The Coca Cola Bottling Plant set up in March, 2000 began drawing over five-lakh litres of water from the wells on its premises each day. This resulted in the drastic depletion of water levels inviting the wrath of the locals and environmental activists alike.

18.03 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair]

The plant was producing one litre of Cola from four litres of water leaving behind 2.7 litres of wastewater and solid waste. The company distributed the solid waste to the farmers as fertilizers, thus harming the farmland too. The high-decibel campaign that ensued was quite spontaneous attracting worldwide attention and resulting in the temporary shut-down of the Plant in March, 2004. The Government has appointed a 13-member High-Powered Committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary, Shri K. Jayakumar, of the State of Kerala. The Committee found that there has been a steady decline in the agriculture production in the area and the production of milk, meat, and eggs has declined.

The Committee also found that the Coca Cola company also violated the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Factories Act, 1948; Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989; the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; the Indian Penal Code; the Land Utilization Order, 1967; the Kerala Groundwater (Control and Regulation) Act, 2002; and the Indian Easement Act, 1882.

Following this report the Plachimada Coca Cola Victims Relief and Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill 2011 adopted by the State Assembly on February 24 and forwarded the Bill for Presidential Assent. Instead of sending it for President's recognition, it was sent back to the Kerala State. The Bill, once enacted, would legitimise the constitution of a special tribunal for securing compensation of Rs. 216.25 crore to the inhabitants from the Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages (HCCB) Private Limited for profaning the ecological and socio-economic condition of the area. As per the Cabinet guidelines for disposal of State Legislative Assembly matters, the Bill would be processed without waiting for further comments if the concerned Ministry failed to submit their observations within six weeks. Within six weeks, the Home Ministry,

which was coordinating the Bill at the Centre, received comments only from the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice) and Ministry of Agriculture. The Home Ministry, instead of proceeding with the Bill at the end of six weeks heeds to the legal opinion sent by the Coca Cola India Private Limited. It was impetuous for the Ministry and it sent the Bill back to the Kerala seeking explanation.

It is evident that the Central Government in cahoots with the pompous corporate trying to cover up the mind-boggling ground water exploitation in the garb of technicalities. The move also sabotages the constitutional provision of Article 21 that assures the right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation. I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary action for Presidential Assent for "Coca-Cola Victim's Relief and compensation claim special Tribunal Bill" passed by Kerala Assembly.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri P.K. Biju.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you, Hon. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on a very important issue. Through you, I would like to invite the attention of the Power Ministry of the Government of India. I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. Neyveli lignite Power plant was set up there in Bursingsar and the land of the farmers had been acquired for the same purpose and an assurance was given to them that all those farmers whose land had been acquired would be provided jobs. Through you, I would like to tell that the farmers also took to agitation and the Coal Minister of the Government of India also visited when Neyveli Lignite Plant was inaugurated in Bursingsar. The farmers did raise this issue before the Coal Minister that the land of a total of 172 farmers was acquired but no job was given to them. I was also present in the meeting and I remember that the Minister had given the assurance to provide jobs to those within six months whose land was

acquired. Through you, I would like to say that one Union Minister made this announcement there. The Chief Minister of the State, Member of Legislative Assembly and Member of Parliament all were present there. Despite this, the assurance was not fulfilled, now on whom the people will pose their faith?

The acquisition of the land of farmers is causing a lot of agitation in different parts of the country. I hail from Rajasthan and Hon. Chairperson you also come from Rajasthan. The people of Rajasthan are very calm. I want to advice you not to let these people become agitated. More than ten years have passed since the acquisition of land of these 172 people. I had asked an unstarred question in this regard, the reply given by the Minister mentions that the total number of jobs to be provided in Bursingsar is 172, whereas the number of jobs actually provided is sixty and that too after the passing of so many years. The number of jobs to be provided before December 2011 is 33 and number of jobs to be provided before June, 2012 is 79.

I want to ask as to what happened to the assurance given by the Hon. Minister a year back. It means, the Hon. Minister told a lie in that meeting or the Minister is trying to make a lie through the reply of this unstarred question. I want to tell you that either the land of the farmers should not be acquired and if acquired the Government should take action as per the agreement otherwise no one can stop the farmers from taking to agitation. I want to thank you for giving me the time to speak.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Power regarding the precarious power position in Tamil Nadu and the urgent need of additional power from the Central pool. It is an undeniable fact that Tamil Nadu is reeling under the severe power shortage. The power deficit of Tamil Nadu is estimated to be about 3,500 Megawatt. Agriculture is the worst hit sector.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Inadequate power supply affects food production. Frequent unscheduled load shedding has also affected the industrial sector. There is a huge gap between supply and demand. The present Government in Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi is making all efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce the gap between demand and supply.

In an effort to ease the precarious power position, my leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested the hon. Prime Minister through a memorandum in person on 14.6.2011 for release of 1000 megawatts of electricity additionally from the Central Pool for one year. But there is no response so far from the Centre. This is highly regrettable. While Centre is liberal in announcing relief package to not only the suffering States but also to the States ruled by the allied parties, why not to Tamil Nadu? The people of Tamil Nadu expect a positive response from the Centre. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Power to supply additional power at least whatever possible from the Central Pool as a stop gap arrangement for one year as requested by our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, what about my name? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am going by the list. Please have some patience.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Early morning, in the open House, our hon. Speaker had given an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All of you, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please have patience. Definitely, your name is coming. But I am going by the serial number.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Hon. Chairperson, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity today to speak in Zero Hour, on an important issue like need to check the supply of spurious and adulterated drugs in the country.

Hon. Madam Chairman, patients are given medicines through treatment to provide them good health so that they can recover their lgst health ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Chairperson, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not in the House to take note of our points ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister is sitting here.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister should remain here.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You know that it is a collective responsibility, you have been Minister yourself and the Hon. Minister is sitting here.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hon. Madam Chairperson, one issue of serious concern is emerging

today in the whole country is that several medicines used in the treatment are found spurious and adulterated which do not help in the recovery of the patient and ultimately leads to his death. Besides, he suffers economic losses and the whole family gets destroyed.

Hon. Madam Chairman, as per a report of one test, more than 30% of the medicines sold in the country have been found to be spurious and adulterated whose business probably amounts to crores of rupees. Even the share of supply of spurious and adulterated medicines in the international market from India is about 30-35 per cent. Recently few days ago a factory manufacturing spurious medicines has been busted.

Hon. Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to demand the Government to take up this issue seriously and increase the number of drug testing units in the country and take stringent action against the criminals found guilty so as to rescue the country from this illegal activity. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Hon. Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry towards a very important issue. Jammu-Kashmir got freedom in 1947 but peace does not prevail there since then. Since 1947, several battles have taken place between India and Pakistan. Many battles have been fought for Kashmir. The atmosphere of fear and terror from cross border looms large even today. The Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir was repeatedly speaking in public and advocating for removing the AFSPA Act. Army Chief, General Vijay Kumar Singh has tendered his opinion to the Government with regard to removing the Armed Forces Special Power Act in some area of Jammu-Kashmir. The Union Government has to take decision in this regard. As the terrorism under check will boom again and the terrorist activities will get a boost which is a sign of danger for us.

I would like to know about the opinion of Army Chief given to the Government and the reaction of the Home Ministry there to?

[English]

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to an anti-people, particularly an anti-farmer decision taken by the Railway authorities. Railways have increased the penal demurrage charges imposed on goods brought to Kerala through Palakkad railway station. It is a huge increase, by six times, over the existing rate. This exorbitant rate of penal demurrage charge will cause escalation of prices of rice, wheat, fertilizer, cement, etc., and this will cause an acute shortage of these items. This has happened in the past when the penal demurrage charges were increased. This time the increase is six times. Farmers and consumers will be affected badly by this. Farmers are already in distress and the phenomenon of farmers' suicide has started revisiting our State. Consumers are already facing a very difficult situation due to relentless price rise. This decision of Railways' will aggravate the situation. This shows the utter disregard the railway authorities have for the concerns of the people.

I seek urgent intervention from the hon. Minister of Railways to withdraw the irrational and unjustifiable hike in the penal demurrage charges imposed.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members Shri P.K. Biju and Shri A. Sampath are allowed to associate themselves with the issue.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon. Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the poor condition of the 70% farmers of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only one issue is allowed.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: I am submitting in respect of the farmers issues only and no other subject is included therein ...*(Interruptions)*

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

Farmers of the country work day and night. They do not get remunerative prices for their produce in comparison to the production cost. Through agriculture is dependent on monsoon rains. Farmers of the country are suffering huge losses due to drought, flood, frost and pests like Elle as well as various diseases. Farmers are unable to repay their loan amount due to losses being suffered constantly. Farmers are forced to commit suicide for failing to earn livelihood for their family which is unfortunate for the country.

Agriculture is one such sector in the country wherein a large number of people are engaged. If the said sector continues to suffer losses then unemployment rate will increase to such an extent which will be beyond the imagination of any economist of the country. The hon'ble Members have expressed deep concern on the subject in the House several times and various important suggestion have been put forth, but unfortunately the Union Government has not taken any concrete steps in this direction. Recently the farmers had to purchase fertilizers at higher rates due to shortage of chemical fertilizers because the Union Government failed to provide fertilizers to farmers of the country in time. Proper provision for irrigation have not been made-projects are lying incomplete for want of money. The farmers are not being supplied electricity. Will the plight of farmers not be considered seriously?

I had put forth a suggestion in the past also that agricultural land of farmer should be converted into a unit and the Union and the state governments should provide 40-40 percent premium amount and the farmers should provide the remaining twenty percent premium amount while making amendment in the existing crop insurance scheme for farmers. I am hopeful that farmers will definitely be relieved with the formulation of such a scheme. Besides, the farmers should be provided protection from FDI and cent percent subsidy on chemical fertilizer should be provided to farmers of the country. Thank you.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on such an important issue.

Present era is considered as a scientific, modern and fast era. The railways play a significant role in the present modern age. Today 80-90 percent people travel by the railways. When rail tracks were laid then population was low whereas population has increases manifold since then. Trains were introduced as per the size of cities. There is a station Etawah on the Delhi - Howrah route when three - four trains pass through the station per hour. It is very difficult for the pedestrians to cross the track. There is a need to construct a footover bridge on western side of Etawah station. Besides, the height of bridge constructed on Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah new rail line is very low and it is difficult for a truck to pass through the bridge, hence inquiry should be conducted into the matter. Today the engineers are efficient and fast but despite this a big mistake has been committed. Hon'ble Madam Chairman the matter should be considered seriously.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, it is a rare chance that I get an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour when you are in the Chair.

Madam, I hail from Nawada Parliamentary constituency of Bihar. The area is facing acute water scarcity even after 60 year of independence. I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government through you towards the said plight. It is a matter involving both Jharkhand and Bihar states. These rivers originate from Uppersakri Nahar Yojana in Jharkhand and flow towards my constituency in Bihar. I am submitting this fact before the House to draw the attention of the Government towards the matter.

The matter to generate electricity while constructing dam on Uppersakri river is pending for the last 58 years. Each year lakhs of cusecs of river water flow into the sea but the farmer did not receive even a single drop of water for farming. Political parties mislead the people by making

tall claim during election. Now-a-days, people do not trust the politicians.

More than 50 thousand acre land is likely to be irrigated by Uppersakri Nahar Yojana. The fields of Pakribarawan, Kashichakra blocks of Nawada and various blocks of Sheikpura and Nalanda districts including Barbiga block of Sheikhpura are likely to be irrigated by the said scheme. The then Chief Minister of the State introduced the scheme in the year 1983 but the scheme could not be materialized. Nawada, Barbiga, Sheikhpura and Nalanda are facing acute water scarcity and politicians are making a mockery of the situation. As a result terrorists and extremists are taking advantage of the situation and people are loosing faith in the Parliamentary system. Industries and factories have not been set up in Nawada. Farming is the only means of livelihood there and farming is being ruined due to scarcity of water and it will adversely affect the market, culture and system there.

Drawing the attention of the Government towards this I would like to request to implement the upper Sakari River Project which passes through Warisatiganj, Brbiga, Shekhpura upto Chero by providing special resources to Nawada and Shekhpura districts. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon'ble Chairperson, I want to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. About 15-17 days ago AC Coach of train no. 13009 Howrah-Dehradun Express caught fire at about 3 AM between Nimiya Ghat and Parasnath stations under Dhanbad Division of my Parliamentary Constituency and 'The Burning Train' like situation was created. Fortunately the passengers succeeded in stopping the train by pulling the chain. Since AC coaches are seal packed, seven passengers died in this accident. We know through newspapers about the relief provided by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India. But our demand is that jobs should also be provided to their dependents and arrangements should be made to check

the recurrence of such incidents. Chandrapura Junction is under Dhanbad Junction. People used to walk across the railway line since Independence. Now coaches are packed there, due to which about fifty thousand people are getting affected. People are unable to cross the line. Our demand is that the coaches parked there blocking the rail line should be removed so that rural people may cross the line easily or an over bridge should be constructed there. There is so much anger among the people in this regard. An agitation was also started there. The railway line was blocked for the day in this regard. I request you to take proper action in this regard. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam, Chairperson, over the last couple of years reports have repeatedly emerged that Indian territory, especially Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh, is wrongly depicted on the maps of even friendly countries. When India protests, at times these countries are able to alter their maps and depict the reality properly. At times they choose to ignore the protest. The MEA has come out with a very strange sort of a rescind response that map making is not a perfect science and it depends upon the political outlook from which it is viewed. India being a rising power, I think the political outlook which should prevail is the Indian outlook on these matters. This problem is not as if it is insurmountable. It is not that you have to deal with 173 countries. There are certain organizations which are experts at Cartography. There is the United Nations from where most of the countries take their maps.

My request to the Government through you Madam, Chairperson is that the Government of India should regularly work with these cartography organizations in an institutionalized manner so that these aberrations either do not come up and if they come up they are immediately corrected before they perpetuate themselves and it becomes an irritant with friendly countries also. That is the small request I have. Thank you Madam, Chairperson.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I associate myself with the subject raised by Hon'ble Member Shri Manish Tewari Jee.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble chairperson, many-many thanks. An important issue of public importance I want to put before the House is that the Constitution Amendment-3 provides the process for the division and reorganization of states but now the state government of Uttar Pradesh has decided to divide Uttar Pradesh into four states. In a hurry a proposal was passed in just about 16 minutes regarding a state with a population of about twenty crore and sent to the centre which may only be termed as a political stunt. Whereas the Constitution provides that the Cabinet will take the decision and send it to the President. The President prescribes the time limit to put forth such a proposal and after discussion on such proposal in both the Houses of Parliament, states are reorganized with the consent of the President but what is happening here is just its opposite. Therefore, hon'ble chairperson, through you, I would like to say that there is dictatorship in the state, the law and order situation is deteriorating and the issue of division of state has been raised to put the incidents of corruption under the carpet and it is like the divide and rule policy of the British adopted by the government. People have developed affinity with the gloomy of that area. If we look at the geographical conditions, the natural resources, it speaks volumes about it. If we set up Purwanchal state, it will be ruled by only by the high and mighty. The demand of Harit Pradesh has come from a small section. There is likely to be the dominance of a particular caste in that itself. The central region is fully developed but if we take the region of Bundelkhand then how can six-seven districts can form a government? For this, we will have to break Madhya Pradesh. Bundelkhand of Madhya Pradesh is getting full electricity. It will not like to be included in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I would like the government to cancel the proposal sent by the government of Uttar Pradesh concealing its evil deeds in view of the

politics of vote, and the states division should be done respecting the feelings of the people as per the prescribed procedure. Samajwadi Party staunchly opposes the division of the state.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Hon'ble Chairperson, hundreds of people come to me who are referred to AIIMS or the hospitals in Delhi to get high level medical facility because such facilities are not available in public sector in Meerut. But they do not get such facilities because of so much crowds. The Government has announced, the NDA government has done and the UPA government also wants to complete the plan to set up AIIMS at various places in the country.

I feel it's a long process. It is requested that if some big hospitals like these could be upgraded then this problem could be addressed to a certain extent. Lala Lajpat Rai Medical college has more than approximately one hundred and fifty bigha land. It also has a very big infrastructure. It can be upgraded after investing Rs. 5-10 crores which can reduce the pressure on All India Institute of Medical Science. People will get the facilities. Through you the Government is requested to consider the proposal and take necessary action for its upgradation.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Respected Madam, 35 lakhs people of Kerala including my parliamentary constituency, Idukki, are under constant fear of a disaster of Mullaperiyar Dam.

I am appealing to the hon. House to express its concern over this grave situation. ...*(Interruptions)* Mullaperiyar Dam was constructed in the year 1885 and it is designed for 50 Years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please restrict yourself to your subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: But the old Victorian era Mullaperiyar Dam now completed one hundred and sixteen years. We, the people of Kerala, are requesting the Central Government to give sanction for constructing a new dam below the Mullaperiyar Dam and protect our people. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, our slogan is 'Water for Tamil Nadu and Safety for Kerala'. That is our slogan.

I am inviting the attention of this hon. House, the temple of Indian democracy, to intervene and avoid a huge calamity which is hanging over the heads of 35 lakh people of 4 districts of Kerala.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: What is the matter Shri P.T. Thomas?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Madam, after last July, 26 earthquakes occurred in and around Mullaperiyar Dam. ...*(Interruptions)* People firmly believe that today or tomorrow the dam will collapse.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please send the slips who want to associate with it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Tens of thousands of people are on streets. It is a question of life and death.

I will request immediate attention of the Government to the series of earthquakes that occurred in Idukki district in Kerala recently.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri P.T. Thomas.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: It raises fresh concerns about the safety of the century-old Mullaperiyar Dam, which is in weak condition. The earthquake of magnitude 3.8 on

*Not recorded.

the Richter scale occurred in the area recently. In the current year itself, earthquakes of magnitude up to 4 occurred many times.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: The gravity of the fear is increasing as the district is the site of many important dams including Mullaperiyar. The IITs of Roorkee and Delhi are of the opinion that earthquakes between the magnitudes of 5 and 6.5 can shake the area in the near future. It is estimated that more than 35 lakh people of Idukki in Kerala and the adjoining districts will be affected.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate with this, please send the slips.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: If anything happens to the Mullaperiyar Dam in the wake of earthquakes of higher intensity, if the Dam broke, not just water but rocks and debris too would be propelled downstream and the entire dam below Mullaperiyar will break and an unpredicted calamity will occur.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I will request immediate attention of all concerned to this grave situation and intervene in this issue for the construction of a new dam in Mullaperiyar and to save the lives of millions of people. I am also requesting the Central Water Commission to bring down the water level up to 120 which is now 136 ...*(Interruptions)* If this SoS is not listened to, I would humbly state that a water bomb is waiting. Who can

*Not recorded.

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

predict what would be the result? A day may come which nobody can prevent. Once again, I am requesting all concerned to act and take proper decisions which is the need of the hour. I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister's immediate intervention ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate could send the slips at the Table.

The following hon. Members are allowed to associate themselves with the above matter raised by Shri P.T. Thomas.

Shri P.K. Biju, Shri A. Sampath, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.C. Chacko, Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh, Shri N. Peethambara Kurup, Shri Anto Antony, Shri Jose K. Mani and Shri K.P. Dhanapalan.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Chairperson, there is a long list of the problems of farmers. At present, it is the mid-season period of wheat sowing time. The farmers are facing hardship because they are not getting fertilizers. The price of DAP and urea has risen by almost twofold. This has ruined the farmers. The farmers of Bihar are getting ruined due to rise in fertilizer prices and non-availability of fertilizer. All areas under cultivation of Rabi crop and wheat are facing a heavy shortage of urea and DAP. This has caused a twofold rise in their prices. The farmers are forced to purchase fertilizer at high prices due to blackmarketing. On the one hand the farmer has to bear the rising cost of production, shortage of fertilizers, rise in the price of fertilizer and on the other hand he is forced to resort to distress sale of paddy. The Government has announced minimum support price but FCI has not opened any centres, paddy is not being procured by the FCI centres so the farmers are forced to resort to distress sale.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to give a statement as to why the prices of

fertilizers have increased, how much is the shortage of fertilizers, how will the supply be made, what are the problems of farmers and how will the paddy and cereals produced by farmers be procured. So that they will not be compelled for distress sale. FCI should be effective and strengthened otherwise there will be a severe crisis in the country if the difficulties of the farmers rise. Thus, all these are important issues with regard to the farmers.

My request to all the hon. members is to have discussion in the House in this regard and let the Government make a reply to the same. I would like the Government to make a statement. The problem of shortage of fertilizers, the rise in prices of fertilizers and blackmarketing should be addressed and those farmers producing paddy and rice should be given minimum support price. The Government should make provision for the same otherwise as the problems of farmers rise, so will the crisis emerge in the country. I want to tell the Government that there is no way out other than addressing the problems of farmers.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal associates himself with Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh on this issue.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam, it is related to the important problem concerning agriculturists. Japanese Quail is a domesticated and amazing creature. Many farmers in rural areas, especially in Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra practice Japanese Quail farming on a small scale. In Tamil Nadu alone, many farmers are involved in this business and all the farms are having countless number of birds.

In the year 1982, it was brought to Tamil Nadu by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. During 1984-88, the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation promoted Japanese Quail chicks on a commercial basis and the same was supported by this University. Its eggs

are edible. They are inexpensive to keep and fairly disease resistant. The Union Government is also supporting commercial farming of Quails like dairying.

Recently, the Union Government vide a circular have prohibited farming of Japanese Quails and have directed the States/Union Territories not to issue any new licence for farming of Japanese Quails and also not to give any permission for expansion or augmentation of the existing farming facilities. Based on the Circular, the State Governments are refusing to renew the licences for existing farms. This move would adversely affect the rural economy and employment, and the livelihood of small and marginal farmers will be in jeopardy.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to withdraw the Circular prohibiting farming Japanese Quails and promote the distribution and consumption of their eggs and to protect the poor farmers engaged in their farming throughout the country.

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon'ble Chairperson, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue.

Madam, a demand is being made vigorously for providing reservation separately for those persons of Muslim community especially who are included in other backward classes after presentation of Sachhar Committee's report on economic, educational and employment status of Muslim Community. The number of persons belonging to non-Hindu backward classes has been shown 8.44 percent in Mandal Commission's report and reservation has been provided in state like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh on that basis. There are several such states which have not provided for reservation in government jobs despite provisions being in place in this regard. The Union Minister of Law and Justice had said few days ago that the Union Government proposed to provide for reservation for the Muslims included in other backward classes in its government jobs

very soon and this news has made the society happy. I would like to request the Union Government, through the House, to provide immediately for reservation for the Muslims in Central Services and to issues directives to all the states to implement the said provision at their own levels.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Madam, the Mullaperiyar Dam has caused a serious concern for the people of Kerala. At the outset I would like to request my colleagues from Tamil Nadu that there is no rift between the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is not a water dispute. It is a matter of life and death. It is a matter of 40 lakhs of people who live downstream of Mullaperiyar Dam. As you all know, the Mullaperiyar Dam is situated in the State of Kerala and is a source of water and the reservoir is fully located in the State of Kerala. It is about 116 years old and it has been constructed with an old technology ...*(Interruptions)* It has been constructed with lime and concrete. The strength of the dam is its weight but during the last four decades ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. Nothing, except the speech of Shri Jose K Mani, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Let me complete it ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Kindly listen to me first and then if there are any objections, then you can say ...*(Interruptions)* We are not here for a fight with the State of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)* 40 per cent of the building material has been washed out ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain some discipline in the House.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: A study by the IIT Delhi and also by Institute of Technology, Roorkee has revealed that this area is vulnerable to earthquakes ...(Interruptions) If there is an earthquake ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned

to meet again tomorrow at 11 am.

18.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, December 8, 2011/
Agrahayana 17, 1933 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	191
2.	Shri Biju P.K.	184
3.	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	185
4.	Shri Choudhary Nikhil Kumar	186
5.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	196
6.	Shri Ering Ninong	181
7.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	195
8.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	186
9.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	192
10.	Shri Kashyap Virender	192
11.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	200
12.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	183
13.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	193
14.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	199
15.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	193
16.	Shri Pathak Harin	188
17.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	191
18.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	182
19.	Prof. Ramshankar	184
20.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	188
21.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	197

1	2	3
22.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	183
23.	Shri S. Alagiri	195
24.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	185
25.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	194
26.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	196
27.	Shri Shetti Raju	198
28.	Shri Anto Antony	189
29.	Shri Singh Uday	197
30.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	182
31.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	190
32.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	199
33.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	200

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	2122
2.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2139, 2143, 2197, 2263
3.	Shri Adhi Sankar	2176, 2256
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2139, 2143, 2263
5.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2118, 2134
6.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	2120
7.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2087, 2139, 2217, 2253

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2097, 2189, 2285	29.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	2174, 2257
9.	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	2165	30.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	2167, 2203
10.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2167, 2206	31.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2083, 2240, 2253, 2276
11.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	2210, 2242	32.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2167
12.	Shri Argal Ashok	2218	33.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	2231
13.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	2161	34.	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti	2093, 2180, 2244, 2287
14.	Shri Azad Kirti	2128	35.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2182
15.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2107, 2139, 2143, 2263	36.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	2251
16.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	2114, 2299	37.	Shri Das, Khagen	2202, 2246
17.	Dr. Baliram	2123, 2167, 2234, 2251	38.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2164
18.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	2173, 2184, 2251	39.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2228, 2244
19.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	2232	40.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	2158, 2226
20.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai M.	2229, 2244, 2257	41.	Shrimati Devi Rama	2171
21.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	2230, 2268	42.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2221
22.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	2143, 2214	43.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	2179
23.	Shri Biju P.K.	2106, 2169	44.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	2072
24.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2126	45.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	2153, 2270
25.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	2134	46.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2170
26.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	2222	47.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	2182, 2192, 2262
27.	Shri C. Sivasami	2110, 2131, 2263, 2296	48.	Shrimati Dutt Priya	2093
28.	Shri Choudhary Harish	2159	49.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2239
			50.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2189, 2230, 2261, 2268

1	2	3	1	2	3
51.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	2200	74.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Munir	2130, 2164
52.	Shrimati Gandhi Maneka	2172, 2253	75.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2136, 2187
53.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	2138, 2172, 2226, 2253	76.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2195
54.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	2251	77.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	2113, 2169
55.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	2080, 2273	78.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	2148
56.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	2137	79.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2168, 2190, 2260
57.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2074, 2158, 2292	80.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2158, 2167, 2193, 2264
58.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	2186	81.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meenar	2098, 2194
59.	Shri Gowda Chander D.B.	2141, 2144	82.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2131, 2150, 2265
60.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	2217	83.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2119
61.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	2174, 2209	84.	Shri Kristappa N.	2202
62.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	2146	85.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	223 I
63.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2293	86.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	2238
64.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2258, 2259	87.	Shri Kumar, P.	2204
65.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2159, 2241	88.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	2131
66.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	2333	89.	Shri Maadam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2079, 2169, 2244, 2271
67.	Shrimati Jayaprada	2127	90.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	2152, 2180, 2187
68.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2105, 2150	91.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	2182
69.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	2152	92.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	2151
70.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	2254	93.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2163
71.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2088, 2126, 2167	94.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2178, 2257
72.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	2117, 2262	95.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2102, 2247, 2253
73.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2237			

1	2	3	1	2	3
96.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2240	119.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2260, 2290
97.	Shri Malik, Jitender Singh	2143	120.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2191
98.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lai	2164, 2179, 2244	121.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2156, 2252, 2253
99.	Shri Mandlik Sadashivrao Dadoba	2189, 2261	122.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2073, 2173, 2239
100.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2212	123.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2123, 2167, 2251
101.	Shrimati Mcleod, Ingrid	2150, 2251	124.	Km. Pandey Saroj	2253
102.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2147, 2250	125.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	2094
103.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2116, 2187	126.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2224
104.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	2267	127.	Shri Pandi Jayaram	2268
105.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2132	128.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2189, 2230, 2261, 2268
106.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2158	129.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	2174
107.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	2111, 2236, 2260	130.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	2236
108.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	2249	131.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2187
109.	Shri Mitra, Somen	2162	132.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	2090
110.	Shri Mohan P.C.	2175, 2245	133.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2155
111.	Shri Munde Gopinath	2245, 2265	134.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2102, 2247, 2253
112.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2247, 2260	135.	Shri Pathak Harin	2233
113.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2167, 2173, 2194, 2234	136.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	2146, 2223
114.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	2174	137.	Shri Patil AT. Nana	2180, 2208
115.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2146, 2201	138.	Shrimati Bhavana Patil Gawali	2242, 2260, 2262
116.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2133, 2270	139.	Shri Patil C.R.	2133, 2169, 2194
117.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	2154			
118.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	2244			

1	2	3
140.	Shri Patil, Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao	2189, 2230, 2261, 2268
141.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	2168
142.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	2246, 2265
143.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2156, 2252, 2253
144.	Shri Premchand Guddu	2092
145.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2100, 2167, 2174, 2253, 2288
146.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	2201, 2219
147.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	2169
148.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	2121
149.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	2174, 2211
150.	Shri Rajendran, C.	2207
151.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2145, 2248, 2249
152.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	2260
153.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	2167, 2206, 2244
154.	Shri Rana Kadir	2108, 2173
155.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2086, 2265, 2278
156.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	2075, 2174
157.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2158, 2233, 2236, 2297
158.	Dr. Ratna, De Nag	2195, 2251, 2260

1	2	3
159.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2101, 2289
160.	Shri Roy Arjun	2165
161.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	2215
162.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	2129, 2245, 2246
163.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2090, 2298
164.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2115, 2244, 2300
165.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2096, 2206, 2283
166.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2250, 2251
167.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2163
168.	Shri S. Alagiri	2235
169.	Shri S. Semmalai	2108, 2172, 2176, 2188
170.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	2174, 2246, 2286
171.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2141, 2144, 2198
172.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2186, 2279
173.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	2135
174.	Shri Sampath, A.	2169, 2174, 2256
175.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	2174
176.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	2166
177.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2142, 2244
178.	Shri Sayeed, Hamduillah	2164, 2240, 2284

1	2	3	1	2	3
179.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	2182	201.	Shri Singh Uday	2238, 2239, 2295
180.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2125	202.	Shri Singh Yashvir	2127, 2243
181.	Shrimati Shantha, J.	2071, 2170,	203.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	2248
182.	Shri Shariq S.D.	2209, 2269 2240	204.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	2264
183.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2127, 2243	205.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	2266
184.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2091, 2228, 2263, 2265, 2282	206.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	2157, 2165, 2255
185.	Shri Shetti Raju	2272	207.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2258
186.	Shri Anto Antony	2237	208.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2171, 2235
187.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2084, 2277	209.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2081, 2163, 2246, 2248, 2274
188.	Dr. Singh Bhola	2175	210.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	2085, 2174
189.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2124	211.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	2227, 2246
190.	Shri Singh Dushyant	2073, 2267	212.	Shri Sugavanam E.G.	2240
191.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2183, 2260	213.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2090, 2146, 2228, 2281
192.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	2180	214.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	2213
193.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	2109, 2240	215.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2076, 2141, 2198
194.	Shrimati Singh Meena	2144	216.	Shri Swami N. Chelubaraya	2104, 2153, 2294
195.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2089, 2280	217.	Shri Tagore Manicka	2160
196.	Shri Singh Pradeep Kumar	2194, 2242	218.	Shrimati Tandon, Annu	2149
197.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	2140	219.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	2181
198.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2112	220.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	2240
199.	Shri Singh Ravneet	2103, 2266, 2291			
200.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2202, 2260			

1	2	3	1	2	3
221.	Shri Tewari Manish	2220	235.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2225, 2245
222.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	2072	236.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	2174
223.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2082, 2187, 2234	237.	Shri Virendra Kumar	2174, 2266
224.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2174, 2236, 2244, 2275	238.	Shri Viswanathan P.	2177
225.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	2169	239.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2095, 2174
226.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2077	240.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	2164, 2244
227.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2240	241.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	2078, 2241, 2242
228.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal	2196	242.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	2139, 2197, 2263
229.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2088	243.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	2157, 2254, 2255
230.	Shri Tudu Laxman	2264	244.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2163, 2167
231.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	2185	245.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	2216
232.	Shrimati Upadhyay Seema	2174	246.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	2199
233.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2165	247.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	2205, 2258
234.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2242, 2259, 2264			

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	186, 192
Civil Aviation	:	181, 187, 191, 194
Coal	:	185, 188, 193, 200
Communications and Information Technology	:	182, 199
External Affairs	:	183, 197
Human Resource Development	:	189, 190, 196, 198
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	184
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	195
Planning	:	
Space	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	2076, 2228, 2256
Civil Aviation	:	2080, 2086, 2088, 2096, 2108, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2121, 2146, 2168, 2170, 2173, 2179, 2182, 2184, 2185, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2218, 2237, 2241, 2245, 2251, 2265, 2290, 2291
Coal	:	2073, 2094, 2106, 2118, 2123, 2140, 2151, 2174, 2204, 2226, 2233, 2236, 2250, 2255, 2275, 2279, 2295
Communications and Information Technology	:	2079, 2102, 2112, 2119, 2126, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2150, 2163, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2177, 2181, 2200, 2202, 2208, 2217, 2222, 2224, 2225, 2234, 2246, 2247, 2253, 2257, 2259, 2262, 2263, 2268, 2270, 2277, 2282, 2299
External Affairs	:	2081, 2085, 2091, 2103, 2111, 2132, 2133, 2158, 2160, 2175, 2187, 2191, 2207, 2219, 2227, 2240, 2254, 2271, 2273, 2294

Human Resource Development	:	2071, 2072, 2074, 2075, 2082, 2087, 2090, 2092, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2138, 2148, 2152, 2153, 2159, 2162, 2164, 2172, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2183, 2186, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2203, 2205, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2215, 2221, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2238, 2239, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2248, 2258, 2260, 2261, 2266, 2267, 2276, 2281, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2298, 2300
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	2198, 2296
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	2077, 2083, 2084, 2089, 2098, 2117, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2137, 2157, 2161, 2212, 2213, 2223, 2235, 2252, 2278, 2280
Planning	:	2078, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2104, 2134, 2136, 2139, 2142, 2149, 2154, 2156, 2195, 2206, 2214, 2216, 2220, 2249, 2264, 2269, 2274, 2283, 2292, 2293, 2297
Space	:	2110, 2128, 2144, 2155, 2196, 2272.
