

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 9, 2012/Vaisakha 19, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, farmers are not getting jute bags. ...(Interruptions) farmers are agitating today. ...(Interruptions)

11.0½ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, you kindly allow the Question Hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, you kindly allow the Question Hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, you ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam Speaker, the question being raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha is very important. ...(Interruptions) Let the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Leader of House answer that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First you let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar Ji, you put your Question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, first you put your question number.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the question being raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha is very important. ...(Interruptions) it should be answered immediately. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, definitely I will ask my question. But, at the same time, what hon. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji is raising is an important question before the Government. ...(Interruptions) Madam, the hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of the House are present here. Let them answer that question. Please bring the House in order. I will definitely ask my question. ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Quality of Education in Government Schools

*461. SHRI ANANT KUMAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether there are deficiencies in the learning standards of a large number of students of Government schools in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time frame involved and the targets set for improving the standard of education of students; and

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

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

(a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III, V and VIII. Two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by NCERT and these surveys have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels. 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
	2003-04	2007-08	2001-02	2005-06	2002-03	2007-08
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

The NCERT has commenced the third round of Achievement Survey. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

(b) Despite improvements in the learning achievement levels of the children reported by these surveys, it is fact that there are deficiencies in the learning standards of a significant percentage of children. The reasons for this may be summed up as inadequate infrastructure facilities in the schools, adverse pupil teacher ratio, presence of large number of untrained teachers in

the system, curriculum, syllabus and textbooks not being in sync with the principles of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 and the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, excessive subject load on children, absence of child friendly and child centered classroom processes, and traditional methods of memory based assessment systems.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act, 2009 prescribes the timeframe for various activities mandated in the Act. This includes:-

Activity	Time Frame
1	2
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure	
• All weather school buildings	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
• One-classroom-one-teacher	

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head Teacher-cum-Office room • Toilets, drinking water • Barrier free access • Playground, fencing, boundary walls 	
Provision of teachers as per prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been under implementation since 2009-10 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children up to class 10. The scheme envisages providing a secondary school within 5 Kms. of a habitation and improving the quality of education in Government schools by strengthening their infrastructure and teacher provisioning.

The 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized. However, the Central Government has issued an Advisory under section 35(1) of the RTE Act on the implementation of the provisions of section 29 of the Act. The salient features of the Advisory are as follows:-

- Formulating age-appropriate curricula and syllabi in keeping with NCF-2005.
- Maintaining subject balance,
- Initiating textbook contents reform,
- Incorporating methods of bridging between the child's home language and the standard classroom language,
- Undertaking textbook production reform, and
- Ensuring Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.

[*Translation*]

Empowerment of Tribals

*462. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of studies/surveys commissioned by

the Planning Commission to improve the socio-economic status and empowerment of tribals etc;

(b) whether the Indian citizens belonging to nomadic, semi-nomadic, banjara and near extinct tribes are still living as in primitive age;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated or is under implementation for improving the life-style of these people who are living life as a last strata/margin of the society; 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) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission has taken up evaluation studies of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for the welfare of the tribal population, namely (i) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, and, (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) for SC, ST and OBC Students. Both the studies are under progress. In addition, the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Planning Commission has also sponsored studies namely (i) Migration of Tribal Women: Its Socio-Economic Effects- An in-depth Study of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P and Orissa and (ii) Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Odisha. The primary objectives of the study on Migration of Tribal Women, was to assess the social and economic situation of the tribal women and the factors responsible for migration of tribal women from the tribal areas to various

towns and cities in search of employment. The primary concern of the study of 'Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Orissa was to understand the changes in socio-economic condition of the most underprivileged communities such as the Primitive Tribal Groups in Orissa. The studies do not cover Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

The findings of the above studies reveal perceptible improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) *inter-alia* as reflected in: (i) 'Literacy rate' increase by 7.08 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Dongria Kandha; increase by 3.15 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora; and increase by 13.45 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Kutia Kandha; (ii) 'Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)' decrease from 129 in 2003-04 to 117 in 2008-09 in respect of Dongria Kandha; decrease from 97 in 2001 to 71 in 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora; (iii) 'Average Annual Income per household' increase from Rs. 12,255 in 2001 to Rs. 23,157 in 2009 in respect of Dongria Kandha; increase from Rs. 16,667 in 2001 to Rs. 24,491 in 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora; Increase from Rs. 8531 in 2001 to Rs. 18,230 in 2009 in respect of Kutia Kandha; (iv) 'Dwelling Units' Pucca houses in respect of Dongria Kandha increased from 0.64 per cent in 2001 to 1.29 per cent in 2009; in respect of Lanjia Saora increased from 1 per cent in 2001 to 2.5 per cent in 2009; and in respect of Kutia Kandha increased from 0 per cent in 2001 to 2.24 per cent in 2009. There is also improvement in the availability of drinking water facilities, institutional delivery,

average saving of the households and availability of livestock.

The study also envisages upon further improvement in the conditions of PVTGs by addressing the issue of teachers' absenteeism, improving communication facilities, generating awareness on health and other developmental programmes, establishment of grain bank, prevention of money lending and indebtedness, ensuring peoples' participation in the development programmes and effective implementation of the programmes at the Micro-project level.

(b) to (e) Among tribals, there are 75 groups spread over 17 States and one Union territory which have earlier been identified on the basis of declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre agriculture level of technology and economic backwardness. These 75 identified groups are Particularly Vulnerable (list as per enclosed Statement).

For the development of these Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), a Central Sector Scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99. Activities under the scheme include housing, land distribution, land development, agriculture development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional energy, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio economic development of PVTGs. During the XIth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 810 crore was made on activities under the scheme which have resulted in the improvement in socio economic conditions of these identified tribes, as reflected in the study findings mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Statement

Name of the particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups State/UT wise

States/UTs.	Name of P.V.T.G.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. Chenchu 2. Bodo Gadaba 3. Gutob Gadaba 4. Dongria Khond 5. Kutia Khond 6. Kolam

1

2

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| | 7. Konda Reddi |
| | 8. Kondasavara |
| | 9. Bondo Porja |
| | 10. Khond Porja |
| | 11. Parengi Porja |
| | 12. Thoti |
| Bihar (Including Jharakhand) | 13. Asur (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 14. Birhor (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 15. Birjia (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 16. Hill Kharia (Jharkhand) |
| | 17. Korwa (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 18. Mal Paharia (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 19. Parhaiya (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 20. Sauria Paharia (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| | 21. Savar (Bihar and Jharkhand) |
| Gujarat | 22. Kolgha |
| | 23. Kathodi |
| | 24. Kotwalia |
| | 25. Padhar |
| | 26. Siddi |
| Karnataka | 27. Jenu Kuruba |
| | 28. Koraga |
| Kerala | 29. Cholanaikayan |
| | 30. Kadar |
| | 31. Kattunayakan |
| | 32. Koraga |
| | 33. Kurumba |
| Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh) | 34. Abujh Maria (Chhattisgarh) |
| | 35. Baiga (M.P. and Chhattisgarh) |
| | 36. Bharia (M.P.) |
-

1	2
	37. Birhor (Chhattisgarh)
	38. Hill Korwa (Chhattisgarh)
	39. Kamar (Chhattisgarh)
	40. Sahariya (M.P.)
Maharashtra	41. Katkari/Kathodi
	42. Kolam
	43. Maria Gond
Manipur	44. Maram Naga
Odisha	45. Chuktia Bhunjia
	46. Birhor
	47. Bondo
	48. Didayi
	49. Dongria Khond
	50. Juang
	51. Kharia
	52. Kutia Khond
	53. Lanjia Saura
	54. Lodha
	55. Mankirdia
	56. Paudi Bhuyan
	57. Saura
Rajasthan	58. Saharia
Tamil Nadu	59. Irular
	60. Kattunayakan
	61. Kota
	62. Korumba
	63. Paniyan
	64. Toda
Tripura	65. Riang
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buksa (U.P. and Uttarakhand)

1	2
	67. Raji (Uttarakhand)
West Bengal	68. Birhor
	69. Lodha
	70. Toto
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese
	72. Jarawa
	73. Onge
	74. Sentinelese
	75. Shorn Pen

[English]

Developments in Afghanistan

*463. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the developments in Afghanistan and their impact on India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the safety of Indians and the country's properties in Afghanistan are kept under close watch and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering any comprehensive policy proposal to deal with the situation arising out of the reported withdrawal of the United States of America from Afghanistan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government is closely monitoring the evolving situation in Afghanistan and is in touch with various stakeholders, including the Government of Afghanistan, its regional and international partners on developments pertaining to Afghanistan. India is also part of various international efforts to bring about peace and stability in that country. Government will take all necessary measures to safeguard India's interests in this regard.

The review of security of Indians and Indian interests abroad is a continuing process. The Embassy of India in Kabul has regularly issued advisories relating to the security environment and precautions to be observed to India nationals in Afghanistan, and it works with the local authorities to ensure their security. Necessary security review and augmentation of security arrangements have been conducted in consultation with the host Government who have been very supportive, cooperative and conscious of their responsibilities.

India is actively engaged in assisting the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the reconstruction and development of that country as a means to bringing about stability in Afghanistan. As a neighbour of Afghanistan, we can not remain immune from developments there. India has broadened its engagement and assistance to Afghanistan as reflected in the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) signed between Prime Minister and President Karzai during the latter's visit to Delhi in October 2011. It is committed to supporting the Government and the people of Afghanistan as they build a peaceful, democratic and prosperous country. The inaugural session of the India-Afghanistan Partnership Council, mandated to implement the SPA, was held in New Delhi on May 1, 2012. This will pave the way for further strengthening of the strategic partnership between the two countries. India will continue to consult with countries in the region and beyond in support of peace and stability in Afghanistan and underline the need to act effectively to ensure that terrorist and extremist groups targeting Afghanistan from beyond its borders are denied safe havens.

[Translation]

Revision of Royalty

*464. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the royalties being given on different grades of coal at present;

(b) whether there are differences of opinion between the Union Government and the State Governments over the issue of revision in the royalty for coal;

(c) if so, the main objections raised by the State Governments in this regard;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant statutes which prevent the Union and State Governments from increasing royalty more than once in three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The royalties being levied on different grades of coal at present is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Some of the coal bearing States have demanded for shifting to ad-valorem based system of royalty in place of the presently followed hybrid formula based royalty rates on coal and lignite. They were also demanding for fixing the royalty @ 20% ad-valorem on coal. The Union Government has accepted the demand of the coal bearing States for shifting to ad-valorem based system of royalty rates. However, keeping in view the interest of consumer States and the Power sector, the Government has approved for 14% ad-valorem royalty on coal, which will come into force with effect from the date of publication in the Gazette of India.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

The GCV grade-wise royalty rates on coal w.e.f. 01.01.2012

The rates of royalty, which shall be a combination of specific and ad valorem rates of royalty which shall be as follows:

$$R \text{ (Royalty Rupees/tonne)} = a + bP$$

Where 'P' (price) shall mean basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges and the values of 'a' (fixed component) and 'b' (variable or ad-valorem component) would be as follows:

Group	Quality of Coal	Royalty on coal in Rupees per tonne
1	2	3
Group-I	Steel Gr-I	a = Rs. 180.00
	Steel Gr. II	b = 5 per cent
	Washery-I	i.e. Rs. 180+5 per cent where 'P' (price) shall mean basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges
	Direct Feed	
Group- II	Washery-II	a = Rs. 130.00

1	2	3
	Washery III	b = 5 per cent
	Semi Coking Gr.I	i.e. Rs. 130+5 per cent where 'P' (price) shall mean basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges
	Semi Coking Gr.II	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 6701 & above	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 6401-6700	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 6101-6400	
Group-III	Washery-IV	a = Rs. 90.00
	Non Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 5801-6100	b = 5 per cent
	Non Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 5501-5800	i.e. Rs. 90+5 per cent where 'P' (price) shall mean basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges
	Non Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 5201-5500	
Group-IV	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 4901-5200	a = Rs. 70.00
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 4601-4900	b = 5 per cent
	Non Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 4301-4600	i.e. Rs.70+5 per cent where 'P' (price) shall mean basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes,levies and other charges
Group-V	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 4001-4300	a = Rs. 55.00
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg)	b = 5 per cent
		i.e. Rs.55+5 per cent where 'P' (price) shall mean

1	2	3
	range of 3701-4000	
	Non -Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 3401-3700	basic pithead price of ROM (run-of-mine) coal and lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/Kg) range of 3101-3400	a = Rs. 45/- b = 5 per cent of price
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV =< 3100	i.e. Rs.45+5 per cent of existing actual invoice price (excluding taxes and other levies).

[English]

Reserve Price for Coal Mines

*465. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of finalising norms for calculating the reserve price for the coal mines, bidding norms and model agreements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) the extent to which the proposed norms vary from the existing/earlier norms; and

(d) the time by which the proposed norms are likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) has invited bids from service provider(s) for rendering following consultancy services:

- (i) Methodology(s) for calculation of Floor price/Reserve price tag for the captive-coal blocks for allocation.
- (ii) Preparation of model tender document for selection of successful coal block allocatee.
- (iii) Preparation of model agreement between Ministry of Coal and the successful coal block allocatee.

The technical bids have been opened on 17th April, 2012 and the financial bids are yet to be opened.

(c) There are no existing norms as to calculation of Floor price/Reserve price, bidding parameters and agreements in this regard.

(d) No time frame can be given in this regard.

[Translation]

Cancellation of Flights by Private Airlines

*466. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the flights cancelled by the private Airlines during the last three months, airline-wise and route-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor and the number of staff rendered jobless due to cancellation/withdrawal of services;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to cancel the flying licences of some private Airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken to provide smooth and regular air service to the air passengers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As per information available with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), the details of flights

cancelled during the last three months (from January, 2012 to March 2012) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Airlines	Flight Cancelled (in Nos.)	Flights Cancelled as % of total approved flights
1.	Air India	1121	4.10
2.	Jet Airways	362	0.99
3.	Jet Lite	159	1.46
4.	Kingfisher	606	3.59
5.	Spicejet	205	0.88
6.	Go Air	100	1.36
7.	India Go	85	0.33
Total		2638	1.78

(b) Scheduled airlines generally operate the flights as approved. However, at times the flights are cancelled due to watch hour restrictions, weather, technical reasons, bird hits, non availability of aircraft, flight disruptions etc. beyond the control of the airlines.

Employment issues of the staff of airlines are internal administrative/commercial matter of airlines and governed by their own rules and regulations. The Ministry does not interfere in such matter.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

(e) DGCA undertakes regular monitoring of the schedule integrity and from time to time takes up the matter with the concerned airlines. Additionally, DGCA has issued regulations on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" which is being strictly monitored by DGCA for their compliance by airlines.

[English]

Greenfield Airports Policy

*467. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Greenfield Airports Policy 2008 envisages setting up of Greenfield Airports in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Policy;

(c) the details of proposals for which, in principle, approval has been given and those under consideration for setting up of Greenfield Airports in the country;

(d) the present status of the Greenfield Airport projects including Navi Mumbai for which, in principle, approval has been given and the time by which these Airports are likely to be operationalised; and

(e) the details of funds earmarked for the Greenfield Airports, Airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a Policy for Greenfield Airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

(c) So far, Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datta/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry.

In addition, GoI has also received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at Itanagar in Arunachal

Pradesh; Greater Noida/Jewar in Uttar Pradesh; Dholera region, Dwaraka in Gujarat; Machhiwara near Ludhiana in Punjab; Ongle, Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh; Aranmula-Pathamathitta district in Kerala; Soiapur and Bolera in Maharashtra; Rohatak in Haryana; Alwar in Rajasthan; Bellari in Karanataka; Jamshedpur in Jharkhand and Rumari village in Assam.

(d) 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 operations. The present status of the Greenfield airports where 'in-principle' approval has been granted is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) For development of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim by Airports Authority of India, Government had allocated Rs. 310 crores. No fund has been allocated for any other Greenfield airport since such airports are to be established by the respective airport promoters as per their own financing arrangement.

Statement

Status of Greenfield Airports:

Sl. No.	Name of Airport and State	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Goa for setting up of a greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. The State Government is in the process of acquiring the requisite land for the project and the consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy, etc.
2.	Navi Mumbai International airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership in July 2007. Government of Maharashtra has appointed City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO). CIDCO has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply, power, etc. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010.
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	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to

1

2

3

Airport in Karnataka.

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) 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

1	2	3
		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. Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal		Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started.
10. Karaika 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.
11. 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.

CCE in Schools

*468. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBSE Class 10th Board Examination was made optional and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) introduced in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for introduction of the new system;

(b) the total number of schools under CBSE affiliations and the number of them opted out from the board examinations, State-wise;

(c) whether CBSE has undertaken any survey/ review exercise of the CCE and if so, the details of the modalities adopted for such review and the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of consultations held with stakeholders during the last one year in this regard; and

(e) whether CBSE has initiated a Parent Advocate Scheme to seek feedback of parents over CCE system and if so, the details of the meetings held so far along with the outcome thereof?

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

(a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) announced its decision to make the Class - X Board Examination optional in August, 2009 for those students of Senior Secondary Schools affiliated to CBSE who do not wish to move out the CBSE system after Class - X. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been in operation in the schools affiliated to CBSE since

the year 2000. The assessment under CCE is being counted towards final grades in Class-X since 2010-2011 academic year.

The change has been made to encourage holistic development of students and reduce examination related stress.

(b) There are 12504 schools affiliated to CBSE as on 31st March, 2012. The option to opt for either the Board Examination or internal assessment is exercised by the students and not by the school. Out of 11.68 lakh students in Class-X in the year 2011-12, 3.26 lakh students exercised the option to appear in Board Examination and 6.54 lakh opted for internal assessment. 1.88 lakh students were required to appear in the Board Examination. State-wise figures are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) CBSE has conducted four surveys since making the Class-X Board optional.

Sl. No.	Name of the Survey	Modality
1.	Feedback about CCE - 2010	Web based
2.	Students Satisfaction Survey - 2010	Web based
3.	Feed back about CCE -2011	Web based
4.	National Scientific Research Study on CCE	Paper mode

The majority of stakeholders have given a positive feedback about the changes introduced by CBSE.

(e) Yes, Madam. As part of its drive to orient parents and students on CCE, the Board had invited parents to become "advocates" for the CCE in August 2010. The Board has so far oriented 3552 parents across the country in order to develop a pool of well acquainted parent advocates in CCE who would volunteer in sharing information and understanding of the basic principles of CCE with other parents.

Statement

	CBSE-Secondary School Examination 2012					
	Total	No. of Candidates from Regular School				
		Candidate Required to Apear In Board Exam	Candidate Gave Option for Board Exam	Candidate Required to Appear In SCH Exam	Candidate Gave Option for Board Exam	Candidate Gave Option for SCH Exam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal	19536	5432	5432	14104	12732	1372
Assam	11161	1594	1594	9567	3632	5935
Andaman and Nicobar	6599	1488	1488	5111	3208	1903
Andhra Pradesh	21170	9703	9703	11467	8491	2976
Bihar	64451	15787	15787	48664	24759	23905
Chhattisgarh	15386	926	926	14460	8298	6162
Chandigarh	17125	6289	6289	10836	6476	4360
Daman and Diu (UT)	250	100	100	150	115	35
Delhi	341490	54315	23191	287175	23133	264042
Dadra and Nagar	313	52	52	261	260	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign	16132	1389	1389	14743	8963	5780
Goa	544	33	33	511	269	242
Gujarat	12904	1127	1127	11777	7152	4625
Haryana	77049	9169	9169	67880	30699	37181
Himachal Pradesh	10369	919	919	9450	4588	4862
Jharkhand	36929	8149	8149	28780	16738	12042
Jammu and Kashmir	7698	918	918	6780	3579	3201
Karnataka	19446	8631	8631	10815	6831	3984
Kerala	56195	7275	7275	48920	11523	37397
Lakshadweep (UT)	70	12	12	58	25	33
Meghalaya	1059	0	0	1059	153	906
Manipur	3722	477	477	3245	1418	1827
Madhya Pradesh	53829	3724	3724	50105	15393	34712
Maharashtra	24985	6397	6397	18588	15521	3067
Mizoram	244	102	102	142	59	83
Nagaland	780	352	352	428	215	213
Odisha	13655	3738	3738	9917	7036	2881
Punjab	50358	6161	6161	44197	17037	27160
Pondicherry (UT)	656	241	241	415	205	210
Rajasthan	46381	3646	3646	42735	9296	33439
Sikkim	7614	3606	3606	4008	3480	528
Tripura	1475	197	197	1278	906	372
Tamil Nadu	21961	5267	5267	16694	11245	5449
Uttarakhand	28501	3345	3345	25156	9679	15477
Uttar Pradesh	162231	16412	16412	145819	48690	97129
West Bengal	16451	1312	1312	15139	4535	10604
Total	1168716	188285	157161	980431	326336	654095

[*Translation*]

Public Telephone Booths

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

(a) the number of public telephone booths functioning in the country including Maharashtra particularly in the tribal areas, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of telephone booths are not functioning properly and some of them have been closed down during the last three years;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure smooth functioning of the public telephone booths installed at the railway stations and other public places?

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

(a) The data of Public Telephone Booths [Public Call Offices (PCOs)] excluding Village Public Telephones (VPTs) is maintained Circle-wise and not State-wise. The number of PCOs functioning in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) / Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) including Maharashtra as on 31.03.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement. No separate data in respect of PCOs in tribal area is maintained by BSNL.

(b) PCOs are generally working satisfactorily and no PCO has been closed due to improper functioning.

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

(d) To further improve the functioning of PCOs including those working at railway stations and other public places, the following steps are taken by BSNL and MTNL:

- (i) PCOs are regularly checked for their proper upkeep and functioning.
- (ii) Complaints booked for PCOs are monitored regularly and faults are attended to on priority.
- (iii) The faulty telephone instruments [including Coin Collecting Box (CCB) type] are repaired on priority.
- (iv) The telephone instruments (including CCB type) are replaced in case of damage, theft etc.

- (v) The Distribution Points (DPs) and external plant are rehabilitated on regular basis.
- (vi) Wireless PCOs have been introduced.
- (vii) Toll free number for booking PCO complaints has been introduced.

Statement

The number of public telephone booths functioning in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the circle	Working PCOs, excluding VPTs as on 31.03. 2012
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	412
2.	Andhra Pradesh	106242
3.	Assam	19307
4.	Bihar	61832
5.	Chhattisgarh	4117
6.	Gujarat	47343
7.	Haryana	10665
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7002
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9652
10.	Jharkhand	12158
11.	Karnataka	160259
12.	Kerala	62563
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35531
14.	Maharashtra	151410
15.	North-East-I	5859
16.	North-East-II	7583
17.	Odisha	13155
18.	Punjab	15400
19.	Rajasthan	34777
20.	Tamilnadu	125665
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	97992

1	2	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	18598
23.	Uttaranchal	8429
24.	West Bengal	34028
25.	Calcutta Telephones	32179
26.	Chennai Telephones	19507
27.	MTNL, Delhi	62619
28.	MTNL, Mumbai	98485
Total		1262769

Note: The figures shown above include PCOs working in Tribal areas as well.

Indians in Foreign Jails

*470. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the existing framework under which the Indian citizens imprisoned abroad are brought back to the country;

(b) whether bilateral agreements have been signed/ finalised and/or are proposed so that the Indian citizens imprisoned abroad are brought back and lodged in jails in India for the remaining period of sentence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether complaints/reports have been received from Indians, imprisoned in foreign jails, regarding ill-treatment meted out to them; and

(e) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last one year along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilization of USO Fund

*471. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) the total amount lying with the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as on 31st March, 2012 for disposal;

(b) the norms and criteria for grant of USOF to telecom companies;

(c) whether USOF meant for rural telephone, is being directed towards other flagship projects;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The total amount available in the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as on 31.03.2012 is Rs.21,839.45 Crore.

(b) The norms and criteria for grant of USOF to telecom companies are:

- Administration of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is governed by Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as amended from time to time. The scope of USOF covers all telegraph services including mobile services, broadband connectivity and creation of infrastructure like Optical Fibre Cable in rural and remote areas.
- Criteria for selection of Universal Service Providers (USPs) is as per Rule 526 of the said Indian Telegraph Rules. The selection of the Universal Service Provider shall be made by a bidding process from amongst the "eligible operators". "Eligible operators" means the entities having valid license or registration or authorization from Central Government/Department of Telecommunication for providing telecom services or infrastructure or any other entities as may be specified in this regard by the Central Government from time to time.
- Subsidy from USO Fund is disbursed/granted to selected bidders as per the terms & conditions of the agreement(s) signed by USOF with them.
- As per Rule 525 of the Indian Telegraph Rules "For creation of National Optical Fibre Network for extending the Broadband connectivity upto all Gram Panchayats or villages by bridging the gaps in the aggregation layer through laying of Fibre and

installation of end-equipment or terminals, the Capital Expenses and Operating Expenses net of revenue incurred by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as nominated or identified or approved or created by the Central Government shall be funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for a period of five years".

Accordingly, the Special Purpose Vehicle namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), has been incorporated on 25-02-2012.

(c) No, Madam. The Universal Service Support Policy for provision of telecom facilities in rural and remote areas of the country came into effect from 01.04.2002. Subsequently, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 was amended in December 2003 vide the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 thereby creating Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The USO Fund was established with the fundamental objective of providing access to 'Basic' telegraph services to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices. Subsequently the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act 2006 was passed on 29.12.2006 wherein the scope of USO Fund was widened to provide subsidy support for enabling access to all types of telegraph services including mobile services, broadband connectivity and creation of infrastructure like OFC in rural and remote areas. The rules were further amended in 2008 for providing subsidy support to eligible operators for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household Direct Exchange Lines (DELS) installed prior to 01.04.2002. The Rules were again amended as the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2012 on 28.03.2012 to provide financial support from USOF for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for extending the broadband connectivity up to all gram panchayats or villages by bridging the gaps in the aggregation layer through laying of fibre and installation of end equipments or terminals.

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

Common Entrance Examination

*472. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reservation expressed by Senate/Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) over the proposed common entrance

test including AIEEE and other central Government institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the IITs faculty have given an alternative proposal for the purpose of holding a common test;

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

(d) whether all the stakeholders have been consulted over this issue;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the views expressed by the stakeholders; and

(f) the present status of the proposal/matter?

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

(a) to (f) The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology has in its meeting on 14.9.2011 endorsed, in principle, the proposal of a Common Entrance Examination for Under-graduate programmes in Engineering.

Alternative options for common admission test for Under-graduate Engineering courses have been suggested, including by Senate and faculty of IITs. The Government has constantly been in touch with IITs and other stakeholders to understand and appreciate their views on the subject. A Core Committee of senior academics has interacted with the faculty of some of the IITs. The proposal for Common Entrance Examination has also been considered in detail by the Senates of seven older IITs. Differing observations have been made in regard to different options and dependability of proposed normalization of Board marks through percentile formula, the weightage to be given to the Board level examination, the eligibility criteria, methodology of selection, the year of introduction of proposed changes.

The views expressed by the Senates are proposed to be discussed in a meeting of the Council of IITs convened on 12th May, 2012.

[*Translation*]

E-Governance

*473. SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) the funding mechanism for various mission mode projects under the National e-governance programme;

(b) the role of States and their fund sharing in implementation of the projects;

(c) whether the Government has given any power to States to add additional service under the various projects of e-governance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the targets achieved in the implementation of the e-governance programme so far, State-wise?

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

(a) Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are implemented and funded by the concerned line Ministries/Departments. The list of MMPs along with the names of implementing Ministry/

Departments is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The State/UT Governments are responsible for implementing State sector MMPs under the overall guidance of respective line ministries in cases where central assistance is also required.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under the e-district project five categories of services are common to all the states and each state is allowed to add another five categories of services. Also, under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS), the states are allowed to add any particular service relevant to the State.

(e) 27 MMPs are in various stages of implementation and 4 MMPs are in the Conceptualisation and Design stage. The detailed implementation status of the MMPs is placed at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Mission Mode Project (MMP)	Implementing Line Ministry/Department
1	2

Central MMPs

MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Pensions	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
Income Tax	Income Tax Department
Central Excise & Customs	Central Board of Excise and Customs
Banking	Industry Initiative
Insurance	Industry Initiative
Passport	Ministry of External Affairs
e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
UID	Unique Identification Authority of India
India Post	Department of Posts
Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration & Tracking	Ministry of Home affairs

Integrated MMPs

India Portal	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
NSDG	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
e-Trade (EDI)	Department of commerce

1	2
e-Courts*	Department of Justice
CSC	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
e-Biz (Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
e-Procurement	Department of commerce
State MMPs	
Commercial Taxes*	Department of Revenue C/o Ministry of Finance
Treasuries*	Ministry of Finance
e-District	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
Land Records (NLRMP)	Ministry of Rural Development
Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Police CCTNS	Ministry of Home affairs
e-Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development
e-Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
Employment Exchange	Ministry of labour and Employment
PDS	Department of Food and Public Distribution
Health	Ministry of Health
Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development

[English]

Jaitapur Nuclear Plant

*474. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation and compensation packages worked out and compensation paid to the people affected by the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power plant in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any request has been received for enhancement of compensation package; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) An agreement has been signed between Maharashtra State Government and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) on Rehabilitation Package of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Jaitapur Nuclear power project on 16.10.2010. The Rehabilitation package for the PAPs includes, apart from compensation, rehabilitation grant, minimum lifetime pension for vulnerable persons, deserted women, shelterless or destitute persons, providing for civic amenities & facilities and maintenance, provision of employment to one person from each Project Affected Family or a lump sum one time compensation in lieu of employment, training of locals to make them employable, provision of priority in contracts, scholarships to wards of PAPs, additional grant to Scheduled tribe PAPs etc. The rates of compensation for land range from

- Rs. 53,000 to Rs. 1,06,000 per Ha for Pot Kharaba (Barren) land,

- Rs. 1,03,000 to Rs. 4,23,000 per Ha for varkast (Grazing) land and
- Rs. 1,81,000 to Rs. 6,33,000 per Ha for Kharip (Agricultural) land.

NPCIL has deposited Rs. 14.77 crore with the Special land acquisition Officer, Ratnagiri towards land compensation.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A committee chaired by the District Collector was constituted by the Maharashtra Government to arrive at additional compensation for the land acquired. The committee has submitted its report to the State Government. The additional compensation will be paid by NPCIL based on final decision of Maharashtra State Government in this regard.

Technologies for Coal Production

*475. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted/proposes to adopt state-of-the-art technologies for improving coal production, productivity and safety in the underground coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released so far for execution of such works during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have taken a number of initiatives to adopt modern technologies/equipment;

(e) if so, the details of the underground mines in which modernization/adoption of modern technology has been provided/under process; and

(f) the time by which state-of-the-art technologies will be provided in all the underground mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. New Technologies such as Powered Support Longwall Technology (PSLW), Continuous Miners (CMs), Side Discharge Loaders (SDL), Load Haul Dumpers (LHD) etc. have been adopted in the Underground Mines (UG) of Coal India Limited (CIL) and

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) for improving coal production, productivity and safety in the UG coal mines.

(c) The Government has not allocated or released any funds for such purpose. However, the details of Capital outlay allocated for Plant and Machinery (P&M) for mining and actual expenditure during the last 3 years by SCCL, are as follows:

(fig. in Rs. Crores)

Year	Capital outlay allocated for P&M	Actual expenditure
2009-10	217.45	601.92
2010-11	309.86	299.68
2011-12	150.78	293.06*
2012-13	876.16**	—

*provisional

** includes Rs. 600 crores for Longwall equipment and other P&M items for Adriala Longwall Project.

Similarly in CIL, while preparing the project reports of a particular mine, different UG mining technologies like, PSLW, CMs, SDL/LHD etc. are considered for implementation as per geo-mining characteristics of the coal seam and fund provision is made as per approved project reports. Year wise expenditure towards procurement of P&M in CIL including underground equipment is as follows:

(fig. in Rs. Crores)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	1685.30
2009-10	1978.52
2010-11	1400.37
2011-12	2114.13*

* Provisional and unaudited.

(d) and (e) Initiatives have been taken by CIL to improve the productivity of man and machinery with focus in technology up-gradation for both Underground and Opencast mines, which is one of the thrust areas of CIL. For improvement of productivity in UG mines, upgradation of technology like introduction of LHD/SDL, mass

production technology with CMs, in combination with shuttle cars add PSLW technology where geo-mining condition permits, as well as advanced coal evacuation system are being adopted. Various training programmes are being introduced for efficiency improvement of persons working with these technologies. In many mines of CIL "fall-men-all-job" concept is being introduced for improvement of productivity. The proposed population of SDL/LHD and CM is envisaged to increase from the level of 964 & 7 nos. to 1328 & 27 nos. respectively. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)/CIL has offered Muraidih UG mine to the mine operator through global bid for a target production of 2.0 Mty by Longwall mining. Another 6 underground mines in BCCL are in various stages of bidding for producing coal on turnkey basis. All these mines are to be operated by Mass Production Technologies.

SCCL has been introducing modern technologies as per the requirements from time to time and has been modernizing and up-grading existing UG coal mines on a large scale by introducing semi-mechanization and mechanization in the existing Hand Section (conventional mining) mines. Coal extraction with SDL, LHD, Blasting Gallery method (BG), Long Wall method (LW) & Continuous Miner (CM) is in vogue in underground mines of SCCL. The status of mechanization in 35 Nos. of UG mines of SCCL is as follows:

• No. of semi mechanized / mechanized mines (SDL/LHD/LW/CM/B.G)	-	17
• No. of partly semi mechanized mines (mixed - Conventional & Semi mechanized)	-	16
• No. of non-mechanized mines (Conventional mining only)	-	2

(f) In CIL's UG Mines, the adoption of modern technology depends upon the geo-mining conditions and other parameters of the mine. While preparing the project reports of a particular mine, different UG mining technologies like, PSLW, CMs, SDL/LHD etc. are considered. The manual mining is gradually being phased out and replaced by suitable technology, as per the suitability of the coal seam & economic viability of the mine.

Semi-mechanization (SDL/LHD) and mechanization (LW/CM) has been introduced in 33 UG mines in SCCL. In the

remaining 2 UG mines, semi-mechanization/mechanization could not be introduced, because of difficult geological conditions, viz., steepness (gradient 1 in 3).

Coal Mine Closure Plans

*476. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of instances of shortcomings in the implementation of coal mines closure plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such irregularities have been reported to be in connivance with the officials, including those in the Office of the Coal Controller;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken against the erring officials; and

(e) the steps contemplated/taken by the Government to ensure proper rehabilitation of mine before the expiry of the mining lease?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam. No shortcoming is reported.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of answer given in part (a) of this question.

(e) As a financial security to ensure implementation of mine closure plan. Coal and Lignite companies are required to open an Escrow Account with any Scheduled Bank along with Coal Controller's Office (CCO) and to make deposits in such Escrow Account at the rate computed in Mine Closure Plan (MCP). As per Government guidelines, opening of Escrow A/c is mandatory for obtaining mine opening permission from CCO. When implementation of the final mine closure scheme is undertaken by the mine owner starting five years before the scheduled closure of mining operations, the Coal Controller may permit withdrawals (four years before final mine closure date) from the Escrow Account in proportion to the quantum of work carried out, as reimbursement. The withdrawn amount each year shall not exceed 20% of the total amount deposited in the account.

It is the responsibility of the Mine owners to ensure that the protective measures contained in the mine closure plan including reclamation and rehabilitation works have been carried out in accordance with the approved mine closure plan and final mine closure plan.

The owner is required to submit to the Coal Controller a yearly report before 1st July of every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved mine closure plans.

Citizen's Charters

*477. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to adequately publicize the citizens' charters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said measures are likely to impact the existing system in the departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government is moving ahead to introduce citizens' charters?

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

(b) The Central Government has taken the following steps to adequately publicize the Citizens Charter:-

- (i) A special portal has been created at <http://goicharters.nic.in> listing out names of 131 Central organizations and 729 State government organizations that have prepared and notified their citizens charters. The portal also provides related information and documents on Citizens Charters.
- (ii) The Citizens Charter has been made a part of the Quality Management System (QMS) called *Sevottam* from the year 2005. *Sevottam* is a generic framework for bringing improvements in public service delivery on a continual basis.
- (iii) *Sevottam* Compliant Citizens Charters have been prepared and placed on websites by 62 Central Ministries/Departments.
- (iv) Government of India also publishes advertisements on *Sevottam* in leading news dailies from across the country in English, Hindi and vernacular languages. Two advertisements were published on 31st March 2011 and 20th March 2012. The 2011 advertisement was published in 29 newspapers, while the 2012 advertisement was published in 68

newspapers in 15 languages. The Government proposes to continue this citizen centric initiative.

- (v) Government of India has also organized a total of eight workshops on *Sevottam* for all the Central Ministries/Departments and all States/Union Territories. The workshops focused on 'Creation and Implementation of *Sevottam* Compliant Citizens/Clients Charters and *Sevottam* Compliant Grievance Redressal System' and 'Capability Building for Implementing *Sevottam* for bringing improvements in service delivery'. In respect of the States/UTs, service delivery in six social sectors taking Gram Panchayat as the hub, were chosen for the workshops on capability building for implementing *Sevottam*.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The direct impact of the above measures has been:

- (i) Empowering and facilitating citizens with information on service delivery including standards and time lines and on availability of grievance redress mechanism.
- (ii) Improvements in Public Service Delivery Systems through *Sevottam* Workshops and pilot projects both at the Centre and the States, that have created models for replication in the respective sectors.
- (iii) Some State Government departments / organizations have also reviewed their citizens charters and have made them more citizen centric. The increasing importance of Citizens Charter as an important tool for better service delivery, citizen satisfaction, and effective accountability is also reflected through the Service Guarantee Legislations enacted by 12 State Governments.
- (iv) In an effort to establish an overarching structure in the country, the Government of India has introduced in the Lok Sabha on 20th December 2011, a rights based legislation called 'The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of Their Grievances Bill, 2011' (Bill No. 131 of 2011). The objective of the Bill is to lay down an obligation upon every public authority to publish citizens charters stating therein the time within which goods shall

be supplied and services be rendered, and provide for a Grievance Redressal Mechanism for non-compliance of citizens charter and matters relating thereto. In January 2012 the Bill has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and its Report is awaited.

Employment and Rehabilitation

*478. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced and provided employment, compensation and rehabilitated by each of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the number of displaced persons yet to be provided with employment, compensation and rehabilitation

facilities alongwith the reasons therefor, company-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government and various subsidiary companies of CIL in this regard and the time by which these persons are likely to be provided employment, compensation and rehabilitation;

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend the existing Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy of CIL in view of the difficulties being faced by the displaced persons/families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The subsidiary-wise number of persons displaced, provided employment and rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year (upto April, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of displaced persons yet to be provided employment, land compensation and rehabilitation and reasons therefor is as follows:

No. of displaced persons not yet provided

Company	Employment	Compensation of land	Rehabilitation	Reasons therefor.
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Provided employment, compensation and rehabilitation to all eligible displaced persons
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Nil	289	Nil	There are no displaced persons yet to be provided with employment, compensation and rehabilitation facilities. However, there is a proposal to acquire land against which 289 employments under previous commitment are pending, but this has not been done since they are unable to submit the requisite documents.
Central Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Coalfields Limited	63	676	Nil	Pending employment cases are under process in various stages of examination/process/decision. Pendency is due to non-submission of proper title documents and not accepting compensation as per the provision of CBA Act demanding higher rate of land compensation by the tenants.

1	2	3	4	5
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	1504 (Projected figure for the year 2012-13)	475	662	Not accepting compensation as per the State notified rate and demanding for more employments beyond the R&R provisions. However, some of the cases are under process at-different stages.
Northern Coalfields Limited	56	566	924	Families reluctant to shift from the affected area. PAPs are accepting compensation, Ownership of Land/House is under dispute. Land oustees are not interested to take job.

(c) to (e) The concerned land owners are being constantly urged to provide proper title documents and to accept land compensation as per provisions of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. Coal India Limited has introduced a liberalised new R&R Policy, 2012 with effect from 13.3.2012 to meet the reasonable aspirations of the project affected persons.

The revised R&R Policy of CIL, 2012, provides multiple options to the land losers for compensation as per eligibility including employment/lump sum compensation/annuity and greater flexibility to the Board of Subsidiary Companies to take decisions for other modalities in reference to unique conditions prevailing in the Subsidiary Companies.

Statement

The subsidiary-wise number of persons displaced, provided employment and rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year (upto April, 2012)

Year	No. of families/ persons displaced	No. of persons provided employment	No. of families/ persons rehabilitated
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields limited:			
2009-10	26	96	26
2010-11	52	72	52
2011-12	36	64	36
2012-13	Nil	NIL	Nil
Bharat Coking Coal Limited:			
2009-10	Nil	76	Nil
2010-11	Nil	03	Nil
2011-12	Nil	03	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Coalfields Limited:			
2009-10	147	228	147

1	2	3	4
2010-11	244	107	244
2011-12	34	175	34
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Coalfields Limited:			
2009-10	198	78	198
2010-11	34	392	34
2011-12	49	32	49
2012-13	Nil	49	Nil
South Eastern Coalfields Limited:			
2009-10	163	754	163
2010-11	150	735	150
2011-12	144	165	144
2012-13	Nil	36 under process	Nil
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited:			
2009-10	1842	466	614
2010-11	2175	920	725
2011-12	1005	394	335
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Coalfields Limited:			
2009-10	134	46	134
2010-11	299	96	299
2011-12	1072	75	148
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil

Security of Nuclear Materials

*479. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a US based organisation has placed the country at rank 28 among the 32 countries in the world with respect to the security of nuclear materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the low ranking of the country;

(c) the major India-specific issues raised by the

organisation in its study;

(d) whether the Government has studied the issues and addressed the concerns in this regard; and

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

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

Threat Initiative (NTI), a US-based non-governmental organisation, released a report titled 'NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index: Building a Framework for Assurance, Accountability and Action', in January, 2012 showing a baseline assessment of nuclear security conditions in 176 countries. India was ranked 28th out of 32 countries assessed to have weapons-usable nuclear materials by NTI. Briefly, the NTI report, stated in regard to India that providing greater transparency into nuclear materials security measures, establishing true independence for its nuclear regulator, and improving regulations about the physical security of materials in transit were all areas for urgent action, adding that as one of two states known to be still producing materials for nuclear-weapons purposes had an additional negative impact on India's score.

(d) Government does not share the conclusions of the NTI report as it is based on a faulty methodology, especially on the issues relating to India. The report uses somewhat unreliable information and tends to equate as a general principle security with transparency.

(e) All nuclear material in India is subject to strict oversight and controls. India is fully conscious of global concerns on nuclear terrorism and clandestine proliferation. At the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul held in March 2012, it has been announced that India will contribute 1 million US dollars to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund for the year 2012-13. India is a party to the main international legal instruments on nuclear security - the Convention on Physical Protection and its 2005 amendment, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. India supports the extension of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and the work of its Committee. India has contributed actively to the Nuclear Security Summit process, and participated in IAEA's Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. India has an unblemished record in the field of nuclear security, including in the implementation of IAEA safeguards applicable to our civilian nuclear facilities. India has established a law based export control regime and the Government is determined to further strengthen export control systems to keep them on par with the highest international standards.

NGOs in Literacy Mission

*480. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to NGOs under the National Literacy Mission Schemes

during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the result achieved during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the NGOs involved in the Mission;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to take action against those NGOs with unsatisfactory performance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Saakshar Bharat and Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development are the two schemes implemented by the National Literacy Mission Authority. The State-wise/year-wise details of the financial assistance provided during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have so far been released in the current financial year (2012-13).

(b) State Resource Centre and Jan Shikshan Sansthan are the two major components of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development. Besides continuing their mandated role of providing academic support to the States for literacy programmes through preparation of teaching learning/training material, training of literacy functionaries etc, the State Resource Centres undertook various other activities including orientation and capacity building of Saakshar Bharat functionaries and facilitating implementation of Saakshar Bharat. Jan Shikshan Sansthans provided vocational training to 19,45,479 persons. Saakshar Bharat Yatra organized by Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti covered over 15000 Gram Panchayats in 187 Districts in 22 States of the country.

(c) Evaluation of the NGOs involved in the two schemes is undertaken periodically by the National Literacy Mission Authority, internally as well as through external agencies.

(d) The reviews have shown that the system of monitoring of performances requires further strengthening; financial norms need to be adhered to scrupulously; there is a need to develop capacity building of staff; adequate infrastructure needs to be available to carry out assigned roles; and their activities need to be demand led and

relevant to the core beneficiaries of the scheme. Important remedial measures aimed at further improving the implementation of the Scheme include (i) Development of a web-based Monitoring and Information System; (ii) On line submission of Annual Action Plan (iii) Standardization of curriculum of vocational courses and certification; (iv) Conduct of market surveys to identify the vocations relevant to their clientele; (v) Introduction of an institutionalized

mechanism of standardized accounting system and regular performance audit; and (vi) Inclusion of vocations which are relevant to the Scheme's clientele.

(e) and (f) Whenever instances of omission or commission come to the notice of the National Literacy Mission Authority, it resorts to appropriate action including stoppage of grant or even cancellation of allotment of concerned institutions.

Statement

Details of funds released to NGOs during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	446.28	534.04	608.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.48	85.00	124.93
3.	Assam	165.92	248.21	271.69
4.	Bihar	486.00	462.72	576.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	174.08	270.86	270.92
6.	Goa	25.79	29.59	26.50
7.	Gujarat	303.76	336.97	364.79
8.	Haryana	214.32	239.20	226.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.36	98.60	101.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.92	133.02	120.03
11.	Jharkhand	224.47	208.42	268.42
12.	Karnataka	321.59	380.70	367.01
13.	Kerala	332.15	347.26	335.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	959.96	1150.55	1130.75
15.	Maharashtra	660.20	759.21	759.83
16.	Manipur	66.61	90.00	89.39
17.	Meghalaya	69.59	51.37	67.50
18.	Mizoram	25.65	15.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	28.95	30.00	29.99
20.	Odisha	493.24	587.11	604.01

1	2	3	4	5
21. Punjab		56.98	59.59	59.78
22. Rajasthan		344.00	322.76	376.37
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		342.54	398.52	332.74
25. Tripura		71.20	49.81	51.72
26. Uttar Pradesh		1438.21	1639.48	1611.00
27. Uttarakhand		238.82	215.17	252.74
28. West Bengal		324.30	339.62	343.23
29. Chandigarh		101.42	34.94	34.91
30. Delhi		126.09	137.01	146.31
31. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Andaman and Nicobar		0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		13.41	29.55	27.63
35. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		8228.29	9284.28	9581.59

Besides an assistance of Rs. 157.00 lakhs was provided to Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) during 2011-12 for organizing Saakshar Bharat Yatra in 22 States.

[Translation]

USA's Comments

5291. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the President of USA has held India, China and Brazil responsible for increase in the prices of crude oil;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that USA dislikes the continuous increasing demands of cars in India, China and Brazil whereas USA itself has most oil consuming cars of the world;

(d) if so, the details of the reaction conveyed by India to USA in this regard; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to strike a balance in this matter keeping in view the rising prices of oil, width of roads, regular traffic jams and threat of USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of claims in some quarters of world that growing demand of oil in emerging economies, including India, is one of the factors contributing to increase in oil prices. The oil prices are determined by global supply and demand conditions and Government rejects any efforts to attribute it to India's economic development. India and the U.S. have a wide-ranging Energy Dialogue, including on petroleum and natural gas.

(e) India pursues a sustainable development strategy, including with regard to infrastructure, based on its national plans and priorities.

US Policy

5292. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether America is not making its stand clear about the decision to be taken according to the request of the Government of India regarding heavy increase in subsidy being provided to the agriculture sector and visa fees despite its advocacy to promote foreign capital investment in the multi-brand retail sector;

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

(c) whether the Government would ask the US to make a commitment in the said interests of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India and the United States hold regular consultations, including through their bilateral economic forums, on the global economic environment, multilateral trade negotiations and mutually beneficial opportunities for further expansion in their strong and growing investment and trade ties in goods as well as services sector.

During these discussions, Government has conveyed to the United States Government its concern on the possible adverse impact of the hike in fees of H1B and L visas. These discussions also provide an opportunity to address market access issues for agricultural products in the two countries. India's economic policies, including with regard to Foreign Direct Investment in India, are guided solely by national interest and economic development goals.

As stated by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and U.S. President Barack Obama in November 2010 in New Delhi, the two sides remain committed to take steps to reduce trade barriers and protectionist measures, encourage research and innovation, and facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travellers and to enhance their technological and economic partnership.

Admission in Nursery Classes

5293. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the admission procedure of nursery class has been fully commercialized by private schools during the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any action against these schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the efforts being made by the Government to check the arbitrary attitude of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as a commercial activity and all educational institutions necessarily have to be set up in the 'not for profit' mode. Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 *inter alia* provides that no school or person shall, while admitting a child, collect any capitation fee and subject the child or his or her parents or guardian to any screening procedure. Any school or person, who, in contravention of the provision, receives capitation fee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten times the capitation fee charged. Further, Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act provides that unaided private schools and specified category schools shall admit at least 25% children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be), and provide them free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. The Government has issued Guidelines dated 23rd November, 2010 under section 35(1) of the RTE Act for implementing the provisions of section 12(1) (c) and section 13 of the RTE Act as under:

(i) With regard to admission of 25% children in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be) in unaided and specified category schools, schools shall follow a system of random selection out of the applications received from children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section from the neighbourhood for filling the pre-determined number of seats in that class, which should be not less than 25% of the strength of the class.

(ii) For admission to the remaining seats, each school shall formulate a policy under which admissions are to take place. This policy should include criteria for categorization of applicants in terms of the objectives of the school on a rational, reasonable and just basis. There shall be no profiling of the child based on parental educational qualifications. The policy should be placed by the school in the

public domain, given wide publicity and explicitly stated in the school prospectus. There shall be no testing and interviews for any child/parent falling within or outside the categories, and selection would be on a random basis.

It is the duty of the appropriate Government and the local authority to ensure implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the rights of the child under the RTE Act.

Atomic Power Tariff Rates

5294. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with the use of atomic energy, electricity tariff rates are likely to come down in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The tariff of electricity from nuclear power plants are already competitive with an average tariff of Rs.2.42/kWh over the last five years and individual station tariffs range from 94 paise/kWh in the oldest nuclear power reactors, to Rs.3.40/kWh in the latest commissioned nuclear power plant. The tariffs of central power stations in March 2011 ranged from Rs.1.06 to Rs.4.18/kWh for coal powered station, Rs.3.49 to Rs.4.09/kWh in case of liquefied natural gas (LNG) stations, Rs.6.15 to Rs.9.38/kWh in case of diesel/naphtha fuelled stations. The levelised tariffs of renewables in 2011-12 were Rs.3.55 to Rs.5.33/kWh in case of wind and Rs.15.39/kWh in case of solar Photo Voltaic (PV) stations.

(c) No reliable projections are available in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Karnataka State Haj Committee

5295. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry received any proposal for framing rules for Karnataka State Haj Committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Yes. The draft rules submitted by the Karnataka State Haj Committee have been examined in the Ministry. The draft rules have been returned to the Karnataka State Haj Committee with a request that amendments proposed by the Ministry of External Affairs on the basis of legal advice be incorporated and the revised draft rules resubmitted to the Ministry.

Space Warfare Capabilities

5296. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the space warfare capabilities being developed by other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India is developing or plans to develop such capabilities in future and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has sufficient technology to protect our country and assets in case of space warfare; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has noted developments relating to outer space. Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security in accordance with its assessment. Government continues to be engaged with international efforts to keep outer space free of weapons.

Recommendations by CII

5297. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) to set up sector specific skill development councils at the national level; and

(b) the action 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) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has brought out a Report titled "Case for Setting up Sector Skill Councils in India". The major recommendations are:

- (i) Constitute Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as independent autonomous bodies.
- (ii) Constitute SSCs under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- (iii) Sector Skill Councils will function as an institutional mechanism to link skill development with the country's employment demands.

(b) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Finance is actively promoting Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). NSDC has approved 11 SSCs for the following sectors, namely, (i) Auto, (ii) Security, (iii) Retail, (iv) IT & ITES, (v) Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), (vi) Media, (vii) Healthcare, (viii) Gems & Jewellery, (ix) Rubber (x) Leather, (xi) Electronics Hardware.

Sewage Treatment

5298. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Planning Commission report, there is a wide gap between domestic sewage generation and installed Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 65% sewage flows untreated into the rivers and other water bodies;

(d) if so, whether even after spending of Rs.2000 crore on the Ganga Action Plan, there is no tangible improvement in the quality of water;

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

(f) whether huge amount of funds are required to create additional STPs all over the country by 2020, under National River Conservation plan;

(g) if so, whether the Government has assessed the need of funds required for STPs all over the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to generate the funds required for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Urban and Industrial Water Supply and Sanitation and the Steering Committee on Water Resources and Sanitation constituted for formulation of the Twelfth Plan by the Planning Commission have noted that there is a huge gap between domestic sewage generation and installed capacity to treat sewage.

The Working Group has referred to the report of 2009 of the Central Pollution Control Board according to which against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from Class I cities and Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is 11787 mld. This is approximately 31%.

(d) and (e) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was started in the year 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga and was completed in March, 2000. An expenditure of Rs.433 crore has been incurred against sanctioned cost of projects of Rs. 462 crore. Projects under GAP Phase-II were sanctioned in stages from 1993 onwards on receipt of proposals from respective State Governments. The total cost of the projects sanctioned under the ongoing GAP Phase-II is Rs.594.96 crore against which an expenditure of Rs.469.75 crore has been incurred till December, 2011. A total sewage treatment capacity of 1091 mld (million litres per day) has been created for Ganga under GAP - I & II. As per MoEF the river water quality has shown improvement over the pre-GAP period.

(f) to (h) The Steering Committee referred to in part (a) to (c) of the Question has estimated, based on current technologies, that about Rs.30,000 crore would be required to build capacity to treat the current balance of 70% waste water generated of 26467 mld. Estimation of expenditure and funds required and to be sourced is available with respect to the National Ganga River Basin Authority

(NGRBA) constituted by the Central Government in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga which aims to achieve complete elimination of untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flowing into Ganga by the year 2020. To address the sewage treatment gap of river Ganga by the year 2020, for which information is available, Rs. 15,000 crores has been estimated for capital works excluding O&M costs spread over 5 years. So far Projects amounting to Rs.2589 crore have been sanctioned under NGRBA. A project with world Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.7000 crore has also been approved for implementation recently.

Women Hostels and Community Development through Polytechnics

5299. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-release of funds to the State Governments for construction of women's hostel and community development through polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development has been

hampering implementation of schemes meant for women;

(b) if so, the details of funds released to each State during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the details of progress made in this regard so far, State-wise?

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

(b) State-wise, year-wise release of fund to the State Governments for Construction of Women Hostels and Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. No grant has been released during the current year.

(c) Women hostels are under various stages of construction and under the scheme of CDTP, short-term training programmes have been carried out for women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, school-drop-outs and other disadvantaged sections of society.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	State-wise and Year-wise breakup regarding fund released during the last three years					
		Construction of Women Hostel			Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.75	24.40	55.00
2.	Haryana	160.00	510.00	0.00	102.50	111.00	171.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	100.00	0.00	61.50	23.30	43.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.00	40.00	210.00	112.75	116.10	175.00
5.	Punjab	60.00	40.00	50.00	164.00	227.16	213.50
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	20.00	0.00	10.25	18.50	19.00
7.	Rajasthan	260.00	390.00	730.00	143.50	70.00	93.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	700.00	2320.00	1080.00	563.75	405.70	673.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Uttarakhand	200.00	620.00	400.00	153.75	0.00	35.50
10.	Andhra Pradesh	440.00	550.00	920.00	481.75	172.10	364.50
11.	Karnataka	360.00	1270.00	970.00	522.75	360.30	520.50
12.	Kerala	340.00	750.00	465.00	317.75	237.50	419.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	160.00	720.00	563.75	398.20	659.00
14.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.25	0.00	00
15.	Puducherry	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	14.00
16.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00
17.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00
18.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	31.20	82.50
19.	Gujarat	20.00	0.00	170.00	133.25	122.00	143.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	360.00	670.00	0.00	194.75	56.00	253.50
21.	Chhattisgarh	120.00	80.00	0.00	102.50	31.20	123.00
22.	Maharashtra	300.00	680.00	120.00	369.00	278.50	378.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.00	0.00	70.00	10.25	1.00	8.50
24.	Bihar	100.00	160.00	70.00	82.00	52.00	31.00
25.	Jharkhand	0.00	600.00	100.00	102.50	28.00	79.50
26.	Odisha	140.00	120.00	280.00	112.75	64.90	76.00
27.	West Bengal	40.00	1200.00	60.00	297.25	162.80	231.50
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	20.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	00
29.	Assam	0.00	60.00	300.00	51.25	27.80	43.00
30.	Manipur	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00
31.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.25	4.00	3.50
32.	Mizoram	20.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	14.00	13.00
33.	Nagaland	0.00	120.00	110.00	0.00	14.00	16.00
34.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	00
35.	Tripura	0.00	40.00	0.00	10.25	1.00	7.50
Total		4220.00	10650.00	7075.00	4797.00	3056.66	4945.00

[Translation]

State-wise Growth Rate of GDP

5300. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise growth rate of Gross Domestic Production based on the present price-index during the last three years and the current year including that of Bihar;

(b) whether the move of the Government to roll-back the incentives has left any negative impact on the economy of some of the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-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 Central Statistics Office(CSO) has released the latest data on State-wise growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product for 2011-12. The State-wise annual growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) In the budget announcement for the year 2012-13, the rate of service tax has been increased from 10 percent to 12 percent. Besides, the standard rate of excise duty for non-petroleum goods which was reduced from 14 percent to 8 percent in 2008-09 in the wake of global financial crisis was raised to 10 percent in the budget 2010-11 and further to 12 percent in the budget 2012-13. It is too early to assess the impact of these fiscal consolidation measures on the growth rate of GSDP of the States.

Statement

State-wise Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product at current and constant (2004-05) prices

States	At current prices			At constant (2004-05) prices		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	14.9	20.1	14.8	6.0	9.7	6.8
Arunachal Pradesh	24.6	16.2	13.7	14.8	7.9	3.7
Assam	14.4	12.2	11.0	8.0	7.3	8.4
Bihar	17.1	22.7	20.4	10.4	14.8	13.1
Jharkhand	9.7	10.8	11.9	5.0	6.0	6.6
Goa	16.2	21.7	23.7	10.6	8.3	10.7
Gujarat	16.2	20.0	N.A.	10.1	10.5	N.A.
Haryana	21.7	19.0	17.1	11.0	9.6	8.1
Himachal Pradesh	13.2	16.5	15.3	8.1	8.8	7.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13.9	13.6	14.0	4.8	6.6	6.8
Karnataka	11.3	17.4	14.9	5.2	8.9	6.4
Kerala	14.6	19.2	17.9	9.0	9.1	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	15.5	14.5	N.A.	10.5	8.2	N.A.
Chhattisgarh	2.4	18.4	15.3	3.3	11.2	10.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	19.2	14.2	N.A.	13.3	10.5	NA
Manipur	12.4	10.6	10.8	7.6	6.2	6.2
Meghalaya	13.8	14.5	15.4	9.0	9.4	9.5
Mizoram	15.5	14.7	N.A.	10.4	9.2	NA.
Nagaland	8.9	8.3	8.5	4.4	4.0	3.9
Odisha	10.3	19.1	16.0	6.7	8.6	7.2
Punjab	15.1	14.4	13.1	6.6	7.0	5.8
Rajasthan	14.0	23.0	N.A.	5.5	11.0	NA.
Sikkim	46.8	19.2	N.A.	31.9	8.9	NA.
Tamil Nadu	18.0	15.6	16.0	9.4	11.7	9.4
Tripura	13.1	13.3	13.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	17.4	14.0	13.6	6.1	7.9	6.2
Uttarakhand	18.5	13.7	15.7	11.1	7.4	8.8
West Bengal	18.6	16.9	16.0	9.8	7.1	7.1
All India	14.9	17.5	15.7	8.4	8.4	6.9

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 01.03.2012

Infrastructure Requirements in the Country

5301. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy shortage of infrastructure in the country and a lot of investment is required for this purpose;

(b) if so, whether the Government has requested/proposes to request the NRIs and people of Indian origin to utilize their knowledge, expertise and finances in infrastructure, agriculture, energy and social sectors projects;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the response of NRIs and people of Indian origin 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) Yes, Madam. Inadequate infrastructure was

recognised in the Eleventh Plan as a major constraint on rapid growth. The Plan had, therefore, emphasized the need for massive expansion in investment in infrastructure based on a combination of public and private investment, the latter through various forms of public-private partnerships. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) had envisaged an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore during the Plan period. According to the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan, this target would be broadly realized. The Approach Paper of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has envisaged an investment of Rs. 45 lakh crore over the Plan period.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has constituted a Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin to draw upon the experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian origin in diverse fields from across the world.

(d) The NRIs and people of Indian origin are expected to respond favourably in this regard.

Scholarships to Poor SC/ST/OBC Students

5302. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted scholarships to the poor students belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories doing regular computer courses run under the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has no specific scheme to provide scholarships to the poor students belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories doing regular computer courses in the country. However, AICTE provide scholarship to all students qualifying Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) / Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) for pursuing Masters in Engineering and Pharmacy.

[English]

Indian Prisoners in Pakistani Jails

5303. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners lodged in Pakistani jails who are undergoing I treatment for mental disorder and who are deaf and dumb;

(b) whether the Hon. Supreme Court has taken a serious view for not addressing the I concerns of these prisoners on priority basis and especially during the bilateral I talks between the two countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Out of the prisoners lodged in Pakistani jails who are Indian or believed to be Indian and for whom consular access has been provided, 17 persons were in various mental hospitals/asylums and 2 are deaf and dumb.

(b) to (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued orders with reference to the mentally challenged Pakistani nationals lodged in Indian jails. Government has

consistently taken up the issue concerning all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February 2010, June 2010 and June 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July 2010 and July 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. The Committee has held five meetings so far and given several recommendations. In its fifth meeting in January 2012, The Committee recommended that a mechanism should be developed for compassionate and humanitarian consideration to be given to women, juvenile, mentally challenged, old aged and all those prisoners suffering from serious illness/permanent physical disability and that seriously/terminally mentally challenged prisoners must be kept in hospitals irrespective of confirmation of their nationality status and offence. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences. Due to Government's consistent efforts 218 Indian fishermen and 17 civilian prisoners have been released by Pakistan in 2012. 103 fishermen and 13 civilian prisoners were released by Pakistan in 2011, and 454 fishermen and 19 civilian prisoners were released in 2010.

UID's Second Phase

5304. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UIDAI has sought the approval for Phase-II work regarding implementation of Aadhaar Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has already approved funding Phase-III of the UIDAI project at a total cost of Rs.8,814.75 Crores which subsumes the earlier approval of Rs.3,023.01 Crores for Phase-II of the project. The Government has approved UIDAI to enroll 40 Crore

additional residents in 19 States/UTs. A proposal for funding these additional 40 Crore residents is being formulated by UIDAI.

Poverty Estimates

5305. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's claim that a daily expenditure of Rs. 20 on essential requirements for those living in urban areas and Rs. 15 for those in the rural India is enough to keep them out of poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which the Planning Commission took their claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of large sample survey data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure. The survey tabulates the expenditure of households numbering about one lakh households. Since the households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at per capita consumption expenditure per month which is called MPCE. The poverty line has been conventionally expressed in terms of this MPCE. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, 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 g nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years.

After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

[*Translation*]

Dispute between Indian and Chinese Traders

5306. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of dispute and abduction have been increasing due to the transactions made between the Indian and Chinese traders through cash and hawala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Consequent to the increase in India-China bilateral trade, there have been some instances of trade disputes. Such disputes are handled on the basis of the relevant rules and regulations of the country concerned.

[*English*]

Talks with Qatar

5307. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has held talks with the heads of Qatar recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome 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) Yes.

(b) His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar paid a state visit to India from April 8-10, 2012. Delegation level talks co-chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister and HH the Emir of Qatar were held on April 09, 2012. The meeting discussed issues of mutual interest and reviewed bilateral relations and utilization of existing bilateral institutional mechanisms in various sectors to further strengthen them especially in the sectors of Hydrocarbons, Infra-structure, Investments, Education, Culture, Science & Technology, Civil Aviation and Welfare of the Indian Community. Six Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)/Agreements were signed after the bilateral talks viz.,

- (i) MOU on Cooperation in Oil & Gas
- (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Legal Affairs
- (iii) Exchange programme on Cooperation in the Field of Education
- (iv) Agreement in the Field of Cultural Cooperation
- (v) MOU between Reserve Bank of India and Qatar Central Bank
- (v) MOU between India Trade Promotion Organisation and Qatar Tourism Authority on Cooperation in the field of organizing Exhibitions.

Growth Rate of States

5308. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the five leading States in terms of

growth rate of Gross Domestic Product during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012;

(b) the comparative percentage of their growth rate; and

(c) the number of hours of power availability out of 24 hours in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The five leading States in terms of annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

Growth Rate of GSDP at constant 2004-05 prices

States	2010-11	States	2011-12
	Growth rate of GSDP		Growth rate of GSDP
Bihar	14.8	Bihar	13.1
Tamil Nadu	11.7	Chhattisgarh	10.8
Chhattisgarh	11.2	Goa	10.7
Rajasthan	11.0	Meghalaya	9.5
Gujarat and Maharashtra	10.5	Tamil Nadu	9.4

Source: Central Statistics Office as on 01.03.2012

Note: For the year 2011-12, the data for the 6 States namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Sikkim is not yet available.

(c) The details of availability of power to agricultural sector and notified power cuts/restrictions on industries as provided by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the period April 2011- March 2012 are as under:

States	Agriculture Sector Average hours of supply	Industries Notified power cuts/restrictions
1	2	3
Bihar	About 18 hours	No notified cuts
Chhattisgarh	Three phase supply 18 hrs/day	No notified cuts
Goa	No restriction	No notified cuts

1	2	3
Meghalaya	Not available	Not available
Tamil Nadu	Three phase supply: 9 hrs/day Single phase supply: 15 hrs/day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 20% power cut in respect of High Tension (HT) and Commercial Consumers from June 2011 to January 2012. 40% power cut in respect of HT and Commercial Consumers from February-March 2012. 2. 1-2 hours Load shedding for Chennai (between 08-18 hrs), 2-4 Hours Load shedding (between 06-18 hrs) for Urban and Rural areas from November 2011 to March 2012. 3. One day per week Power Holiday for industries in the month of March. However, there was load shedding from 1037 to 4258 MW (176 to 1533 MU for the month).

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

[*Translation*]

Procedure for Appointment of CMD in PSUs

5309. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure to appoint Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) the maximum period prescribed for any senior most officer to officiate on the post of CMD in the concerned PSU in case clearance in respect of the candidate appointed by the competent board is delayed by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) due to some reasons;

(c) whether the clearance from the CVC is mandatory if the said officer is to be re-appointed after three months; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) notifies the vacancy on its website, calling for application of eligible candidates and shortlists the eligible candidates as per prescribed rules and procedures. Thereafter PESB meets the shortlisted eligible candidates in a selection meeting and recommends a panel keeping in view the performance of candidates interviewed with special regard to their qualities of managerial capability, leadership, broad vision, track record, available ACRs & the inputs given by the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned in case of the selection of CMD for Schedule A CPSEs and Secretary/ Additional Secretary in case of selection of CMDs for Schedule B,C & D CPSEs.

(b) No maximum period is prescribed.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As per instructions of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) dated 25.10.2007, for additional charge of Board level positions in PSUs for an initial period upto three months, clearance from the CVO would suffice.

However, for continuation of additional charge arrangement beyond three months, clearance from CVC is required.

Foreign Capital Investment

5310. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHRUVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested not to fix the ceiling of foreign direct capital investment in some critical sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the sanctioned foreign capital investment, sector wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken decision on the above mentioned suggestions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for making the above mentioned suggestions by the Planning Commission?

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.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Medium of Instructions in KVs

5311. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether English is the only medium for imparting education and conducting exams in Central Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a provision for questions and answers in Hindi, in Hindi speaking areas;

(d) if not, the provisions being made in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per Article 111 (Chapter XIII) of Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), the medium of instruction shall be Hindi and English. Separate classes for Hindi and English medium shall be provided from class I to XII. In KVs,

subjects like Maths and Science are taught generally in English medium, and Social Studies in Hindi medium. However, if sufficient number of children request for the same, separate sections of Hindi medium classes for teaching Maths and Science; and English medium classes for teaching Social studies can be arranged.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Funding of Sanskriti Schools

5312. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been provided to the Sanskriti Schools under any schemes of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes alongwith the amount released during the last three years;

(c) the basis on which the land has been allotted for the construction of Sanskriti Schools and whether the funds are still being provided by the Union Government and other departments for the construction of Sanskriti Schools;

(d) if so, the provision under which the funds are being provided;

(e) whether there is any provision for admission of children of economically weaker sections and children belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes as a result of extending funds to these schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the violation of admission rules noticed and action 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Funds were provided by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions as Grants-in-aid under the Non-Plan (Non-recurring) scheme during the years 2004-05 to 2008-09. Information relating to the schemes under which funds released to the school by other Departments/Organisations is not maintained centrally. No funds have been provided to Sanskriti Schools during last three years (April, 2009 onwards).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development had allotted the land to the Civil Services Society s (Sanskriti

School) for construction of the composite school building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi at a token premium of Rs.1/- plus Rs.1/- as annual ground rent.

(e) Land was allotted to the Sanskriti School on a condition inter-alia that the freeship from the tuition fee shall be governed by the rules laid down by Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration/Ministry of Human Resources Development from time to time and admission to the extent of 25% to weaker sections and grant of freeship to them. The Sanskriti School is providing the facility for admission of poor students under the category of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) based on the guidelines of the Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT, New Delhi.

(f) Sanskriti School has reported that there has been no violation of admission rules.

[*English*]

Setting up of Education Promotion Body

5313. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up an education promotion body to include the task of encouraging and rewarding the organisations; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the views of the public and experts in this regard for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Grants to Universities for Research Work

5314. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing huge grants to Universities which are engaged in the research work;

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned to each such University during each of the last three years and the details of the amount utilised by them; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the funds are not diverted by these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides grants to the Universities for research under several schemes. The schemes include Major and Minor Research Projects for Teachers; Research awards for teachers; Emeritus fellowships; Research Workshops/Seminars/Symposia & Conferences; Junior Research Fellowships and Research Associateships for foreign Nationals; Junior Research Fellowships for Indian Nationals; Rajiv Gandhi national Fellowships for SC/ST; Post Doctoral Fellowships for SC/STs; Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women; Maulana Azad National Fellowships for Minority Students; Dr. D.S. Kothari Post-doctoral Fellowship in Science; Research Fellowship in Science for Meritorious Students; Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences for Meritorious Students; Operation faculty recharge; UGC-BSR Faculty Fellowship scheme; Dr. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowships; and under incentivisation of teachers for organization of various academic and research activities. The UGC uploads information about Major/Minor Research Projects in its website at www.ugc.ac.in. The details of grants sanctioned under above research schemes are available in the Annual Reports of UGC. There are 604 Universities having thousands of Departments. Schemes are like Special Assistance Programme are sanctioned department wise.

(c) The UGC gets the statement of expenditure and Utilization Certificate for grants released in each case so that the funds are properly utilized for the purpose for which it is sanctioned and in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the UGC.

[*English*]

Brain Gain Policy

5315. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to introduce Brain Gain Policy to attract Indian talents for national universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the national universities will be provided freedom to establish chairs of studies and would be funded through the non-government endowments; and

(d) if so, the reaction of 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 Government has decided to introduce a Bill in Parliament providing for establishment of Universities for Research and Innovation to attract talent.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. These universities would have powers to, *inter-alia*, establish chairs of studies through benefactions, donations and collaborations for seminal research in areas of knowledge.

[Translation]

Quality of Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas

5316. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the quality of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas is far below than that of private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is having any proposal to introduce teaching system based on new technology in Kendriya Vidyalayas on the lines of private schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The quality of Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is far better than that of private schools. A comparative statement showing the results of class Xth and XIIth for the last three years of KVs, as compared to private schools and overall results of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are as under:-

Year	Class -X			Class-XII		
	KVs	Private Schools	CBSE	KVs	Private Schools	CBSE
2009	96.35%	91.89%	88.84%	91.32%	80.94%	81.00%
2010	96.64%	91.79%	89.28%	91.13%	79.42%	79.87%
2011	99.21%	98.65%	98.75%	93.42%	81.63%	81.71%

(c) and (d) 500 E-class rooms are being set up, for using e-content developed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's teachers in 50 KVs. Apart from this 726 KVs have also been provided one multimedia device each to facilitate the teaching system based on new technology.

[English]

Trilateral Meeting

5317. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trilateral meeting of the foreign ministers of Russia, India and China was held in Moscow recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

Yes. The 11th meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China was held in Moscow on 13 April 2012.

(b) The agenda of the trilateral meeting of Foreign Ministers included discussions on contemporary regional and global issues of relevance; situation in Afghanistan, West Asia and North Africa, and Korean Peninsula; and advancing cooperation among the three countries in areas of emergency response, health care, agriculture, business, energy, and innovation & high technology. A Joint Communique was issued after the meeting reflecting the discussions.

Nuclear Doctrine

5318. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has a nuclear doctrine of 'no first use';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan does not have this doctrine;

(d) if so, the initiatives taken/being taken by the Prime Minister to convince Pakistan to alter their nuclear policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India's nuclear doctrine includes a posture of 'No First Use' of nuclear weapons. The Government of Pakistan has not issued a comprehensive nuclear doctrine.

New International Routes/ Sectors under BASA

5319. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open few more international routes/sectors under Bilateral Air Services Agreements;

(b) if so, the details of proposed new routes/sectors; and

(c) the revenue targeted to be achieved as a result of the above?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Requests have been received from Indian carriers including Air India for operation on 11 new sectors. Out of these, approval for operations has been granted for Summer, 2012 for two sectors viz. Delhi-Guangzhou and Mumbai-Dar-es-Salaam. The operations on Delhi-Macau, Delhi-Almaty, Delhi-Hanoi, Delhi-Ho Chi Minh, Delhi-Tashkent, Delhi-Yangon, Mumbai-Cairo, Mumbai/Delhi-Adis Ababa and Mumbai-Munich will commence in the Winter Schedule of 2012 once approved by the respective foreign authorities.

(c) No targets for revenue can be made, since it is dependent on market forces.

Power Purchase Agreements

5320. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the private coal blocks allocatees are selling power at market rate thereby earning undue profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), who have been allotted coal blocks are forced to sell power at well below the market rates as per the power purchase agreements;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to revisit the earlier agreements made with the private coal blocks in line with the UMPPs to ensure that there is no windfall gain to the private coal companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal blocks are allocated to the private companies for captive purpose for power generation and are governed as per the terms and conditions of the allocation letters.

(c) UMPPs are awarded by following a transparent competitive bidding process following the guidelines issued by Ministry of Power. The tariff is quoted by the bidders on their own.

(d) and (e) No separate agreements have been entered into with the allocatees of coal blocks for captive use for power and the allocations are governed by the terms and conditions of the allocation letters.

Cancelled 2G Licenses

5321. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has asked the Government to refund the amount of telecom operators with interest whose licenses have been cancelled;

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

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had consulted the telecom operators on the issue of the licenses cancelled by Supreme Court and had given any assurance to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some of the telecom operators whose licenses have been cancelled have discontinued their services and the Government has received complaints

against those telecom operators whose licenses have been cancelled from the subscribers for not honouring their commitments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has not issued any order to refund the amount of telecom operators with interest due to cancellation of 2G licenses by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) to (f) Information is being collected and will be on the Table of House.

Construction of Buildings of Navodaya Vidyalayas

5322. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Navodaya Vidyalayas are not functioning in their new buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The status of the construction of the permanent buildings of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is as follows:

(i)	No. of sanctioned JNVs	-	595
(ii)	No. of functional JNVs	-	586
(iii)	No. of JNVs functional in permanent site	-	504
(iv)	No. of JNVs functional in temporary site	-	82
(v)	Construction work in progress	-	73

The State-wise details of schools functioning from temporary sites are given in the enclosed Statement. The schools are functioning in temporary sites due to *interalia* non-availability of unencumbered land, encroachments, harsh environment, law and order problems etc.

Sl. No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	1 Jashpur
		2 Dantawara-II
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1 Ujjain-II
		2 Jhabua-II
3.	Odisha	1 Angul
		2 Bargarh
		3 Boudh
		4 Deogarh
		5 Jagatsingpur
		6 Rayagada
		7 Sonepur
		8 Malkangiri-II
4.	Himchal Pradesh	1 Kinnaur
		2 Lahul and Spiti
		3 Kullu
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 Kargil
		2 Jammu-I
		3 Reasi
		4 Kulgam
6.	Punjab	1 Sas Nagar (Mohali)
		2 Amritsar-II
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1 Prakasam-II
		2 Khammam-II
8.	Karnataka	1 Gulbarga-II
9.	Haryana	1 Gurgaon
10.	Rajasthan	1 Banswara-II
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1 Ghazipur
		2 Ambedkar Nagar
12.	Uttarakhand	1 Pauri Garhwal
		2 Pithoragarh

1	2	3
13. Bihar	1 Arwal	
	2 Jahanabad	
	3 Khagaria	
	4 Lakhisaral	
	5 Madhubani	
	6 Rohtas	
	7 Sheohar	
	8 Gaya-II	
14. Jharkhand	1 Jamtara	
	2 Palamu	
	3 Sahibganj	
	4 Palamu-II	
	5 Pakur-II	
15. West Bengal	1 Cooch Bihar	
	2 Darjeeling	
	3 Hawrah	
	4 Uttar Dinajpur	
	5 West Midnapur	
	6 South 24 Parganas	
	7 South Dinajpur	
	8 South 24 Parganas-II	
16. Gujarat	1 Navsari	
	2 Narmada	
17. Maharashtra	1 Dhule	
	2 Nandurbar-II	
18. Arunchal Pradesh	1 Anjao	
	2 East Siang	
	3 Kurung Kumey	
	4 Papumpare	
	5 Upper Dibang Valley (Anini)	

1	2	3
	6 Upper Siang	
	7 Upper Subansiri	
	8 West Kamang	
19. Assam	1 Baksa	
	2 Udalguri	
	3 Chirang	
	4 Dima Hasao (North Cachhar Hills)	
	5 Dubhari	
	6 Karbi Anglong-II	
20. Manipur	1 East Imphal	
21. Meghalaya	1 East Khasi Hills	
	2 East Khasi Hills-II	
22. Mizoram	1 Champhai	
	2 Saiha	
	3 Mamit	
23. Nagaland	1 Dimapur	
	2 Kiphire	
	3 Mokakchung	
	4 Zonobuto	
	5 Longleng	
24. Sikkim	1 East Sikkim	
25. Tripura	1 North Tripura	

Interactive Programme on Radio

5323. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether interactive school education programme on radio will address many of the queries of the RTE Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Radio has been a useful

resource for sharing improved teaching learning practices and communicating the messages relating to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Ten States have reported to be using the interactive programme on Radio. These are Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura. Distance Education Programme-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (DEP-SSA) of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has also organised it.

[Translation]

Issue of Passports under Tatkal

5324. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether issuing of Passports under the tatkal scheme are being delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken measures to ensure issue of passports under tatkal within the given timeframe and their speedy delivery to the applicants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government has evolved the Tatkal scheme to issue passports to citizens in an expedited manner (after liberalizing the requirement of documents and within the basic parameters of security consideration) to issue fresh passports within 1-7 days, and re-issue passports within 3(three) working days from the date of submission of the application. Under the scheme, passport applications are processed on post-police verification basis (where required) upon submission of the verification certificate subject to no adverse information found in the system during the processing of the applications. Since passports are issued on post-police verification basis, the genuineness of the verification certificate is checked for reasons of security through telephone, fax and e-mail. Late or non-receipt of confirmation of the issue of verification certificate sometimes leads to delay in issuance of Tatkal passports.

(c) and (d) The scheme was further liberalized in 2006 wherein no proof of urgency is required now for out-of-turn issue of passports under the Tatkal Scheme. There

was also an expansion of the list of officials authorized to issue verification certificate.

Under the Passport Seva Project, there will be a speedier delivery of services. The Passport Seva Project will result in the dispatch of tatkal passport within 1-2 working days excluding the date of submission.

[English]

National Vocational Education Qualification Framework

5325. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has created a National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to create a pool of skilled workforce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the sector-specific programme and the educational institutions through which the said programmes will be offered under NVEQF;
- (d) whether the Government has set any targets related to enrolment under the programme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government is also considering to involve private sector and industry in the NVEQF certification process and if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government has made any consultation recently with the State Governments in this regard; and
- (h) if so, the outcome of the dialogue along with the stand of various State Governments in respect of spreading vocational education system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry is in the process of developing the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF), which would set common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognised qualification system for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), covering schools, vocational education and training Institutes and Institutes for higher education. Courses will be offered in sectors prioritised by the Sector Skill Councils being set up by the National Skill Development Corporation.

(d) and (e) The Prime Minister's National Council for Skill Development has set a target of skilling 85 lakh persons for the year 2012-13 through the Skill Development programmes of different Ministries/Departments.

(f) The NVEQF envisages certification of competencies achieved together with the industry through the Sector Skill Councils.

(g) and (h) A series of consultations have been held with State Governments, the most recent being a meeting of State Education Ministers held on 22.02.2012. The proposed framework has been endorsed unanimously by all States to strengthen vocational education and training in the country.

[Translation]

Colleges of Prestigious Universities

5326. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish colleges of prestigious universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have not shown interest in establishing new model degree colleges;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has made any financial provision for the States under the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) less than 12.4%. Colleges set up by State Government after 1.1.2008 are eligible for receiving Centre Assistance. Under the Scheme, funds are released to affiliating university for establishment of the college as a constituent college.

(c) and (d) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), 153 proposals were received from different states, out of which 86 have been approved and 34 are under process, while 33 have been rejected on grounds of ineligibility.

(e) and (f) The capital cost for the establishment of one college is between Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 crores. The Central share is 1/3rd of the capital cost for establishment of each college, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore. For Special Category States, the Central share is 50% of the capital cost limited to Rs. 4.00 crore for each college. The balance amount of the capital cost is provided by the State Governments.

Reforms in Secondary Education

5327. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for reforms in secondary education in the country;

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

(c) whether modern communication technology can bring about revolution in secondary education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Reforming of secondary education is a continuous process. During the 11th Plan, several Central Sponsored schemes including Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Model School, Girls' Hostel, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship and Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education were launched to make quality secondary education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons throughout the country. These schemes are being continued in 12th Five Year Plan also. Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and Grading System in the year 2009 and made board examination optional for class X students to reform the examination system in the schools affiliated to CBSE.

(c) to (e) The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" was also revamped in the 11th Plan to promote computer enabled learning and usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/weaker Section. Under this scheme, computers alongwith accessories, consumables, internet facilities, computer teachers etc. are provided to the Schools.

*[English]***Cooperation in Space Programme**

5328. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperation of other countries is being taken in space programmes;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the areas of cooperation;

(c) whether the cooperation also includes training to astronauts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India is pursuing cooperation with other countries on exploitation and peaceful uses of outer space. Currently, cooperative arrangements are signed with 33 countries, viz., Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

The areas of cooperation are (i) Remote Sensing of Earth, (ii) Satellite Communication, (iii) Launch Services, (iv) Telemetry & Tracking Support, (v) Space Exploration, (vi) Space Law and (vii) Capacity Building.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

OBC Enrolment

5329. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted survey of headcount of Other Backward Caste (OBC) students in primary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has collected data on OBC enrolment in all Government and private schools across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the report on headcount of OBC students will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No specific survey has been conducted for the headcount of Other Backward Caste (OBC) students in primary schools. National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects Elementary School Statistics through the District Information System for Education (DISE) from all districts in the country. As per DISE 2010-11, the State-wise details of OBC enrolment at primary and upper primary levels are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of enrolment of OBC in Primary and Upper Primary Schools*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Enrolment at Primary level	Enrolment at Upper primary level	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1926	1422	3348
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3399828	1736670	5136498
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	719	329	1048
4.	Assam	1012986	478167	1491153

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	9793691	2824352	12618043
6.	Chandigarh	1220	918	2138
7.	Chhattisgarh	1433829	725655	2159484
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	476	247	723
9.	Daman and Diu	6651	4791	11442
10.	Delhi	125085	22531	147616
11.	Goa	8132	7193	15325
12.	Gujarat	2961651	1120759	4082410
13.	Haryana	774310	363637	1137947
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80005	59917	139922
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	118124	58870	176994
16.	Jharkhand	2270250	884721	3154971
17.	Karnataka	2982399	1253651	4236050
18.	Kerala	1249339	867768	2117107
19.	Lakshadweep	157	23	180
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4511969	2161647	6673616
21.	Maharashtra	3418823	1921158	5339981
22.	Manipur	36820	20231	57051
23.	Meghalaya	3387	1771	5158
24.	Mizoram	642	327	969
25.	Nagaland	661	266	927
26.	Odisha	1569264	877406	2446670
27.	Puducherry	76885	50655	127540
28.	Punjab	329586	197509	527095
29.	Rajasthan	3979880	1736936	5716816
30.	Sikkim	34826	14770	49596
31.	Tamil Nadu	4200659	2537164	6737823
32.	Tripura	64115	44857	108972

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11939816	4014966	15954782
34.	Uttarakhand	282908	110090	392998
35.	West Bengal	469470	430404	899874
Total		57140489	24531778	81672267

[Translation]

**Research Scholars Assigned
Teaching Works**

5330. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research scholars are also being engaged for teaching in Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar;

(b) if so, the number of such research scholars, department-wise;

(c) whether assigning of teaching being done by the research scholars is upto the central standard and quality of central university teaching;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for assigning task of teaching to research scholars;

(f) whether the research scholars are also being assigned the examination duties in the universities;

(g) if so, the rules/provisions under which the research scholars are being assigned the examination duties; and

(h) the reaction of the Government on adverse impact being caused on research work of research scholars and educational standard of the central university due to task of teaching and examination duties being assigned to the research scholars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. Research scholars are engaged sometimes for teaching by Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar.

(b) The total NET/GATE/Inspire Fellowship/ University Fellowship students registered with the University, department-wise are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No. of Students
1.	Physics	01
2.	Zoology	05
3.	Applied Micro-Biology	04
4.	Chemistry	15
5.	Sociology	01
6.	Hindi	07
7.	Economics	02
8.	Urdu	02
Total		37

(c) and (d) University is taking all steps to ensure that quality of teaching is maintained as per required standards. As per the UGC-CSIR rules, NET passed candidates are given teaching assignments as well as tutorials/Laboratory work etc. upto 6 hours per week. Research scholars admitted through the University entrance test and getting Rs. 5000/- per month assistance-ship by the University are given limited 6 hours per week teaching assignments. Research Scholars who are not getting any kind of fellowship, are sometimes given teaching assignment under "Earn and Learn" programme of the University, as extra hours after their research work load. Teaching by Research Scholars enhances their knowledge towards research and helps in better understanding of research.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) University has reported that sometimes when there are large number of examinees, few of the Research scholars who are non-scholarship holders are given

financial assistance under the Earn and Learn Programme by assigning them invigilation duties in examinations. The other examination duties (evaluation, paper setting etc.) are not assigned to Research scholars.

(g) University has stated that Research scholars are assigned the examination duties under the Examination rules of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.).

(h) University has stated that teaching assignments strengthen the research and develop confidence of scholars to present research work with proper understanding, these duties can not be said to adversely affect the research work of the Research scholars.

[English]

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

5331. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education, a separate management structure at various levels in each State/UT *i.e.* Directorate, SCERT is set up;

(b) if so, whether substantial financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for construction of work sheds, procurement of equipment, etc;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount being spent on the scheme in the States/UTs;

(d) whether this programme has been started in the UT of Lakshadweep; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" there is provision for effective institutional mechanism and management structure including strengthening of existing management structures at National, State and District level for planning, implementation and monitoring of Vocational Education Programme.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance provides for civil works, procurement of equipments and recurring expenditure. Rs. 16.51 crore was released under the

Scheme to State Governments in 2011-12 under the scheme.

(d) and (e) No Proposal has been received from Lakshadweep under the revised Scheme.

[Translation]

Issue of Visa and Passports to Indians

5332. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether visa and passports are not being issued to Indians living abroad for years, to come back to India by the concerned Indian Embassies and High Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of Indians as on date, who have applied for visa and passports but have not been issued and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to issue visa and passports to the affected Indians expeditiously and to provide necessary facilities so that they can return to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Indian citizens living abroad do not require visa to visit India. However, persons of Indian origin who hold foreign nationalities require visa or OCI/PIO card to visit India. In cases of foreign nationals of Indian origin, Visa/OCI/PIO cards are issued to them expeditiously subject to no adverse information found in the system. In the case of Indian citizens who have lost their passports, duplicate passports are issued on verification of their particulars from the Passport and Related Information Data Exchange (PRIDE) or from concerned authorities in India.

[English]

New Engineering Colleges

5333. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permissions granted to start new engineering colleges during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to check the growth of private engineering colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the total number of permissions granted to start new engineering colleges during 2009-10 was 250; in 2010-11 it was 171 and the requests for approval are under process in the current year.

(b) and (c) As part of its mandate to impart quality education, the AICTE has decided to consider proposals for establishing new institutions from the academic year 2014-15, after reviewing the status on the basis of the prospective plans received from State Governments.

Himalayan Development Council

5334. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Himalayan Development Council on the request of Himalayan States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features of such development council with the monetary sources proposed;

(c) whether special financial packages for these State are provided under this council; 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 Government has not constituted any Himalayan Development Council for Himalayan States.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Special Economic Package

5335. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any special economic package for all round development of people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes living in backward areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

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 such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Sharing Pattern of SSA

5336. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sharing pattern for education between the Centre and the States have been raised to 68:32;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that this revised sharing pattern will be applicable from 2013-14; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The funding pattern prescribed for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the non-NER States, during 11th Plan was on a tapering scale of 65:35 between Central Government and States for the first two years of Plan, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. However, taking into account the requirements for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Government has notified that the funding pattern of 65:35 would continue for a duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The fund sharing pattern in respect of the NER States, however, continues to be in the 90:10 ratio between the Central and States Governments.

Universities for Music, Tribal Languages and Dialects

5337. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any new proposal for setting up of University for Music, University for Tribal Languages and Dialects and University for Sports;

(b) if so, the status of such proposals including the places where these Universities are likely to be established; 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, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has reported that it has finalised a legislative proposal to convert Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (a deemed to be university) into an Institution of National Importance through an Act of Parliament.

Airports under AAI

5338. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all airports in the county are under the control and supervision of the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the area of supervision and control;

(c) if not, the airports which are under the control and supervision of authorities other than the AAI;

(d) whether the AAI has received specific complaints concerning Central Industrial Security Force;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on all these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) All the airports in the country are not under the control of Airports Authority of India (AAI). AAI manages 96 airports comprising 8 international airports, 49 domestic airports, 8 customs airports and 31 non-operational airports. Three international airports namely Delhi, Mumbai and Nagpur have been handed over to Joint Venture Companies for operation, management and development. In addition, AAI also manages 3 international civil enclaves, 4 civil enclaves with custom facility and 19 domestic civil enclaves at Defence airports.

At airports which are owned and managed by AAI, AAI provides airport services as well as CNS-ATM services. In respect of the Joint Venture airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Cochin, AAI only provides CNS-ATM services. In respect of Civil Enclaves, civil operations are handled by AAI and CNS-ATM services are provided by Navy/Air Force.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for Setting up of Deemed Universities

5339. SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for setting up new deemed universities in various parts of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals given approval along with the number of proposals lying pending for getting approval State-wise;

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

(d) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted status of deemed to be university to various institutions while the matter being *sub-judice*;

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

(f) whether the Union Government has issued certain instructions to UGC on the subject in the recent past; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the last three years *i.e.* 2010, 2011 and 2012, 23 proposals for deemed to be university status have been received by the Government.

(b) Out of 23 proposals received, only one has been approved. The number of pending proposals, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No time frame can be fixed for approval of the proposals as it depends on the submission of compliance from the applicant institutions as per the provisions

contained in the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) Government of India has not issued any instructions with regard to declaration of Deemed to be University status to the UGC in the recent past. UGC is required to examine the proposals received, as per the provisions contained in UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

Statement

*State-wise number of pending proposals for years
2010, 2011 and 2012*

Name of the State	Number of pending proposals
Andhra Pradesh	2
Chandigarh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	3
New Delhi	1
Odisha	1
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttarakhand	1
Uttar Pradesh	4
Total	22

[English]

New Units by NLC

5340. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) proposes to set up new units in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated capacity of new units;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by NLC to further improve its performance and operations to attain Maharatna status;

(d) if not, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) proposes to set up new units in the country including Uttar Pradesh, whose details are given below:

1. A Coal based thermal power project (3 x 660 MW) as a Joint Venture between Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) at Ghatampur Tehsil in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Coal based Sirkazhi thermal power project in Tamil Nadu (4000 MW in 2 stages).
3. Lignite based thermal power projects at Rajasthan viz.,
 - (I) Bithnok (Barsingsar Expansion) Power Project with a capacity of 250 MW and
 - (II) Hadla Lignite Power Project (Barsingsar Extension) with a capacity of 250 MW

(c) to (e) The steps taken by NLC to improve its performance and operations in order to fulfill the eligibility criteria for attaining Maharatna status are as follows:

- (1) It has attained Navratna status.
- (2) The company has been listed on Indian stock exchange.
- (3) It has achieved annual net worth around Rs. 10,000 crore.
- (4) The average annual turnover during last three years is around Rs. 4500 crore and falls short of the eligibility criteria of Rs. 20,000 crore.
- (5) The net profit after tax is around Rs.1300 crore as against the eligibility criteria of more than Rs. 2500 crore.

Though NLC does not presently meet the criteria for becoming eligible to attain Maharatna status. However, it is forging ahead in all fronts and with its expansion activities, the company is poised for substantial growth in future.

Airport Managers

5341. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airports Authority of India has divided the jobs of Airport Managers at some airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the AAI has assessed the performance of these Airport Managers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether this separation of job/power is likely to be started at some other airports;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that Airport Managers supervise airports properly and comprehensively in passengers interest?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Performance of the Airport Managers is assessed annually as well in mid-term.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

(g) Concerned Section Heads at the airports, Airport Director and the Regional Headquarters ensure that the Airport Managers maintain the airports in good condition.

Road Link between India and Indonesia

5342. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indonesia plans road link to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and
- (c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. The government of India is not aware of any such plan of Government of Indonesia.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Change of Guidelines of Haj Pilgrimage

5343. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has revised the guidelines for Haj pilgrimage; and
- (b) if so, the details of the major changes effected for Haj pilgrimage during 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government of India formulates Haj Policy annually based on the cumulative experience of previous years of the various stakeholders. As regards 2012 Haj Policy, consultations with stakeholders are currently in progress.

Beneficiaries under CSR

5344. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the details of the beneficiaries under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the number of them who belong to minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): The Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme of Coal India Limited focuses on overall betterment of the society and does not target any particular segment of people. It is not possible to segregate the number of beneficiaries community-wise, who are using utilities like roads, overbridges, community centre, playgrounds, checkdams etc. As such it is not possible to pinpoint the number of beneficiaries who belong to the minorities under the CSR programs.

Foreign Pilots

5345. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of foreign pilots employed in various aviation companies/airlines are increasing every year;
- (b) if so, the details of such foreign pilots working in various aviation companies/airlines during the last three years up to 31 March, 2012, company/airline-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether the aviation companies/airlines have ignored the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Number of foreign pilots employed in various aviation companies depend on requirements of the company and their fleet expansion. The detail of foreign pilots working in various scheduled/non scheduled airlines during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Statement

Details of Foreign Pilots employed by Aviation Companies in the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	No. of Foreign Pilots		
		FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12
1.	Air India	179	46	14
2.	Kingfisher Airlines	173	70	15
3.	Jet Airways	192	143	183
4.	Spice Jet	48	45	88
5.	Blue Dart	07	06	07
6.	Go Airlines	10	00	03
7.	Indigo Airlines	35	46	90
8.	Alliance Air	26	10	07
9.	Deccan Cargo	02	10	00
10.	NSOP	182	150	90
Total		854	526	497

Hike in Processing Fee

5346. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has made a minor hike in processing fee for all mobile recharge coupons;

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

(c) the likely impact of increase of processing fee on the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has enhanced the ceiling, from Rs.2/- to Rs.3/-, on processing fee of top-up vouchers (a recharge coupon exclusively meant for provision of talk value) of denominations Rs.20/- and above. The details of processing fee are as given below:

(i) Denominations having maximum retail price below Rs.20/-: Rs.2/- as ceiling.

(ii) Denominations having maximum retail price of Rs.20/- and above: Rs.3/- as ceiling.

The reason for this hike in ceiling *inter-alia* includes increase in cost of material, increase in cost of providing service by way of hike in salaries/wages, increase in cost of transportation, increase in cost of storage etc.

(c) This hike will impact the monetary value available in the top-up voucher having maximum retail price of Rs.20/- and above. However, the interest of the low and users has been protected by excluding the lower denominations of top-up vouchers from hike and mandating the service providers to ensure availability of Rs. 10/- denominations as top-up voucher.

Misuse of ICT

5347. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidences of misuse of Information and Communication Technologies has been reported during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons/companies involved therein; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in coordination with the States and IT professionals to avoid such incidents in future?

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

(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of incidences of misuse of information and communication technologies. The trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide. As per the crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 288, 420 and 966 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act, 2000 during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. A total of 176, 276 and 356 cyber crime cases were reported under Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) relating to Cyber Crime cases during 2008, 2009, 2010 respectively.

State-wise details of cyber crime cases registered under Information Technology Act 2000 and Indian Penal Code are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including Cyber Crime and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions.

Indian Computer Response Team (CERT-In) has the mandate to analyze and respond to Cyber Incidents in the country. The organization scan the malicious information in the Cyber space and detect the misuse of Information and Communication Technologies. CERT-In collects details of the incident from persons/organisations about information and communication assets which are misused. Based on their analysis of such Incidents of misuse, CERT-In issues advisories to the persons/organizations/service providers about such misuse. CERT-In advises them appropriate preventive steps. Further, the Government under Section 69A of Information Technology Act, 2000 is also empowered to block the website only under specific conditions.

(d) In order to address the growing threat of Cyber incidents in the country, Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the threat effectively:

(i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.

- (ii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.
- (iii) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics specifically cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Court.
- (iv) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (v) Cyber forensic training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir.
- (vi) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata. DSCI has organized 112 training programmes on Cyber Crime Investigation and awareness and a total of 3680 Police officials, judiciary and Public prosecutors have been trained through these programmes. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.
- (vii) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations

on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical

infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered under IT Act and Related Sections of IPC during 2008-2010

State/UT	I.T. Act			IPC Sections		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	25	30	105	78	8	66
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	3	0	0	0
Assam	1	2	18	1	2	0
Bihar	0	0	2	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	4	4	19	46	46
Goa	6	8	15	0	4	1
Gujarat	17	20	35	16	16	20
Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	6	6	17	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	5	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	57	97	153	0	0	23
Kerala	65	64	148	2	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	9	16	30	2	1	5
Maharashtra	37	53	142	2	108	104
Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	3	2	7	12	11	5
Punjab	11	28	41	36	28	27
Rajasthan	4	27	52	0	1	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	21	18	52	4	19	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	14	32	0	3	9
Uttarakhand	2	7	10	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	13	49	2	10	11
Total (States)	267	411	922	174	264	356
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chandigarh	8	4	3	1	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	12	5	41	0	12	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	21	9	44	2	12	0
Total (All-India)	288	420	966	176	276	356

**Agreement between AICTE and
Microsoft Company**

5348. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has made an agreement with Microsoft Company for the use of universities and students in their education/research etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of this agreement?

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

(b) To provide free software to students/faculty which they can download from the web-portal of AICTE (www.aicte-india.org).

(c) The terms and conditions of the agreement is also available for download free of cost from the web-portal of AICTE.

[Translation]

Higher and Technical Educational Institutes in North-Eastern States

5349. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of Higher and Technical Educational Institutes in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the talented students are migrating to other States as a result thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to open more technical institutes, as well as colleges, with new courses, in the North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Statistics of Higher & Technical Education 2009-10 (Provisional), there are 955 higher educational institutions, including 24 Polytechnics, in the North Eastern Region.

(c) to (e) The data on migrating of students to other states is not centrally maintained in the Ministry. Students from North Eastern states have the option to pursue higher education in other States of the country. It is not clear that they do so because the required facilities are not available in the North Eastern States. In order to increase the access to higher and technical education in North Eastern Region, the following new major initiatives have been taken during the 11th Five Year Plan:

- (i) Six new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong were established and Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar was upgraded upto degree courses.
- (ii) A scheme of 374 new Model Degree Colleges has been launched all over the country one each in such district, which has Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average. Out of these, 44 colleges are earmarked for North-Eastern Region against which, 18 have so far been sanctioned.
- (iii) Under the Scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development", in North Eastern States, 66 districts are eligible for receiving the grants for setting up of new polytechnics. Out of these 66 districts, 52 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 187.48 crores.
- (iv) The All India council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed the approved technical institutions to expand its activities by adding additional programmes/courses/ divisions, in the existing technical institutions and also allowed them to opt for an additional programme/course/division in 2nd shift or for a separate technical institution in the existing technical institutions in 2nd shift. The AICTE has also permitted the technical institutions to open separate division in 2nd year of Engineering/Technology courses for admitting Diploma and B.Sc. Degree holders through Lateral Entry Scheme.
- (v) Under the scheme of "Reservation of seats in Engineering/Technology/Architecture/Pharmacy courses conducted at Degree and Diploma level technical institutions approved by AICTE", during the year 2011-12, 1120 seats were allocated at Degree/Diploma level courses for the students belonging to the North Eastern States.

[English]

Employment to Dependents

5350. SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether dependents of missing employees working in the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited under Coal India Limited have been provided with employment in compliance of the Court orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether employment to dependents is provided in accordance with the provisions under National Coal Wage Agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has settled similar cases in Eastern Coalfields Limited on the same lines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), there is no enabling provision in National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) for providing employment to the dependants of missing employees. However, Smt. Ratna Dutta, wife of Shri Raman Kr. Dutta, Accountant, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), who was missing since 15.01.93, was given employment by CMPDI subsequent to the order dated 17.07.2000 of the Hon'ble Court of the Civil Judge (Jr.Divn.), 1st Court, Asansol in Title Suit No. 108 of 2000 that "the suit be and the same is decreed on contest without cost. The plaintiff is entitled to get a decree of declaration that her husband Raman Kumar Dutta is dead in the eye of law and as such from point of law and equity the plaintiff is entitled to get all such reliefs from the Defendant."

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Chapter-IX, Para-9.3.1 of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) VI, provides compassionate employment to one dependent of employee who dies while in service or is permanently disabled.

(e) and (f) In the case of missing persons, provision for employment to the dependants is not included in NCWA. However, the matter of employment of eligible dependants of missing employees who have been declared 'deemed dead' by the Court of Law, has been examined with

reference to the policy of the company, provisions of the NCWA and opinion obtained from the Additional Solicitor General of India. In the opinion of Addl. Solicitor General of India, the death while in service referred to in the provision of the NCWA is the death of which cognizance can be taken and not a declaratory decree, pronouncing that a certain person is deemed to have died and concluded that the deemed death does not enable dependants of missing employees to claim employment under the provisions of NCWA. However, Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) has provided Compassionate employment to the eligible dependents of the employees as per NCWA provisions as in force from time to time in the following cases:

- (i) To the eligible dependents of employee who died while in service and
- (ii) To the eligible dependents of employees declared medically unfit by the company while in service.

[*Translation*]

Recognition of Deemed Universities

5351. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms/rules laid down for recognition of deemed to be University;
- (b) whether the said norms are different for Government aided deemed Universities and those not getting such aid;
- (c) if so, whether such deemed Universities enjoy rights like those of Central and State Universities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the said Universities are totally independent and the Government does not have any control over them after they get recognition;
- (f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (g) the steps taken by the Government for bringing uniformity in the fee structure of deemed Universities; and
- (h) the success achieved by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The norms and the eligibility criteria

for recognition of deemed to be universities are laid down in the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The Regulations are available at www.ugc.ac.in.

(b) There is no difference between the norms laid down for Government aided deemed to be universities and those not getting aid. The UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 are applicable to all the deemed to be universities irrespective of their funding by the Government or by private sector.

(c) and (d) The degrees awarded by the deemed to be universities are equal to one degrees awarded by central and state universities. However, deemed to be universities do not stand on the same footing as far as certain powers are concerned like right of affiliation of colleges, offering of distance education courses etc.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. These universities have to abide by rules and conditions as laid down by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

(g) and (h) In order to bring uniformity in the fee structure of the deemed to be universities, the UGC has sent draft UGC (Fee Structure in Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2009 to the Government of India.

[*English*]

Teachers in Unaided Private Educational Institutions

5352. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the teachers in the private unaided educational institutions in the country cannot raise any dispute regarding their service conditions as they are adjudged as not "workmen" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to amend the respective legislations or enact a comprehensive legislation to protect these teachers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Appointments, terms and conditions/salaries of teachers of Private Schools are

governed by the concerned State Governments. Teachers and other employees of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated unaided private schools are governed by the service rules framed by the schools in accordance with Education Act of the concerned State Governments.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Exploration in South China Sea

5353. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has agreed that India's oil and gas exploration in South China Sea is purely a commercial activity and that international law should be the basis of determining any issue relating to sovereignty and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether only a small part of one of ONGC Videsh Limited's exploration blocks actually intrudes inside China's territorial claims and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an unidentified Chinese warship confronted an Indian Naval vessel INS Airavat shortly after it left a Vietnamese port in the South China Sea in late July, 2011 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the objections raised by China to the presence of India in the South China Sea on the sidelines of the ASEAN Summit held in November, 2011 at Bali, Indonesia; and

(e) whether the China's projection of increased maritime power in the South China Sea has implications for India's national security and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), in collaboration with Vietnamese companies, has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea since 1988. During Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in Bali in November 2011, China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that the dispute must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned. As clarified by the Government in September 2011, there was no confrontation involving the INS Airavat in the South China Sea in July 2011. Government keeps a constant

watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

Dialogue with China

5354. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have decided to initiate a "maritime dialogue" keeping in view of the growing profile as well as the rivalry between Indian and Chinese navies in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has raised the issue of imbalance in bilateral trade with a huge surplus in Beijing's favour and urged China to allow Indian IT and pharma companies access to the Chinese market; and

(d) if so, the Chinese response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi to New Delhi on 29 February-1 March 2012, India and China agreed to establish a dialogue mechanism to strengthen coordination and explore possibilities of cooperation on maritime issues.

(c) and (d) The matter of India's trade deficit with China has been raised with the Chinese side on many occasions including during the visit of the Chinese President to India in March 2012. The Chinese President conveyed that China takes this matter seriously and would like to facilitate India's efforts to expand exports to the Chinese market. He added that the two sides should tap into the potential for export of agricultural items, cooperation in infrastructure, mutual investment and Information Technology.

[English]

Accidents and Killing of Fishermen

5355. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the London based Joint War Committee has declared the Arabian Sea close to India as a war zone;

(b) if so, whether such a decision has resulted in travel of foreign ships close to Indian territory resulting in accidents and killing of poor fishermen of our country; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the lives of our fishermen in the Arabian Sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. Joint War Committee (JWC) in December 2010, extended the eastern limit of High Risk Area (HRA) from 65° east to 78° East (excluding the territorial waters).

This has caused congestion of the Indian waters in the west coast of India since the ships tend to chart their course closer to the west coast of India as against their regular easterly/westerly courses across the Arabian Sea.

The increased number of merchant ships transiting close to Indian coast is not connected directly with accidents and killing of poor fishermen of our country, but rather due to poor application of Rules of the Road, as well as non-adherence of the best Management Practices and IMO guidelines by some merchant ships.

(c) The Director General Shipping issues Warnings on the subject from time to time. The Indian Navy has issued NAVAREA Warnings (available to the entire merchant shipping world) highlighting the details of fishing activities along the Indian coast up to 50 nautical miles from shore. The purpose of these communicate is to sensitize all concerned about the environment prevalent in the area of transit and necessary measures to be undertaken to avoid accidents/incidents.

As an interim measure, Directorate General of Shipping has issued a Merchant Shipping (M.S.) Notice 7 of 2012 for the safe navigation of merchant ships on Indian coast and advising all merchant vessels to take note of dense fishing traffic on Indian coast, the possibility that they may be approached by these boats for safeguarding their nets/lines and that these fishing boats should not be mistaken for pirate skiffs. Merchant shipping has been advised to navigate with extreme caution when approaching upto 50 NM from the Indian coast.

[*Translation*]

Coal and Technology Scheme

5356. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of success achieved by Coal and Technology (C&T) scheme introduced by the Government in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the improvement made by Coal India Limited in its production, productivity, security in coal mines, coal washeries and utilization alongwith the conservation of environment and ecology through its R&D Board during the last three years;

(c) whether sufficient funds are being earmarked by his ministry and R&D Board of CIL to conduct research work on above points during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No scheme in the name of Coal and Technology is being implemented by Government.

(b) Following two nos. Dry Deshaling Plants with two different technologies are under implementation through CIL R&D grant:

1. Dry beneficiation system using radiometric techniques (ARDEE SORT)
2. Cost effective technology for Dry beneficiation of coal by all air jig.

The success of these R&D projects will result in conservation of water and prevent surrounding water bodies from pollution.

(c) Yes, Madam. Sufficient funds are earmarked annually by Government and R&D Board of CIL for conducting research work in the areas as mentioned above.

(d) The year wise details of expenditure for the last three years on the research work funded by Government and Research & Development (R&D) Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) are as under:

(Figures in Rupees Crore)

Research Work	Expenditure			Total
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Production, productivity, safety (security) in coalmines, coal washeries & utilization and environment & ecology	37.43	40.08	26.82	104.33

*[English]***Utilisation of SC/ST Funds**

5357. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilise development of SC/ST funds for anti-poverty projects, in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a team to make recommendations for utilisation of central allocations in various schemes/projects that equally relate to development of SC/ST community and alleviation of poverty in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of major deviations that are proposed to be made in re-allocation of funds on anti-poverty projects in various such projects?

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 has issued guidelines for formulation, implementation, and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes to all State Governments and UT Administrations in 2005 and to Central Ministries/Departments in 2006 respectively for optimal utilization of funds inter alia for anti-poverty projects in the country. The basic objectives of both these Sub-Plans is to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States and Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force on 4th June, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Task Force are to: (i) to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for implementation of SCSP and TSP; and (ii) to understand the operational difficulties and consultation with implementing Ministries and suggest remedial action so that SCSP and TSP can be implemented effectively in future. The Task Force on SCSP and TSP has submitted its first report. The Report has been uploaded on the website of the Planning Commission.

(e) The Task Force Report has identified the Central Ministries/Departments in terms of their obligation to earmark allocation in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into four Categories: (I) No Obligation; (II) Earmarking outlays less than 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs; (III) Earmarking outlays between 15%-16.2% for SCs and 7.5%-8.2% for STs; (IV) Earmarking more than 16.2% for SCs and more than 8.2% for STs. Ministry-wise percentage of earmarking of plan allocation under SCSP/TSP is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Ministry/Scheme-wise Proposed Earmarking of Plan Outlays under SCSP for 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of Funds under SCSP Recommended for the Ministry (In Per cent)
1	2	3
Category I	Ministries/Departments with no obligation for Earmarking Funds under SCSP	
I-A	Regulatory Ministries/Departments (19 Departments)	0.00
I-B	Ministries/Departments Addressing Specific Target Groups (2 Ministries)	0.00
I-C	Ministries/Departments Engaged in Basic Scientific Research (6 Departments)	0.00
I-D	Ministries/Departments Implementing large Infrastructure Projects, the benefits of which are Indivisible (5 Departments)	0.00
I-E	Ministries/Departments largely Engaged in Policy Making without any beneficiary oriented Schemes (11 Min/Departments)	0.00
Category II	Ministries/Departments Required to do Partial Earmarking (less than 15%)	
II-A	Ministries/Departments implementing Infrastructure projects along with specific beneficiary oriented schemes	
1	Ministry of Power	8.30
II-B	Ministries/Departments largely Engaged in Policy making but also implementing some Developmental Schemes	
1	Ministry of MSME	12.00
2	Ministry of Textiles	5.00
3	Ministry of A YUSH	5.00
4	Department of Commerce	4.50
5	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2.20
6	Ministry of DONER	2.00
7	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	3.50
8	Department of Information Technology	2.00
9	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
Category III	Ministries/Departments which will be required to Earmark between 15 to 16.2% of their Plan Outlays	
1	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	16.20
2	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	16.20

1	2	3
3	Department of Higher Education	15.00
4	Ministry of Labor and Employment	16.20
5	Department of Land Resources	16.20
6	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	16.20
7	Department of Youth Affairs	16.20
8	Department of Health and Family Welfare	15.20
9	Department of Sports	15.00
Category IV	Ministries/Departments Which will be required to Earmark more than 16.2% of their Plan Outlays under SCSP	
1	Department of Drinking Water Supply	22.00
2	Ministry of HUPA	22.50
3	Department of School Education & Literacy	20.00
4	Department of Rural Development	25.00
5	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	72.50
	Ministry of Women and Child Development	20.00
	Applying these percentages to respective Ministries/Departments' BE -2010-11, the average BE in percentage terms expected to be earmarked under SCSP	14.30

Ministry/Scheme-wise Proposed Earmarking of Plan Outlays under TSP for 2011-12

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of Funds under TSP Recommended for the Ministry (In Per cent)
1	2	3
Category I	Ministries/Departments with no obligation for Earmarking Funds under TSP	0.00
Category II	Ministries/Departments Required to do Partial Earmarking (less than 7.5% of their Plan Outlays)	
1	Department of Telecommunications	0.25
2	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3	Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
4	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5	Ministry of Culture	2.00

1	2	3
6	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9	Department of Science & Technology	2.50
10	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	3.50
11	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	3.60
12	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13	Department of Information Technology	6.70
Category III	Ministries/Departments which will be required to Earmark between 7.5 to 8.2% of their Plan Outlays	
1	Department of Higher Education	7.50
2	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	8.00
3	Ministry of MSME	8.20
4	Ministry of Coal	8.20
5	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
6	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
7	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
8	Department of Sports	8.20
9	Ministry of Women & Child Development	8.20
10	Department of Health & Family Welfare	8.20
Category IV	Ministries/Departments Which will be required to Earmark more than 8.2% of their Plan Outlays under TSP	
1	Department of Land Resources	10.00
2	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
3	Department of School Education & Literacy	10.70
4	Department of Rural Development	17.50
5	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00
	Applying these percentages to respective Ministries/Departments' BE-2010-11, the average BE in percentage terms expected to be earmarked under TSP	8.26#

Exclusive of SCA to TSP and Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution, as the outlays under these Heads are shown in Statement 16 of Expenditure Budget (Volume 1), which provides Central Assistance to State Plans. Including SCA to TSP (Rs. 960 crore), this figures increases to 8.6%

Utilisation of Funds

5358. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel headed by C. Rangarajan had submitted a report in August 2011, recommending creation of a Central Plan monitoring system to provide information on utilisation of funds by the Central Ministries and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether the report also suggests that the Ministry of Finance should design annual budgets for the Ministries later to be approved by the Planning Commission and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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 High Level Expert Committee on efficient management of Public Expenditure headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan recommended that the Central Plan Scheme Monitoring system (CPSMS) should be extended to enable tracking of utilization of funds for all Central Schemes in all States for which resources are either transferred through treasury route or society route. CPSMS was launched in April, 2008 as central Sector Scheme with a view to putting in place a suitable Management Information System (MIS) and Decision Support System (DSS) to enable informed planning, budgeting and decision making and meaningful monitoring of plan Schemes of the Union Government. The Scheme is being operationalized in phases. The scheme will be fully rolled out during the 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) The Rangarajan Committee has recommended to revise the Annual Budgeting process. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined.

Nuclear Fuel Complex

5359. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) in Hyderabad including its capacity to produce fuel bundles and other components for the reactors operating in the country;

(b) whether the organization has successfully completed manufacture of special quality tubes useful for steam generators in Nuclear Power Plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development reflects successful indigenisation and India's manufacturing capability in this strategic sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether first tubing consignment has been handed over to companies and 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) The Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy was set-up at Hyderabad in the early 70s with an initial production capacity of 100 tonnes per year (tpy) and was augmented number of times. The present capacity of NFC is 850 tpy fuel bundles. The complex has facilities to manufacture structural components required for various Nuclear Power Reactors.

(b) Yes, Madam. NFC has successfully manufactured Steam Generator in 9Cr-1Mo (Mod) for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactors (PFBRs) and successfully manufactured Incoloy-800 Steam Generator tubings for the forthcoming 700 MWe Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).

(c) Yes, Madam. This is a successful indigenization effort, as these tubes were hitherto imported.

(d) Yes, Madam. 198 Nos. of tubings, forming part of the first tubing consignment, were handed over by NFC to M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Mumbai on March 26, 2012.

Outsourcing of Aircraft Maintenance Work

5360. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of aircraft of Air India sent overseas for maintenance and repair during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Air India has been losing millions of dollars due to this and due to corruption and mismanagement in the outsourcing of repairs to overseas vendors by its engineering department;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the engineering department of the Air India has failed to push through warranty claims properly and at several times deliberately delayed action to allow warranty period to expire;

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the responsibility fixed by the Government on such lapses alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such lapses in future;

(f) whether there is any proposal to begin a Maintenance and Repair Operation centre in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Air India had sent 3 B777-200 aircraft overseas for maintenance/repair/ servicing during December, 2010 and May 2011 respectively.

(b) and (c) The repairs of Air India aircraft are generally undertaken in-house. Aircraft are sent to overseas only in case of special circumstances such as for leased aircraft where lessors specify that re-delivery check has to

be carried out at the facility which are approved by FAA/ EASA. In addition some of the aircraft in Air India's fleet were also sent to overseas for checks/repair which were beyond Air India's capability/ capacity to undertake repairs in-house. The aircraft are sent overseas for repairs after following the tendering process and as per laid down procedures and CVC guidelines.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Turn Around Plan (TAP) approved by the Cabinet on 12th April, 2012 also envisaged a business model which included separate ground handling and MRO operations from the main airlines business and Air India Engineering Service Limited (AIESL) which was incorporated in 2004 in erstwhile Air India would be operationalised as a subsidiary company with independent management.

Privatisation of Air India

5361. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to privatise/sell a part of its stake in Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the process being followed/to be followed for privatisation;

(c) whether Air India has approved transferring of some of its preferential shares to its lenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up a panel to examine the blueprint of Air India's turn around and financial restructuring plans and moved a Cabinet note for equity infusion in Air India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turn Around Plan (TAP) has been approved by Government on 12th April, 2012. The salient features of TAP and FRP are as under:-

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 Crore, including Rs.1,200 Crore provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in FY 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore till FY 2021.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs.18,929 Crore till FY 2021.
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non Convertible Debentures of Rs.7400 crore proposed to be issued to Financial Institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO etc. which will be used to repay part of Working Capital Loans.

[Translation]

Scientific Mission to Venus

5362. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is considering a scientific mission to the Venus;

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

(c) whether ISRO has the expertise required for such a mission; 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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A Preliminary study carried out on ISRO Launch Vehicle Capabilities for Interplanetary Missions, indicates that, ISRO's Launch Vehicle has the capability to launch a scientific satellite to Venus.

[English]

UN Millennium Development Goals

5363. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's progress is on track for achieving the UN's Millennium Development Goals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the goals that India is likely to achieve and those that India is likely to fall short of?

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 Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) coordinates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring system and releases Progress Reports from time to time. Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011 is the latest report brought out by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in December 2011. So far as India is concerned, 8 MDGs with 12 targets are relevant which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015. A Brief on the MDG goals, targets and the assessment of performance for the latest year available based on this Report is given in the enclosed Statement. There has been progress in all indicators. Since further progress is expected to be made in the remaining period upto 2015, it is hoped that performance with reference to the 2015 targets will be satisfactory.

The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes relevant to attainment of MDG targets.

Statement*India's Millennium Development Goals and Targets*

MGD Goal	Targets	Major Indicators	1990 (estimated value)	Assessment done for the latest Year	Value achieved for the latest year	MDG Target 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Percentage of population below poverty line	47.5	2004-05	37.2	23.75
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Percentage of underweight children (< 3 years) (NFHS 1 & 3-based on National Centre for Health Statistics reference population)	52	2005-06	40.0	26
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	Net Enrolment ratio in primary education	77	2008-09	98.6	100
		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (1999)	62	2008-09	76	100
		Literacy rate (15-24 yrs)	61	2001	76.4	100
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	4. Estimate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.73	2007-08	0.98	1.00
		Ratio of Literate women to men (15-24 years)	0.67	2007-08	0.88	1.00
		Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture (2004-05)	18.6	2009-10	18.6	50
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	5. Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children	U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	125	2009	64	42
		IMR (per 1,000 live births)	80	2010	47	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	under five.	Proportion of one year olds immunized against measles	42.2	2009	74.1	100
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	6. Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Morality Ratio.	MMR (per 100,000 live births) (Trends in Maternal Mortality 2010)	437	2007-09	212	109
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals	33	2007-08	52	100
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years	0.86 (2004)	2008	0.48	Trend to be reversed
	8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.	Prevalence rate associated with malaria	2.08 million in 2001	2010	1.6 million	Trend to be reversed
		Prevalence rate associated with Tuberculosis	338 per lakh	2010	256 per lakh	Trend to be reversed
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Proportion of land area covered by forest	Forest cover increased by 0.03% or 728 square Km between 2005 and 2007			
		Ratio of area protected (to maintain biological diversity) to surface area	Ratio of protected area to total area increases by 0.02% or 698 square Km between 1999 and 2011			
		Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)	Energy intensity has come down from 0.128KWh in 1970-71 to 0.122 KWh in 2009-10			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	Percentage of people using improved source of drinking water	66.4	2008-09	91.4	83
		Percentage of households without sanitation facility	76	2008	49.2	38
		Percentage of people using improved sanitation	18	2008-09	47.6	64
	11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Slum population as percentage of urban population	*	2001	42.6 million	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	12. In cooperation with private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.67%	2011	76.03%	**
		Internet subscribers per 100 population	0.21 million in 1999	2011	20.33 million	**

Source: MDG India Country Report 2011; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Notes: NFHS - National Family Health survey

U5MR - Under-five Mortality Rate

IMR - Infant Mortality Rate

MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

**I- Slum data was collected for the first time in 2001.

***- No quantitative target is set for these indicators.

**CVC Report on Corruption in PSUs and
Service Sector**

5364. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the Central Vigilance Commission's (CVC) report on corruption in the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and services sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) to (c) Central Vigilance Commission vide its Annual Report and other inquiry reports have submitted reports on corruption by Public Servants in Public Sector and other Organizations under the purview of the Commission.

The Annual Report of the Commission is submitted to the President of India and is placed before the Parliament and it contains details regarding corruption by Public Servants in Public Sector and other Organizations under the purview of the Commission.

Auction of Coal Blocks

5365. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to auction some coal blocks in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated coal reserve along with the area where these blocks are available;

(c) whether the Government expects aggressive bids for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam 54 coal blocks with total Geological Reserves of about 18.22 Billion Tonnes (BT) are identified for allocation, out of which 16 blocks with 7.27 BT reserves for Govt., companies, 16 blocks with 8.16 BT for power sector companies selected through tariff based bidding and 22 blocks with

2.79 BT for companies selected through auction have been earmarked for allocation. These coal blocks are located in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to anticipate the response that will be received from the prospective bidders.

[Translation]

Problems Related to Coal

5366. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to resolve the problems related with coal industry;

(b) if so, whether the cases of PL/ML of coal block in various coal regions are pending with the Government;

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

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to take any steps for resolving it expeditiously;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all the pending cases is likely to be cleared; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Government is committed to resolve any problem related to Coal Industry within the legal framework.

(b) to (d) PL/ML are granted by the State Government concerned with prior approval of the Central Government in appropriate cases. The issues related to the above are resolved by the State Governments concerned.

(e) and (f) Under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, no time frame is provided for processing the mining lease applications by the State Governments.

[English]

Women Deserted by NRI Husbands

5367. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish Marriage Registration office for providing legal and financial assistance to women who have been deserted by their NRI husbands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Legal and financial assistance is already being provided to Indian women who have been deserted by their NRI husbands, by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs through Indian Missions abroad. The assistance is for meeting the initial cost and incidental expenses for documentation and filing of cases by Indian women's organizations/NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts. Assistance of US\$3000 in the case of developed countries and US\$2000 in developing countries is being provided.

[*Translation*]

Equal Opportunities for Each Citizen

5368. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to prepare layout Plan to provide equal opportunities to every citizen of India for development; and

(b) 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) Taking steps to ensure equal opportunities for all citizen has been amongst the core policies of the Government ever since independence. Currently, Government is in the process of formulation of the Twelfth Plan which focuses on "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth". The focus on inclusiveness is aimed at providing equal opportunities to citizens in terms of access to education, healthcare, wage employment and livelihood opportunities besides provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing. The Approach to the Twelfth Plan also emphasizes on paying special attention to the needs of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other backward Classes, Minorities, Women, Children and other excluded groups. All developmental policies of the Government of India are intended to serve the country with the objective of providing equality of opportunities for all citizens of India, particularly those who live on the margin.

[*English*]

Assessing Quality of Biometric Devices

5369. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national facility for assessing quality of biometric devices for Unique Identification Number applications will be set up apart from infrastructure in some cities like Uttar Pradesh and other states:

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the amount spent for this purpose;

(c) the way in which the facility will be useful to the people in each State; and

(d) the present status of the same?

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. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 2nd July'2010 with Standardization Testing and Quality Certificate Directorate (STQC), an attached office of Department of Information and Technology, Ministry of Communication and Technology to ensure quality of Biometric devices and their compliance with UIDAI requirement. Electronic Test and Development (ETDC), Mohali a leading laboratory of STQC is presently undertaking bio-metric devices testing and certification for assessing quality.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Complaints from CVC

5370. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation and report;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received from the CVC during the last three years, year-wise and the nature of complaints;

(c) whether there has been a considerable delay in investigation and reporting to CVC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to speed up the investigation and report to CVC in a time bound manner; and

(f) 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Complaints received in the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are dealt according to its Complaint Handling Policy. After receipt of the complaints in the Commission [including those received under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution], the same are scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/corruption are noticed by the Commission, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (i.e. Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the organization or Central Bureau of Investigation) to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the CVC. Time limit of 3 months has been provided to the CVOs for submission of investigation report to the Commission. Details of number of complaints received in the Commission and number of complaints sent for investigation and report to the organizations concerned for the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010 & 2011 are as under:

Year		No. of complaints received including brought forward from previous year	No. of complaints sent for Investigation Report.
2009	General Complaint	14348	1714
	PIDPI	377	140
2010	General Complaint	16689	945
	PIDPI	439	155
2011	General Complaint	17407	1023
	PIDPI	937	193

(c) to (f) The Commission after careful consideration of all factors and with a view to ensuring promptness in the matters involving vigilance administration has prescribed

a period of three months for completing investigation into a complaint and sending the report to the Commission by the CVOs. In so far as PIDPI complaints, the Commission has prescribed a period of one month for submission of investigation reports.

Under extant instructions of the Commission, it is not possible for completing investigations within the specified periods, the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Organizations/ Departments concerned is required to personally look into the matter and send an interim reply/report to the Commission seeking extension of time limit, indicating the progress of investigation and reasons for delay without fail in each complaint case.

However, Commission has noted delay in submission of investigation reports on such complaints. As on 31.12.2011, a total of 1406 complaints were pending for submission of investigation reports with various Ministries/Departments/Organizations on which reports are awaited.

The Central Vigilance Commission is an independent authority with a statutory status conferred upon it on all issues relating to vigilance administration. Wherever the Commission observes inordinate delay in investigation of complaints of serious nature by the organizations concerned, it, by invoking its powers under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, either summons CEOs/CVOs concerned with records/documents or the officers of the Commission are assigned to conduct direct inquiry into such complaints.

Poor Record in Probing Corruption Cases

5371. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has poor record in probing allegations of corruption in different departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases registered by CBI during the last three years; and

(d) the number of cases for which investigation is in progress and the number of cases for which investigation is completed and cases closed down out of the above total cases under probes?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. CBI has successfully investigated and prosecuted many cases. A conviction rate of 65 to 70% in the cases investigated by CBI is indicative of its success.

During the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 31.3.2012), 2169 PC Act cases were disposed of from Investigation. Out of these 2169 cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 1744 cases. Thus percentage of prosecution in respect of Prevention of Corruption Act cases for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till 31.3.2012) is 80.4%.

(c) During the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012), CBI has registered 3472 cases. The year-wise details is as under:

Year	Total No. of cases Registered
2009	1119
2010	1009
2011	1003
2012 (upto 31.3.2012)	341
Total	3472

(d) As on 31.03.2012, 913 cases are pending investigation.

During the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012), CBI has disposed of 3454 cases from investigation and closed 385 cases under probe.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment under Sports Quota

5372. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to start recruitment against the vacant posts under the sports quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such appointments are likely to be made; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) to (c) The recruitment of sportspersons is made by respective Ministries/

Departments as per the extant guidelines issued by this Department. The appointments are made as and when vacancies arise under sports quota (upto 5%) in the administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

[*English*]

NET Examination

5373. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) levies fee and incurs expenditure on conducting the National Eligibility Test (NET) examination in the country;

(b) if so, the details of total fee collected and total expenditure incurred with regard to NET examination during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has exempted the women candidates from paying fee for taking competitive examinations;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to exempt women candidates from paying fee in UGC-NET and other competitive examinations conducted by Central Educational Institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam The details of total fee collected and total expenditure incurred with regard to NET examination during the last three years are as under:

Year	Total fee collected (including other misc. receipts/ refunds) (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
2008-09	8,68,36,834	11,27,47,167
2009-10	12,57,98,800	11,12,96,584
2010-11	18,11,02,921	13,85,57,071

(c) No, Madam.

(d) There is no such proposal as at present.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Guidelines for Setting up of Schools/Colleges

5374. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued regarding setting up of primary /higher secondary/senior secondary schools and colleges in the country; and

(b) the number of such schools and colleges which do not have their own buildings and are being run from rented premises, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 2009 provides children access to elementary schools within the defined area or

limits of neighbourhood as notified by the State Governments in the Rules pursuant to the RTE Act. The neighbourhood norms provided by the Central RTE Rules are applicable to Union Territories without legislature for opening of new schools.

The framework of RMSA emphasizes the need of a secondary school within 5 k.m. of every habitation.

The Colleges are established by State Government/ Trust/Registered Societies and Private Management etc. Affiliation to the colleges is granted by the concerned University. Once the college is established it may approach University Grants Commission (UGC) for its inclusion under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

(b) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) data 2010-11, State wise details of schools in rented buildings and schools without building are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Govt. Schools in rented/without building (DISE 2010-11)

State/UT	Total Schools	Schools in Rented Buildings	Schools without Building	Total in Rented/Without Building
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	318	3	2	5
Andhra Pradesh	76671	678	916	1594
Arunachal Pradesh	4075	27	779	806
Assam	44313	41	126	167
Bihar	67906	175	8546	8721
Chandigarh	107	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	31294	120	482	602
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	271	5	0	5
Daman and Diu	83	2	0	2
Delhi	2729	40	11	51
Goa	1054	82	0	82
Gujarat	33462	335	79	414
Haryana	14834	45	78	123

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	15079	36	0	36
Jammu and Kashmir	22089	5435	5	5440
Jharkhand	40421	116	673	789
Karnataka	46428	561	105	666
Kerala	4859	180	6	186
Lakshadweep	44	6	0	6
Madhya Pradesh	111785	139	294	433
Maharashtra	68813	2707	711	3418
Manipur	2383	5	35	40
Meghalaya	7590	140	190	330
Mizoram	2155	8	0	8
Nagaland	2081	8	4	12
Odisha	56536	79	893	972
Puducherry	434	10	2	12
Punjab	19582	32	37	69
Rajasthan	77230	1050	895	1945
Sikkim	818	8	0	8
Tamil Nadu	35783	119	0	119
Tripura	4202	3	8	11
Uttar Pradesh	150313	1588	264	1852
Uttarakhand	17190	66	143	209
West Bengal	79034	1968	1577	3545
Total	1041966	15818	16861	32679

Telecom Centres/Towers By BSNL

5375. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on setting up of the telecommunication centres/exchanges and Mobile towers of BSNL is going on in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such telecommunication centres/exchanges and Mobile towers set up so far in the State;

(c) the sites selected for setting up of the said centres/exchanges and towers; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) BSNL is having 1197 telephone exchanges and 2814 mobile towers in Bihar Telecom Circle as on 31.03.2012. In addition, one new telephone exchange at Navinagar, NTPC has been

planned for 2012-13 which is likely to be completed within 6 months. 750 new locations have been selected and planned for setting up of the new mobile Base Transceiver Station (BTS) equipments/towers, which may be commissioned in one year after the receipt of the equipments.

[English]

Permission for Mining

5376. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of illegal coal mining in various coal bearing States;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to permit States including Jharkhand to mine coal from the areas where illegal mining is rampant;

(d) if so, the details of the areas identified or/and where the permission is likely to be given. State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Illegal mining of coal has been receiving attention of the Government since a long time. Basically, illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. Besides, Law & order, being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/District administration to take necessary deterrent action against such illegal activities in areas under their control.

As far as command areas under Government coal companies are concerned, many steps such as fencing of unused work areas, sealing of exposed coal by dumping of overburden material, filing of FIRs in various police stations and intensifying raids by CISF and the security staff of the coal company and seizure of illegally mined coal is being taken on continuous basis.

In this regard Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand have formed State and District level task force groups, involving the police, officials from Coal India Limited (CIL) and intelligence departments to check the rampant illegal coal mining. It is expected that the above effort would be able to curb these activities though, the infested area involved is very large.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Airports at Arunachal Pradesh

5377. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has approached the Union Government for construction of Itanagar Green field airport at the original place at Karsingsa near Itanagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in granting approval and the time by which the sanction is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Two sites have been identified near Itanagar for construction of a new Greenfield airport, i.e. Banderdeva-Karsingsa and Hologgi, with approximate cost of development being Rs.986 crores and Rs. 600 crores, respectively. State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has given preference for Banderdeva-Karsingsa site, considering that the environmental clearance has already been obtained and constraint in making the land available at Hologgi site.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Planning Commission, Department of North Eastern Region and State Government is to assess the relative advantages of the two sites including land acquisition difficulties at Hologgi site and would make recommendation for a final decision on site selection.

Enabling Environment for Transparent Governance

5378. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any mechanism to develop an enabling environment for the development and management of human resources for transparent governance; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government is determined to provide good governance

that is corruption-free, transparent, accountable and responsive at all times.

For promoting 'competition,' 'simplifying transactions,' 'ensuring accessibility and responsiveness' and 'reduction of discretion', as laid out in the 4th Report of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission titled 'Ethics in Governance', all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to formulate appropriate policies in a time bound manner. All Ministries/Departments/States/UTs have been advised to revise and effectively implement the Citizens' Charters and provide quality services. The Government has also introduced the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

The enactment of the Right to Information Act, 2005, as a comprehensive legislation, marks a benchmark in transparency and accountability in Government.

Logistic Post and Air Service

5379. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of freighter aircraft being used by the Department of Posts for carriage of mails at present along with the areas/regions covered by them;

(b) whether India Post has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Air India for Logistics Post Air Service in the country;

(c) if so, the details including the salient features of the said MoU;

(d) the extent to which the Government Postal Service is likely to be able to compete with various private players operating in this field; and

(e) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on such air service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, at present, Department of Posts is not using any freighter aircraft for carriage of mail.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Salient features of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) are given below:

- (i) MoU was signed on 09.01.2012 between Department of Posts and Air India. Under this MoU, Air India Limited is required to provide transportation services for Logistics Post Air consignments to be booked by Department of Posts.
- (ii) Air India will provide transportation service to such consignments on "Subject to Load" basis, i.e. as per availability of space in their Aircrafts.
- (iii) Initially the Logistics Post Air service will be made available for 15 stations which is expected to be extended in a phased manner.
- (iv) Air India has offered a special rate of Rs. 15/- per Tonne Kilometer (TKM) to Department of Posts for transmission of Logistics Posts Air consignments only.

(d) Department of Posts has partnered with Air India to offer fast, efficient and reliable transportation and delivery of logistics consignments through air. The rate offered by Air India is competitive and economical and would enable the Department of Posts to position itself as a major logistics service provider.

(e) This tie up is based on expenditure linked revenue generation. Payment would be made to Air India at mutually agreed rates according to the weight of the consignments carried. Air India has offered a special rate of Rs. 15/- per Tonne Kilometer (TKM) to Department of Posts for transmission of such consignments. The costs involved in the services would be met from its revenue receipts.

Air Services in Karnataka

5380. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has cancelled services connecting Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to reinstate and introduce more services connecting airports in Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the said project/proposal has been sanctioned; and

(f) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India has withdrawn services only on Bangalore-Singapore route effective 15.11.2010 due to poor loads and deficits on direct cash costs.

(c) to (f) Due to capacity constraints, Air India does not have any plans to increase new services to Karnataka. New air links can be considered once more aircraft and other resources are inducted in the fleet and subject to operational and commercial viability.

Anonymous Complaints

5381. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether office memorandum in respect of anonymous and pseudonymous complaints has been revised by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the changed features thereof;

(c) if not, the manner by which the Government is likely to presume that the case of corruption would be intimated by the people; and

(d) the reaction of 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government vide O.M. dated 29th September, 1992, had issued instructions dealing with anonymous and pseudonymous complaints. The said O.M. *inter-alia* lays down that generally no action is warranted on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints against Government servants and they are to be filed and that selective cognizance of anonymous/pseudonymous complaints, containing verifiable allegations can be taken with specific orders from the Head of the Ministry/Department/Chief Executive. The above O.M. has not been revised so far.

Further, the Central Vigilance Commission, vide its circular No. 3(v)/99/2 dated 29th June, 1999, ordered that no action should at all be taken on any anonymous or

pseudonymous complaints and they must just be filed. These orders were reiterated by the Commission vide its circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 31st January, 2002. In its subsequent circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 11th October, 2002, while reiterating the earlier instructions, the Commission has further directed that if any department/organization proposes to look into any verifiable facts alleged in such complaints, it may refer the matter to the Commission seeking its concurrence through the CVO or head of the organization, irrespective of the level of employees involved therein.

(c) and (d) The Central Government recognizes that one of the impediments felt in eliminating corruption in the Government and the public sector undertakings is lack of adequate protection to the complainants reporting the corruption. The Central Government had issued a Resolution dated 21st April, 2004 authorizing the Central Vigilance Commission as the designated agency to receive written complaints from whistle blowers. The said Resolution also, *inter alia*, provides for the protection to the whistle blowers from harassment, and keeping the identity of whistle blowers concealed.

It was felt that the persons who report the corruption need statutory protection. Accordingly, the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosures Bill, 2010 was introduced in Parliament. The said Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011 as the whistle blowers Protection Bill, 2011 and is at present pending in the Rajya Sabha. This Bill, while providing adequate protection to the persons reporting corruption or willful misuse of power or willful misuse of discretion which cause demonstrable loss to the Government, also provides for a regular mechanism to encourage such persons making disclosure on corruption. There are stringent punishments for revealing the identity of complainants. There are adequate provisions in the Bill to ensure that no person or a public servant who has made a disclosure is victimized by initiation of any proceedings or otherwise. Such persons can file an application before the Competent Authority who may give suitable directions to the public servant or public authority which shall be binding.

Exploration of Coal Belt

5382. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which royalty is shared in case of public private partnership and other terms and conditions

set in therefor to utilise the amount properly for the workers and development of peripheral works in the area;

(b) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) dominates the domestic coal scenario and its near monopolistic position has often resulted in supply bottlenecks, delays in development of new coal fields, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has undertaken any survey/assessment of the situation;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The revenue accruing from royalty on coal from all coal companies, including companies formed under public private partnership, gets credited into the Consolidated funds of the State Governments concerned. Since the local area activities undertaken by the State Governments are funded through their annual budget, it is difficult to determine any direct co-relation between the revenue accruals from royalty and the budgetary support to local area development activities.

(b) to (e) The coal produced by Coal India Ltd.(CIL) and its subsidiaries account for nearly 80% of the total coal production of the country. However, the company's production plan, including development of new coal fields and mines, are as per the Annual and Five Year Plans, subject to obtaining various statutory clearances. The coal production and progress of major projects of CIL are being monitored from time to time and remedial measures are taken as felt necessary.

Import of Coal

5383. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies who are engaged in importing coal for supplying to Thermal Power Plants in the country;

(b) the details of the companies and the countries from which coal is being imported by them;

(c) the details of States which have resorted to direct purchase of coal from foreign countries to tide over the coal storage situation;

(d) whether the Government has set up any deadline for signing Fuel Supply Agreement and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of lignite reserves in various parts of the country; location and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Import of coal is under Open General License (OGL) and the consumers, including the Thermal Power Plants in the country are importing coal through various agencies. The Ministry of Coal does not collect information about the names of the companies and States which are importing coal for the Thermal Power Plants and the countries from which such imports are made.

(d) The Government had decided that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the power plants identified by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power that have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and have been commissioned/ would get commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31st March, 2015. It was also decided, *inter-alia*, that the FSAs with such power plants which have been commissioned till 31.12.2011 would be concluded by 31.3.2012.

(e) The location-wise details of lignite resources are not available. However, the details of State-wise lignite resources, as on 1.4.2011, was as under:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Name of the State	Proved Lignite resource	Indicated lignite resource	Inferred lignite resource	Total lignite resource
Tamil Nadu	3735.23	22900.05	6257.64	32892.92
Rajasthan	1166.96	2148.72	1519.61	4835.29
Gujarat	1243.65	318.70	1159.70	2722.05
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	20.25	7.30	27.55
Kerala	0.00	0.00	9.65	9.65
West Bengal	0.00	0.93	0.86	1.79
Puducherry	0.00	405.61	11.00	416.61
Grand Total	6145.84	25794.26	8965.76	40905.86

[Translation]

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

5384. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue loss incurred by the Government for not making Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) operational so far;

(b) whether Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is waiting for the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board's clearance for the opening of the reactor pressure vessel for inspecting the internal components performance and subsequent loading of enriched uranium fuel rods;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether KKNPP has submitted to AERB the test report on the hot run test conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The work at Kudankulam project was halted from September 2011 to March 19, 2012 due to protests. The estimated revenue loss due to non generation is about Rs.116.27 crore per month. This is excluding the additional financing cost of around Rs.30 crore/month, establishment charges of around Rs.8 crore/month, escalation payments in contracts, additional payments to Russian specialists and compensation to the contractors etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is currently reviewing all the relevant reports.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The 'hot run' test was successfully conducted in July 2011 and all the results and reports of the test were submitted to AERB.

[English]

Decline in SC Representation

5385. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for reduction in representation of Scheduled Castes in Group 'D' posts of Central

Government service from 20.47% in 1994 to 18.35% in 2004 as per table 6.6 of the Eleventh Plan document;

(b) the representation of SCs and STs, grade-wise in the Central Government services in absolute and relative terms in 2009 and 2010; and

(c) the policy and the action being taken by the Government to prevent declining trend in the representation of SCs and STs in former group 'D' and now grade-1 posts of the Central Government services?

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) Scheduled Castes (SCs) get 15% reservation in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition and 16.66% in case of direct recruitment on all India basis, otherwise, than by open competition. In case of direct recruitment to Group C and D posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or a region, SCs get reservation generally in proportion to their population in the respective States/UTs. As per 2001 Census, proportion of SCs in the total population of the country was about 16.2%. Their proportion in Group 'D' posts excluding the posts of Safaikaramcharies has always been more than 18% between 1994 and 2004. However, the representation of SCs in all Groups of posts changes from year to year depending upon the number of SC candidates appointed, retired, promoted etc.

(b) Out of the total 73 Central Ministries/Departments, the information has been received from 71 Ministries/Departments as on 01.01.2010 (calendar Year 2009) and 69 Ministries/Departments as on 01.01.2011 (calendar year 2010). Statements-I and II showing the Group-wise representation of SCs and STs in the services of the Central Government as on 01.01.2010 (calendar year 2009) and as on 1.1.2011 (calendar year 2010) are enclosed.

(c) Various policy decisions have been taken to ensure that vacancies reserved for SCs and STs are filled up by SC and ST candidates and to ensure their better representation in all grades. For example:-

(i) SC and ST candidates appointed on merit are adjusted against unreserved vacancies and reservation is given in addition.

(ii) In order to ensure that posts reserved for SCs and STs are filled by SC and ST candidates only, a ban has been imposed on de-reservation of reserved

- vacancies in direct recruitment. to time for filling up the backlog reserved vacancies etc.
- (iii) Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time

Statement-I

Representation of SCs and STs in the Central Government Services as on 1.1.2010 (Calendar Year 2009)

Group	Number of Persons				
	Total Number of Employees	SCs		STs	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A	74359	9091	12.2	3597	4.8
B	131220	19233	14.7	7143	5.4
C	2015538	320130	15.9	150136	7.4
D (Excluding Safai-karamcharies)	638539	117340	18.4	45592	7.1
Safai-karamcharies	70246	35074	49.9	4243	6.0
Total (Excluding Safai-karamcharies)	2859656	465794	16.29	206468	7.22
Total (Including Safai-karamcharies)	2929902	500868	17.10	210711	7.19

Note: It does not include information in respect of Two Ministries/Departments

Statement-II

Representation of SCs and STs in the Central Government Services as on 1.1.2011 (Calendar Year 2010)

Group	Number of Persons				
	Total Number of Employees	SCs		STs	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A	70150	7775	11.1	3197	4.6
B	127505	18215	14.3	6988	5.5
C	2142530	343277	16.0	166056	7.8
D (Excluding Safai-karamcharies)	383707	73989	19.3	26689	7.0
Safai-karamcharies	82871	32528	39.3	5160	6.2
Total (Excluding Safai-karamcharies)	2723892	443256	16.27	202930	7.45
Total (Including Safai-karamcharies)	2806763	475784	16.95	208090	7.41

Note: It does not include information in respect of Four Ministries/Departments

[Translation]

Literacy Targets

5386. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether illiteracy is affecting the economy of our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the targets fixed and achievements made under the literacy mission in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (d) the amount of funds released and spent so far on literacy mission in India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of success achieved/works carried out through this literacy mission during the said period, State-wise?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No recent survey or study has been conducted by the National Literacy Mission on this aspect.

(c) The target was to raise literacy levels to 80% and reduce gender gap to 10% besides bridging regional disparities. Census, 2011 has revealed that country's literacy rate has improved from 64.84% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011 with a decadal increase of 9.2% points. Similarly, the gender gap of 21.59% points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has reduced to 16.68% points in 2011.

(d) A Statement indicating the amount of central share released and expenditure incurred under Saakshar Bharat programme during the last three years, year-wise, State/UT-wise, is annexed. No fund has been released in the current year.

(e) During the said period the programme was sanctioned in 372 districts; survey completed in 80,580 Gram Panchayats; around 4.24 crore potential learners identified; 91,100 Adult Education Centers set up; 1.61 crore learners enrolled; literacy classes started in 13.92 lakh literacy centres; more than 2 crore learners assessed; a nation-wide mobilization campaign under the banner of Saakshar Bharat Yatra covering 22 States and 187 districts organized; and extensive print & audio visual media campaign undertaken to achieve the objectives of the programme.

Statement

The details of central share released and total expenditure under Saakshar Bharat Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released			Expenditure
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92	19453.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	2260.53	768.00
3.	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00	470.00
4.	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63	4250.00
5.	Chhasttisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51	8083.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00	1.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12	1536.00
8.	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12	110.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	71.62	145.41
10.	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41	627.80
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	887.24	Not reported
12.	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00	5308.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	2817.61	NIL
14.	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00	94.14
15.	Manipur	262.25	0.00	474.84	319.17
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00	145.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	119.81	Not reported
18.	Odisha	349.89	0.00	964.37	551.52
19.	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00	52.28
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11	2575.68
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00	44.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	155.74	2614.85
23.	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09	3130.71
25.	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73	1873.37
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00	Not reported
Total		32598.10	34322.86	45604.40	

Irregularities in WIMAX Franchisee

5387. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the details of the companies who have participated in the Expression of Interest (EoI) for WIMAX

franchise along with the franchisees appointed by BSNL;

(b) the names of the companies found to be involved in the WIMAX irregularities; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The companies/bidders who have participated in Expression of Interest (EoI) of BSNL for WiMAX franchisee are as follows:

(i) M/s Teracom Limited.

- (ii) M/s Take Solutions Limited.
- (iii) M/s E-Mail infotech Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) M/s Adishwar India Ltd.
- (v) M/s Ampoules & Auto Pvt. Ltd. (now as M/s Starnet Comm. Pvt. Ltd.)

After completion of EoI process, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had signed agreement with the following Franchisees:

- (i) M/s Telecom Limited - for Karnataka, Rajasthan & Bihar
- (ii) M/s Take Solutions Limited - for Tamilnadu, UP West & Odisha
- (iii) M/s Ampoules & Auto Pvt. Ltd. (now known as M/s Starnet Comm. Pvt. Ltd.) for Chennai Telecom District & Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) CBI has registered a Case on 23-2-2012 in the matter of award of Franchisee for WiMAX roll out in Licence Service Areas (LSAs) of BSNL in the year 2009-10. The case is at initial stage of investigation.

Discrimination against Hindu Minorities

5388. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of discrimination against Hindus in South Asian countries are on the rise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities in Bangladesh and Pakistan are being discriminated against all matters and women are being forced to undergo religious conversion and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bangladesh Government has made Muslim occupation of Hindu properties lawful vide Vested Properties Return (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether incidents of occupation of Hindu properties have gone up thereafter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of reports regarding incidents of unfair treatment to members of minority groups, including Hindus, residing in Bangladesh. Similarly, Government has from time to time also come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the Hindus and Sikhs have also been reported.

(c) to (e) The Parliament of Bangladesh has passed the Vested Property Return (Amendment) Bill-2011 in November 2011 for restoring the properties seized from minority groups. The Government of Bangladesh is formulating rules for implementation of the Act.

(f) It is the responsibility of the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan to discharge their obligations towards their citizens, including minorities. The Government of Bangladesh has reiterated its commitment to safeguarding minority rights. Based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had also taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan had stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Cancellation of Flights

5389. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is often changing its norms for domestic operations except the Government undertakings leading to monopoly of the civil aviation industry by the public sector undertakings;

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

(c) whether the passengers across the country are being put to inconvenience due to frequent cancellation of flights/non-operations by the private airlines companies;

(d) if so, the details of routes on which flights have been suspended during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether all the airlines have made alternative arrangements for passengers;

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

(g) the action taken against the airlines which did not make any alternative arrangements for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No changes in any norms of domestic operations has been made thereby leading to monopoly of the civil aviation industry by public sector undertakings. However, Civil Aviation being a dynamic sector, the Government has been constantly formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements Section 3, Series M, Part IV regarding "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flight" which is being strictly adhered to by the airlines. The above CAR is available at DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in.

(d) to (g) During the last three years i.e., 2009-2012 (till April), the details of cities from where air services have been withdrawal are given below:

- (i) 2009: Jaiselmer
- (ii) 2010: Jamshedpur, Kolhapur
- (iii) 2011: Latur, Mysore, Nasik, Pant Nagar, Pathankot, Salem, Sholapur
- (iv) 2012: Belgaum

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 achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

[English]

Education to Girls

5390. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of finalizing a national vision document for girls' education in India in collaboration with UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the gender gap in the elementary education is still high in comparison to other developing nations;

(d) if so, the details thereof *vis-a-vis* other developing nations; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Girls' Education Vision Document and Road Map to 2015 had been developed by UNICEF and the same has been shared with the Ministry.

(c) to (e) In India the Gender Gap has been decreasing in elementary education. According to the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at both primary and upper primary level stands at 0.94 as compared to Bangladesh 1.02, South Africa 0.93, China 1.03, Afghanistan 0.69, Pakistan 0.86 and Sri Lanka 1.01. (Source: UNESCO Global Education Digest 2010). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) provide for targeted provisions to promote education of girls. These include encouraging States to recruit 50% women teachers from among teachers sanctioned under SSA, providing for an 'Innovation fund' per district, which can *inter alia* be utilised for need based interventions to ensure better attendance and retention of girls, free textbooks and uniforms up to class VIII, separate toilets for girls, development of model schools in clusters, bridge courses for older girls, early childhood care and education centres in/near schools in convergence with ICDS, teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote gender equity, gender sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks, and intensive community mobilisation efforts. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are set up as residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC & Muslim communities.

Verification Norms for Subscribers

5391. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the sale of pre-activated pre-paid/post-paid mobile SIM cards in bulk by any service providers has been noticed;

(b) if so, the details of the company and the number of such SIM cards issued by them, company-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has raised apprehensions on issue of verification of identity of mobile subscribers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments for re-verification of antecedents of the users by police authority; and

(f) if so, the corrective action taken by all concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The company wise details are as below:

Telecom Service provider	No of cases for sale of preactivated prepaid/postpaid mobile SIM cards	Number of such SIM cards issued by them in bulk
Bharti Airtel Limited	1023	1092
Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	1518	1528
BSNL	896	1108
IDEA	79	99
M/s Reliance	800	1185
M/s SSSL	6426	6432
Vodafone	64	263
S-Tel	7	7
Videocone	1	1
TTSL	5618	5693
M/s Uninor	33	85

(c) and (d) The matter pertaining to subscriber verification has been discussed with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on various occasions and guidelines regarding subscriber verification have been issued to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) from time to time for verifying the identity of their subscribers in consultation with MHA.

(e) and (f) Vide DoT letter dated 22.11.2006 all the TSPs were directed to verify all of their existing subscribers by 31-03-2007. Instructions regarding compulsorily verification of credential of a person before enrolling him as their subscriber were also re-iterated. Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells, field units of DoT located in each Licensing Service Area (generally analogous to State) are carrying out periodic sample verification of Customer Acquisition Form/ Customer Application Form (CAF)/ Subscriber Acquisition Form (SAF) along with supporting documents on Photo, Identity, Address (PIA) basis to check the compliance. Penalty has been imposed non-compliant cases. To ensure the documentation as per present guidelines all the Telecom Service Providers were directed to re-verify their existing subscribers vide letter date 30.09.2009.

Delays at Major Metro Airports

5392. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge delays both in departures and arrivals at major metro airports across the country;

(b) if so, the major causes for these delays;

(c) whether private operators are the major defaulters for these delays;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to control this mess at airports for smooth travel of flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

On-line Appointment for Passports

5393. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether time slot for seeking an on-line appointment at the newly opened Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) is available only after 6.00 P.M.;

(b) if so, the details of the time slots and their duration available on-line;

(c) whether there is a fixed quota of on-line appointments; and

(d) if so, the details of the on-line appointments fixed per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Under Passport Seva Project (PSP), there is a provision of giving on-line appointments to applicants in order to visit Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) for submission and processing of their applications including granting. In order to achieve optimal utilisation of the PSP system technically, on-line appointments are released country-wide in 3 time slots i.e. 4 PM, 6 PM and 7.30 PM. Duration of on-line appointments availability is based on demand and supply ratio being catered at each Passport Seva Kendra and the number of appointments released.

(c) and (d) Depending on the handling capacity of each Passport Seva Kendra (PSK), a fixed number of appointments are released every day for each PSK, and the appointment cycle varies from 1 day to 15 days. The number of appointments being released at each PSK also depends on the strength of Government staff within their processing capacity during office hours. So far, 71 PSKs have been set up. They are handling up to 29502 appointments per day. Once all the 77 PSKs under the jurisdiction of 37 Passport Offices become operational, the total number of appointments handled will be approximately 35,172 per day.

[*Translation*]

Resource Centres

5394. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to open Resource Centres at district headquarters to provide employment to students;

(b) if so, the names of the districts of the country wherein Resource Centre has been opened;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for opening of a Resource Centre in district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

e-Migration Project

5395. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to introduce e-migration project to make the e-migration process smooth and simple;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

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

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

(c) The project is scheduled for completion in 2013.

Statement

Steps taken to introduce e-Migration Project

The e-Migrate Project aims to transform the emigration into simple, transparent, orderly and humane economic process. It would result in significant improvement in the quality of services to emigrant workers since it would simplify different processes in the emigration cycle and improve effectiveness. The e-Migrate Project would provide a complete and comprehensive electronic platform linking all the stakeholders with minimum human intervention and automatic implementation of the emigration process (as required under the Emigration Act, 1983), with real time access to relevant information and data to all concerned. This project would, to a great extent, help reduce corruption, malpractices and irregular migration and thereby facilitate legal and orderly migration.

The primary objectives of the Project are:

- (i) To design and implement processes and application for emigration ecosystem.
- (ii) To bring changes and technology that result in significant improvement in delivery of emigration services.
- (iii) To introduce systems that simplify different processes in the emigration cycle.
- (iv) To establish interfaces among key stakeholders.

The project involves full automation of Protector of Emigrant offices & Protector General of Emigrant office, phased interlinking with recruiting agents, employers, immigration counters, Indian missions abroad, insurance companies etc and integration of labour market information with policy decisions through appropriate Management Information System. The project would develop integrated modules on recruiting agent system, emigration clearance system, immigration control system, complaint management system. Recruiting Agent rating system and the contract attestation system. Identity cards would be issued to the emigrants under the project after examining all pros and cons to ensure that the benefits are commensurate with the cost to the emigrant.

Competitive Bidding

5396. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ashok Chawla Committee has suggested various measures for allocation of coal blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has accepted the said recommendations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The Ashok Chawla Committee has submitted its recommendations which *inter-alia* recommended allowing the independent mining firms to take part in auctions for captive coal blocks, which are under consideration of the Government.

Social Media Network

5397. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a 'Social Media Network' to bring the benefits of Information and Communication Technology to the common people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. The Government is not planning to set up a "Social Media Network" to bring benefits of Information & Communication Technology to the common people in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reforms in Coal Sector

5398. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any steps for reforms in coal sector of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the development of coal sector of the country;

(d) whether Coal India Limited has been earning profits for the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government had earlier constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.L. Sankar to suggest measures to reform the coal sector. The Integrated Energy Policy document of the Government of India is also contains reform measures for coal sector. The steps of reforms are accordingly being implemented as per suggested recommendations.

(c) The major steps taken/being taken for the development of the coal sector of the country are given as under:

(I) Setting up of a Coal Regulatory Authority:

The Government has initiated action for setting up of an independent coal Regulatory Authority for

more optimal development and conservation of coal resources, more effective regulation of price and quality, adoption of best mining practices, better coal distribution and creation of a level playing field for new entrants in the sector. The Cabinet Note along with the draft Bill for a Coal Regulatory Authority has been submitted to the Cabinet.

(2) **Switching over GCV based Grading System:**

In line with the best International coal trading practices, the Government has switched over to the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) classification of non-coking coal, in place of Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system. This will improve the quality of coal supply and reduce the consumer complaints.

(3) **More Autonomy to the Government Coal Companies:**

Towards granting more financial autonomy for faster decision making, Government has granted Coal India Limited (CIL), a Maharatna company status and six of its subsidiary companies, Mini Ratna status. Besides, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) has also been granted a Navratna company status.

(4) **Signing of Long Term Fuel Agreements:-**

As per the provisions of National Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), Bilateral Fuel Supply Agreements with all valid Licensed consumers have been signed. FSAs with power utilities are also being signed by CIL under a Presidential Directives.

(5) **Allowing Coal Mining by the Private Sector:**

To allow Indian companies both public and private sectors, to mine coal in the country without existing restrictions of captive mining and to be engaged in exploration of coal in the country, a Bill has been introduced in the Parliament.

The Government is encouraging coal companies to invest in coal assets abroad. In this regard, CIL has acquired two coal blocks in Mozambique. Besides above, other steps of reform such as allocation of coal blocks for captive use, E-auction of coal, listing of coal and lignite companies and increasing of coal washery facilities in the country etc. are also being progressed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The profit earned by CIL for the last three years is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Profit earned (Rs. in crore)	
		Capital Employed	Profit After Tax
1.	2008-09	16963.98	2078.69
2.	2009-10	23450.74	9622.45
3.	2010-11	30745.03	10867.35

[Translation]

Transfer of Coal Blocks

5399. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of mutual sale and transfer of captive coal blocks, allocated by the Government to the private sector, have come to light and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any complaint has been registered with the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether such mutual transfer after the allocation of captive coal blocks by the Government to private sector is as per rules;

(d) if so, whether captive coal block holders of the private sector have sent requests for permission to the Government to sell or transfer coal blocks and if so, the detailed list of captive coal block holders who have sent such requests;

(e) if not, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry taking cognizance of illegal transfer and sale of captive coal blocks; and

(f) if so, the details of outcome of inquiry and the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) and (b) above.

Schools set up under RTE Act

5400. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools targeted to be set up under Right to Education Act in the country including Bihar;

(b) whether the said target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the difference between the target set and the achievements made so far; and

(d) the nature of assistance being provided by the Union Government to the States facing the shortage of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 2009 provides children access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood as notified by the appropriate Governments in the Rules pursuant to the RTE Act. The Central Government does not fix any targets for opening of schools under the RTE Act. Project Approval Board (PAB) of Sava Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) sanctions new schools as per requirement projected by the States in the light of their RTE Rules. Since inception of SSA, 2,09,914 primary schools and 1,73,969 upper primary schools have been sanctioned including 39,502 primary schools & 11,952 upper primary schools sanctioned after the RTE Act came into force on 1st April, 2010. 2577 primary schools & 2167 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in Bihar in the period 2010-2012. The State Government of Bihar has reported that out of the sanctioned schools, 1483 primary schools have not been opened and upgradation of 572 primary schools to upper primary level has not been achieved so far.

(d) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), additional teachers are provided as per RTE norms to all Government and Local Body Schools in States/UTs. However, assistance under SSA is not available for filling-up State sector vacancies that have arisen on account of attrition and retirement vacancies.

[English]

Socio-economic Census

5401. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a rapid economic progress over the year and the sharp edges of poverty

have been substantially blunted as a result of various schemes/policies for empowerment of poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertook/decided to undertake the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) to review poverty estimates of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such study is likely to be completed?

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 has estimated poverty ratio in 2009-10 as 29.8%. This represents a decline of 7.4% from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. Generally higher Gross Domestic product (GDP) accompanied by various anti-poverty programmes lead to increase in income and reduction in poverty. During 2004-05 to 2009-10 the rate of growth in gross domestic product at factor cost at constant prices has been 8.7% per annum and per capita income (per capita net national income) at constant prices has increased by 7.0% per annum. The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as 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 and deprivation.

(c) to (e) While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, the identification of BPL families who could be assisted under various programmes of the Government is done by conducting census in rural and urban areas by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation respectively. The BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line is generally conducted at the beginning of a Five Year Plan. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural households

based on 13 socio-economic parameters. The Ministry of Rural Development, in August 2008, constituted Saxena Committee to recommend a suitable methodology for conducting next BPL Census for identification of rural households. Based on the Saxena Committee Report pilot studies were carried out and the new methodology for identification of BPL households in rural areas has been finalised.

The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The Hashim Committee has submitted interim report recommending a questionnaire to be canvassed along with the caste enumeration to collect relevant information on socio-economic indicators in order to determine BPL status of urban households. Accordingly, A Socio-Economic and Caste Census has been launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which would be carried out by the respective State/UT Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India.

MoU between IGNOU and SAPET

5402. SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi with Sri Angala Parameshwari Educational Trust (SAPET), Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students enrolled in the Vertically Integrated Engineering Programme (VIEP) offered by IGNOU during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(d) the total amount of course fee received from the students enrolled in various VIEP during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(e) the total amount of the payment made by IGNOU to SAPET, Chennai for the said period?

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

(b) As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the university signed an MoU with Sri Angala Parameshwari Educational Trust (SAPET) on 29-03-2009 to jointly offer flexible and modular

programmes in various areas of Engineering and Technology for desirous candidates through distance mode of education and face to face mode of education which will provide upward mobility and career path for the learners with multiple entry and exit facilities.

(c) As per the information provided by IGNOU, the total number of students enrolled by IGNOU in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 7140 and 5314 respectively.

(d) As per the information provided by IGNOU, the total amount of course fee received from the students enrolled in various VIEP courses offered by IGNOU during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 is Rs. 11,86,75,000/- and Rs. 8,43,37,500/- respectively.

(e) The total amount of payment made by IGNOU to SAPET, Chennai for the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 is Rs. 3,04,51,875/-.

Indo-European Union Summit

5403. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of Indo-European Union Summit recently held in New Delhi;

(b) the European Union's views regarding international terrorism alongwith related cyber crime and cyber security;

(c) whether it is stressed by both the sides that Pakistan's cooperation with countries in the region to eliminate terrorism is needed and expressed their views that perpetrators of the November, 2008 Mumbai attacks should be brought to justice expeditiously;

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is further felt in the Summit that there is need for negotiations between India and Pakistan to resolve outstanding issues; and

(f) if so, the stand of India for further negotiations with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The 12th India-EU Summit was held in New Delhi on 10 February 2012. A number of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed during the Summit.

The following documents were issued/signed at the end of the Summit:

- India-EU Joint Statement
- India-EU Joint Declaration on Enhanced Cooperation on Energy
- Joint Declaration on Research and Innovation Cooperation
- MoU between Eurostat and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

During the recently concluded India-EU Summit, the Leaders of India and the EU delegation recalled their Joint Declaration on International Terrorism, adopted at the previous Summit in December 2010, and welcomed the holding of the India-EU Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism in New Delhi in January 2012. India and the EU condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirmed their united stance in combating threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts wherever they may take place. During the recently concluded India-EU Summit, the leaders had expressed satisfaction with bilateral consultations on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime.

(c) The Leaders recalled their view that terrorism cannot be justified on any grounds and stressed that perpetrators of the November 2008 Mumbai attacks should be brought to justice expeditiously.

(d) India has consistently conveyed to Pakistan that it must fulfill its solemn commitment of not allowing territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. During the meeting of External Affairs Minister with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in New Delhi on 27 July 2011, India forcefully conveyed its terrorism related concerns to Pakistan. In the Joint Statement issued after the talks, both sides agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations and in this regard agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice.

Government of India remains vigilant and takes all necessary steps to meet our legitimate strategic and security requirements.

(e) and (f) India desires peaceful and cooperative relations with Pakistan and is committed to resolving all

outstanding issues with Pakistan through dialogue in an atmosphere free from terror and violence.

[Translation]

Access to Higher Education

5404. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population which has access to higher education in the country;

(b) the details of the problems being faced by the higher education system in the country and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up National Accreditation Authority and National Education Finance Corporation as well as to allow domestic and foreign players to set up educational institutes in the country;

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

(e) the extent to which the measures taken by the Government is likely to improve access to higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (in the age group of 18-23 years) has increased from 13.1% in 2007-08 to 15% in 2009-10, as per statistics compiled by the Statistics Division of this Ministry.

(b) The challenges to the Indian higher education system include challenges of access, equity and quality. Some areas of the country still do not have adequate number of higher educational institutions. There is also a significant differential in the GER of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women and minorities. Some of the institutions need to improve quality of teaching and learning.

(c) and (d) A National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which provides for mandatory accreditation of all higher education institutions has been introduced in Parliament. The proposal for establishment of a National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC) has not been agreed to by the Planning Commission. A Bill to regulate entry and

operation of foreign educational institutions has also been introduced in Parliament.

(e) Several programmes and schemes initiated by the Government have led to improvement in access to higher education. These include setting up of Model Degree Colleges in 374 Educationally Backward Districts, 16 Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 07 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 10 National Institute of Technology (NITs) etc. There are also schemes for scholarships and fellowships for socially deprived classes, special programmes for women like Girls' Hostels and Single Girl Child Scholarships, Quality Improvement initiatives of University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Interest subsidy to economically backward students on educational loans and National Mission on Education through IC&T are other initiatives to improve access to higher education.

[*English*]

Permission for Installation of Towers

5405. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for all cellphone operators to seek prior sanction from the Wildlife Division under the Ministry of Environment and Forests before installing their communication towers;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that some cell phone operators are violating these guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, it is not mandatory for all cell phone operators to seek prior sanction from the Wildlife Division under the Ministry of Environment and Forests before installing their communication towers.

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

[*Translation*]

International Syllabus

5406. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI BADRIRAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools abroad are likely to follow international syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the timeframe fixed in this regard;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to introduce international syllabus in CBSE schools in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the subjects proposed to be changed for giving the syllabus, an international character?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has started a Pilot Project on CBSE-International from session 2010-11 in 27 schools including schools from Middle East, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore.

(c) and (d) A Core Advisory Committee has been constituted for policy decision on CBSE-International. Committees have also been constituted for preparation of syllabus and study materials for CBSE-International.

(e) and (f) CBSE has decided to introduce the CBSE-International curriculum, prepared by CBSE itself, in approximately 3-5 schools of each region of CBSE as a Pilot Project, from the session 2013-14.

Threat from Sino-Pak Alliance

5407. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that China is constantly helping Pakistan to develop its nuclear reactors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Pakistan is eyeing the latest nuclear power technology developed by China and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any serious threat is looming large over our security in view of all these developments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government is aware of China-Pakistan nuclear cooperation and has clearly conveyed its concerns to the Chinese side. The Chinese side has said that China and Pakistan have conducted some cooperation in nuclear energy for civilian use, which is consistent with their respective international obligations, completely for peaceful purposes and subject to IAEA safeguard and supervision. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Supply of Uranium

5408. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several countries have supplied enriched uranium for nuclear power plants in the country recently;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of enriched uranium supplied during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) the gap between the demand and supply of uranium for various reactors; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) No, Madam. In the recent past, Enriched Uranium has been supplied by Russia only.

(b) In the year 2009, M/s. TVEL Corporation, Russia supplied 58 Metric Tonnes of enriched uranium dioxide pellets worth Rs. 486.82 cr.

(c) Reactors using imported uranium are operating at high capacity factor and for such reactors there is no gap in supply and demand for uranium. However, ten reactors are fuelled by indigenous uranium, which is not available in the required quantity, hence, these reactors are being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply.

(d) Augmentation of supply of domestic uranium is being done by opening of new mines and processing

facilities and also by augmenting the capacity of existing mines and mills. Recently a new mine and mill have been commissioned at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh.

Paucity of Funds

5409. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector coal producing companies in the country are not achieving the target of annual production due to paucity of funds;

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

(c) whether despite the fact that the Coal India Limited had failed in achieving the targets, it has a cash reserve of about Rs. 55,000/- crore in the banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Fixed deposits of CIL with Bank as per audited accounts as on 31.12.2011 is Rs.54,348 crores.

Requirement of Coal

5410. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the future requirements of coal for various industries;

(b) if so, the details of the requirements assessed of various industries during the coming three years, year-wise and industry-wise;

(c) whether the Government is in a position to fulfil the said requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of coal that is likely to be produced during the coming three years and year-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken to fulfil the requirement of various industries; and

(f) the percentage of coal production likely to be increased in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the draft report of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite set up for

formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, All India coal demand in the terminal year of XII Plan i.e. 2016-17 is projected as 980 million tonnes. The country's estimated demand of coal assessed by Planning Commission is 772.84 million tonnes for 2012-13. Year-wise, Sector-wise break up are given as under:

(in million tonnes)

Sector/ Year Sector	2012-13 BE	2016-17 Projection (Optimistic)	CAGR (%) (over demand of 2011-12)
I. Coking Coal	52.30	67.20	7.60
II. Non Coking Coal			
Power (Utilities)	512.00	682.08	8.20
Power (Captive) (CPP)	43.00	56.36	7.10
Cement	30.24	47.31	10.40
Sponge Iron	35.30	50.33	10.60
Others *	100.00	77.22	-
Non Coking Sub Total	720.54	913.30	7.10
Total Raw Coal Demand	772.84	980.50	7.10

(c) and (d) As per the draft report of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite set up for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, All India supply of coal to various Industries in the terminal year of XII Plan i.e. 2016-17 is projected as 980 million tonnes against the indigenous availability of 795 million tonnes. All India sector-wise supply plan are given as under:

(in million tonnes)

Sector/Year Sector	2012-13	2016-17
	1	2
		3
	BE	Projection (Optimistic)
Steel		
Coking Coal	20.29	35.39
Non Coking Coal		
Power (Utilities)	404.73	520.25

	1	2	3
Power (Captive) (CPP)		44.70	73.82
Cement		14.73	23.02
Sponge Iron		24.46	57.48
Others *		70.73	84.38
Colly Consumption		0.67	0.66
Sub Total Non Coking Coal		560.02	759.61
Total Raw Coal Off- take		580.31	795.00

(e) The gap between demand and supply would be made up by import of coal. However, the Government has taken a series of steps to increase coal production including expeditious Environment & Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a number of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting

coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

(f) As per the Annual Plan 2012-13 of Ministry of Coal, the target of all India coal production for the year 2012-13 is set to 574.40 million tonnes and actual achievement during the year 2011-12 was 532.80 million tonnes (Prov.) leaving an absolute growth (target) of 41.60 million tonnes. The percentage of coal production likely to be increased in the current financial year 2012-13 is 7.80% as compared to previous year.

Fraudulent/Fake Institutions

5411. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:

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

(a) the details of various rules and regulations against fraudulent/fake educational institutions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government is not applying these rules and regulations against such institutions;

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

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to bring out a law to check these institutions or amend the present laws;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the views of the experts and public in this regard to tackle such problems in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) It is reported by the University Grants Commission (UGC) that Universities and institutions which are not established as per provisions of the UGC Act, 1956 are enlisted as fake Universities/Education Institutions. UGC issues 'Public Notice', 'Press Releases' and paid advertisements in press for awareness of general session cautioning aspiring students not to seek admission.

in such institutions. A list of fake institutions is also put up by the UGC on its website.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) puts up a list of unapproved institutions running programmes without AICTE Approval. AICTE also issue letters to the unapproved institutions advising them to close down the operation of unapproved programmes and approach AICTE for seeking approval through the notified procedure. The State Governments concerned are also informed to take necessary action against such institutions. AICTE publishes advertisements in the newspapers from time to time for public awareness.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in Parliament. The Bill provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in higher educational institutions and to protect the interests of students.

(f) Wide ranging consultations were undertaken with experts and public before finalising the above-mentioned legislation.

[English]

Vacancy in CBI

5412. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) at present in various categories, category-wise;

(b) whether as a result of these vacancies, CBI is being forced to cut back on the number of cases it handles which is causing delays in the trial of cases;

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

(d) whether the criminal lawyers are being hired as prosecutors on a short term basis to fill the existing gaps/vacancies; and

(e) the steps the Government proposes to take to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) The vacancy positions in CBI as on 18.4.2012 is as under:

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Available Strength	Vacancy
Executive	4510	3901	609
Legal	318	258	60
Technical	155	115	40
Ministerial	1,538	1,436	102
Canteen posts	70	43	27
Total	6,591	5,753	838

(b) and (c) The occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes. Despite some Vacancies in CBI, speedy investigation of various cases is ensured through effective use and deployment of existing personnel.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has approved a scheme for engagement of Special Prosecutors and Assistant Special Prosecutors on contract basis. Till date 43 Special Prosecutors/Assistant Special Prosecutors have been engaged on contract basis.

(e) The Central Government inter alia has taken following steps to fill up the vacancies:

- 43 Special Prosecutors/Assistant Special Prosecutors have been appointed.
- Proposal for appointment of 75 posts in Technical Ranks on contract basis have been approved; out of which 45 Technical Experts have been appointed.
- Proposal for appointment of Law/Pairvi Officers etc. for 741 newly created Special Additional Courts for CBI on contract basis has been approved.
- Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has nominated 96 Sub-Inspector candidates. Out of them, 54 candidates have joined CBI.
- Fresh requisition for 110 dossiers of Sub-Inspector in CBI has been sent to SSC.
- 78 Constables of various Central Police Organisation (CPOs)/States Police have already been selected to join CBI on deputation basis.
- 228 dossiers of Senior Clerk Steno (SCS) and 244 of Lower Division Clerk (LDC) have been received from SSC. Out of them, 124 SCS and 189 LDCs have joined.

- All CPOs as well as State Police have been requested to send nomination of officers/officials for deputation in CBI.

[*Translation*]

Benefits Not Reaching Target Groups

5413. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total benefits of the funds released by the Union Government under the various schemes meant for development of States and providing facilities and assistance to the needy and common man reach the intended beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether the Government has put in place any system to ensure responsibility of the officials of the concerned departments as well as to review and monitor the proper utilization of funds provided to States in public interest and also collect information in regard to progress achieved therein and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the report of the National Sample Survey Organisation, a large number of people's livelihood is just a few rupees per day in the country;

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase sufficient employment opportunities for the people of both the rural and the urban areas;

(e) whether there is any provision for increasing the unemployment allowance for senior citizens also; 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) Different Ministries/Departments of Government of India are implementing a number of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes throughout the country, meant for development of States and providing facilities and assistance to the needy and common man.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission undertakes independent evaluation of selected flagship programmes/schemes on sample basis on the behest of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India from time to time to assess the impact of the programmes/schemes on the beneficiaries at the grassroot level. The Evaluation studies of the programmes/schemes

help in identifying factors responsible for their success and failure after understanding the multi-faceted interactions at the ground level.

During the last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12, evaluation studies on the following schemes/programmes have been conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission:

- (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)
- (viii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
- (ix) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM)

The findings of the above evaluation studies, brought out in the reports, suggest that the funds released by the Union Government for these schemes have substantially reached the intended beneficiaries, selected in the samples.

(b) The implementing Ministries/Departments of Government of India have well established procedures for monitoring the proper utilization of funds provided to States in public interest and also collect information in regard to progress achieved therein through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at the State/District, National Level Monitors. Besides these, field visits are also conducted by the officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments. Meetings with the State Secretaries are also held to review the implementation of the schemes/programmes.

(c) Based on the findings of the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey of the 66th Round of National Sample Survey (*Report; NSS KI (66/1.0): Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10* brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation), the estimated average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) in 2009-10 according to Mixed Reference Period (MRP) is Rs. 953.05 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 1856.01 per capita per month in urban areas of the country. According to the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP), the

estimated average monthly per capita expenditure in 2009-10 is Rs. 1,053.64 per capita per month and Rs. 1,984.46 per capita per month in rural and urban areas respectively.

Converting the monthly per capita expenditure to daily per capita expenditure, the figures according to Mixed Reference Period (MRP) are Rs. 31.77 per capita per day in rural areas and Rs. 61.87 per capita per day in urban areas. According to the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) the estimated average daily per capita expenditure is Rs. 35.12 per capita per day and Rs. 66.15 per capita per day in rural and urban areas respectively.

(d) Various Ministries/Departments in the Government of India are implementing schemes to augment employment/livelihood opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country. Some of the major schemes being implemented are:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for wage employment, and
2. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self employment under the Ministry of Rural Development.
3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
4. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under the Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

(e) and (f) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. According to which Rs. 75 per month is provided per beneficiary for destitutes above 65 years. The scheme covers destitute having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources.

[English]

Science Magnet Navodaya Vidyalayas

5414. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up 10 Science Magnet Navodaya (SMN) schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 15-20 crores each;

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

(c) the details of institutions with whose collaboration the above SMN schools are planned to be set up; and

(d) the progress of each of the above schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. There is a proposal to set up 10 residential Science Magnet Schools with class 9 to 12. The exact locations of the proposed schools and the mentoring scientific institutions have not been decided.

Cancellation of Licenses

5415. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the telecom licenses and spectrum issued in 1994 for the most premium cities of the country which were not issued by way of auctioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, in the year 1994, 8 Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) licenses for 4 metro service areas were awarded through open tender process. Pursuant to the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 2nd February 2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 423 of 2010, a Presidential Reference has been sent to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for consideration and report thereon. Reference *inter-alia* includes a question as to whether the telecom licenses granted in 1994 would be affected by the judgement.

Security Threat to Indian Missions

5416. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission and Embassy in Pakistan and Afghanistan respectively are under constant security threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many attempts have been made by the extremists and terrorists on the Indian missions in the above countries;

(d) if so, the details of such attempts and casualties occurred during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government has framed any specific strategies to thwart such attempts in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the deteriorating security situation in Pakistan and the threat posed to the safety and security of the High Commission of India in Islamabad and its personnel. Embassy of India, Kabul has been the target of terrorist attacks in July 2008 and October 2009. While four Indian officials died in the attack of July 2008, two Indian officials suffered minor injuries in the attack of October 2009.

(e) and (f) The safety and security of a diplomatic mission and its personnel are the responsibility of the host government. Government has repeatedly taken up with the Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan the matter of ensuring the safety and security of the High Commission and Embassy and their personnel. Government continuously monitors the situation and takes all necessary steps for safety and security of Indian missions and their personnel abroad.

[*Translation*]

Unesco Scheme

5417. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and programmes of the Government which are assisted and funded by UNESCO; and

(b) the details of the assistance received from UNESCO under each scheme/programme during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. UNESCO is not a funding agency for any schemes or programmes of the

Government of India. It only provides technical expertise and assistance to the Government of India's programme/schemes/activities.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Self-certification Norms for Mobile Towers

5418. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the tower companies have requested the Government to defer the self certification of compliance of new norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Based on the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on radiation issues, the norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) was reduced to 1/10th of the existing norms. Directions in this regard was issued to the Mobile Operators vide Department of Telecommunications letter no. 800-15/2010-VAS(pt.) dated 30.12.2011, which was effective from 01.04.2012.

Representations were received from Cellular Operator Association of India (COAI) expressing concerns on lowering of EMF radiation norms. During round table conference also on EMF radiation held on 27.03.2012 with Hon'ble MOC&IT, telecom service providers raised concerns regarding the increase in the exclusion zone due to lowering of emission norms and impact on the area coverage of the BTS.

(c) Accordingly, for examination of the impact on area coverage and exclusion zone, the effective date of these directions, which was initially 1st April 2012, has been extended to 1.09.2012.

Backward Districts

5419. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for identification of backward districts in the country and the districts identified as per the norms, State-wise;

(b) the schemes being implemented for development of the districts identified as backward districts and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether any review of the schemes implemented in these districts has been made by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Various norms have been adopted for the identification of backward districts under different schemes. However, the specific scheme for the development of backward districts in the country is the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which 250 districts have been identified for coverage. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts are common in the two lists. The NREGP districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The list of 250 districts under BRGF and the list of 17 parameters used by IMTG are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

Other programmes for backward districts are the Special Plan for the eight KBK districts, which are being allocated funds under the District Component of BRGF as well, the Special Plan for West Bengal, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the development of 90 districts identified as backward and the special package for Bundelkhand region, recently approved by the Government. The norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

There are two major programmes for Tribal Development namely, Grant under Article 275(1) of the

Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP). Grant under both the programmes is released to 26 States and 22 TSP States respectively. Areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan are the operational areas of Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, Clusters and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. ITDPs/ITDAs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population. MADA Pockets are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000. Clusters are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 5,000. PTGs are identified as the most backward communities among the STs characterized by low rate of growth of population, a pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. DTGs are tribals falling outside the above areas.

(c) and (d) The BRGF programme is being reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through intensive interactions, conferences and workshops, field visits and development of information bank as well as through commissioning of independent evaluation studies. A World Bank review of BRGF undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has, indicated *inter-alia*, that BRGF investments are meaningful and that local governments implement the schemes with speed and quality. The study also points to the need for advance planning, greater convergence and a strong technical secretariat for the District Planning Committees. The implementation of the KBK Special Plan is being closely reviewed by the Planning Commission along with the State Government to ensure the attainment of the scheme's objectives. Similarly the performance of MSDP is reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Ministries and State Governments concerned take corrective action on the basis of the reviews.

Statement-I*List of 250 Districts covered under the Districts Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund*

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Adilabad	2	Anantapur
3	Chittoor	4	Cuddapah
5	Karimnagar	6	Khammam
7	Mahbubnagar	8	Medak
5	Nalgonda	10	Nizamabad
11	Rangareddi	12	Vizianagaram
13	Warangal		
Arunachal Pradesh			
1	Upper Subansiri		
Assam			
1	Barpeta	2	Bongaigaon
3	Cachar	4	Dhemaji
5	Goalpara	6	Hailakandi
7	Karbi Anglong	8	Kokrajhar
9	Lakhimpur	10	Marigaon
11	North Cachar Hills		
Bihar			
1	Araria	2	Aurangabad
3	Banka	4	Begusarai
5	Bhagalpur	6	Bhojpur
7	Buxar	8	Darbhanga
9	Gaya	10	Gopalganj
11	Jamui	12	Jehanabad
13	Kaimur (Bhabua)	14	Katihar
15	Khagaria	16	Kishanganj
17	Lakhisarai	18	Madhepura

1	2	3	4
19	Madhubani	20	Munger
21	Muzaffarpur	22	Nalanda
23	Nawada	24	Pashchim Champaran
25	Patna	26	Purbi Champaran
27	Purnia	28	Rohtas
29	Saharsa	30	Samastipur
31	Saran	32	Sheikhpura
33	Sheohar	34	Sitamarhi
35	Supaul	36	Vaishali
Chhattisgarh			
1	Bastar	2	Bilaspur
3	Dantewada	4	Dhamtari
5	Jashpur	6	Kabirdham
7	Kanker	8	Korba
9	Korea	10	Mahasamund
11	Raigarh	12	Rajnandgaon
13	Surguja		
Gujarat			
1	Banas Kantha	2	Dahod
3	Dang	4	Narmada
5	Panch Mahals	6	Sabar Kantha
Haryana			
1	Mahendragarh	2	Sirsa
Himachal Pradesh			
1	Chamba	2	Sirmaur
Jammu and Kashmir			
1	Doda	2	Kupwara
3	Poonch		
Jharkhand			
1	Bokaro	2	Chatra
3	Deoghar	4	Dhanbad

1	2	3	4
5	Dumka	6	Garhwa
7	Giridih	8	Godda
9	Gumla	10	Hazaribagh
11	Jamtara	12	Koderma
13	Latehar	14	Lohardaga
15	Pakur	16	Palamu
17	Ranchi	18	Sahebganj
19	Saraikelel Kharsawan	20	Simdega
21	West Singhbhum		
Karnataka			
1	Bidar	2	Chitradurga
3	Davangere	4	Gulbarga
5	Raichur		
Kerala			
1	Palakkad	2	Wayanad
Madhya Pradesh			
1	Balaghat	2	Barwani
3	Betul	4	Chhatarpur
5	Damoh	6	Dhar
7	Dindori	8	Guna
9	Jhabua	10	Katni
11	Khandwa	12	Khargone
13	Mandla	14	Panna
15	Rajgarh	16	Rewa
17	Satna	18	Seoni
19	Shahdol	20	Sheopur
21	Shivpuri	22	Sidhi
23	Tikamgarh	24	Umari
Maharashtra			
1	Ahmednagar	2	Amravati
3	Aurangabad	4	Bhandara

1	2	3	4
5 Chandrapur		6 Dhule	
7 Gadchiroli		8 Gondia	
9 Hingoli		10 Nanded	
11 Nandurbar		12 Yavatmal	
Manipur			
1 Chandel		2 Churachandpur	
3 Tamenglong			
Meghalaya			
1 Ri Bhoi		2 South Garo Hills	
3 West Garo Hills			
Mizoram			
1 Lawngtlai		2 Saiha	
Nagaland			
1 Mon		2 Tuensang	
3 Wokha			
Orissa			
1 Balangir		2 Boudh	
3 Deogarh		4 Dhenkanal	
5 Gajapati		6 Ganjam	
7 Jharsuguda		8 Kalahandi	
9 Kandhamal		10 Keonjhar	
11 Koraput		12 Malkangiri	
13 Mayurbhanj		14 Nabarangpur	
15 Nuapada		16 Rayagada	
17 Sambalpur		18 Sonapur	
19 Sundargarh			
Punjab			
1 Hoshiarpur			
Rajasthan			
1 Banswara		2 Barmer	
3 Chittorgarh		4 Dungarpur	
5 Jaisalmer		5 Jalore	

1	2	3	4
7 Jhalawar		8 Karauli	
9 Sawai Madhopur		10 Sirohi	
11 Tonk		12 Udaipur	
Sikkim			
1 North District			
Tamil Nadu			
1 Cuddalore		2 Dindigul	
3 Nagapattinam		4 Sivaganga	
5 Tiruvannamalai		6 Villupuram	
Tripura			
1 Dhalai			
Uttar Pradesh			
1 Ambedkarnagar		2 Azamgarh	
3 Bahraich		4 Balrampur	
5 Banda		6 Barabanki	
7 Basti		8 Budaun	
9 Chandauli		10 Chitrakoot	
11 Etah		12 Farrukhabad	
13 Fatehpur		14 Gonda	
15 Gorakhpur		16 Hamirpur	
17 Hardoi		18 Jalaun	
19 Jaunpur		20 Kaushambi	
21 Kheri		22 Kushi Nagar	
23 Lalitpur		24 Maharajganj	
25 Mahoba		26 Mirzapur	
27 Pratapgarh		28 Rae Bareli	
29 Sant Kabeer Nagar		30 Shravasti	
31 Siddharthnagar		32 Sitapur	
33 Sonbhadra		34 Unnao	
Uttarakhand			
1 Chamoli		2 Champawat	

1	2	3	4
3 Tehrigarhwal			
West Bengal			
1	24 Paraganas South	2	Bankura
3	Birbhum	4	Dinajpur Dakshin
5	Dinajpur Uttar	6	Jalpaiguri
7	Maldah	8	Medinipur East
9	Medinipur West	10	Murshidabad
11	Purulia		

Statement-II

17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts.

1. **Economic**
 - (i) Per Capita Credit
 - (ii) Per Capita Deposits
 - (iii) % of Agriculture Labourers
 - (iv) Agriculture Wages
 - (v) Output per Agricultural Worker
2. **Social and Educational**
 - (i) % of SC Population
 - (ii) % of ST Population
 - (iii) Female Literacy Rate
 - (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
 - (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)
3. **Health:**
 - (i) Crude Death Rate
 - (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
 - (iii) Institutional Delivery
 - (iv) Full Immunisation

4. **Amenities:**

- (i) % of Households without Electricity
- (ii) % of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) % of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

Statement-III

The Norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs

Criteria for religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level:

- Literacy level;
- Female literacy rate;
- Work participation rate; and
- Female work participation rate.

B. Basic amenities indicators at the district level:-

- Percentage of households with pucca walls;
- Percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- Percentage of households with electricity; and
- Percentage of households with water closet latrines

Small Airports to Connect Small Cities and Local Areas

5420. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted a survey to find possibilities of opening small airports in the country to link local areas with State capitals;

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted and the outcome alongwith the routes identified /started, location-wise;

(c) whether refreshments served to passengers are not of standard quality; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government alongwith the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Production Sector

5421. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the sectors which have specific contribution in the development of the country is declining;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government to increase the production in the sectors which contribute in infrastructural development of the country especially to avoid the external impacts?

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 details of the sector-wise annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates at constant (2004-05 prices) for the last five years as against the Eleventh Five Year Plan targets are given as under.

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	5.8	8.3	10.4	9.3
2008-09	0.1	4.1	10.3	6.7
2009-10	1.0	7.3	11.0	8.4
2010-11	7.0	5.9	9.7	8.4
2011-12	2.5	3.7	8.7	6.9

	1	2	3	4	5
Average (2007-08 to 2011-12)		3.3	6.7	9.9	7.9
11th Five Year Plan Target		4	10-11	9-11	9

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

*Planning Commission

The figures for 2011-12 are based on the Advanced Estimates and figures for 2010-11 are based on Quick Estimates.

The production in agriculture, industry and services sectors has registered an increase consistently during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period as is evident from the growth rates mentioned above. However, there may be a shortfall in achievement of targeted growth rates in the agriculture sector during this period mainly on account of the fact that some parts of the country faced a drought like situation in 2008-09 which continued in 2009-10 also. Similarly, there may be a shortfall in the targeted growth rate in industrial sector also due to global economic slowdown, inflationary pressure and high degree of volatility in the global oil prices.

The Government responded to the situation through suitable fiscal and monetary measures to overcome the situation. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture both by the public and private sector which can yield better results if the reforms are undertaken to streamline the incentive structures for the farmers and the institutional frameworks in which agriculture and related activities take place. In the manufacturing sector issues like improvement in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas.

(c) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan states that the total investment in infrastructure which includes roads, railways, ports, airports, electricity, telecommunications, oil gas pipelines and irrigation is estimated to have increased from 5.7 per cent of GDP in the base year of the Eleventh Plan to around 8.0 per cent in the last year of the Plan. The pace of investment has been particularly buoyant in some sectors, notably telecommunications, oil and gas pipelines, while falling short of targets in electricity, railways, roads and ports. Efforts to attract private investment into infrastructure through

the PPP route have met with considerable success both at Central and State levels. Therefore, accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure has been identified as one of the thrust areas which is critical for sustaining and accelerating growth as well as insulating the economy from adverse external developments.

Suspension of AAI Officials

5422. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several officials of Airports Authority of India (AAI) have been suspended;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether serious charges have been levelled against these officials working in the said authority; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) No Madam. Presently, only 20 officials are under suspension/deemed suspension. These officials have been suspended on account of disciplinary cases pending against them. The charges against these officials relate to demanding and accepting illegal gratification, embezzlement/mishandling of cash, deploying non-ATC personnel for handling ATC functions, issues relating to facilitating pilots to obtain commercial pilot license, involvement in customs related cases in the Cargo complex and cases relating to bigamy, dowry, etc. Action has been initiated against these officials under the Conduct Rules of Airports Authority of India.

Engineering Courses by IGNOU

5423. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various courses of engineering are offered by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi to upgrade the educational qualification of the defence personnel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of defence personnel who have taken admission to various engineering courses offered by IGNOU during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the university launched two Diploma programmes in Engineering, namely Diploma in Civil Engineering (DCLE) and Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (DEME), in January 2004 of 3 year duration (maximum 5 year) exclusively for the tradesmen of Corps of Engineers, Indian Army to upgrade their educational qualifications. However, no new admissions to these two programmes have been made after July, 2010.

(c) The details of enrolment in last 3 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Enrolment Courses	Programmes/
1	2009	200	The enrolment figures include both DCLE and DEME programmes.
2	2010	200	
1	2011	Nil	Nil

Chinese Threats

5424. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has given threats to India on several occasions during the year 2011 and 2012;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether several South East Asian countries get affected by these threats by China;
- (d) if so, the names of those countries;
- (e) whether the Government has asked those countries to counter the threat posed by China; and
- (f) if so, the reaction of these countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

**Irregularities in Expansion of
Telecom Services**

5425. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has detected any irregularity in the expansion of telecom services during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of the telecom contracts awarded to contractors during the above period, State-wise; and

(d) the State-wise details of the total amount of expenditure incurred on laying of telephone cables/wires during the said period?

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

[English]

Release of SSA Share to States

5426. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has released just 27 per cent of the State's share of funds for implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the fiscal that ended on 31st March, 2012 to the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the abysmally low funding will affect the State's target of construction of classrooms & new schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether low funding of SSA will hamper the implementation of the RTE Act;

(f) if so, the details there of; and

(g) the details of SSA share released to other States and UTs in the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The release of central share under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is linked to the

quantum of opening balance, pace of expenditure and release of State share. During 2011-12, the State Implementing Society (SIS) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Bihar was released an amount of Rs.1851.08 crore as central share against the approved share of Rs.6775.88 crore. SSA Bihar had reported an opening balance of Rs.1294.05 crore as on 01.04.2011. It was also awarded an amount of Rs.699 crore by the 13th Finance Commission for 2011-12. While there was considerable improvement in the absorption capacity, SSA, Bihar could utilize only Rs. 3495 crore in 2010-11.

(c) to (f) The implementation of activities sanctioned for the civil works are not affected as they are treated as spill-over for the next year and necessary funds are sanctioned for their completion. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 prescribes the time frame for various activities mandated under the Act and both the Central and State Governments are required to meet these timelines.

(g) The State-wise details of Central share released to the States/ UTs during 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of Central Share released to the States/UTs during 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Release during 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10
3.	Assam	106921.15
4.	Bihar	185108.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22
6.	Goa	1079.14
7.	Gujarat	88027.79
8.	Haryana	40461.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50
11	Jharkhand	57903.46

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	62788.35
13.	Kerala	17021.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12
15.	Maharashtra	117962.58
16.	Manipur	3940.55
17.	Meghalaya	14410.60
18.	Mizoram	10814.05
19.	Nagaland	9798.33
20.	Odisha	92719.98
21.	Punjab	48112.44
22.	Rajasthan	148580.86
23.	Sikkim	4022.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	68141.96
25.	Tripura	17493.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61
27.	Uttarakhand	20892.49
28.	West Bengal	177652.74
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	907.36
30.	Chandigarh	1611.21
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	564.35
32.	Daman and Diu	257.06
33.	Delhi	3783.29
34.	Lakshadweep	127.86
35.	Puducherry	757.62
Total		2077538.33

[Translation]

College in Daman and Diu

5427. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one college in Union Territory Daman and Diu for higher education;

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

(c) whether the shortage of regular teaching facility hampers education in the college;

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the contract teachers in the college outnumber the regular teachers;

(f) if so, whether fresh appointments can not be made in the college due to non revision of rules in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. According to University Grants Commission (UGC), there are two colleges in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu. These are the College of Education and the Government College. In addition the Union Territory also has a Government Polytechnic.

(c) No, Madam. Teachers are appointed on short term contract basis, as per students needs. These short term contract teachers are qualified and are able to teach in Gujarati medium also.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes Madam, there are 11 regular teachers in the college appointed through the UPSC while 16 teachers are working on short term contract basis.

(f) and (g) A proposal for amendment of recruitment rules for the post of Principal and Lecturer, Government College Daman in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu was received from the Administration of Union Territory. The rules have since been finalized by this Ministry.

[English]

Quality of Education in Schools and Colleges

5428. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of education in schools and colleges has declined in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some good institutions such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of

Management (IIMs) in the country are not at par with the likes of MIT and Leeds in terms of quality of education;

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

(e) whether the opportunities of getting higher education to poor students is very low; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to bring the quality of education in schools and colleges at par with international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Improvement of quality of education is a continuous process. While no specific studies are available for colleges, surveys conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) indicate that there have been improvements in the overall learning at school levels.

(c) and (d) While there is no universally recognized system of international ranking of higher educational institutions, some of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are comparable to some of the best international institutions.

(e) and (f) The Central Government is implementing a number of schemes to assist poor students in securing higher education. Merit-cum-means scholarship, including scholarships and fellowships to SCs, STs and minorities are being provided for pursuing higher education. Recently the Government has launched a new central scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans for students belonging to economically weaker sections. The UGC as well as AICTE is also implementing various schemes for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) for faculty development and Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP). For encouraging research at M.Phil and Ph.D. level the number and amount of fellowships have been increased considerably. Many systemic reforms in University education have also been undertaken. At school level, for ensuring quality teachers, the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been introduced alongwith minimum qualifications. A series of workshops have been undertaken, alongwith curriculum reforms and Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) of students.

Teacher-Student Ratio in IITs & IIMs

5429. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the teacher-student ratio in most of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), especially in eight new IITs, is not upto the international standards;

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

(c) the number of faculty members which will be required to match with the manifold increase in the students intake in these institutes; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain teacher student ratio in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While the present teacher-student ratio in the seven older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is about 1:16, which is much below the prescribed norm of 1:10, in the eight new IITs, the ratio is about 1:8, which is in conformity with the international standards. The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have been, more or less, maintaining the ratio of 1:10, with a variation between 1:7 to 1:13. The reasons for faculty shortage are increase in students' intake on account of OBC reservation policy and non-availability of qualified candidates for taking up teaching assignments. About 1600 teaching positions are presently required to offset the shortage of faculty in the 15 IITs in the country.

(d) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process and the Institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. IIT faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to take up research, besides professional development allowance. The Government recently have allowed the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up

Central Educational Institutions on long-term deputation basis for a period of ten years.

Construction of Airport in Sikkim

5430. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken up the project of construction of airport in Sikkim;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the project, its estimated cost and completion schedule?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At Pakyong village, 33 Km. South West of Gangtok, construction of a new Greenfield airport has been undertaken for operation of ATRs, with the following facilities: runway of length 1700 mt; apron to accommodate two ATRs; Terminal Building for 100 passengers; car park for 50 cars; Control Tower-cum-Fire Station; Communication/Navigation Aids like VHF, DVOR, PAPI, Ground Lighting Facility; etc.

(c) The present physical progress of the project is 63% and scheduled date of completion is December, 2013. The cost of this project as approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 309.46 crores.

[Translation]

Vandalisation of Hindu Places of Worship

5431. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of desecration and vandalisation of Hindu Temples/Gurudwaras have been noticed in neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain these places and avoid their desecration; and
- (c) the details of measures taken/talks held to check activities of desecration and vandalisation of temples in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports of a few incidents of desecration and vandalisation of Hindu temples in Bangladesh and Hindu Temples and Gurudwaras in Pakistan.

It is the responsibility of the Government of Bangladesh and Pakistan to discharge their obligations towards their citizens including the protection of their places of worship. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community. The Government of Bangladesh continues to assure us of their commitment to safeguarding minority rights.

Discrepancies in Anti-Corruption Laws

5432. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether discrepancies have been found in anti-corruption laws and rules due to which delay occurs in awarding punishment to the guilty people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the success achieved so far in the efforts made to remove the said discrepancies; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government on the success achieved 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) to (d) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen its anti-corruption laws and other mechanisms from time to time so as to ensure that the corrupt are punished effectively and expeditiously.

The delay in conclusion of cases and awarding punishment is generally on account of the following reasons:

- (i) The number of cases under trial is increasing every year because the number of cases filed in the courts for prosecution every year is more than the number of cases disposed of from trial.
- (ii) The trial courts are over-burdened with a number of cases. The situation compels the Magistrate or Judge to either adjourn the cases without progress or long adjournments are given in the cases.

(iii) Delaying tactics adopted by the accused is another reason for delay in disposal of cases which increases the number of cases pending trial in courts. Stay of cases by the superior courts on revision-petitions filed by the accused persons is also a reason for delays in trial.

Creation of 71 additional exclusive courts of Special Judge appointed under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, appointment of competent and experienced Special Public Prosecutors on contract basis and filling of vacancies of the Prosecutors are some of the actions taken by the Government to expedite disposal of cases in courts. These efforts are expected to improve the disposal of cases considerably.

Similarly, to strengthen the anti-corruption laws, the Central Government have introduced Lokpal & Lokayukta Bill, 2011, Whistleblowers Protection Bill, 2011 and Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Official and Officials of Public International Organization Bill, 2011 in the Parliament.

Implementation of Bharat Nirman

5433. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Yojana is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the actual progress made and funds allocated under the programme during the last three years, component-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the said scheme fell short of its targets and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the various difficulties being faced in achieving the targets under the said scheme and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Bharat Nirman is a composite business 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. The components of Bharat Nirman are:

1. Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme)
2. Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)
3. Irrigation [Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)]
4. Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)
5. Electrification [Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)]
6. Rural Telephony.

There are State specific and component specific variations in achievement of targets. However, at the aggregate national level some short-fall is indicated, the reasons for shortfall in the 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.

The steps taken by the government 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.

The details of the actual progress made and funds allocated under the programme during the last three years, component-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Physical and Financial Progress under various components of Bharat Nirman:***I. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)****Physical Progress:**

(No. of habitations)

Year	Not covered Habitations		Quality affected habitations	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-10	586	251	34595	32192
2010-11	376	376	41094	27107
2011-12	Nil	Nil	29790	22122

Financial Progress:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2009-10	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16
2010-11	8550.00	8941.81	8161.41
2011-12	8330.00	8474.02	7319.99

II. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**Physical Progress**

Activity	Target (2005-12)	Achievement*
Habitations (in Nos.)	63,940	42,531(67%)
New Connectivity (Length in km)	1,89,988	1,36,804(72%)
Upgradation including renewal (in km)	1,94,131	230,575(119%)

Note: *upto January, 2012

Financial Progress

(Rs.Crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Allocation	3089.00	1269.00	1614.50
Release	16899.82	20366.04	15809.00
Expenditure	18832.92	14910.98	9005.08*

*Upto Feb. 2012

III. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):**Physical and Financial Progress**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No. of houses constructed (in lakh)	33.81	27.15	18.10*
Allocation of Funds (in Rs. crore)	8494.70	10053.70	9491.20
Expenditure	18832.92	14910.98	9005.08

*As reported on 10.04.2012

IV. Progress in Rural Telephony:

As against the target of providing subsidy support for provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 62302 nos. of uncovered villages in the country, As on 29th February 2012, 62063 i.e. 99.62% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

There is no year wise allocation of USO Fund for disbursement to various States. The details of disbursement of subsidy support from USOF in respect of the above scheme during the last three years are as follows:

*Details of disbursement of subsidy to BSNL for provision of VPTs in uncovered villages (census 1991)
under Bharat Nirman Programme*

(Rupees in crore)

Service Area	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Jan 2012)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.25
Assam	0.73	0.65	0.43	0.38	2.20
Chhattisgarh	0.89	2.28	1.48	0.68	5.33
Gujarat	0.72	0.78	0.49	0.44	2.43
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.14	0.00	1.01	1.82
Jammu and Kashmir	0.96	0.64	0.21	0.27	2.09
Jharkhand	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.05	0.31
Maharashtra	1.29	3.10	1.05	0.50	5.94
Madhya Pradesh	3.38	3.30	3.32	1.06	11.05
Northeast-I	1.18	1.16	2.85	0.38	5.57
Northeast-II	0.36	3.56	1.93	0.57	6.42
Odisha	4.29	11.04	2.44	1.12	18.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	3.20	4.97	5.80	2.92	16.90
Uttaranchal	0.84	4.99	4.75	1.04	11.62
Grand Total	18.65	36.88	24.83	10.47	90.83

Note:

1. Maharashtra Service Area includes Goa
2. NE-I Service area consists of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura
3. NE-II service area consists of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland
4. BSNL is the sole operator for this scheme

V. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Physical Progress (upto 31.3.2012)

- 1,04,496 un-electrified villages has been electrified (88% of the target)
- 194.25 lakh free connections have been provided to BPL Households (79% of the target).

Financial Progress

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Allocation	6000	5500	6000

(Rs. Crore)

VI. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Physical and Financial Progress

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Irrigation capacity achieved	1.857 m. ha.	1.557 m. ha.	79.17 th. Ha.
Budget Allocation (Rs. crore)	9700.00	11500.00	12650.00

Setting up of Call Centres

5434. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up call centres for all the departments in each of the States in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from any State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and the time by which decision is likely

to be taken thereon;

(e) whether the telecom operators have started taking charges from customers even for calls made to centres of customer care services;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or being 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. However a proposal for pilot project in 6 States to set up Citizen Contact Centres has been formulated for approval.

(b) The 6 pilot States are Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Government has received proposals from 3 States namely, Rajasthan, Maharashtra Chhattisgarh so far.

(d) The Proposals are yet to be approved by the Government.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

[English]

Funds for IEDSS

5435. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made and the funds utilized for the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS), year-wise;

(b) the steps taken under the scheme to support secondary education of disabled children; and

(c) the number of students who have benefited from this scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) is being implemented from April, 2009. The details of budgetary allocation and funds released are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Funds released
2009-10	70	55.13
2010-11	70	80.34
2011-12	100	83.16

(b) The basic objective of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with

Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999). Girls with disabilities receive special focus with a provision of monthly stipend of Rs. 200/- for the disabled girls.

(c) Over 4 lakh disabled children have been approved for coverage under the scheme since inception.

Misuse of Public Finance by Private Airlines

5436. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of misuse of Government/ public finance by private i airlines operating in the country have come to light;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action against such airlines;

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

(e) the total amount in terms of loans from the PSU banks and financial institutions to such airlines; and

(f) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Presently, the Ministry is not providing any financial assistance to private airlines.

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

(e) and (f) The information is being collected.

Iran's Nuclear Issue

5437. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increased differences on the nuclear issue of Iran will affect India adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any invitation has been received by India to mediate in the existing dispute between Iran and the Western countries; and

(d) if so, the details being worked out for a smooth settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The differences on the nuclear issue of Iran has led to UN sanctions on Iran. In addition, the US and EU have also imposed unilateral sanctions. Government is studying the impact on India of sanctions against Iran. We continue to maintain that we are bound by UN sanctions and unilateral sanctions imposed by countries or group of countries should not impact on our legitimate trade relations with Iran. Indian companies have faced difficulties in making payments for crude oil and other imports from Iran through international banking channels. India is in discussions with Iran to ensure settlement of payments and uninterrupted supply of crude oil.

(c) and (d) India has not received any invitation to mediate in the existing dispute between Iran and the Western countries.

Allotment of BWA Spectrum

5438. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) licence for rolling out high speed internet and 4G services;

(b) if so, the details of such companies along with the revenue generated as a result thereof;

(c) whether a case of non-assignment of BWA Spectrum to United States of America based chip making company namely Qualcomm has been received on date even though the licence was granted to the company;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present status of the assignment of BWA Spectrum to the company alongwith the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The list of the successful Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) bidders having CMTS/UASL/ISP (Cellular Mobile Telephone Service/Unified Access Service Licence/Internet Service Provider) license along with the details of revenue received on account of auction of Spectrum for BWA is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) On issue of relevant license for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services to M/s Wireless Business

Services Pvt. Ltd. (WBSPL), a nominee of M/s Qualcomm, the assignment of BWA spectrum has been issued.

Statement

Details of revenue received on account of Spectrum for BWA

Sl. No.	Successful Bidder	Revenue Received (in Rs. Crore)
1.	Aircel Limited	3438.01
2.	Augere (Mauritius) Limited (Licensee: M/s Augere Wireless Broadband India Pvt. Lt.)	124.66
3.	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	1058.20
4.	Qualcomm Incorporated (Licensee: Wireless Business Services Pvt. Lt.)	4912.54
5.	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	12847.77
6.	Bharti Airtel Limited	3314.36
7.	MTNL	4533.97
8.	BSNL	8313.80
Total		38543.31

Prescribed Limits of Universities

5439. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether several universities of the country are functioning outside their prescribed limits;

(b) if so, the names of such universities as on date;

(c) the names of States whose borders were encroached upon by these universities;

(d) whether these universities have stopped encroaching limits after Government's order;

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

(f) the action taken/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 (f) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a University is established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Prof. Yashpal has held that the Parliament is competent to enact laws for any part or for the whole country and the State Legislatures can enact law only in respect of their territorial jurisdiction confined to the concerned State. Taking cognizance of the said views of the Hon'ble Apex Court, the UGC directed all State Universities and Private Universities not to open off-campus centres/ study centres/Colleges and franchisees outside the territorial jurisdiction of their respective State. However, following two Private Universities and two State Universities started functioning outside their prescribed limit: (i) Himgiri Zee University, Uttrakhand (Private University); (ii) University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Energy Acres, Uttarakhand (Private University); (iii) Gauhati University, Guwahati (State University) and (iv) Maharishi Dayanand University, Haryana (State University).

After the intervention of UGC, the above universities discontinued the programmes run outside their territorial jurisdiction.

[*Translation*]

Indian Teachers Abroad

5440. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the foreign educational institutions allure qualified and experienced Indian origin teachers by offering higher pay scales and provide jobs in their country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) It is true that some teachers migrate to other countries for various reasons including financial gains, and better employment prospects. Such migration depends on the merit and qualifications of individuals.

(b) The Central Government has taken several measures to attract talent to teaching positions. The implementation of the Pay Commission recommendations that provide an enhanced scale of pay for those in teaching positions, even better than the Civil Services, was to enhance the attraction of teaching as a profession. Fellowships for pursuit of research degrees have been doubled and the amount of fellowship increased to attract students to research and teaching. The age of retirement for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been increased to 65. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has been implementing schemes such like Operation Faculty Recharge and Enhancing Scholarly/Faculty Resources (ENCORE) etc. to augment teaching resources of Universities.

Opening of Colleges

5441. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce vocational studies in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 20 million children go to schools but only 12.4 per cent out of them go to colleges;

(d) if so, whether the number of colleges across the country is less than the actual requirement as a result of which many 12th standard passouts are unable to get the admission in colleges;

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of colleges across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) Yes Madam. Financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" for imparting vocational education in classes XI-XII of mainstream schools. The components include strengthening of existing schools and establishment of vocational sections in new schools of the State Governments, assistance to private schools under PPP mode and to NGOs for innovative practices in vocational education.

(c) Approximate Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years was 15 percent during 2009-10.

(d) to (f) There are 33,023 colleges in the country as on 1.1.2011. The Government has launched a new scheme for setting up of model degree colleges in each of the 374 Educationally Backward Blocks having GER less than 12.4%. According to the University Grants Commission, 86 proposals have been approved under this scheme.

Unused Equipment/Vehicles

5442. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of equipment/vehicles worth billions of rupees are lying unutilized in various exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL);

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

(c) whether landline/broadband services are not functioning properly owing to cable problem in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to auction the unutilized equipment/vehicles lying unused in stores/exchanges by both the PSUs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a), (b) and (e) No Madam. However, there are obsolete/unserviceable equipments & vehicles lying with BSNL/MTNL. These are scrapped & disposed off from time to time.

(c) and (d) Some complaints are received by BSNL and MTNL from their subscribers regarding the Quality of Service (QoS) of landline/broadband services. The faults in landline/broadband services are mainly due to damage of underground cable on account of massive road expansion work, laying of water pipelines, sewerage etc.

The steps taken by BSNL to improve the QoS for landline/broadband services are as follows:

- Coordination with local authorities to minimise the cable cut cases.

- Rehabilitation and up gradation of outdoor network.
- Prompt repairing of underground cable faults.
- Close monitoring of network operation through Information Technology enabled systems.
- Introduction of Computerized Fault Repair Service.

Flash Strike and Bird Hits

5443. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India flights hit by flash strike and bird hits recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith other incidents of Air India planes of significant nature;

(c) the loss estimated so far as a result thereof during the last three years, airport wise and year-wise;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such situations in future;

(e) whether any remedial measures undertaken by the Government to tighten the safety and security of passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) The required information is being compiled.

[Translation]

Special Recruitment Drive for Backlog Vacancies

5444. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review special recruitment drive launched in 2008 and issue fresh orders to fill up the backlog of vacant posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and OBC in the Central Ministries/Departments and Public Sector

Undertakings/Institutions, banks and financial institutions including Railways;

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

(c) the total number of posts lying vacant including those reserved for SCs, STs, OBCs and physically challenged in various Government departments during the last three years, category-wise and yearwise; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The Special Recruitment Drive, 2008 was reviewed and the Central Government had re-launched the Drive on 26.7.2011. All the Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railways and Department of Financial Services have been requested to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies by 31st March, 2012. All the Central Ministries/Departments have also been asked to submit the status of filling up of the posts through the Drive. The final status from various Ministries/Departments is being received. The Ministries/Departments have been reminded to furnish the final report of the Drive by 21st May, 2012.

(c) and (d) The information is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Cyber Security

5445. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has requested its embassies abroad to search for cyber security entities that can be acquired by Indian firms to secure the nation's computer networks and websites against hacking attacks;

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

(c) whether Indian cyber security agencies are not well equipped to deal and investigate with cyber crimes/threats as compared to other countries including China;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to evolve a fool proof cyber prevention mechanism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including Cyber Crime and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions.

The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including the Cyber Crimes and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations advising *inter-alia*, as under:

- To build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime (wherein a computer is either a tool or a target or both). They must create necessary technical infrastructure, including establishment of adequate number of cyber police stations, and post technically trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes.
- To establish anti-cyber-crime missions to stop those behind computer intrusions, frauds, the spread of malicious code etc; to identify and thwart online sexual predators who use the Internet to exploit children and produce, possess or share child pornography; to counteract operations that target intellectual property, endangering national security and competitiveness; and to dismantle national and transnational organized criminal enterprises engaging in crimes/frauds on the Internet.

(e) In order to address the growing threat of Cyber incidents in the country, Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the threat effectively:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- (ii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.
- (iii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up by the State Police. These Cells investigate cyber crime cases and help respective police organizations in implementation of Laws addressing cyber crime.
- (iv) Cyber forensic training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir.
- (v) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics specifically cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Court.
- (vi) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (vii) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata. DSCI has organized 112 training

programmes on Cyber Crime Investigation and awareness and a total of 3680 Police officials, judiciary and Public prosecutors have been trained through these programmes. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

- (viii) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes.

Funds for RTE Act

5446. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether in view of recent Supreme Courts directives to bring all the recognized schools under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, the Governments budget allocation for the year 2012-13 has been affected;

(b) if so, whether the Government has asked the Planning Commission to enhance budgetary allocations for RTE;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Planning Commission thereto;

(d) the total funds required to implement the Act over the next five years, the manner in which these funds

are proposed to bear ranged and the details of ratio of the expenditure to be shared between the Centre and the States;

(e) the response of the State Governments on the implementation of RTE according to the Supreme Courts directive; and

(f) the other measures proposed to be taken to ensure implementation of the RTE as per directives of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, has upheld the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and has held that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act is applicable to all schools referred in section 2(h) of the RTE Act, other than unaided minority schools. An outlay of Rs 2,31,233 crore for the five year period of 2010-11 to 2014-15 has been approved for implementing the SSA-RTE programme. Of this, Rs.24,068 crore is the 13th Finance Commission award. The remaining is to be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 65:35 for all States/UTs, except the eight States in the North Eastern Region (NER), where the existing sharing pattern of 90:10 would continue. For 2012-13, the Central Budgetary support for implementing SSA-RTE programme is Rs.25,555.00 crore. The 13th Finance Commission has awarded financial assistance for elementary education of Rs.4,881 crore to the States for 2012-13.

(e) and (f) The Government has not so far received any reaction/response from the State Governments specifically on the Supreme Court verdict. However, since the enactment of the RTE Act, several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) 28 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for implementation including the norms under SSA have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;

- (v) Since the commencement of the RTE Act, sanctions have been issued for opening of 39,502 new primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, construction of 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets, and 22,791 drinking water units, and appointment of over 6 lakh teachers.

Funds Under CSR

5447. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PSUs under the administrative control of his Ministry have not used any funds under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government alongwith the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Air India Limited has incurred expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in last three years. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited has made the provision during last two years. The Airports Authority of India has formulated a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy in April, 2010 and implemented it in 2011-12.

[*Translation*]

Teacher-Student Ratio

5448. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the pupil-teacher ratio in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether a large proportion of schools are not in compliance with the norms on pupil-teacher ratio laid down under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE) Act;

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

(d) the steps being taken to match the ratio in future;

(e) the directions issued to the States on this issue and the views of each State Government in regard to improving the teacher-student ratio in future and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether there is inequality in respect of school education among the States across the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken to remove the said inequality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The details of the State-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for the last three years as per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2010-11, are given in the enclosed Statement. 43% primary schools and 33% upper primary schools do not meet the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) norms for school level PTR as per DISE 2010-11. The reasons for adverse PTR include increase in the requirement of teachers in the light of the RTE norms, teacher vacancies under the State sector, delay in filling up the teacher posts because of the requirement of holding Teacher Eligibility Test (TET), and skewed deployment of teachers.

(d) and (e) With a view to supporting States to improve the PTR, the norms for providing teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to

correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. Up to 2011-12, 19.14 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under SSA, against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.12.2011 by the States/UTs. The States/UTs have been advised to fill up these teacher posts along with teacher vacancies under the State sector. They have also been advised to rationalise the deployment of teachers in order to make the schools RTE compliant.

(f) and (g) States are at different levels of preparedness for the implementation of the RTE Act in terms of availability of teachers, professionally qualified teachers, schools in neighbourhood, and school infrastructure. States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and North Eastern States need greater support.

Under SSA, new schools, infrastructure facilities and teachers are sanctioned on the basis of the appraisal of the annual plans submitted by the States/UTs in order to enable them to meet the RTE norms and standards. The Central Government has, since the commencement of the RTE Act, given sanction to the States/UTs for opening of 39,502 new primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets, 22,791 drinking water facilities, and recruitment of over 6 lakh teachers.

The private schools are also required to meet the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act by March, 2013.

Statement

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

State/UT	(All Government Schools)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	11	10
Andhra Pradesh	20	20	18
Arunachal Pradesh	19	19	18
Assam	25	25	25
Bihar	55	57	58

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	28	33	28
Chhattisgarh	27	27	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	37	43
Daman and Diu	32	30	30
Delhi	33	32	40
Goa	17	17	17
Gujarat	32	31	30
Haryana	27	29	27
Himachal Pradesh	17	16	15
Jammu and Kashmir	16	16	12
Jharkhand	45	43	41
Karnataka	27	25	24
Kerala	24	23	20
Lakshadweep	16	14	14
Madhya Pradesh	38	37	40
Maharashtra	26	26	26
Manipur	15	17	13
Meghalaya	16	17	15
Mizoram	13	14	13
Nagaland	14	14	16
Odisha	29	34	29
Puducherry	15	15	13
Punjab	26	26	20
Rajasthan	28	27	26
Sikkim	15	13	13
Tamil Nadu	31	30	28
Tripura	23	23	19
Uttar Pradesh	49	42	40
Uttarakhand	24	22	21
West Bengal	45	43	32
All States	34	33	31

Corruption in CIL

5449. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several corruption cases are pending in his Ministry and if so, the details thereof and since when these are pending and the reasons for such pendency;

(b) the details of action taken by the Government so far in this regard and the outcome thereof;

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

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

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

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the transfer policy in CIL and its subsidiary companies;

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

(h) 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 (c) Complaints alleging malpractices/corruption against Board level Officers of coal subsidiaries including Western Coalfields Limited are received in this Ministry from time to time. The Ministry of Coal, in consultation with Chief Vigilance Officer of the concerned Public Sector Undertaking of Coal India Ltd. and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), investigates the allegations to decide the matter. Disposal of complaints is a continuous process. A case seeking permission for prosecution against a Board level Officer was received from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The request of CBI was examined in the Ministry and referred for advice of CVC.

(d) to (h) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Cash Deposit by Coal Block Allottees

5450. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made the private companies to deposit any cash bank guarantee at the time of allotment of captive coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details of the cash or bank guarantee deposited by the private companies so far, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has forfeited the cash or bank guarantee of the companies who have not developed coal blocks according to norms;

(d) if so, the names of private companies whose cash or bank guarantee has been forfeited by the Government so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The system of Bank Guarantee (BG) was first introduced in the year 2005 for private companies and in 2007 for Central/State PSUs also. The allottee company is required to submit a bank guarantee equal to one years' royalty amount based on mine capacity as assessed by CMPDIL or NLC, as the case may within 3 months of the date of letter of allotment. Subsequently, upon approval of the mining plan the Bank Guarantee amount is modified based on the final peak rated capacities of the mine.

(c) to (e) No Bank Guarantee has been forfeited so far. The issue of deduction of Bank Guarantee for failure to meet milestones is under consideration.

Broadband Connectivity to Universities and Colleges

5451. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under implementation to provide high speed broadband connectivity to universities and colleges and development of e-content in various disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of the National Mission of Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT);

(d) the details of the projects envisaged and the projects completed under the mission during the XI Plan;

(e) the details of the projects not completed and the reasons therefor;

(f) the details of the Central assistance provided by the Central Government to each State to implement the aforesaid scheme during the last three years;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps taken by the Central Government to provide equal opportunities to students in all States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), it has been envisaged to provide 15-20 VPNoBB connection of 512 Kbps speed to over 25000+ colleges and 2000 polytechnics and 1 Gbps connectivity to 419 universities/ institutions of national importance in the country. The Mission also aims to create high quality e-content on various subjects of humanities, social science, engineering etc. Consortium of Educational Communication (CEC) has been tasked for generation of 19 UG subjects in phase-I and 68 subjects in phase-II. E-content generation activity for 77 PG subjects has been assigned to University Grants Commission (UGC). Under the NPTEL project IIT, Madras, has undertaken to additionally generate online Web and Video courses for 996 courses in various disciplines of engineering, science and humanities.

(c) to (e) The NMEICT scheme was approved by the Government of India on 2nd January, 2009. This scheme has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to leverage the potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), in providing high quality personalized and interactive knowledge module over the internet/intranet for all the learners in higher education institutions in anytime anywhere mode. The Mission has two major

components viz. (i) content generation; and (ii) providing connectivity, along with provision for access devices, to institutions and learners. The Mission also envisages an appropriate pedagogy for e-learning, providing e-books and e-journals free to the learners, providing flexibility of performing experiments through virtual laboratories, online testing and certification, online availability of teachers to guide and mentor learners, training and empowerment of teachers to effectively use the new method of teaching learning, standardization of quality assurance of contents & certification/automation of certification, development of language converter and translation tool kit, development of software controlled hardware programming for robotics & other crucial area, adaption and deployment of open source simulation packages, development of ERP system for educational institutions, conversion of available content in various regional languages, provision of bulk storage servers at 100 premier institutions, provision of 1000 DTH channels etc. To accomplish these, a number of the projects have been sanctioned to various institutions in the country. As these projects have been sanctioned at different point of time during the XI Plan period, these are at various stages of completion.

(f) to (h) Under the NMEICT scheme no central assistance has been provided by the Central Government directly to States to implement the schemes. However, as provided in the Mission document, funds have been released to universities/university level institutions of the country for various projects. For connectivity to universities and colleges, central share of 75% of the cost is directly released to the BSNL (implementing agency) with the stipulation that the balance 25% of the cost would be deposited by the concerned institution (or state Government on their behalf) directly to BSNL. Under the scheme both public and private institutions of the country have been treated alike. E-contents generated are available free of cost to the learners hence, equal opportunities to all students are available.

[*Translation*]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5452. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are not properly implementing Centrally sponsored schemes of the Union

Government or are implementing the same in the name of the State sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating any action against such States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) State Governments are implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) generally in accordance with the guidelines formulated by respective administrative Central Ministries/Departments. The monitoring and review of CSS are also undertaken by the respective Central Ministries/Departments and the releases of funds under the CSS to State Governments are made by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned on the basis of allocations and timely submission of utilization certificates. In case any deficiency/irregularity is noted in the implementation of the CSS, these are /can be brought to the notice of State Government and corrections applied.

**Assessment/Evaluation of Universities
by Expert Committee**

5453. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided not to send its expert committee comprising experts meant for conducting assessment/evaluation of universities running in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the impact on these universities of such decision; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to discontinue the practice of sending the Expert Committees to Universities for assessment of their financial requirements during the XII Plan period. The UGC further approved that all the eligible Universities may be requested to send their proposals for XII Plan after they are approved by all the statutory bodies like the Board of Studies, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee and the Executive Council/Board of Management etc. UGC has informed that this decision has been taken to minimize on mobilization and movement of huge number of academic experts during the shortest possible time at the beginning of each plan period; to expedite the process of allocation and disbursement of grants to eligible universities etc. As per the UGC Act, 1956, UGC has the powers to allocate and disburse grants to Universities out of the funds of the Commission and also the power to decide about the process to be followed while deciding and allocating funds to various Universities.

Deemed Universities

5454. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) the details of deemed-to-be universities in each State which have been given recognition by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) whether these deemed-to-be universities lack infrastructure and academic/faculty/teaching resources;

(c) if so, the details of such universities;

(d) the details of deemed universities inspected by the expert committees of UGC during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether these institutions have done any research during the last three years and the current year;

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

(g) the action taken by the Government against such universities who have failed to improve their infrastructure, teaching resources and research despite UGC asking to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 129 Deemed to be Universities in India. State-wise list of deemed to be universities is available at University Grants Commission (UGC) website www.ugc.ac.in.

(b) and (c) As far as basic infrastructure is concerned, these deemed to be universities have the basic infrastructure required to offer courses and programmes. The Review Committee of Academic Experts constituted by the Government to review the functioning of existing institutions deemed to be universities used nine (9) parameters to assess their performance. Based on their overall assessment, these existing deemed to be universities were placed in 3 categories.

- (i) 38 Institutions which, on an aggregate of their achievements and performance as well potential, justify their continuation as "deemed universities".
- (ii) 44 Institutions which on an aggregate found to be deficient in some aspects which need to be rectified over a three year period for them to transit in to the

first category for their continuation as "deemed universities".

- (iii) 44 Institutions which neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future, have the attributes, to retain their status as "deemed universities".

Review Committee's report is available at Ministry's website mhrd.gov.in.

- (d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) So far as the research output and impact is concerned, Review Committee has observed that 32 institutions are having very good research output and impact, 44 institutions have got good research and output impact, 23 institutions have got fair research output and impact and 27 intuitions have got unsatisfactory research output and impact.

(g) The matter regarding the action against the 44 deemed to be universities placed in Category-III is presently sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Deemed Universities inspected by the UGC Expert Committee (Year-Wise)			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	1	-	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	5	5	1	-
6.	Gujarat	2	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	3	2	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	2	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	15	-	1	-
10.	Kerala	2	-	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	1	-
12.	Maharashtra	16	5	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Odisha	1	-	-	-
14.	Punjab	2	-	-	-
15.	Pondicherry	1	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	6	-	-	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	27	2	-	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3	-	-
19.	Uttrakhand	3	1	-	-
20.	West Bengal	1	-	-	-

University of Excellence

5455. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the details of universities considered and selected for award of the University of Excellence Grant and the criteria of selection of teachers under the scheme;

(b) the number of teachers who have completed their course under the scheme so far;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for the University of Excellence Grant Scheme; and

(d) the number of research paper published by the Delhi University teachers, subject-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Delhi University and was considered for a special grant as an Institution of award of Excellence Grant in 2008. As informed by University Grants Commission (UGC), the criteria adopted by University of Delhi for selecting the teachers were (i) applications were invited through an announcement on the University website (ii) the applicants eligible for the interview were shortlisted by a selection committee and (iii) the shortlisted candidates were called for interview by a selection committee.

(b) Sixteen teachers in Delhi University have completed the course so far.

(c) Rs. 100 crores were allocated to Delhi University and were released in three annual installments.

(d) As informed by University of Delhi, the scheme is specifically for one year Master's programme.

National Policy on Electronics

5456. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the National Policy on Electronics has been finalized by the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and if not the time by which the policy is likely to be finalized and implemented;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the domestic production of electronic goods in the country;

(d) whether the Government intends to set up a dedicated fund towards domestic production of electronic goods and also to set up dedicated production facilities in under-developed rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government also proposes to rename the Department of Information and Technology; 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) The Draft National Policy on Electronics 2011 was announced in October 2011 and put in public domain for consultations.

(b) The salient features of the draft National Policy on Electronics 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The policy is not yet finalized. The implementation will be based on the finalized policy.

(c) The steps taken by the Government are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Under the draft National Policy on Electronics 2011, it has been proposed to create an Electronic Development Fund to promote Innovation and IP, R&D, commercialization of products, etc in the ESDM, nanoelectronics and IT sectors by providing appropriate funding/incentives to Industry/ Academic/ R&D institutions.

The draft National Policy on Electronics 2011 also proposes to provide incentives for setting up of over 200 Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) with world class logistics and infrastructure and easy to do business facilities. The support is intended to Greenfield EMCs and upgradation of Brownfield EMCs.

The above proposed Electronic Development Fund and setting up of EMCs will be applicable across the country.

(f) and (g) The Department of Information Technology has been renamed as Department of Electronics and Information Technology vide communication No. 1/22/1/2011-Cab dated 27th February 2012 of Cabinet Secretariat.

Statement-I

Brief on the Draft National Policy on Electronics, 2011 (NPE 2011)

India is one of the fastest growing markets of electronics in the world. However, it lags behind in electronics hardware manufacturing capabilities, even though it is increasingly becoming a destination for chip design and embedded software. The Indian demand for electronics was USD 45 billion in 2008-09 and is expected to reach USD 400 billion by 2020. The domestic production is expected to grow from USD 20 billion to USD 100 billion leaving a gap of USD 300 billion. Moreover, the actual value-addition in the domestically produced electronic

products is very low, ranging between 5 to 10 percent in most cases. Apart from the economic opportunity it presents, electronics is of strategic importance as well. On the other hand, the domestic manufacturing in the sector is handicapped by the Information Technology Agreement-1 of the World Trade Organization, which binds most of the electronic items to zero tariffs. The policy envisions creation of a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing (ESDM) industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.

The salient features of the policy include:

1. **Multi-fold growth in production, investment and employment:** Achieving a turnover of about USD 400 billion by 2020 involving investment of about USD 100 billion and employment to around 28 million people at various levels. Interalia, the following specific initiatives are proposed:
 - a. Setting up of semiconductor wafer fabs for manufacture of semiconductor chips.
 - b. A Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme providing for the disabilities in manufacturing in the sector.
 - c. Electronic Manufacturing Clusters Scheme for about 200 clusters with world-class infrastructure.
 - d. Preferential Market Access for domestically manufactured electronic goods to address strategic and security concerns and consistent with international commitments.
 - e. Provide for 10 year stable tax regime
2. **Semiconductor chip design industry:** Building on the emerging chip design and embedded software industry to achieve global leadership and to achieve USD 55 billion by 2020.
3. **Multi-fold growth in Export:** To increase the export from USD 5.5 billion to USD 80 billion by 2020.
4. **Human Resource Development:** Significantly enhancing availability of skilled manpower, in scale and scope, including in emerging technology areas, by active participation of the private sector and thrust on higher education. Includes creation of about 2500 PhDs annually by 2020.
5. **Standards:** Developing and mandating standards for electronic products.

6. **Security Eco-system:** Creating a complete secure cyber eco-system in the strategic use of electronics.
7. **Sourcing for Strategic sectors:** Creating long-term partnerships between ESDM industry and strategic sectors like Defence, Space, and Atomic Energy etc.
8. **R&D and Innovation:** To become a global leader in creating Intellectual Property in the ESDM sector by increasing fund flow for R&D, seed capital and venture capital for start-ups in the ESDM and nano-electronics sectors.
 - a. Setting up of a Electronic Development Fund as a Fund of Funds
 - b. Development of India Microprocessor
 - c. Develop electronic products catering to domestic needs and conditions at affordable price points
9. To develop core competencies in identified sectors through use of ESDM.
 - a. **Automotive Electronics:** To develop a Centre of Excellence for the development of Microcontroller Units (MCUs), Micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) and other advanced electronic devices to consolidate India's position as one of the global auto hubs.
 - b. **Avionics:** To support the development of R&D and outsourcing of engineering design and related software for avionics and Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling of avionics in the country.
 - c. **LED:** To encourage LED lighting solutions especially in rural markets through innovative products like solar LED lamps, public places like street lighting, traffic lights etc. to promote the manufacture of LEDs and LED lights.
 - d. **Industrial Electronics:** To develop a Centre of Excellence for innovation in Industrial Electronics with focus on making affordable standardized products which help India to maintain its growth in industrial segments in which it has core competence, including textiles, food processing, steel, engineering and electrical goods like motors, compressors, inverters, etc.
 - e. **Medical Electronics:** To consolidate the design and development of affordable medical electronic device industry and to develop

downstream manufacturing activities through sector specific cluster.

- f. **Solar Photovoltaics:** To build manufacturing capacity of solar photo-voltaics to support the generation of 20 GW of solar power by 2020.
 - g. **Information and Broadcasting:** To create an eco-system for manufacture of set-top boxes and other broadcast equipment as part of the digitalization of the broadcast network.
10. **National Electronic Mission (NEM):** A NEM will be set up with industry participation, as an institutional mechanism to formulate policy, to implement approved policy and to promote "Brand India" in Electronics.
 11. **Renaming the Department:** The Department of Information Technology will be renamed as Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)

Statement-II

Steps taken to increase the domestic production of electronic goods in the country

1. Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
2. The Government has approved the proposal to provide preference to domestically manufactured electronic products, in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.
3. The indirect tax structure has been rationalized to the extent feasible given that 217 tariff lines covered under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of WTO are exempted from basic customs duty.
4. Government has constituted an Empowered Committee (EC) for identifying technology and investors for setting up Semiconductor Fabrication facilities in the country.
5. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise

duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.

6. Under the Focus Product Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy, exports of listed electronic products are entitled to duty credit scrip equivalent to 2% FOB value of exports.
7. Several steps have been initiated to create a Communications and Brand Building Campaign for promotion of ESDM sector in India, including conducting National level and State level workshops and bringing out an e-Newsletter with the objective of keeping the ESDM stakeholder community better informed about the policy initiatives, decisions and actions of the Government in the sector.
8. For the promotion of Research & Development, a weighted deduction of 200% of expenditure incurred on in-house R&D in case of a company engaged in the business of electronic equipment, computers and telecommunication equipment is available under the Income Tax Act.
9. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.

Bleak Job Prospects in Aviation Sector

5457. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees in the aviation sector are leaving their jobs and shifting to other sectors due to bleak job prospects in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the existing employees as well as to improve the job prospects in the aviation sector of the country;

(d) whether the Indian Civil Aviation Sector is facing a tough competition from other emerging global locations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected.

3G and 4G Services

5458. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the 3G services have not been successful in the country so far and are far below the envisaged target;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of 3G subscribers in the country, circle-wise and service-provider-wise;

(c) whether the quality of 3G service is also very poor;

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

(e) the reasons for starting 4G services at a time when 3G services have not become successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The 3G spectrum was auctioned in middle of the year 2012 and it takes 1-3 years for operator to roll-out its network and the roll out of 3G net works in India is still in nascent stage therefore to that effect the offtake of 3G services has not been considerable. But rollout of 3Gs services ensures that the high speed data services are made available to towns/pockets, where out of reach of broad band services. Almost 80,000 BTSs of 3G services already installed in 5000 + cities and small towns, the availability of data services to Indian consumers have improved considerably. Presently 3G subscriber data is not available.

(e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued consultation paper on IMT-Advanced Mobile Wireless Broadband Services.

Capacity of Atomic Plants

5459. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the security of nuclear plants and to remove the hurdles faced in their operation during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of the steps being taken to improve the status of the nuclear plants in India and to bring the reactor technology at par with the international standards;

(c) the details of the measures taken/being taken to modernize the nuclear plants in the country;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating any measures to streamline project management in the various constructed and under-construction nuclear power plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of comparative cost of atomic energy generation vis-a-vis the thermal generation in India in comparison to other developed countries at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Nuclear power plants are under security cover of the Central Industrial Security Force with additional manpower and equipment, as necessary. Integrated security systems and adequate security arrangements are in place at nuclear power plants in the country to protect them from possible threats. These are reviewed and updated periodically and necessary measures taken. The allocations made for security of nuclear power plants in the NPCIL budget in the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation in Rs. crore	33.46	55.72	65.00	71-10

Allocations are also made for carrying out modifications/replacement of equipment/safety upgrades etc. in operating stations to ensure better safety and performance.

The details of allocations for operating stations in the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation in Rs. crore	113	270	150	152

(b) and (c) Review of security and operating safety is an ongoing exercise at all nuclear power plants. The periodic assessment and ageing management practices are taken up based on regular safety reviews. Necessary upgrades are carried out to ensure that the plants are at the state of art in terms of safety. Renovation and modernization and safety upgrades have been carried out in six nuclear power reactors, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-2, Madras Atomic Power Station 1&2, Narora Atomic Power Station 1&2 and Kakrapar Atomic Power Station-1. In addition, life extension measures and upgrades have been carried out in Tarapur Atomic Power Station 1&2.

(d) Project Management Systems for multi-level monitoring of progress of project activities, identification of constraints and making mid-course corrections are in place in nuclear power plants. The project progress is further monitored by the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(e) The average tariff of nuclear power in the last five years has been about Rs. 2.42 per kWh. Tariffs of nuclear power plants are comparable to those of contemporary thermal power plants located in the area. The cost of nuclear generation in the country is also comparable to that in developed countries.

[Translation]

Quality of Education

5460. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the quality of education is going down even after investment of a large share of budget in the education sector and its benefit is not being received equally;

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

(c) the norms to measure the quality of education in the country and the difference in the quality of education in the present times as compared to the earlier times on the basis thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) Education reforms are a continuous process and the Government seek to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector. The Act makes it incumbent on Government to provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years of age; ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years. The 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 schools and construction of school buildings. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme aims to achieve an enrolment ratio of 75% for class IX and X within five years. CBSE has taken number of steps for educational reforms 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. Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools" was revised in 2010 to promote computer enabled learning and ICT usage in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and thereby enrich teaching learning processes.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has made a number of academic reforms including introduction of semester system, choice based credit system, curriculum development, reforms in admission procedures, in examination and evaluation systems, UGC has also taken various steps for educational reforms which includes Quality Assessment Cell in Universities and Colleges, Regulations for Deemed Universities, Academic Reforms of Universities and College System, regulations for M.Phil and Ph.D admission, Faculty Development, Pay and Service conditions of Teachers, etc. AICTE has taken initiatives for reforms which include permission to institutions under

Section 25(g) of the Company Act, 1956 for setting up technical education institutions. Further, stand alone Post Graduate institutes are allowed to be set up for promoting research and development.

Computerisation of Post Offices

5461. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of targets fixed and achievements made for computerization of the Post Offices during the year 2011-12;

(b) the reasons for variation, if any, between the targets and the achievements particularly in rural areas;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for modernization and computerization of the Post Offices during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the training facilities imparted to employees for making Postal Information System successful, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam. By 31.3.2011, 24015 out of 25154 Departmental Post Offices were computerized. For 2011-12, target was to computerize remaining Departmental Post Offices, which were technically feasible for computerization. During the year 2011-12, 954 Departmental Post Offices suitable for computerization were computerized. State-wise break up of 954 Post Offices is given in the enclosed Statement-I. With this, 99.26% Departmental Post Offices in the country have been computerized till 31.3.2012. No physical target was given to computerize Grameen Dak Sewak managed Post Offices in rural areas.

(c) The details of funds allocated and released for Modernization and Computerization of the Post Offices during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(d) Postal employees are imparted induction and on-job-training at six Postal Training Centres located at different places to develop operative skill. Computer related

training is imparted at 240 Work Place Training Centres spread over 22 Postal Circles. In addition, higher managerial cadres are imparted training at Rafi Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy at Ghaziabad. List of Postal Training Centres is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Circle-wise break up of Post Offices computerised in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Circle	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60
2.	Assam	0
3.	Bihar	88
4.	Chhattisgarh	9
5.	Delhi	33
6.	Gujarat including Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	67
7.	Haryana	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	34
10.	Jharkhand	24
11.	Karnataka	4
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep UT	70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra including Goa	138
15.	North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh States)	13
16.	Odisha	7
17.	Punjab including Chandigarh UT	3
18.	Rajasthan	47
19.	Tamilnadu including Puduchery State	63
20.	Uttar Pradesh	175
21.	Uttarakhand	9
22.	West Bengal including Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar UT	59
Total		954

Statement-II

Allocation received for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

		(Rs. in Crore)
Year	Allocation	
2009-10	148.7300	
2010-11	198.4100	
2011-12	102.29	
2012-13	No allocation received.	

Statement of funds released to Postal Circles for last 3 years for computerisation of Departmental Post Offices*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Circle Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.1	4.23	12.29
2.	Assam	0.91	0.17	0.01
3.	Bihar	1.7	4.9	3.72

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.69	0.57	1.43
5.	Delhi	2.31	0.74	0.78
6.	Gujarat including Daman and Diu, . Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	6.63	4.24	3.58
7.	Haryana	2.08	0.71	1.53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.98	0.31	1.55
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.82	0.37	1.04
10.	Jharkhand	1.61	0.78	1.84
11.	Karnataka	8.55	2.98	6.64
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep UT	11.07	1.81	3.49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.46	1.49	4.46
14.	Maharashtra including Goa	12.2	7.77	7.37
15.	North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh States)	0.71	0.11	0.71
16.	Odisha	4.95	1.03	5.62
17.	Punjab including Chandigarh UT	5.53	1.83	2.06
18.	Rajasthan	3.84	3.18	6.34
19.	Tamilnadu including Puduchery State	13.9	3.09	8.74
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5.45	11.8	8.46
21.	Uttarakhand	1.34	0.69	1.33
22.	West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar UT	8.28	4.85	4.92
Total		110.11	57.65	87.91

*Circle-wise funds are allotted and not on basis of States

Statement-III

Allocation received and released to Postal Circles for Modernisation of Post Offices*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Circle	Funds Allocated and Released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.30	11.56	1.6425

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	2.50	1.40	0.5475
3.	Bihar	2.40	2.36	1.6425
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.75	0.80	0.1095
5.	Delhi	4.50	1.85	0.5475
6.	Gujarat including Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2.50	4.58	1.6425
7.	Haryana	2.30	1.45	0.5475
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.05	2.08	0.3285
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.78	0.2190
10.	Jharkhand	0.95	0.00	0.2190
11.	Karnataka	4.50	8.90	2.7375
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep UT	3.50	6.26	2.0805
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.50	4.84	2.1900
14.	Maharashtra including Goa	3.00	0.75	0.7665
15.	North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh States)	1.50	0.20	0.2190
16.	Odisha	2.60	3.20	0.8760
17.	Punjab including Chandigarh UT	3.00	2.95	0.0000
18.	Rajasthan	4.00	4.75	2.5075
19.	Tamilnadu including Puduchery State	4.00	12.82	1.0950
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.60	5.97	2.7375
21.	Uttarakhand	0.45	0.00	0.5475
22.	West Bengal including Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar UT	4.10	6.04	1.6425
		60.00	83.54	24.8455

*Circle-wise funds are allotted and not on basis of States

Statement-IV

List of Postal Training Centres

Name of the Training Centre	Name of the States to which Training Centre caters
1	2
Rati Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy, Ghaziabad	All India

1	2
Postal Training Centre, Darbhanga	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim and West Bengal
Postal Training Centre, Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura
Postal Training Centre, Madurai	Tamilnadu, Puduchery
Postal Training Centre, Mysore	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep UT
Postal Training Centre, Saharanpur	Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh UT, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
Postal Training Centre, Vadodara	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT, Goa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

Upgradation of Airports

5462. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop several airports in the country including Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar and Khajuraho airport as an international airport and to start international flights from there;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the proposal is likely to be made operational, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up an international airport near Raipur in Chhattisgarh and to operate flights of new aeroplanes for metropolitan cities from Swami Vivekananda Airport at Mana, Raipur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Work for construction of new terminals has been undertaken at Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar in Odisha and Khajuraho airport in Madhya Pradesh with scheduled date of completion as October, 2012 and December, 2012 respectively.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building at Raipur with a capacity to handle 500 domestic and 200 international passengers at a time, with schedule date of completion as August, 2012. It is up to the airlines operators to provide air services depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Modernization/Expansion of Airports

5463. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee for expansion and modernization of the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the composition of the committee along with the details of airports which have been formed part of the discussion and the names of airports recommended for modernization;

(c) whether work on all the recommended airports has been commenced;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, airport-wise;

(e) whether the Government is considering expansion and modernization of Thoothukudi airport and airports in Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/granted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Task Force was constituted by the Committee on Infrastructure, Govt. of India for going into the requirement for expansion and upgradation of the airport infrastructure in the country. This Task Force identified 35 non metro airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) for expansion and upgradation taking into account factors such as potential for traffic, tourism potential, non-aeronautical revenues enhancement by exploitation of surplus land, and connectivity with state capitals. In addition to these 35 airports, based on the traffic demand and operational requirements, work has been taken up for expansion of air/terminal side infrastructure at 27 additional non-metro airports of AAI. Composition of the Task Force is given at enclosed Statement-I. Status of upgradation of these 35 non-metro airports is given at enclosed Statement-II (a) to II (c). While the status of upgradation of 27 other airports are given at enclosed Statement-III (a) to III (c).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The airports at Bhopal and Indore in Madhya Pradesh have already been modernised and put into operation. AAI plan to extend the runway and other

associated facilities at Tuticorin airport in Tamil Nadu, subject to 586 acres of land to be made available by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

(f) Funds allocated for Tuticorin in the BE 2012-13 is rupees 10 lakhs. Allocation in respect of airports in Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 6.34 crores.

Statement-I

Composition of the Task Force

- (i) Shri Anwar ul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission
- (ii) Shri Adarsh Kishore, Finance Secretary
- (iii) Shri Askok Jha, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs
- (iv) Shri Ajay Prasad, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation
- (v) Shri Gajendra Haldea, Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
- (vi) Shri B. N. Puri, Adviser (Transport), Planning Commission
- (vii) Shri K. Ramalingam, Chairman, Airports Authority of India

Statement-II (a)

Modernization of 35 Non-Metro Airports (Completed Projects)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs.In crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Agra	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	3.38	Dec-09
		Modular Expansion of terminal building for integrated operations	149.1	Jun-09
2.	Amritsar	Construction of 2 no. contact parking bays		
		Construction of 4 no. remote parking bays	9.56	Nov-07
		Construction of 3 no. additional parking bays	13.19	Jul-09
		Extension of runway	17.04	Jun-08
3.	Chandigarh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Mar-11
4.	Dehradun	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00	Sep-09

1	2	3	4	5
		Construction of Runway, Apron, link taxiway	44.50	Nov-07
5.	Jaipur	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.77	Jul-09
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	32.00	Sep-09
6.	Khajuraho	Construction of New Apron and taxiway	13.47	Mar-08
7.	Lucknow	Construction of New Apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway.	41.30	Dec-09
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building.	129.38	Oct-11
8.	Srinagar	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	101.33	Apr-09
		Expansion of apron Ph-II	28.00	Mar-11
		Construction of New Terminal Building	77.44	Apr-08
		Extension and Strengthening of Runway and allied works	44.31	May-09
9.	Udaipur	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway-Ph-I	4.56	Feb-08
		Construction of Apron including linkTaxiway-Ph-II	7.76	Jun-11
10.	Varanasi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	139.50	Aug-10
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	Apr-10
Eastern Region				
11.	Bhubneshwar	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and taxiway, Construction of additional taxiway.	15.00	Jan-07
12.	Portblair	Expansion of Apron and additional taxiway.	34.38	Dec-09
13.	Raipur	Strengthening & extension of apron	6.85	Jan-08
14.	Ranchi	Expansion of Apron and Construction of isolation bay	12.52	May-10
		Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Jan-11
North-East Region				
15.	Agartala	Strengthening of Existing Runway	37.00	Jul-09
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	Apr-09
		Construction of Technical Building	4.99	Mar-09
16.	Dibrugarh	Construction of New Terminal Building.	71.71	Aug-09
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and taxiway	17.71	Dec-10
		Expansion of apron	21.82	Jun-07
17.	Guwahati	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link taxiway	60.82	Jun-09

1	2	3	4	5
		Construction of Isolated aircraft parking	14.15	Mar-10
		Filling low lying are and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	29.78	Jan-11
18.	Imphal	Resurfacing of Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Extension of Apron & Link Taxiway.	21.00	
Western Region				
19.	Ahmedabad	Construction of New Domestic arrival block .	56.94	Apr-08
		Construction of new domestic departure block.	46.09	Aug-05
		Ext. of existing domestic apron at Ahmedabad Airport.	101.32	Nov-08
		Contruaction New International Terminal Building	328.00	Aug-10
20.	Aurangabad	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT Pool etc.	99.70	Dec-08
		Extension of Runway including electrical works	25.68	Jan-10
		Construction of New Apron	7.55	Oct-07
21.	Bhopal	Extension of Runway	35.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	135.00	Dec-10
		Construction of New Apron and associated works.	63.78	Sep-11)
22.	Goa	Construction of New Apron for new ITB	14.86	Feb-09
23.	Indore	Extension and strengthening of Runway and Construction of isolation bay & taxiway	79.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal building	135.60	May-11
24.	Nagpur	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	43.00	Aug-08
25.	Pune	Extension and strengthening of Existing Apron and taxi-track Phase II at Pune Airport.	15.42	Jul-08
		Extension & Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-10
26.	Surat	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft - Terminal Bldg work.	53.33	Jun-08
		Extension of Runway	21.30	Apr-09

1	2	3	4	5
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	23.68	Dec-09
27.	Vadodara	Construction of Maintenance & Night parking stand with associated works	17.12	Dec-08
Southern Region				
28.	Calicut	Strengthening of Runway & allied works	27.00	Mar-09
		Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including electrical packages for integrated operations	89.50	Feb-08
29.	Coimbatore	Extension of runway	42.00	Oct-07
		Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	Feb-10
		Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-11
30.	Madurai	Strengthening & Extension of Runway	35.25 27.83	Oct-08
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works	128.76	Jul-10
31.	Mangalore	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	147.00	Oct-09
		Construction of Apron	Sep-08	
32.	Mysore	Construction of New Runway	85.00	Mar-08
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway		Mar-08
		Construction of New Terminal Building and other ancillary Buildings i/c Residential Quarters.		Sep-10
33.	Trichy	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	74.70	Oct-08
		Strengthening & Extension of Runway	25.94	Mar-08
		Strengthening of Apron, Construction of new taxiway	17.76	Jan-08
34.	Trivandrum	Construction of international Terminal Building, Apron & car park etc.	258.08	Apr-10
		Provision of aerobridges at Int'l Terminal a) Apron work	2.56	Sep-07
		Construction of additional parking bays	8.56	Mar-08
		Construction of 8 nos bays, taxiway, GSE area & shoulders.	30.92	May-09
35.	Vizag	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	94.95	Jun-09
		Construction of new runway, apron, taxi track, isolation bay i/c shoulder and other associated works.	147.74	Feb-07

Statement-II (b)*Modernization of 35 Non-Metro Airports (Work in Progress)*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In crores))	Expected Date of Completion / Operationalisation
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Chandigarh	Extension of Apron and allied works	10.75	Oct-12
2.	Jaipur	Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur airport	76.47	Oct-13
3.	Khajuraho	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building (Risk & Cost)	57.81 75.32	Dec-12
Eastern Region				
1.	Bhubneshwar	Construction of New Terminal Building and associate work	145.54	Oct-12
2.	Portblair	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	Jul-12
3.	Raipur	Construction of Integrated Terminal Building.	129.65	Jul-12
4.	Ranchi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	137.79	Jul-12
North-East Region				
1.	Agartala	Construction of Control Tower	9.67	Apr-12
		Construction of Doppler Radar Building	3.24	Apr-12
2.	Dibrugarh	Construction of Doppler Weather Radar for Metrological Department at Dibrugarh Airport	2.18	Apr-12
		Construction of Fire Station	3.24	Apr-12
3.	Guwahati	Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati.	23.16	Dec-13
4.	Imphal	Expansion of Apron with link taxiway	13.28	Oct-12
		Construction of Boundary Wall around of Newly Acquired land at Imphal Airport	15.10	Aug-13
		Construction of Fire Station and allied works	4.45	Apr-12
		Extension of Security Hold Area	4.30	Apr-12
Western Region				
1.	Goa	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	330.00	Dec-12
2.	Vadodara	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	115.97	Jul-13

Statement-II (c)*Modernization of 35 Non-Metro Airports (Planning Stage)*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Remarks
1	2	3
Northern Region		
1.	Jaipur Expansion of New International Terminal Building at Jaipur airport	Planning stage
2.	Srinagar Construction of cargo complex	Planning stage
Eastern Region		
1.	Portblair Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building & Expansion of Apron	Planning stage
2.	Raipur Development of airport for wide bodied aircraft	Planning stage
North East Region		
1.	Dibrugarh Extension of Runway	Planning stage
2.	Guwahati Construction of New International Terminal Building	Planning stage
	Construction of parallel taxitrack	Planning stage
Western Region		
1.	Ahmedabad New control tower cum technical block	Planning stage
	Construction of part parallel taxi track	Planning stage
2.	Goa Construction of Parallel taxi track, two link taxi tracks and two rapid exit taxiway	Planning stage
3.	Nagpur Provision of new Technical block cum Control tower	Planning stage
4.	Vadodara Construction of Parallel Taxiway	Planning stage
Southern Region		
1.	Calicut	

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension & modification of Internation Terminal Building		Tender stage
		Expansion of Apron		Tender stage
2.	Coimbatore	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building		Planning stage
3.	Madurai	Control tower cum technical block		Planning stage
4.	Mysore	Extension of Runway		Planning stage

Statement-III (a)*Modernization of Other 27 Non-Metro Airports (Completed Projects)*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Jaiselmer	Construction of Apron & Taxi track	9.94	Apr-10
2.	Kullu	Construction of New Terminal Building & Pavement works	10.00	Jun-07
3.	Pant Nagar	Extension of runway and associated works.	6.00	Feb-08
Eastern Region				
5.	Cooch Behar	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46	Jun-09
7.	Patna	Re-carpeting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport	23.08	Aug-11
North-East Region				
9.	Barapani (Shillong)	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	May-10
10.	Dimapur	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Link Taxiway	13.35	Jul-11
Western Region				
	Akola	Modification of existing Terminal Building and Other allied buildings		
		Expansion of Apron		
13.	Gondia	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.61	Mar-10
		Construction of NIATAM	52.33	Jan-11
		Construction of II module Passenger lounge and allied works.	12.97	Feb-12

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jalgaon	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00	Dec-11
Southern Region				
15.	Agatti	Strengthening of Runway at Agatti	11.26	Nov-10
16.	Cuddapah	Construction of Runway, taxiway and Apron	26.12	Jan-10
17.	Puducherry	Development of Puduchery Airport SH: Construction of Runway	24.34	Mar-09
18.	Rajmundary	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	Oct-11
20.	Tirupati	Resurfacing and strengthening of runway, taxitrack, apron, isolation bay etc.	17.30	
21.	Vijayawada	Expansion of Terminal Building		
		Extension of Runway	47.87	Dec-09

Statement-III (b)*Modernization of Other 27 Non Metro Airports (Work in Progress)*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Expected Date of Completion / Operational- isation
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Bikaner	Construction of Terminal Building, Apron and Car park.	4.73	Aug-12
2.	Bhatinda	Construction of apron i/c link taxiway	6.37	May-12
		Construction of Terminal Building	2.50	Jul-12
3.	Jaiselmer	Construction of New Civil Enclave including Terminal Building	81.00	
4.	Jammu	Extension of Apron	15.00	Jun-12
North-East Region				
1.	Barapani	Providing wall fencing for newly acquired land at Barapani Airport	6.75	Sep-12
2.	Tezu	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron, Fire station etc.	79.00	Dec-13
Western Region				
1.	Gondia	Extension & Strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	34.49	Dec-12
Southern Region				
1.	Cuddapah	Construction of New Terminal Building	40.40	Aug-12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Puducherry	Construction of New Terminal Building including car park	29.87	Jul-12
3.	Tirupati	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	174.00	Mar-13
		Construction of New Apron		Apr-12

Statement-III (c)*Modernisation of Other 27 Non-Metro Airports (Planning Stage)*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Remarks
1	2	3
Northern Region		
1.	Jammu	
	Modification of Terminal Building	Tender stage
	Extension of Runway	Planning stage
Eastern Region		
1.	Patna	
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Planning stage
North East Region		
1.	Jorhat	
	Expansion of apron	Tender stage
Western Region		
1.	Akola	
	Construction of control tower & Technical block	Planning stage
	Extension of Runway	Planning stage
2.	Belgaum	
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Planning stage
	Extension of Runway	Planning stage
3.	Rajkot	
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Planning stage
	Extension of Runway	Planning stage
Southern Region		
1.	Agatti	
	Extension of Runway, construction of new Apron, Relocation of Terminal Building,	

1	2	3
	Control tower/Technical block on the lagoon	Planning stage
2.	Hubli	
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Planning stage
	Extension of Runway & New Apron	Planning stage
3.	Rajahmundry	
	Extension of Runway	Planning stage
4.	Vijaywada	
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Planning stage

Cable Landing Charges

5464. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether cable landing fee charged in India is higher in comparison to the other countries in the world;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof, country-wise including Singapore;

(c) whether the said fee is charged by Indian companies from foreign companies;

(d) if so, the details of these companies along with the fee charged by them annually;

(e) whether the excess charging of the said fee is ultimately borne by the Indian telecom consumers; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, As per the existing regulations namely 'International Telecommunications Access to Essential Facilities at Cable Landing Stations Regulations, 2007' dated 07.06.2007, the owners of cable landing stations are required to submit the Access Facilitation Charges (may also be termed as cable landing fee) for cable landing stations to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for approval. TRAI, after scrutiny, approves these charges. The presently

applicable access facilitation charges to the cable landing stations in India are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

TRAI has not obtained any information on cable landing fee directly from the other countries in the world. However, during the pre-consultation process initiated by TRAI for review of charges of Cable Landing Station (CLS), some of the service providers have provided information on cable landing fee applicable in other countries to TRAI. Summary of the information provided by the service providers is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The cable landing fee is not charged by Indian companies from foreign companies. As per 'International Telecommunications Access to Essential Facilities at Cable Landing Stations Regulations, 2007', the Access Facilitation Charges (cable landing fee) are paid by the eligible Indian International Telecommunication Entities such as International Long Distance Operators and Internet Service Providers to the owners of Cable Landing Stations to access the capacity on the submarine cable. The details are already given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The access to cable landing stations facilitates availability of international bandwidth on submarine cables which is primarily used by IT-BPO (Information Technology - Business Process Outsourcing) and KPO (Knowledge Process Outsourcing) firms in India.

In order to review these charges, TRAI has already issued a Consultation Paper on 'Access Facilitation Charges and Co-location Charges at Cable Landing Stations' on 22.03.2012.

Statement-I*Charges at Cable Landing Station (CLS) in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Owner of Cable Landing Station	Location of Cable Landing Station	Name of Cable systems	Annual Access charges (in Rs.)		Annual O&M Charges (in Rs.)	
				for STM-1 Capacity	for STM-64 capacity	for STM-1 Capacity	for STM-64 capacity
1.	Tata Communications Limited	LVSV Mumbai	SMW4/ FLAG	187103	11974592	254553	16291392
2.	Tata Communications Limited	VSB Mumbai	SMW3	166571	10660544	154715	9901760
3.	Tata Communications Limited	VSB Chennai	TIC	75644	4841216	110297	7059008
4.	Tata Communications Limited	VSB Ernaculam	SMW3/ SAFE	172239	11023296	281809	18035776
5.	Reliance Communications	Versova, Mumbai	FALCON	565000	6776000	56480	677560
6.	Bharti Airtel	Chennai	SMW4	145395	9305296	171462	10973556
7.	Bharti Airtel	Chennai	i2i	71370	4567711	111864	7159320
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	Tuticorin	BLCS	86375	5528000	94394	6041248

Statement-II*Charges at Cable Landing Station (CLS) in other countries*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of CLS	Name of Sub-marine Cable	Band-width	Price of Access / Cross Connect/ Connection Service (in US Dollar per annum)
1.	South East Asian Countries	Tuas, Singapore	SMW4	10 Gbps or any SDH	Less than 1210
2.		Changi, Singapore	AAG	10 Gbps or any SDH	Less than 3875
3.		Lantau, HK	APCN2/AA G	10 Gbps or any SDH	Less than 2500
4.		Lantau, HK	APCN2/AA G	Any SDH	Less than 5000
5.	Far Eastern Countries	Chikura, Japan	APCN2	Any SDH	Less than 5000
6.	Europe	Marseille, France	SMW4	10Gbps	Less than 7500
7.		Marseille, France	SMW4	Any SDH	Less than 13200

[English]

**Distance Education Programme
for Gulf NRIs**

5465. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Osmania University and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University have agreed to introduce distance education programmes by amending domicile law in professional courses for Gulf NRIs children who have passed 10+2; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It is informed by the Osmania University, Hyderabad and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, that while they both offer programmes in the distance education mode, they have no proposal to introduce distance education programmes by amending domicile law in professional courses for Gulf NRI children who have passed 10+2 stage.

Technical Teachers Training Institutes

5466. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish Technical Teachers Training Institutes with practical training facilities in the country including Odisha;

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

(c) the details of the States including Odisha where integrated action plan is being implemented by the Government; and

(d) the time by which the institutes are likely to be established?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the information provided by the Planning Commission, the Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal

and Backward districts is in operation in 78 districts of following 9 states:- (i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Bihar (iii) Chhattisgarh (iv) Jharkhand (v) Madhya Pradesh (vi) Maharashtra (vii) Odisha, (viii) Uttar Pradesh (ix) West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

DOEACC Affiliated Institutes

5467. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computer courses run by DOEACC Society are equivalent to AICTE and scholarship is provided to SC, ST and OBC students in various States who are studying in the DOEACC affiliated Institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether courses run by DOEACC have been made compulsory for Government Service;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of institutes run by DOEACC society on regular basis along with the number of institutes in which scholarship is not being provided, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and also the measures taken/proposed to be taken to make the computer courses affordable to poor students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a), (b) and (e) National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology [NIELIT-formerly DOEACC Society] is implementing DOEACC Scheme, a joint scheme of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and Department of Electronics (now Department of Electronics and Information Technology) under which O/A/B/C levels of computer courses are being offered. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) recognised O level as equivalent to Foundation level, A level as equivalent to Advance Diploma and B level as equivalent to MCA for vacancies in Central Government Services vide Notification No.(43) dated 01.03.1995 as amended vide subsequent Notification No.(49) dated 10.04.1996 in case of O & A levels and Notification No.(54) dated 26.09.2000 in case of B level.

NIELIT is providing free training to SC/ST candidates at its own centres. In addition, examination fee is refunded to SC/ST candidates who pass DOEACC Scheme courses through Accredited Institutes.

NIELIT has a scholarship scheme for SC/ST/ differently abled and female students who are pursuing full time DOEACC O/A/B/C level courses through an authorised institute. Under this scholarship scheme, an amount equivalent to four times the examination fee is provided to the candidates (whose parental income is not more than Rs.1.0 lakh per annum) on passing required number of modules of a level in the first attempt.

The scholarship amount is released from NIELIT Head Quarters directly to all eligible candidates on receiving their application in the prescribed proforma and subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria irrespective of the State/Accredited Institute from which they are trained.

(c) DOEACC scheme qualifications are not compulsory for Central Government Services.

(d) As on 10th April 2012, a total of 802 Institutes have been accredited/authorised by NIELIT. State-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State wise Institute detail as on April 10, 2012

State Name	Prov O	Prov A	Prov B	Prov C	Full A	Full O	Total No. of Accredited Courses	Total No. of Acc-Inst.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	6	2	2	0	1	1	12	11
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
Assam	8	5	2	0	5	12	32	22
Bihar	6	6	2	0	6	11	31	18
Chandigarh	2	1	2	0	2	5	12	7
Chhattisgarh	2	0	1	0	2	1	6	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Delhi	42	30	6	1	30	61	170	113
Gujarat	36	4	1	0	3	16	60	54
Haryana	10	4	1	0	3	8	26	20
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	4	6	13	8
Jammu and Kashmir	41	5	3	0	10	17	76	62
Jharkhand	3	5	2	0	3	12	25	17
Karnataka	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	3
Kerala	7	2	4	0	10	24	47	37
Madhya Pradesh	11	2	3	0	2	6	24	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	7	3	1	0	1	8	20	16
Manipur	0	1	0	0	2	4	7	4
Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	3
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	3
Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Nepal	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2
Odisha	14	6	2	0	6	18	46	32
Punjab	7	2	1	0	5	9	24	16
Rajasthan	25	8	10	0	16	75	134	103
Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tamilnadu	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	6
Tripura	3	1	0	0	1	1	6	5
Uttar Pradesh	55	18	12	0	35	86	206	147
Uttaranchal	5	6	2	0	6	18	37	25
West Bengal	8	4	2	1	15	21	51	38
Grand Total	311	120	61	2	172	431	1097	802

[English]

Promotion of Local Dialects and Languages

5468. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote local languages and dialects;

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken in this regard;

(c) whether several regional and local languages and dialects have been identified 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) to (d) As per the information received from the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, it has not recorded any language/

mother tongue as 'local' or 'regional' language/mother tongue in its decennial Population Census. The term 'local languages' is also not used for work undertaken on languages by the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a Subordinate Office under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The CIIL, Mysore, established for developing Indian languages, implements several projects/schemes for promotion of Indian languages including Tribal and endangered languages like Projects on "Dimensions of Language Endangerment", North Eastern Language Development, Bhasha Mandakini and Language Information Services (LIS). CIIL have undertaken data collection, description, documentation and material production such as pictorial glossaries, grammatical analysis, dictionaries, primers and audio-visual documentations on various languages. In addition, this Ministry has set up a Round Table for protection and preservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Endangered Languages.

Software Technology Parks

5469. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed new Software Technology Parks (STPI) in the country in the XIth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon so far, State-wise;

(c) the future action plan prepared for XIIth Five Year Plan to set up such new STPI Parks and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the other initiative taken by the Government for development and promotion of Information Technology Tier 2, 3 and 4 cities/towns, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Four new STPI Centres were made operational during the XI Five Year plan and the amount spent thereon is; Rs.280.5 Lakh for Berhampur, Odisha, Rs. 177.2 Lakh for Shillong, Meghalaya, Rs. 111.2 lakh for Haldia, West Bengal & Rs.433.0 Lakh for Patna, Bihar.

(c) The Government of India, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) has proposed Rs.15 Crore for XIIth Five Year Plan for STP and EHTP scheme. The setting up of a new STPI centre depends upon the demand of the States, feasibility study and fulfilment of State contribution.

(d) Government has provided several incentives for IT Sector, which include allowing duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on software export activities, excise exemption, CST reimbursement/exemption, Income Tax exemption and various fiscal concessions in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Also, the Government of India has brought out an Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs) policy, under which each State/UT in India can set up an integrated township for facilitating growth of IT/BPO and Sunrise Industries with world-class infrastructure.

**Vigilance Commission Posts
Lying Vacant**

5470. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Vigilance Commissions that are still vacant and for how long;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) As on date, there are 296 sanctioned posts in the Central Vigilance Commission. Of these, 43 posts are vacant. These include 9 Group 'A', 15 Group 'B' and 19 Group 'C' posts. The occurrence of these vacancies range from the period 2010 to 2012.

(b) The reasons for posts remaining vacant include non-availability/non-joining of officers under the Central Staffing Scheme, lack of response to the posts to be filled up on deputation and non-joining of candidates nominated by the Staff Selection Commission etc.

(c) The posts in the Central Vigilance Commission are filled either under the Central Staffing Scheme or under the Recruitment Rules prescribed for the posts. The reasons cited above are normal exigencies and effort on continuous basis is made to fill up these vacancies.

[Translation]

Illegal Allocation of Coal

5471. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) has allocated coal to a Power Generating Company without entering into any agreement;

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

(c) whether Central Electricity Authority has also raised objection to the aforesaid irregularity on the part of WCL;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to intervene in the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) All the power stations are being supplied coal by Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) either through Fuel Supply Agreement or through short term Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

(c) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that they have not entered into any such correspondence raising any objection on the alleged irregularities on the part of WCL.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) of the question.

[English]

Teacher Education

5472. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released the National Curriculum Framework for teachers education recently to suit the present conditions and to improve competition in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it would be useful to the students and the country in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) NCTE has developed the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE 2009) with a view to improving the quality of teacher education. It addresses contemporary concerns and defines a new vision of teacher education. It is intended

to bring important changes in the existing teacher education programmes so that teachers become more professional practitioners and more humane in their approach towards problems and learning needs of children. The new concerns of school curriculum and the expected transactional modalities have been emphasized in designing this framework for all stages of school education. The framework emphasizes the need to impart education to children through activities, discovery and exploration of environment and surroundings. It focuses on inclusive education, equitable and sustainable development, role of community knowledge in education along with promotion of information and communication technology and e-learning in schools.

Performance of Schools

5473. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether an assessment of performance of Government and private schools with regard to CBSE exams during the last three years was done by the Government;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As far as performance of Government/Government aided schools with public schools in class XII is concerned, Government schools are performing better. However, in class X, the performance of public schools is only little better than that of Government/Government aided schools.

The performance of Government and private schools with regard to CBSE examination during last three years is as follows:

Category of Schools	Class X (Pass %)			Class XII (Pass %)		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	80.08	83.01	97.85	82.81	84.49	83.98
Government aided	78.16	80.65	96.47	75.68	75.90	79.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
K.V.S.	96.35	96.35	99.30	91.32	91.13	93.38
J.N.V.	97.84	98.54	99.48	94.09	95.31	96.89
C.T.S.	92.77	93.37	98.65	91.15	79.25	79.87
Average of Government Schools	89.04	90.38	98.35	87.01	85.21	86.73
Independent Public Schools	91.89	91.79	98.75	80.94	79.42	81.63

(c) Does not arise.

Faculty Quality at IITs and IIMs

5474. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned about the faculty quality at the premier Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government is fully concerned about the quality of faculty in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located in various states in the country. The State-wise details of IITs and IIMs are as under:

1	2	3
West Bengal	IIT-Kharagpur	IIM-Calcutta
Tamil Nadu	IIT-Madras	IIM-Tiruchirappalli
Uttar Pradesh	IIT-Kanpur	IIM-Lucknow
Uttarakhand	IIT-Roorkee	IIM-Kashipur
Gujarat	IIT-Gandhinagar	IIM-Ahmedabad
Madhya Pradesh	MT-Indore	IIM-Indore
Rajasthan	IIT-Jodhpur	IIM-Udaipur
Maharashtra	NT-Bombay	-

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	IIT-Hyderabad	-
Assam	IIT-Guwahati	-
Punjab	IIT-Ropar	-
Bihar	IIT-Patna	-
Odisha	IIT-Bhubaneswar	-
Himachal Pradesh	IIT-Mandi	-
National Capital Territory of Delhi	IIT-Delhi	-
Karnataka	-	IIM-Bangalore
Kerala	-	IIM-Kozhikode
Meghalaya	-	IIM-Shillong
Haryana	-	IIM-Rohtak
Jharkhand	-	IIM-Ranchi
Chhattisgarh	-	IIM-Raipur

The Institutes have rigorous screening process and follow stringent procedures in selecting faculty members. With a view to maintain high standard in teaching and research, selection committees of the IITs have the Directors, senior faculty members and experts and a nominee of the Visitor, *i.e.*, the President of India. Further, the Council of IITs had constituted Kakodkar Committee which has *inter-alia* suggested several schemes for faculty development. The IIMs have high powered panels consisting of former Directors, Deans and senior faculty members, who have made a mark in their field of specialisation, for selecting the faculty based on their educational background, research capabilities and publications.

[*Translation*]

**Assessment of License Fee and
Spectrum Charges**

5475. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the license fee and spectrum charges likely to be collected in the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some telecom operators have defaulted as paying these fees/charges;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against them, company-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the spectrum charges; and

(f) if so, its likely impact on mobile tariff in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) License Fee and Spectrum usage charges as per Budget Estimates for 2012-13 are Rs.12,381.82 Crores and Rs.5,136.90 Crores respectively.

(c) No, Madam. There is no such instance for the financial year 2012-13.

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

(e) There is no proposal to increase the spectrum usage charges at present.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[*English*]

**World Bank Assistance for
Secondary Education**

5476. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank is funding for universal secondary education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise including Karnataka particularly in scheduled and backward areas; and

(c) the funds received and spent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and the World Bank have signed a Draft Financial Agreement according to which World Bank will extend financial support to the tune of US\$500 million on reimbursement basis from the Financial Year 2012-13 till 2016-17 for various activities undertaken under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMS A) for secondary education. The State-wise distribution of this fund is not envisaged under RMSA.

(c) During 11th Five Year Plan, funds were not received for RMSA programme from external agencies including the World Bank.

Consolidation in Mobile Sector

5477. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile phone market heads for consolidation;

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

(c) whether the trend is likely to continue in 2012 when the sector is likely to grow by 15 per cent to cross the 50,000 crore revenue;

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

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the Government as well as telephone subscribers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No industrial license is required for manufacture of mobile handsets. Department of Telecommunications is not maintaining data on consolidation of mobile phone companies.

(c) to (e) As per the data provided by Indian Cellular Association (ICA), the demand for mobile handsets has

grown by 20% to 180 million in the year 2011 as compared to 150 million for the year 2010, while in value term the same stands at Rs. 38,200 crore in 2011 as compared to Rs.34,500 crore in 2010 at a rate of growth of 11%. According to ICA estimates, the demand will reach to 200 million in volume term at a rate of growth of 11% in the year 2012, while in value term, the same will stand at Rs. 43,000 crore at a rate of growth of 13%. The demand of mobile handsets during the last three years and projected for the next three years is as under:

Year	Volume in Million	Value in Rs. Crores
2009	130	30,100
2010	150	34,500
2011	180	38,200
2012*	200	43,000
2013*	225	48,200
2014*	250	54,000

*Projected

Source: ICA

The Government has taken following actions to promote manufacturing of mobile phones in the country:

- (i) The Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in manufacturing
- (ii) The payment of any technical know-how fee and royalty for technology transfer is under automatic route.
- (iii) With a view to promoting mobile phones manufacturing in the country, full duty exemption has been put in place for parts, components and specified accessories viz. Battery chargers, PC Connectivity Cables, Memory cards and hands-free headphones required for the manufacture of mobile phones.

The growth in mobile phone demand and availability has given more choice to the consumers and competition in the market has brought down the reduction in price of mobile handsets. The Government would get revenue in terms of various duties and taxes.

Surrender of Spectrum by BSNL

5478. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has not been able to effectively utilize the spectrum available with it unlike its competitors in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the likely impact of surrender of spectrum by BSNL on various programmes of Government including e-governance initiatives and common service centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) BSNL is effectively using GSM & CDMA spectrum in all the LSAs (Licensed Service Areas) allotted by Government. BSNL is also utilizing the BWA spectrum by providing wireless broadband services to Common Services Centres (CSCs)/Village Panchayats as per the Government program.

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

(d) In case BSNL's request for surrendering of BWA spectrum in certain LSAs is accepted by Department of Telecom (DoT), BSNL shall provide the CSCs/VPTs (Village Public Telephones) coverage on alternate technologies i.e. ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscribe Line) / 3G/ EVDO (Evolution Data Optimized) in those LSAs.

[Translation]

Issue of OCI Cards

5479. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is issuing Overseas Citizen of India Cards (OCI) to people of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the OCI card;

(d) the number of applications for OCI cards that have been received and the number of OCI cards released so far, country-wise;

(e) whether the complaints pertaining to delay in issue of OCI cards have been received by the Government; and

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

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

(b) As on 30th April, 2012 a total number of 10,77,298 persons of Indian origin have been registered as Overseas Citizens of India.

(c) Salient features are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Country-wise list are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The OCI Scheme envisages the issue of OCI documents within a period of 30 days. However most of our Missions & Posts, especially in USA, UK and Canada have been unable to cope with the pressure of work and there have been delays. It is believed that some of these Missions and Posts could take upto three months for issue of such documents. This Ministry has been assisting such Missions and Posts from time to time by enabling them hire local staff to clear the backlog.

Statement-I

Details and Salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows:

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multi purpose for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted conceptual parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Act.

- OCI is not to be construed as 'dual citizenship'.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Country Name	OCI Card Issue
1	2	3
1.	Afganistan	1
2.	Angola	4
3.	Argentina	12
4.	Australia	100210
5.	Austria	3631
6.	Azerbaijan	37
7.	Belgium	4826
8.	Bangladesh	24
9.	Bahrain	1303
10.	Brazil	191
11.	Botswana	423
12.	Canada	94313
13.	Chile	119
14.	China	3228
15.	Colombia	30
16.	Cyprus	46
17.	Czech	18
18.	Germany	13013
19.	Denmark	442
20.	Egypt	51
21.	Spain	3214
22.	Ethiopia	12
23.	Finland	543
24.	France	27125
25.	Uk	210565
26.	Ghana	126

1	2	3	1	2	3
27.	Greece	89	57.	Netherlands	3100
28.	Guatemala	9	58.	Norway	910
29.	Hungary	17	59.	Nepal	6
30.	Croatia	4	60.	New Zealand	20506
31.	Indonesia	394	61.	Oman	206
32.	Iran	8	62.	Pakistan	3
33.	Ireland	3881	63.	Panama	417
34.	Iceland	40	64.	Peru	21
35.	Israel	900	65.	Phillipines	438
36.	Italy	3908	66.	Poland	174
37.	Jamaica	515	67.	Korea (South)	82
38.	Japan	160	68.	Portugal	3204
39.	Kazakstan	14	69.	Qatar	452
40.	Kenya	20129	70.	Romania	31
41.	Cambodia	20	71.	Russia	146
42.	Kuwait	409	72.	Saudi Arabia	788
43.	Laos	19	73.	Sudan	91
44.	Sri Lanka	17653	74.	Singapore	15318
45.	Kingdom Of Morocco	13	75.	Senegal	31
46.	Madagascar	687	76.	Serbia	3
47.	Maldives	10	77.	Suriname	518
48.	Mexico	450	78.	Slovakia	7
49.	Mali	1	79.	Sweden	2224
50.	Mongolia	1	80.	Switzerland	5084
51.	Mauritius	472	81.	Seycheles	810
52.	Malaysia	48	82.	Thailand	4983
53.	Namibia	24	83.	Tajikistan	2
54.	Nigeria	52	84.	Trinidad & Tobago	223
55.	Ivory Coast	7	85.	Turkey	3
56.	Tanzania	38	86.	Taiwan	38

1	2	3
87.	Tanzania	1503
88.	Uae	3264
89.	Uganda	162
90.	Usa	433673
91.	Venezuela	1015
92.	Yemen	50
93.	Montenegro	1
94.	South Africa	7676
95.	Zambia	365
96.	Zimbabwe	192
97.	India	56099
Total		1077298

Misbehaviour by Indian Diplomat

5480. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of misbehaviour with a woman by an Indian diplomat posted in South Africa, has come to the cognizance of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) whether the said diplomat has been called back to India;

(d) if not, the rationale behind the stay of the said diplomat in that country;

(e) whether this kind of act tarnishes the image of India; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures being taken to check such incidents in future?

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 (f) One such case at the Indian Cultural Centre in Johannesburg has been brought to the attention of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). The case is being investigated by the Committee on Sexual Harassment of ICCR. Further action would be

taken on the basis of the findings of the investigation. The Ministry takes allegations and incidents of sexual harassment very seriously and takes strict action if such allegations are proved.

[English]

Hospital by CIL

5481. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited proposes to set up a hospital at Angul in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds likely to be incurred in this regard;

(c) whether there is any problem in acquiring land for the said hospital;

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

(e) the time by which the hospital is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Board of a subsidiary company of CIL, viz. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) Board has, in principle, agreed to set up a hospital and a Medical college at Angul, Odisha with an initial estimated cost of Rs.200 crores.

(c) and (d) The land identified for setting of the hospital includes forest land, which requires the clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF) and the Government of Odisha. MCL has already initiated requisite action with the Government of Odisha for forest clearance and subsequent acquisition of land.

(e) The opening of hospital at Angul depends upon the construction of the hospital and other infrastructure, which can only be started after the clearance are obtained and possession of land is taken. Hence the timelines for starting of the Hospital can not be given at this stage.

Vacant Posts in KVVs/NVs

5482. SHRI G.M. SIDDEHWARA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in these Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies of teachers in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country state-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The occurrence of vacancies on account of superannuation, resignation, promotion, opening of new schools etc. and filling up of these is a continuous process. However, as a temporary measure there is a provision for appointment of teachers on contractual basis against such vacancies, to ensure that studies are not affected.

Statement

State-wise details of Posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in Kendriya Vidyalayas & Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	Name of State	Kendriya Vidyalaya		Navodaya Vidyalayas	
		TGTs	PGTs	TGTs	PGTs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	32	24	62	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	584	330	232	178
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	73	104	58
4.	Assam	516	642	229	195
5.	Bihar	345	218	339	276
6.	Chandigarh	73	53	10	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	269	242	142	122
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	10	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	6	0	22	16
10.	Delhi	951	715	20	20
11.	Goa	49	49	19	15
12.	Gujarat	381	360	195	134
13.	Haryana	303	265	186	171
14.	Himachal Pradesh	141	161	107	89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	322	190	132	119

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Jharkhand	279	214	185	170
17.	Karnataka	495	303	276	207
18.	Kerala	499	346	136	118
19.	Lakshdweep	9	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	798	747	460	402
21.	Maharashtra	768	568	306	235
22.	Manipur	54	52	83	78
23.	Meghalaya	55	64	60	55
24.	Mizoram	19	10	39	15
25.	Nagaland	29	31	66	26
26.	Odisha	401	292	248	212
27.	Pondichery	37	15	0	0
28.	Punjab	512	386	188	154
29.	Rajasthan	584	573	326	302
30.	Sikkim	13	20	34	27
31.	Tamil Nadu	589	283	0	0
32.	Tripura	55	48	36	29
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1223	1045	613	552
34.	Uttarakhand	381	366	105	87
35.	West Bengal	623	505	117	78
Total		11482	9200	5077	4206

[*Translation*]

Pilot Training Centres/Flying Schools

5483. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of pilot training centres/flying schools in various States including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the year-wise number of trainees provided commercial pilot training in the said centres during each of the last three years, centre/school-wise;

(c) the number of persons trained in the said centres issued commercial pilot license by the Directorate of Civil Aviation during the said period; and

(d) the number of such persons trained in the said centres got employment during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) A list of the Pilot Training Centre/Flying Schools is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Government does not maintain such data.

Statement

List of DGCA Approved Flying Training Institutes - State-wise

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Operational Status
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh Old Airport, Hyderabad-500011	
	2	Flytech Aviation Academy, Nadirgul, Hyderabad	
	3	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., #7-8-277, SB Plaza, Old Airport Road, Goutham Nagar, Bowenpally, Seeunderabad-500 011	
Bihar	4	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna Airport, Patna-800014, Bihar	
Chhattisgarh	5	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakarbhata Airport, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-492101	Non-operational
Gujarat	6	The Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Haml Road, Vadodara - 390 022 (Gujarat)	
	7	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hangar, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad-380003 Guj	
	8	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. Near ATC Tower, Hangar No.1, Surat Airport, Surat, Gujarat	Non-operational
Haryana	9	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Karnal, Haryana	
	10	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore (Haryana)	Non-operational
	11	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Hissar-125001 (Haryana)	
Jharkhand	12	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	
Kaamataka	13	Govt. Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	
	14	HAL Rotary Wing Academy (Helicopter), Prototype Hangar, HAL Gate. No-30, Vimanpura, Bangalore-560017	Non-operational
Kerala	15	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technoiogy,	

1	2	3	4
		T.C.36/1200(1&2) Vallakkadavu P.O. Enchakkal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	16	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Bhopal Base, Bhopal Airport	
	17	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005 (MP)	
	18	Chimes Aviation-Sagar (MP)	
	19	Pilot Training College, Govt. Airstrip, P.O.-Sinkheda, Khargone-451001, MP	Non-operational
	20	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Guna Airport, Guna, MP-473001	
	21	Yash Air, Datana Air Strip, Dewas Road, Ujjain, MP	Non-operational
Maharashtra	22	Nagpur Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Mah	
	23	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome, Juhu, Mumbai-400049	
	24	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd., C/o Airports Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia - 441614, Maharashtra	
	25	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Plot P-50, MIDC Airport, Baramati-413133, Pune, Mah.	
	26	SVKM's NMIMS University Academy of Aviation, Campus- Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist. Dhule-425 405 Maharashtra	
Odisha	27	Government Aviation Training Institute, Old Terminal Bldg., Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneshwar	
Punjab	28	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport, P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsar-143101, PB	
	29	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, P.O. Sahnewal, Ludhiana-141120	Non-operational
	30	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	
	31	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala, Punjab	
Rajasthan	32	Rajasthan Flying School, Jaipur	Non-operational
	33	Banasthali Vidyaplth Gliding & Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk Raj.-304022	

1	2	3	4
Tamilnadu	34	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027	Non-operational
	35	Orient Flight School- Puducherry, 40, 6.S.T. Road, St. Thomas Mount, Chennai-600 016 Tamilnadu	
	36	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Site-B, Salem Airport, Omaliur, Tamilnadu	
	37	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Salem Airport, PO-Kamlapuram, Salem, Tamilnadu-636309	
UP	38	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareli, UP-229302	
	39	Ambitions Flying dub Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panetru, Aligarh-202001 UP	
	40	Chetak Aviation Academy, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Non-operational
	41	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hangar No.3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt., Kanpur-208004, UP	
	42	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd.,MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Non-operational
	43	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Amhat Airfield, NH-56, Sultanpur-288001 UP	
Uttarakhand	44	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand	
		Total - 44	
		Operational - 34	
		Non-Operational - 10	

[English]

Business Schools

5484. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business schools approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and functioning as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether several business schools/colleges in remote areas do not have quality education and there is no job offer to students;

(c) if so, whether this factor was kept in view while granting recognition to business schools/colleges; and

(d) if so, the steps 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 number of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved business schools functioning till 2011-12 in the country are 3644 in Master of Business Administration (MBA) and 308 in Post Graduate Diploma Management (PGDM). The State-wise details are available on web-portal of AICTE (www.aicte-india.org).

(b) to (d) As per the mandate given to AICTE in the AICTE Act, 1987, norms and standards are framed by the Council to regulate the technical institutions, including management institutions in the country for maintaining quality in these institutions. The approvals for establishing new institutions etc, are granted on the basis of prescribed norms for infrastructure facilities and faculty etc. These norms and standards are uniformly applicable to all the colleges, irrespective of their location.

Learning Ability of Students

5485. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether enrolment in schools for education has increased due to funding by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the students' learning ability has not improved because of lack of creativity among the teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with other reasons for the low learning ability of children; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the skills of Government school teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government funding under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has had a positive impact on the enrolment of children in schools at elementary level. As per Statistics of School Education (SSE), the enrolment at elementary level increased from 15.87 crore in 2001-02 to 19.51 crore in 2009-10. Two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and these surveys have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels. A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round - I 2003-04	Round - II 2007-08	Round - I 2001-02	Round -II 2005-06	Round - I 2002-03	Round - II 2007-08
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

NCERT has commenced the third round of Achievement Survey. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) framework of implementation and SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act. National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible to be a school teacher and has also made the Teacher Eligibility Test mandatory for the recruitment of teachers. States have been advised to ensure that untrained teachers acquire the requisite teacher qualifications within the time frame mandated under the RTE Act. The revised SSA

norms provide for 30-day induction training for the newly recruited teachers, 10-day residential in-service training for all teachers, 10 one-day meetings with teachers at the Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) level and regular on-site academic support to the teachers. States have also been advised to undertake curriculum renewal in accordance with the quality parameters laid down in section 29 of the RTE Act.

Four Year Bachelor in Sciences

5486. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has proposed to bring graduate degrees in science at par

with other professional streams and to introduce a four year bachelor in Sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge Commission in its report on "More talented students in Maths and Science" had proposed that a four-year bachelor degree may be introduced in science programs to bring graduate degrees in science at par with other professional streams to enable students aspiring for a research career to directly enter a Ph.D programme. The intent of the proposal was that it would enable students aspiring for a research career to directly enter a Ph.D programme and provide them with inter-disciplinary skills and niche skills required in industry or training, *inter-alia*, in science education and communication. Universities have academic autonomy to introduce courses and programmes in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the grant of first degree through formal education) Regulations, 2003, wherein such programmes shall be not less than 3 years' duration.

Excellence in Higher Education for better paid Teachers and Research

5487. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether excellence in higher education calls for better paid teachers and more research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps initiated so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) While no concrete link between salary structure and excellence has been empirically established, the greater emphasis on research is certainly needed to promote excellence in higher education.

(b) Improved pay package for teachers in universities and colleges has been implemented by the Central Government w.e.f 01.01.2006 in order to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching profession. The starting salary of a teacher in higher education is now better than the starting salary of even a civil service officer. The Government has also enhanced the age of

superannuation of teachers in Central Educational Institutions from 62 to 65 years.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for improving quality of research in higher education, such as Major/Minor Research Projects, Emeritus Fellowships, research workshops/Seminars/conferences, Junior Research Fellowships for Foreign Nationals and for Indians, Fellowships and scholarships for SC/ST students, women, minorities and Single Girl Child, Dr. D.S Kothari Post-doctoral Fellowships in Science, Dr. Radhakrishnan Post-doctoral Fellowships among others. In order to promote research in Basic Sciences, the recommendations of M.M Sharma Committee are being implemented and monitored through an Empowered Task Force by the UGC. The promotions of teachers in universities are also now implemented by assessing the research performance and output by the teachers.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken measures such as allowing PG Programmes to be conducted in the 2nd shift in order to promote M.Tech qualification among B.Tech qualified faculty, funding is provided under the Research Promotion Scheme to encourage research, allowing more institutions to act as Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) centres, industry participation in academics etc.

Development Gap of States

5488. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States are lagging behind in development whereas some States are developing rapidly thereby creating a wide gap between the States and regions;

(b) if so, the schemes Government is implementing to bring backward States at par with advanced States;

(c) the extent the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) etc. are helping to improve the status of less developed States; and

(d) the details of social indicators in which some of the States are lagging behind and steps the Ministry is planning to take to improve their position in coordination with nodal Ministries?

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 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth in different States varies across States and period. The State wise GSDP growth rate for the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. There are different and State specific reasons for the gap between developments of various States.

(b) There are several Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) & Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to address development gap between the States and between the different regions in States. These programmes are also helping the less developed States to improve their status. The Border Areas Development Funds aimed at creating

infrastructure in the border districts spread across different States also complement the efforts of the State Governments and the Central Government in ensuring balanced economic development in the country.

(c) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is primarily meant for the backward regions/districts in different States. The release of Central funds on BRGF to States for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Different States are lagging behind their respective targets in one or the other social indicators based on available data sources. The 11th Plan target and present status based on available data for selected social indicators is given in the enclosed Statement-III. During the Working Group discussions for States Annual Plans, the progress made by the States in different area mentioned above is discussed and the States/UTs are advised to make their best efforts towards achieving these targets.

Statement-I

State-wise Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.18	12.02	6.88	5.98	9.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.25	12.06	8.73	14.80	7.87
3.	Assam	4.65	4.82	5.72	7.98	7.34
4.	Bihar	17.75	7.64	14.58	10.42	14.77
5.	Jharkhand	2.38	20.52	-1.75	4.98	6.01
6.	Goa	10.02	5.54	10.00	10.63	8.30
7.	Gujarat	8.39	11.00	6.78	10.10	10.47
8.	Haryana	11.22	8.46	8.20	11.00	9.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.09	8.55	7.42	8.12	8.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.95	6.40	6.46	4.80	6.63
11.	Karnataka	9.98	12.60	7.11	5.20	8.87
12.	Kerala	7.90	8.77	5.56	8.95	9.13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9.23	4.69	12.37	10.50	8.17
14.	Chhattisgarh	18.60	8.61	8.39	3.25	11.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	14.13	10.78	3.38	13.28	10.47
16.	Manipur	2.00	5.96	6.56	7.63	6.16
17.	Meghalaya	7.74	4.51	12.94	9.03	9.39
18.	Mizoram	4.78	10.98	13.34	10.39	9.18
19.	Nagaland	7.80	7.31	6.34	4.36	3.98
20.	Odisha	12.85	10.94	7.75	6.67	8.60
21.	Punjab	10.18	9.05	5.85	6.61	7.04
22.	Rajasthan	11.67	5.14	9.09	5.52	10.97
23.	Sikkim	5.97	7.61	16.39	31.87	8.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.21	6.13	4.89	9.43	11.74
25.	Tripura	8.28	7.70	9.44	8.62	8.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.07	7.32	6.99	6.10	7.86
27.	Uttarakhand	14.12	17.84	12.68	11.12	7.37
28.	West Bengal	7.79	7.76	4.90	9.84	7.06
	All India	9.57	9.32	6.72	8.39	8.39

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Statement-II

State-wise Central funds Releases under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	348.34	606.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.70	10.70
3.	Assam	56.03	139.12	59.39
4.	Bihar	518.99	740.25	1888.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	216.06	280.90	559.94
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	96.64	103.16	109.64
8.	Haryana	19.35	39.53	18.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	30.50	23.62

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	41.26	30.40
11.	Jharkhand	209.18	331.02	693.60
12.	Karnataka	103.27	118.48	92.74
13.	Kerala	24.21	31.59	34.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	535.80	1068.55
15.	Maharashtra	228.19	290.95	315.09
16.	Manipur	27.71	54.32	32.16
17.	Meghalaya	23.50	50.42	24.60
18.	Mizoram	21.28	28.68	24.90
19.	Nagaland	43.04	40.04	41.48
20.	Odisha	223.67	385.20	995.95
21.	Punjab	15.08	18.22	15.50
22.	Rajasthan	141.42	304.68	286.15
23.	Sikkim	11.59	15.92	14.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.09	113.28	106.03
25.	Tripura	8.58	13.21	13.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	579.87	668.09	825.35
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	37.66	29.54
28.	West Bengal	181.10	, 276.68	3183.18
Total (States)		3534.97	5050.00	11104.31

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Andhra Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	28.0	46.0	18.0	31.0	32.0	58.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	65.0	134.0	-	-	163.0	390.0
3.	Total Fertility	Per Productive Couple	1.5	1.8	-	-	2.1	2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rate (TFR)							
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	18.3	32.5	18.5	32.5	20.2	36.4
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	31.0	62.7	24.5	50.6	34.5	69.6
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	969.0	943.0	972.0	960.0	973.0	957.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	80.9	67.7	72.0	67.0	84.6	73.2
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	9.0	15.9	11.7	14.1	4.0	11.5
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	24.4	15.80	13.02	41.35	39.59	35.89

Sources, for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2010

(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08

(iii) TFR/ Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Bihar		Chhattisgarh		Goa	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	29.0	48.0	29.0	51.0	8.0	10.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	123.0	261.0	126.0	269.0	-	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.0	-	-
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	29.2	55.9	26.1	47.1	14.7	25.0
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	34.2	68.3	28.8	57.6	19.5	39.1
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	950.0	933.0	983.0	964.0	946.0	920.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	64.0	63.8	86.2	71.0	96.8	87.4
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	17.4	20.1	15.6	20.9	1.6	11.0
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	27.85	42.45	9.95	34.12	NA	-8.54

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia: NFHS III
(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Gujarat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	26.0	44.0	29.0	48.0	25.0	40.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	57.0	148.0	54.0	153.0	-	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	23.7	44.6	21.0	39.6	18.1	36.5
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	27.8	55.5	28.3	56.6	20.5	43.4
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	-	8860	826.0	830.0	904.0	906.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	92.2	79.3	90.2	76.6	96.7	83.8
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	9.4	16.5	11.1	18.6	1.6	14.2
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	26.21	25.66	0.00	-1.54	0.00	0.74

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

States			Kerala		Madhya Pradesh		Manipur	
Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	6.0	13.0	38.0	62.0	7.0	14.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	37.0	81.0	126.0	269.0	150.0	374.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.3	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.8
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	14.4	22.9	30.2	60.0	11.9	22.1
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	16.2	32.7	28.8	57.7	19.7	39.3
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	968.0	959.0	940.0	912.0	965.0	934.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.7	93.9	84.5	70.6	94.5	79.9
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	4.0	16.3	20.5	6.0	13.3
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	-	-12.52	16.08	21.16	11.46	21.31

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

States			Jammu and Kashmir		Jharkhand		Karnataka	
Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	24.0	43.0	24.0	42.0	24.0	38.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	-	-	123.0	261.0	76.0	178.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.0	2.2	-	3.2	1.7	2.0
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	14.7	25.6	29.6	56.5	20.6	37.6
5	Anaemia among Women (15 49 years)	Percentage	26.6	53.7	35.2	70.6	25.2	52.2
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	949.0	859.0	973.0	943.0	954.0	943.0
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	73.3	68.7	70.6	67.6	89.2	75.6
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	15.9	20.3	23.0	22.3	6.4	14.7
9	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	NA	8.38	29.70	27.05	24.72	11.12

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Maharashtra		Meghalaya		Mizoram	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	17.0	28.0	26.0	55.0	9.0	37.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	50.0	104.0	-	-	-	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.6	2.0	-	-	-	-
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	19.9	37.0	23.2	48.8	10.8	25.2
5.	Anaemia among Women (15 49 years)	Percentage	24.5	49.1	22.7	49.6	19.1	40.7
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	921.0	883.0	981.0	970.0	972.0	971.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.8	82.9	87.6	75.5	96.8	91.6
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	14.3	0.5	3.4	1.6	4.3
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	14.50	36.48	31.63	57.60	18.02	46.03

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
- (ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
- (iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
- (iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
- (v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Nagaland		Odisha		Punjab	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	8.0	23.0	37.0	61.0	22.0	34.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	-	-	119.0	258.0	59.0	145.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	-	-	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	14.9	19.9	22.0	40.7	13.5	24.9
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	15.4	-	31.4	62.7	19.2	38.3
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	972.0	944.0	961.0	934.0	805.0	846.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	91.5	80.1	84.0	73.5	94.6	76.7
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	0.5	6.6	15.1	18.0	0.6	10.2
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	19.02	39.95	31.99	26.45	5.20	-18.07

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
- (ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
- (iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
- (iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
- (v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Rajasthan		Sikkim		Tamil Nadu	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	32.0	55.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	24.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	148.0	318.0	-	-	45.0	97.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.7	1.7	-	-	1.4	1.7
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	22.0	39.9	11.3	19.7	16.6	29.8
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	26.6	53.8	23.4	58.5	26.7	53.9
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	917.0	883.0	971.0	944.0	950.0	946.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	79.6	67.1	91.2	82.2	96.7	80.3
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	25.6	27.8	0.5	10.9	1.6	12.9
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	29.47	50.51	30.44	18.58	9.74	0.35

Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2010

(ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10 (P)

Sl. No.	Indicator	States Unit	Tripura		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	15.0	27.0	35.0	38.0	20.0	61.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	163.0	480.0	172.0	359.0	172.0	359.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.8	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	19.5	39.6	23.7	42.4	19.0	38.0
5.	Anaemia among Women (15 49 years)	Percentage	33.7	67.4	25.4	50.9	23.8	54.7
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	974.0	953.0	924.0	899.0	916.0	886.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.7	87.8	77.2	69.72	93.9	79.6
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	9.1	13.4	19.9	7.4	17.6
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	29.67	25.48	17.96	42.06	19.56	32.62

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
- (ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
- (iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
- (iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
- (v) Drop Out: MHRD 2009-10(P)

Sl. No.	States		West Bengal	
	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	19.0	31.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	64.0	160.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.6	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	21.8	38.7
5.	Anaemia among Women (15 49 years)	Percentage	31.9	63.8
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	968.0	950.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	91.8	77.1
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	3.4	11.5
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	21.37	20.52

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2010
- (ii) MMR: SRS 2007-08
- (iii) TFR/Malnutrition/Anaemia: NFHS III
- (iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RGI
- (v) Drop Out MHRD 2009-10 (P)

NAC Recommendations

5489. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the National Advisory Council (NAC) since 2009; and

(b) the details of the recommendations of the NAC accepted and implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government vide its order dated 31.5.2004, had constituted the National Advisory Council (NAC). It ceased to exist after 31.3.2008 and has been reconstituted on 29.3.2010. Since its reconstitution, the NAC has given 21 recommendations to the Government, which are under various stages of consideration / implementation in various Ministries / Departments. The details of the NAC recommendations are available on its website www.nac.nic.in. The recommendations of NAC relate to various Ministries / Departments which would have up to date information regarding the status of acceptance and implementation of the recommendations.

Profit Making Airports of AAI

5490. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has only 14 profit making airports out of total 128 airports across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the other airports not making profits;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make the loss making airports profitable and revenue generating; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Seven airports including two Civil Enclaves, namely Pune & Goa of Airports Authority of India (AAI), earned profit during 2010-11. The remaining airports are loss making mainly due to low volume of traffic.

AAI has taken various measures for increasing the revenue earnings from these airports which include

exploitation of non-aeronautical opportunities, including ground handling, cargo, etc.

Budget Allocations to CIC

5491. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary allocations made to the Central Information Commission (CIC) during the past three years;

(b) whether the Government intends to increase allocation to the said office in the next year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a study of the bureaucratic infrastructure in place at the CIC and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the staff for the CIC is inadequate to dispose off the pending number of cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Information Commission (CIC) was allocated a sum of Rs.1192 lakh in the year 2009-10, Rs.1404 lakh in the year 2010-11 and Rs.1253 lakh in the year 2011-12. Budget Estimates (BE) for CIC for 2012-13 is Rs.2053 lakh.

(c) Staff Inspection Unit of Department of Expenditure in 2010 assessed the requirement of posts in Central Information Commission as 154 which was later enhanced to 160 to cater 11 registries and the secretariat of the Central Information Commission.

(d) and (e) At present 137 filled up posts cater to 9 registries and the secretariat of Central Information Commission. It has been decided to grant autonomy to CIC in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistant, Section Officer, Under Secretary, Personal Assisat, Private Secretary, Principal Private Secretary, Sr. Principal Private Secretary have been notified on 16.04.2012.

Directives to Airports

5492. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued stringent directions to all airports regarding operation of airports when an aircraft lands and the areas which are prohibited for even all valid pass holders and where only officials of custom, intelligence units are permitted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these directives are being violated with impunity;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty and to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issues instructions/directions for operation of airports and aircrafts. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) issues the Aerodrome Entry Permits to facilitate access to the Terminal Building and operational areas of an aerodrome. Only the valid aerodrome entry permit holders who are required in connection with a particular aircraft operations, including officials of customs, intelligence are permitted to go up to the aircraft.

(c) BCAS issues orders/directions to ensure access control to all areas, including operational area, at the airports, which are strictly enforced by the security agencies. No major violation has come to the notice of BCAS.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Killing of Hindus in Pakistan

5493. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Hindu doctors and three other Hindus have been killed in Pakistan in the last November and December months;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has raised this issue with Pakistan Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Pakistan Human Rights Commission has published a report in which it has been stated that the Minorities are not safe in Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has seen media reports about killing of Hindu Doctors in Pakistan on November 7, 2011. Three Hindu Doctors were reportedly killed and one sustained injuries when attacked in their village in Taluka Chak, District Shikarpur in Pakistan. According to a Government of Pakistan Press Release, taking note of the incident, President of Pakistan stated that it was the moral and legal responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to protect the minority community against vandalism and atrocities. He has said that law would take its course and culprits will not go unpunished. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan has issued a statement on November 9, 2011, in this regard.

Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the Hindus have also been reported. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Graft Cases

5494. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has set up a deadline of four months for the Government to decide on prosecuting graft cases against public servants;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto and the details of the guidelines being framed in this regard;

(c) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the other measures being adopted to expedite decision on grant of sanction on completion of legal process 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) The Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in

the case of Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India, directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office". The Supreme Court has, in its recent judgment dated 31st January, 2012 in the case of Dr. Subramanian Swami Vs. Dr. Manmohan Singh & Another (Civil Appeal No. 1193 of 2012), reiterated the said limit.

(b) and (c) In the Supreme Court's judgment dated 31st January, 2012 in the case of Dr. Subramanian Swami Vs. Dr. Manmohan Singh & Another, one of the Judges (Shri Justice A.K. Ganguly) has made an observation that the Parliament may consider introducing a time limit in section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 for its working in a reasonable manner and also introducing a provision that if sanction is not accorded within the time limit, sanction will be deemed to have been granted to the proposal for prosecution. The above observations made by the Hon'ble judge in his concurring judgment, are in the nature of obiter dicta.

(d) However, in order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already 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 for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

Recently, the Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its first report, inter alia, recommended that:-

- (a) 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 this decision.
- (b) In the event that the competent authority refuses permission for sanction to prosecute, it will have to submit its order including reasons for refusal, to the next higher authority for information within 7 days.

Wherever the Minister-in-charge of the Department is the competent authority and he decides to deny the permission, it would be incumbent on the Minister to submit, within 7 days of passing such order denying the permission, to the Prime Minister for information.

- (c) It will be the responsibility of the Secretary of each Department/Ministry to monitor all cases where a request has been made for permission to prosecute. Secretaries may also submit a certificate every month to the Cabinet Secretary to the effect that no case is pending for more than 3 months, the reasons for such pendency and the level where it is pending may also be explained.

The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 03.05.2012.

[*Translation*]

Infiltration in Indian Maritime Borders

5495. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Chinese ships are preparing for infiltration in Indian border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether keeping in view the said infiltration by China, the Government is contemplating to take any concrete steps;
- (d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security including maritime security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Shortage of Funds

5496. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of investment made by the private sector for developing infrastructure projects like road, power, railways etc., during each of the last three years, company-wise; and
- (b) the estimated amount required for developing infrastructure projects during the next five years and the steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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 quantum of investment (provisional) made by the private sector for developing infrastructure during the last three years is as follows:

Revised projected private sector investment in infrastructure sectors

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Electricity (incl. NCE)	55,237	60,760	66,836
Roads & Bridges	9,043	10,370	11,893
Telecommunications	51,019	70,351	97,007
Railways (incl. MRTS)	1,233	1,947	3,999
Water Supply & Sanitation	97	113	128
Ports (incl. Inland waterways)	6,593	7,582	8,720
Airports	4,615	4,615	4,615
Storage	1,552	2,082	2,794
Oil & gas pipelines	10,476	11,407	12,421
Total	1,39,865	1,69,227	2,08,413

Source: Table 14.3, Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan

(b) The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Plan as approved by the NDC on October 22, 2011 has indicated that the total investment in infrastructure would have to be over Rs. 45 lakh crore during the Twelfth Plan period. About half of this investment is expected to come from the private sector. The Government has taken the following steps to augment funds to infrastructure sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure

The Government has appointed a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure under the chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan to make a range of recommendations to enable the requisite flow of investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee has set up four key sub-groups on developing capital markets for

intermediating long-term savings for investment in infrastructure projects, taxation and debt, foreign capital inflows in infrastructure financing, and flow of equity to infrastructure projects to make recommendations in their respective areas.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends up to 20 per cent of the project costs. The IIFCL has initiated several new measures such as Take Out Finance Scheme and Credit Enhancement Scheme besides direct financing of infrastructure projects.

Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF)

India's first Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) of US \$ 2 billion has been launched on March 5, 2012. This IDF would be structured as a non-banking finance company with an initial equity share of Rs. 300 crore and is envisaged to expand the availability of debt to infrastructure projects. Further, a few more IDFs are also proposed to be launched soon and by the end of 2012 at least two IDF's would be functional.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme

To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects, which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant up to 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the sponsoring authority.

[English]

Cases Referred to DoPT

5497. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases referred to Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) wherein the Ministries/ Departments differed from/did not accept the recommendations of the CVC/CBI during each of the last three years, casewise;

(b) the decision taken by DoPT so far in these cases, case-wise;

(c) the details of average time taken in taking decision by DoPT in the above referred cases for final decision; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for fast track 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) As per instructions dated 28th September, 1978, Department of Personnel & Training is to be consulted before the Ministries/Departments finally decide to differ from/not to accept any recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in Disciplinary matters in those cases which relate to Gazetted officers for whom appointing authority is the President.

As per instruction dated 13th June 1995 all cases which relate to Gazetted officers for whom the appointing authority is the President and where the CVC advises major penalty and the UPSC favours a minor penalty or recommends exoneration, before the Disciplinary Authority takes a final view, the matter is required to be referred to the Department of Personnel and Training who shall process it as a CVC/UPSC disagreement case.

As per instructions contained in DoPT's OM No. 399/33/2006 - AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 if the Ministries/Departments concerned proposes not to accept the reconsidered advice of the CVC in the matter of sanction for prosecution, such cases are required to be referred to the DoPT for final decision. This has been recently modified vide DoPT's OM No. 372/19/2012-AVD-III dated 3rd May, 2012 that final decision for grant or denial of sanction for prosecution shall be taken by the Competent Authorities concerned even in cases they decide to differ with CVC's advice after obtaining views of DoPT.

During the last three years and upto 30th April, 2012, the DoPT has tendfred advice in cases of disagreement between Disciplinary Authority and CVC in disciplinary matters and 78 cases of disagreement in sanction for prosecutions.

The details of decision taken by DOPT (year-wise) is as under:-

Disciplinary cases

Year	No. of cases	Agreed with CVC	Agreed with DA	Agreed With UPSC/DA
2009	20	5	3	12
2010	15	2	6	7
2011	8	2	3	3
2012 (up to April, 2012)	7	4	1	2
Total	50	13	13	24

*DA-Disciplinary Authority

Sanction for Prosecution

Year	No. of cases	Agreed with CVC	Agreed with DA
2009	1	--	1
2010	1	1	--
2011	4	3	1
2012 (up to April, 2012)	2	2	--
Total	8	6	2

(c) Every effort is made to convey the advice/decision as soon as possible. The decision/advice is given with the approval of the Minister in Charge of this Department, and it is observed that the average time taken is around 2 months in normal course.

(d) The DoOPT has not experienced any administrative delay in deciding such cases. However, to fast track cases of sanction for prosecution, it has been recently decided that the views of DoP&T would be communicated with the approval of Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.

Changes in Central Schemes

5498. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to effect changes in the Central schemes to check deficit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to merge certain schemes or totally close them down in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Government undertakes ZBB exercise in the beginning of a Plan to ensure convergence, efficiency and efficacy of schemes according to objectives & priorities of the Plan, and also to make use of available resources in the most judicious and efficient manner. The review of Central Sector Schemes, which are directly administered and implemented by administrative Ministries/ Departments, is carried out by the Union Ministries/ Departments concerned. As regards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee in its report, submitted in September, 2011 has recommended rationalisation of the existing 147 CSS schemes into 59 CSS schemes, for better focus and administration. In the process, a few existing CSS Schemes have either been transferred to Central Sector or proposed as component of an umbrella scheme. The Committee has suggested three fold categorisation of these 59 schemes; namely; (i) Flagship Schemes which will address major national interventions required on education, health, irrigation, urban development infrastructure, rural infrastructure, skill development, employment and other identified sectors, (ii) Major Sub-Sectoral Schemes to address developmental problems of sub-sectors of major sectors like Agriculture, Education and Health, and (iii) Sector Umbrella Schemes, which will address the sectoral gaps to help improve effectiveness of Plan expenditure.

Guardianship Rights

5499. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of the Planning Commission has recommended that mother should be listed as the first official guardian in all official documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government feels that this will help redress the official bias against the mother on the guardianship right; and

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

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

(b) to (d) 12th Five Year Plan Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment has recommended a review of all laws to make mothers as equal guardian of their children and to recognize that, since, normally it is the mother who primarily looks after the children, she should be listed as the first guardian. It has also recommended review of all regulations and rules to ensure that the mother's signature as a guardian of her children is accepted in all offices, institutions, etc. The Report of the Working Group has been submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration.

Social Audit of Welfare Schemes

5500. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed a social audit of welfare schemes run by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the need and advantage of conducting social audit of Government's welfare programmes;

(c) the welfare programmes proposed to be brought under the ambit of social audits;

(d) the level at which such social audits is to be conducted;

(e) the methodology to be followed in conduct of such social audits;

(f) whether the State Governments will be given additional resources for meeting administrative expenses to carry out such audits; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the pilot study carried in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to bring transparency in the implementation of its programmes through Social Audit mechanism. The Planning Commission in the year 2008, suggested that Social Audit

mechanism could be included in the Guidelines of monitoring of Flagship Programmes of the Government of India. In the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is stated that perceptions of public services and quality of governance can be measured and evaluated by independent institutions in terms of citizens' report cards or social audits through surveys focussing on levels of satisfaction from public services as perceived by citizens. Such surveys reveal the areas where people have felt relatively satisfied and those where they felt great need for improvement. An analysis of levels of public satisfaction and reasons thereof would be extremely useful if done concurrently as programmes get implemented. It would be important to identify organisations both at the Central and State levels to undertake these activities. Civil society and other independent agencies can be charged with this responsibility.

(c) In the year 2009, the Letter of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) addressed to the chief Secretaries of all States regarding enforcement of Social Audit under MNREGA and the Advisory issued by the Ministry of Panchayati - Raj for activity mapping of all CSS and ACAs was circulated to all the Union Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Rural Development in order to check irregularities in the implementation of MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has accorded utmost importance to the organization of social audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. MoRD has also issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new Social Audit provisions under MNREGA. The Planning Commission have not suggested to the Ministries regarding the welfare programmes to be brought under the ambit of social audits.

(d) and (e) The level for conduct of social audit and the methodology is to be decided by the Ministries concerned.

(f) and (g) The administrative expenses are indicated in the guidelines of individual schemes.

R&R in Coal Mining Areas

5501. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems of local people with regard to their Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) in coal mining areas;

(b) if so, whether such problems have become acute in many such coal blocks which have been allocated to end users since 2004 but have not become operational;

(c) if so, whether due to absence of local employment in such non-operational coal blocks, the expectations of R&R affected people have been grossly belied;

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government to rectify the situation; and

(e) whether naxal activities are rampant in various coal mining areas and 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (d) The responsibility for development of coal blocks including R&R of local persons affected by the coal blocks entirely rests with the allocate companies concerned.

(e) The coal production and dispatch have been affected from time to time at Piparwar, Rohini, Ashoka, Purnadih etc. projects of Central Coalfields Limited due to threat issued by the Maoist Groups for stopping of work at these projects. The management has deployed Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and departmental security at, the vulnerable places to check disturbances. Help of local administration of the concerned State Government is also taken whenever required.

Science Lessons through Mobile Phones

5502. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to initiate science lessons and related information through mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives; and

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

**Muslims Identified as Most
Poor in Poverty Estimates**

5503. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the Muslims have been identified as the poorest among minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the estimates of the Commission are based on an estimate of Rs. 32 per capita per day as the poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) at national and state level using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

From NSSO's 66th round data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted during 2009-10, percentage of Muslim people living below all India poverty line is estimated at 36.2% in rural areas and 33.9% in urban areas as against 11.9% and 14.5% for Sikhs, 23.8% and 12.9% for Christians and 33.8% and 20.9% for all population in rural and urban areas respectively. However, the sample size for minorities other than Muslims is too small for drawing any meaningful comparison among them.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar that submitted its report in December 2009, computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas in 2004-05 carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). NSSO conducts Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure with an interval of approximately 5 years. After 2004-05 this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar

Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

[Translation]

Closure of Coal Mines

5504. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of mines of Coal India Limited have been closed during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the proposals related to the feasibility of these mines or made efforts for the revival of these mines prior to taking decision about their closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL), closed during the last three years and the current years, year-wise are given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Nos. of coal mines closed
1.	2009-10	6
2.	2010-11	3
3.	2011-12	4
4.	2012-13 (upto 30.4.2012)	Nil

(c) and (d) Before closure of any coal mine, due diligence on all its operational factors is carried out by the respective subsidiary company of the CIL. Generally, most of the coal mines are closed due to exhaustion of their mine-able coal reserves or conversion of underground mine to opencast mine or for some serious technical or safety reasons.

[English]

Low Carbon Economy

5505. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of action plan of the Government on the recommendations of Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon Economy, for effective emission cut and simultaneously maintaining balance with the economic growth 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): The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group for drawing up a Low Carbon Strategy for inclusive growth on 7th January, 2010. The Expert Group has submitted its Interim report to the Planning Commission in May, 2011. The Interim Report provides a menu of options that can reduce India's emission intensity through 2020 and some policy measures including options.

The Interim Report indicates that with Determined Efforts, we can bring down India's emission intensity by 23 to 25 per cent and with Aggressive Efforts, we can bring it down by as much as 33 to 35 per cent over the 2005 levels, while sustaining an average real GDP growth rate of 8-9 per cent over the next decade.

The Action Plan, on the recommendation of the Expert Group is expected on submission of the final report.

Financial Assistance to EBCs Children

5506. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide financial assistance to the children of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) in the form of stipend for school and higher education in the country including hostel facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government has launched a Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational loans availed by all students belonging to economically weaker sections.

Under the Scheme full interest subsidy is provided during the period of moratorium (i.e. duration of a recognised professional course plus 1 year, or 6 months after employment - whichever is earlier) on educational loans availed by all students belonging to economically weaker sections (with parental family income from all sources, less than Rs.4.5 lakh annually) from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA).

The interest subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of IBA and restricted to students enrolled in recognized professional courses (after Class XII) in India in Educational Institutions established by Acts of Parliament, other Institutions recognized by the concerned Statutory Bodies, India Institutes of Management (IIMs) and other institutions set up by the Central Government. The scheme is effective from the academic year 2009-2010. It is based solely on income criteria and not social background.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for college and university students, 82,000 fresh scholarships are available every year for students passing class-XII or equivalent exam, pursuing higher studies in recognised institutes. The income ceiling is Rs.4.5 lakhs per annum. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 10,000/- p.a. for graduate level & Rs.20,000/- p.a. for Post Graduate & 4th 5th year of medical and engineering courses.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. Stipend @Rs.50 p.m. is provided to girl students of KGBV.

In addition to above, one lakh scholarships every year @ Rs.500/- per month for students studying in classes IX, X, XI & XII of Government, Government aided & local body schools are given under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)". The scholarship is given to those students who clear the VIII standard examination and enrol in IX standard in Government, Government aided & local body school and whose parental income is not more than Rs.1.5 lakh

per annum from all sources. Each State/UT has a fixed quota of scholarships.

Appointment on Contract Basis

5507. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint Group 'D' post employees in various Government offices on contract basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the Departments of Central Government where contract appointments are made in Group 'D' posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) to (c) After implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations, the erstwhile Group 'D' posts in Central Government stand upgraded to Group 'C' posts. Hence no fresh appointments are to be made in the erstwhile Group 'D' posts.

[*Translation*]

Corruption and Bribery Cases

5508. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of corruption and bribery in the administration are increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during the last three years and the current year and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Corruption Control Department has been set up in all the States to check cases of corruption and bribery in administration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the percentage of cases of corruption and bribery in administration referred to the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Ordinarily, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the State

Anti-Corruption agencies concerned nab persons for taking bribe or indulging in corruption. As no data is maintained centrally, on the State-wise number of persons caught for taking bribe or indulging in corruption, it may not be possible to conclusively say whether cases of corruption and bribery are on the rise in the country.

However, as per information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), during the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012), CBI has registered 2246 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Out of the aforesaid 2246 cases, 737 cases were trap cases and 239 cases were Disproportionate Assets (DA) cases.

The year-wise details of these cases are as under:

Year	Total no. of PC Act cases registered	No. of trap cases	No. of DA cases registered
2009	795	273	84
2010	650	212	66
2011	600	201	62
2012 (till 31.3.2012)	201	51	27
Total	2246	737	239

The above numbers do not indicate any increasing trend.

(c) and (d) The prevention of corruption, being a facet of the general criminal law, falls in the Concurrent List of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 enacted by the Parliament is applicable to public servants of both Union as well as State Governments. State Governments, as such, have their own set-up to check cases of corruption and bribery in administration. Some States have Lokayuktas, while others have either State Vigilance Commission or Anti-Corruption Bureau or Vigilance Department. The details of such set-up are not centrally maintained.

(e) As stated above, such centralized data is not maintained. However, in so far as CBI is concerned, during the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012), it has disposed of 2169 PC Act cases from investigation. Out of these 2169 cases, charge-sheet has been filed in 1744 cases. Thus, percentage of prosecution

in respect of PC Act cases for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012) works out to 80.4%.

[*English*]

Fraud Uncovered in UID Schemes

5509. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of UID fraud have been uncovered in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of fraudulent cases that have been brought to the notice of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI); and

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

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) Some cases of process non compliance and fraudulent enrolment have been reported against some enrolment agencies in some places. These enrolments were done in violation of standard processes and guidelines prescribed by UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolment. Details of such cases and action taken are given as under:

- In Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh, two enrolments with fictitious name 'Kothimeer' by operators/supervisors pertaining to M/s eCentric Solutions Ltd. were detected. The operators involved in fake enrolments were blacklisted and removed from UIDAI system. A request was made to Government of Andhra Pradesh to file FIR against the operator/supervisors & management of Enrolment Agencies.
- In Hyderabad district of Andhra Pradesh enrolments using photo of photo by an operator belonging to M/s Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS Ltd.) were detected by the Quality Assurance Team of UIDAI. The enrolments were done by misusing the provision of "Biometrics Exceptions" enrolments (where a resident with missing fingers or missing Iris is enrolled following a special procedure). The State Registrar has lodged FIR against the concerned operator in the Charminar Police Station vide Cr. No. 106/2012 u/s 468, 471, 420, 419, 120B of IPC on 23rd April 2012. UIDAI has issued show cause notice to the concerned

Enrolment Agency and suspended their operations.

- Fake certificates of POA/POI were issued by some Government Doctors in the name of High profile dignitaries in Karnataka including the Chairman of UIDAI and relatives of the Chief Minister of Karnataka. A police complaint was filed against the doctors involved in issuing fake certificates and accused persons were arrested.

Land Occupied by Other Countries

5510. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land which was available with India at the time of its independence;

(b) the total area of land available with India as on date;

(c) the reasons for the difference in area of land;

(d) the details of land of India occupied by other countries;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to bring back these lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Information in respect of the question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Revival of Vayudoot

5511. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive Vayudoot to increase connectivity in smaller cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch low cost domestic flights by utilising the Air India Express fleet;

(d) if so, the tentative timeline of the launch of the low cost domestic flights; and

(e) the details of flights likely to be operated from various airports especially the airports of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Air India's subsidiary, Air India Express, presently, has no plans to launch low cost domestic flights.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Development Programme for Maharashtra

5512. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various developmental programmes/schemes undertaken by the Government for Maharashtra and especially for Mumbai;

(b) the amount allocated to and utilised by the Government of Maharashtra under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the amount earmarked for Mumbai under these schemes;

(d) whether there is any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India undertakes various programmes under Central Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and also provides Additional Central Assistance for State Plan programmes for the development of States, including Maharashtra. Details of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are available in the Appendix to Volume III of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) document and details of objectives, targets and achievements are available in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome and Performance Budgets. The Government of India has sanctioned five projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

for Mumbai. The Government of India has also sanctioned special grants for improvement of storm water drainage system of Mumbai. State-wise allocations/releases of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes as well as monitoring of their utilisation by the State is undertaken by the respective Central Government Ministry/Department implementing the CSS. A Statement showing allocations for last three years and 2011-12 under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes is enclosed.

(c) and (d) For Mumbai, under the JNNURM, five projects for Rs. 2261.61 crore have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Out of this total cost, the Central Govt, share is Rs. 791.56 crore as 35% and the State Government share is Rs. 339.24 crore at 15%.

The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1200.53 crore under the BRIMSTOWAD Project in Mumbai. In addition to the above, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has received Grant of Rs. 0.50 crore in the year 2010-11 and Rs. 2.00 crore in 2011-12 under the 13th Finance Commission for Slum Sanitation Programme out of which Rs. 1.72 crore has been expended.

(e) The main reasons for delay of the projects include change in the scope of the work due to actual site conditions, detail Engineering Survey carried out after DPR approval, delay in land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of project affected people (PAP) and deciding the eligibility of PAP's, suggested new methodology for foundation of the drain to expedite execution in marshy land/tidal zone etc., impediments due to other outgoing development works and traffic congestion, change in grade of the concrete (M-25 to M-40) as suggested by IIT-Powai, additional widening and deepening of nalla as per Fifth Finance Commission recommendation, M/o Environment & Forests clearance as regards removal of mangroves and construction of storm water drain (SWD) works in coastal regulation zone (CRZ) affected area, NOC from various departments *i.e.* Railway, Airport, Traffic Police, Mumbai Port Trust etc., diversion and protection of utilities such as Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. cables, high tension Electrical Cables, water mains etc.

(f) Based on the modalities for implementation of such schemes outlined by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government in the guidelines of each scheme and utilisation Certificates furnished by the State Government from time to time to Administrative Central Ministries, appropriate steps are taken by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

Statement*Information on Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Maharashtra)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programmes	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Central Allocation	Expen- diture	Central Allocation	Expen- diture	Central Allocation	Expen- diture	Central Allocation	Expen- diture
1.	MGNREGA	187.56	361.54	249.65	325.63	214.10	358.12	771.51	904.70
2.	IAY	304.16	545.59	457.74	1279.18	523.30	1059.35	511.17	706.45
3.	NRHM	779.15	873.15	860.38	1044.71	981.28	1229.61	1063.32	696.50@
4.	SSA	673.86	982.27	564.32	1092.34	855.37	1378.07	1179.63	1193.00
5.	MDM	783.64	699.92	732.81	565.30	1074.92	921.13	692.56	688.70@
6.	PMGSY	145.00	929.98	123.83	994.60	50.87	1012.48	64.72	471.06\$
7.	NSAP	313.32	298.44	394.72	215.80#	NA	358.28	376.38	290.89
8.	ICDS	526.43	NA	521.31	954.56	620.70	1205.95	1165.31	NA
9.	NRDWP	572.57	511.06	652.43	625.59	733.27	713.48	728.35	640.43
10.	RKVY	269.63	239.77	407.24	214.46	653.00	653.00	727.67	259.80\$
11.	AIBP	800.00	2734.27	2200.00	2349.47	2620.00	2363.94	1941.17	1326.60\$
12.	TSC	35.26	50.63	98.94	117.42	129.12	72.63	58.00	83.91
13.	SGSY	158.48	215.71	162.51	226.59	187.44	220.67	171.25	177.78

Note:

- Under JNNURM, allocation for Maharashtra was Rs. 12,175 crore for 2005-2012 .
- The 11th plan project cost sanctioned for RGGVY was Rs. 634.58 crore, out of which Rs. 518.14 crore was released.
- The allocations under BRGF for Maharashtra were Rs. 265.57 crore for each year from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and Rs. 292.57 crore for 2011-12.

upto December, 2009

@ upto December, 2011

\$ upto February, 2012

Outstanding Dues Against Private Airlines

5513. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of private and public sector airlines are required to pay the fees to Airports

Authority of India for using the terminals;

(b) if so, the status of payment by these airlines for each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(c) the number and details of airline companies which have defaulted in payment and the details of action initiated/being initiated for recovery of the dues from these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) All major domestic Airlines except Go Airlines and Indigo have defaulted in making payment of airport charges. The following actions have been initiated / proposed to be initiated against the defaulting airlines to recover AAI dues:

- (1) Dues are monitored on regular basis;
- (2) Penal interest is charged on account of delay in the settlement of the bills;
- (3) The Bank Guarantees given by Kingfisher Airlines have since been en-cashed and the operations of the Airlines have been put on

Cash and Carry basis;

- (4) Legal / Arbitration cases and proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, Act are in process against some Airlines which are presently non operative (East West Airlines, NEPC Airlines, Continental Airlines, VIF Airlines etc);
- (5) Action for filing recovery suit is in process against Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways;
- (6) Legal action is being taken as per Negotiable Instruments Act towards dishonor of the cheques submitted by Kingfisher Airlines;
- (7) Notice has been given to Jet Airways, Spice Jet to settle over dues.

Statement

Airports Authority of India

Fees Charged by AAI and Payment Made by MAI or Private Airlines and Public Sector Airlines

(Rs. in crores)

Airlines	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13**	
	Fee Char- ged	Payment Recei- ved	Fee Char- ged	Payment Recei- ved	Fee Char- ged	Payment Recei- ved	Fee Char- ged	Payment Recei- ved
National Carrier								
Air India Group	475.73	360.78	472.25	299.10	551.94	89.86	50.58	59.02
Private Airlines								
Go Airlines	45.91	46.98	71.10	71.53	81.22	80.14	0.66	0.00
Interglobe Aviation (Indigo)	181.37	186.95	265.89	265.20	379.49	373.18	3.23	4.45
Jet Airways	354.37	346.19	418.16	420.69	502.04	419.30	2.18	0.05
Jetlite	109.66	109.21	119.06	120.99	136.23	109.89	0.78	0.00
Kingfisher Airlines***	348.98	416.72	322.67	226.37	375.28	323.68	3.25	3.25
Spice Jet	147.28	154.95	216.71	209.10	299.07	258.86	0.98	0.00
Others	43.62	34.50	16.84	16.36	72.52	65.55	0.03	0.04

* Note: Payments include amount pertaining to dues for previous year.

** Note: Bills for the current Year 2012-13:- Very small amount billed during the 1st fortnight of April 2012.

*** Note: The payment received from Kingfisher Airlines includes the encashment of Bank Guarantees and Cash & Carry operations.

Role of ICT in Climate Change

5514. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) assessment, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector may help meet climate change goals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this sector proposes to concentrate on the changes taking place in the environments i.e. natural disasters and extreme events like heat waves, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether apart from reducing carbon-emission, ICT also assist in sectors like power, roads, water transport; and

(f) if so, the details of the benefits of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) NASSCOM in association with TERI (The Energy and Resource Institute) have compiled a report on "Sustainable Tomorrow: Harnessing ICT Potential". The report is an attempt to bring together the entire ecosystem of users and providers of IT applications and services that can help meet the goals of climate change and environment sustainability. The summary of Report is available at: <http://www/nasscom.in/sustainable-tomorrow-harnessing-ice-potential> for registered users.

(c) and (d) IT Industry has many solutions to assist Emergency Response, in the event of natural disasters including floods, earthquakes. ICT Solution help in predicting disaster, managing disaster operation and post disaster relief management.

Some of the projects initiated by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) a society under Department of Electronics & Information Technology in this area are listed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) With its impact in raising productivity and increasing efficiency in delivery of services, Information Communication Technology and Electronics (ICTE) has come to be accepted as a key enabler in development and is globally being accepted as a "Meta-resource".

The transportation sector including power, road and water transport benefits immensely by the application of suitable Electronics/ICT technologies by way of having higher efficiency of transport vehicles, energy conservation and better quality of ride. ICT applications for road traffic can result in improvement in operational efficiency, safety and reduction in traffic congestion, which in turn helps in reducing overall energy consumption. Further, ICT intervention in buildings can result in energy conservation.

Some of the projects initiated by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in the above areas are listed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

1. **Establishment of HPC Facility for Early Warning System for Dissemination of Scientific Data to publicize hazard related information on a real time basis at NEIST, Jorhat**

Duration: September 2007 to August 2009

Major objectives of the project were:

- Seismic hazard zoning for land use planning and urban development, hazard reduction for sustainable development and improving the quality of life and economy of the society.
- Monitoring of mega-engineering structures and reservoirs, studies related to seismic precursors and rupture behavior in rocks, nature of ground shaking and effects on manmade structures and development of a prototype early warning system.
- Research and development in other fields of science and engineering such as bio-informatics, chemistry, climatology, structural mechanics etc.
- Meteorological services for agriculture in North East Region.

2. **Near - Real Time Flood Monitoring in Brahmaputra Valley using Microwave Remote Sensing**

Duration: September 2008 to May 2011

Objective and brief description:

- Developing a system for understanding satellite data and deriving flood related information for the end user in near real response time.
- Development, compilation and dissemination of comprehensive, unified and timely data for post flood disaster management

- Development of GIS maps for damage assessment and cross-referenced table of damage of extent
- Development of simple and user friendly query-based web application

One of the important causes for frequent occurrence of flood in North Eastern Region of India is the extremely dynamic monsoon rainfall regime in the backdrop of the unique Physiographic setting. Timely information about floods provides strong indicators of a forthcoming disaster, but owing to the unpredictability of the behavior of the Brahmaputra River and with increased incidences of anthropogenic activities on it, real time estimations of the aftermath will help to reduce, manage and control the increasing extent of the disaster. The principal aim of the project is to attempt at near-real time flood monitoring in the Brahmaputra basin. The project also aims at designing and developing a system for understanding the microwave data and deriving flood related information for damage assessment for the end user in real response time.

FRS (Flood Response System) a web-based system has been developed for Brahmaputra River Basin region used in the following ways:

- Identify the flood inundated area in for the study area, viz. Lakhimpur, in the Brahmaputra River Basin
- Generate report of the flood affected habitations and its socio-economic details.

FRS has been installed at the National Informatics Center (NIC) server at District Collector's Office North Lakhimpur

Statement-II

1. Area Traffic Control System

Indigenously developed hardware and software in this project was successfully implemented in Pune. Subsequently, the technology has been transferred to several companies who in turn have commercially implemented these technologies in Jaipur, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Pune.

2. Power Electronics Technology for Railway Applications

As a part of the National Mission on Power Electronics Technology (NaMPET) initiative, these

solutions have been implemented for Indian Railways.

3. Technology for Improvement of Electric Power Quality

Specific hardware called STATCOM has been developed and deployed in field for improvement of quality of electric power which benefits IT installations, medical instrumentation, etc.

4. Intelligent Transportation System

This umbrella project is being implemented in association with major academic institutes for specific applications like Wireless Traffic Control System, Parking Lot Management, Red Light Violation System, Advanced Travelers' Information System, Intelligent Trip Planning, etc.

5. Development of ICT Technologies for Smart Buildings with Low Carbon Emissions.

The objective of the project is to develop technologies and tools for design, development and maintenance of illumination control, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning), Air Quality measurement and Control System for Buildings. The project is being implemented at CDAC, Chennai and CDAC, Bangalore.

OBC Reservation for Admission in CEIs

5515. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in the implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations on OBC reservation for admission in the Central Educational Institutions (CEIs);

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

(c) the details of enhancement of capacities like intake, creation of posts, etc. institution-wise;

(d) the details of funds granted to CEIs for implementing the OBC reservation in admission; and

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

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

provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act 2006, all Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government, other than those exempted under the Act, are required to reserve, *inter-alia*, 27% seats for the OBCs (excluding creamy layer) over a maximum period of 3 years commencing from the academic session 2008-09 as also to expand their capacity commensurately to ensure that number of unreserved seats available for academic session 2006-07 are not reduced. Amendment to Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act 2006 has been moved in Parliament and the amendment bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha. One of the amendments proposed is to enhance the period of implementation from three years to six years.

(c) A Statement-I indicating the approved seats for

2006-07 and increase in capacity expansion due to OBC reservation in admission in academic session 2010-11 and teaching, non-teaching positions approved to Central Universities for capacity expansion due to OBC reservation in Admission is enclosed. Details in respect of technical institutions are being collected.

(d) Statement-II indicating funds allocated to Central Universities for capacity-expansion due to OBC reservation in Admission is enclosed. Details in respect of technical institutions are being collected.

(e) Sufficient funds are provided to Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) for infrastructure development and manpower for implementation of OBC reservation in admission as per Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act 2006.

Statement-I

Total intake of students approved for 2006-07, number of OBC seats increased to provide OBC reservation and teaching and non-teaching positions approved in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Approved seats intake for 2006-07	No. of seats increased to provide OBC reservation	No. of teaching positions approved	No. of non-teaching positions approved
1.	Banaras Hindu University	8111	3562	562	317
2.	University of Delhi	39833	21565	3554	1689
3.	Hyderabad University	1221	984	120	43
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1837	831	280	41
5.	Pondicherry University	1384	1529	62	53
6.	Visva-Bharati	1939	773	140	50
7.	Assam University	1038	699	60	25
8.	Tezpur University	647	507	48	27
9.	Maulana Azad National University	670	362	18	2
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay	186	88	5	3
11.	The English and Foreign Languages University	1560	48	18	7
12.	University of Allahabad	15757	5473	248	109

Statement-II

Funds allocated to Central Universities for capacity expansion due to OBC reservation in Admission (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Grants Released
1.	Banaras Hindu University	45092.75
2.	University of Delhi	99288.00
3.	Hyderabad University	15380.00
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	15753.00
5.	Pondicherry University	9642.00
6.	Visva Bharati	6309.00
7.	Assam University	7011.00
8.	Tezpur University	6457.00
9.	Maulana Azad National University	867.00
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay	505-00
11.	The English and Foreign Languages University	1325-00
12.	University of Allahabad	9060.00

[Translation]

Sharing of Centre and State under MDMS

5516. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of share contributed by both the Union and the State Governments in Mid-Day Meal Scheme being implemented in States; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the number of students in schools after implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The cost of cooking mid day meals, construction of kitchen-cum-stores and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers is shared by the Central Government with the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States /UTs on 75:25 basis. Food grains, Transportation charges, Monitoring, Management and Evaluation (MME) costs and

kitchen devices are provided exclusively by the Government of India.

(b) Independent evaluation studies on the Mid-Day Meal Scheme conducted by different agencies in various parts of the country have affirmed its positive influence in universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment and attendance, however, the enrolment of students in schools also depends on several interventions of the Government in the field of education, health and nutrition and also on economic development, demographic changes, expansion of the private sector in elementary education etc.

Use of Hindi for Official Purposes

5517. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission is taking adequate steps to implement the provisions of the Parliamentary Official Language Resolution dated 18 January, 1968 for promoting use of Hindi language in the official work;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of use of Hindi in the Government offices and competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC and similar such bodies;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the efforts made by the UPSC to popularise the use of Hindi language in the official work; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Public Service Commission has implemented the Parliamentary Official Language Resolution dated 18 January, 1968 for the All India and higher Central Services Examinations as per decision of the Government.

(b) Keeping in view the Official Languages Resolution, 1968, candidates were given option of any language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India besides English as medium of writing answers for compulsory subjects of Essay and General Knowledge in respect of examination for All India and higher Central Services Examinations from 1969. Currently,

the Commission allows 22 Eighth Schedule languages (including Hindi) as its language medium for writing Civil Services (Main) Examinations. Besides in some other examinations, objective type question papers/test booklets are made bilingually i.e. in Hindi and English. In the Central Armed Police Forces (Assistant Commandants) Examination conducted by the Commission, the candidates are allowed to write their Essay paper in Hindi or English. The Commission have initiated multi-dimensional steps for compliance of Official language policy. All the publications of the UPSC including all types of examination materials and forms, as well as advertisement are being published bilingually.

(c) and (d) The efforts made by the UPSC to encourage the use of Hindi language in the official work involves holding of Hindi competition, workshops and Hindi typing and stenography training classes are regularly organized. The Commission has collection of educative books of Hindi in their library and the correspondence received in Hindi from public and under RTI Act are replied to in Hindi in compliance of official language policy.

[English]

**Name of Schemes after
Eminent Personalities**

5518. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes run by the Government which are named after Individual personalities; and

(b) the list of such schemes, personality-wise including the year in which the scheme was started?

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 wise details of 58 schemes run by the Government, named after eminent personalities, as available with the Planning Commission are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Schemes run by the Government, named after Eminent Personalities

Sl. No.	Scheme Names	Ministry/Department	Year of Inception
1	2	3	4
1.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1985
2.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	Ministry of Culture	(Renamed 1977 in 1993)
3.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library	Ministry of Culture	1969
4.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	Ministry of Culture	1972
5.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	Ministry of Culture	1987
6.	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	Ministry of Culture	1984
7.	Nehru Memorial and Library	Ministry of Culture	1966
8.	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	Ministry of Culture	1993
9.	150th Birthday Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore	Ministry of Culture	2010
10.	150th Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda	Ministry of Culture	2010
11.	Birth Centenary of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Ministry of Culture	2010
12.	National Gandhi Heritage Mission	Ministry of Culture	2008

1	2	3	4
13.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	2005
14.	Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	2011
15.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust	Department of Higher Education	1973
16.	Maharishi Sandipini Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain	Department of Higher Education	1987
17.	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2008
18.	Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1989
19.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students	Ministry of Minority Affairs	2009-10
20.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	Ministry of Panchayat Raj	2012
21.	Improvement of Infrastructure and Upgradation of Essential Facilities at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1959
22.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT)	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	2007
23.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	Ministry of Power	2005
24.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Department of Rural Development	2005-06
25.	Indra Awas Yojana (IAY)	Department of Rural Development	1985-86
26.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Department of Rural Development	2007
27.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	Department of Rural Development	2009
28.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	Department of Rural Development	2009
29.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC students	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2005-06
30.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1992
31.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centre for Social Justice	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2008
32.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1999 (Renamed in 2003)
33.	Development of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial Centre	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2003

1	2	3	4
34.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for PWD's	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2005-06
35.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1989-90 (Renamed in 2008)
36.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for OBC's students	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2012-13
37.	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	Ministry of Textiles	2005-06
38.	Sardar Patel Institute of Textile Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore.	Ministry of Textiles	2002
39.	Deen Dayal Hathkargha Yojana (For Handloom Weavers)	Ministry of Textiles	2000-01 (continued till the end of 10th Plan)
40.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for ST students	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	2005-06
41.	Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training & Research Institute (RGI)	Ministry of Water Resources	1997
42.	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (under National Rural Drinking Water Programme)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	1970
43.	Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2006
44.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2009 (Renamed in 2011)
45.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - A Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	Ministry of Women and Child Development	42009
46.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	Department of Youth Affairs	1993
47.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	Department of Youth Affairs	1972
48.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	Department of Sports	1957
49.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Department of Sports	1991-92
50.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)	Ministry of Human Resource Development	2004
51.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management	Ministry of Human Resource Development	1997
52.	Ghani Khan Choudhary Institute of Engineering and Technology at Malda, West Bengal	Ministry of Human Resource Development	2008

1	2	3	4
53.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET)	Ministry of Human Resource Development	1989
54.	Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Technology, Design	Ministry of Human Resource Development	2005
55.	Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	1995
56.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna	Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	2001-02
57.	Gandhi Shilp Bazar	Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	2006
58.	Rajiv Gandhi Shilp Swasthya Bima Yojana	Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	2007-08

Recruitment of IAS Officers

5519. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to recruit more number of IAS officers to fill the huge shortfall in all the States as per the recommendations of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendations of the Baswan Committee and keeping in view the gap in Direct Recruit (DR) posts in IAS, Government has decided to fill up 180 vacancies in Indian Administrative Service on the basis of Civil Services Examination, 2012 conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

(c) As on 1.1.2012, there is a gap of 877 posts in Direct-recruit posts in IAS. No definite time-frame can be given to fill up all the vacant posts in Indian Administrative Service. However, increased intake will help in bridging up the gap between Total Authorised Strength and Officers-in-position.

[Translation]

Unfair Practices

5520. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has received certain complaints of unfair practices in various educational institutions and universities in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the nature of such complaints;

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken against such institutions; and

(d) the further action proposed to be taken to check unfair practices in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that it has received 497 complaints against technical institutions on the alleged unfair practices during the last three years including the current year. Similarly, University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has received 34 complaints against Universities/institutions deemed-to-be

Universities for indulging in alleged unfair practices. The complaints are mostly related to running of fake institutions and award of fake degrees, charging high fees, fee fixation or charging Capitation Fees, non-refund of fees, misleading advertisements, running of un-approved courses, complaints related to admissions, complaints/suggestions relating to entrance examinations and regarding complaints against private managements etc. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) UGC and AICTE have reported that they are issuing show-cause notices wherever complaints are received about alleged unfair practices. Inspections by Expert Committees are undertaken wherever necessary.

UGC and AICTE are also regularly publishing information on their respective websites about fake Universities, unapproved institutions and unapproved courses respectively, from time to time. Public notices are also issued from time to time for information of students and general public.

(d) To prohibit and punish malpractices and adoption of unfair practices in technical and medical educational institutions and in the university system, The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

Statement

State-wise details of Complaints received during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012

State	AICTE			UGC			Total
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	—	21	6	—	—	—	27
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Chhattisgarh	1	5	1	—	—	—	7
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	3	12	1	—	—	1	17
Haryana	3	38	5	—	—	—	46
Himachal Pradesh	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Jharkhand	—	8	—	5	4	—	17
Karnataka	—	13	2	—	—	—	15
Kerala	—	15	3	—	—	—	18
Madhya Pradesh	3	31	5	4	—	—	43
Maharashtra	5	33	8	—	6	—	52
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Punjab	1	24	3	—	1	—	29
Rajasthan	—	21	2	—	1	—	24
Sikkim	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tamil Nadu	5	43	2	—	—	—	50
Tripura	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	9	81	6	1	8	1	106
Uttarakhand	1	10	—	—	—	—	11
West Bengal	—	10	2	—	2	—	14
Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	2	23	3	—	—	—	28
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33	414	50	10	22	02	531

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the
Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Ajit Singh.

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Airports Authority of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6746/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011,

alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6747/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6748/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRJMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, 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 National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, 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 the Library See No. L.T. 6749/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, 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 National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6750/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6751/15/12]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6752/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2008-2009.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6753/15/12]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2010-2011.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6754/15/12]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6755/15/12]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, 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 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6756/15/12]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, 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 National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2010-2011.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6757/15/12]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand), Dehradun, 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 Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand), Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6758/15/12]
- (23) A copy of the Corrigendum* (Hindi and English versions) of the Annual Report of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6759/15/12]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2010-2011.
- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6760/15/12]

* The Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on 27.12.2011

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011.
- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6761/15/12]
- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6762/15/12]
- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6763/15/12]
- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, 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 Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6764/15/12]
- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6765/15/12]
- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.
- [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6766/15/12]
- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6767/15/12]

- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6768/15/12]

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

- (43) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6769/15/12]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, I lay on the table of the House a copy (Hindi and English versions) of Outcome Budget of the Department of post, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6770/15/12]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): On behalf of my colleague Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 28

of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (i) G.S.R. 816(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2011, specifying that the powers of the Central Government under Rules 9 and 11 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004 shall also be exercised by the Coal Controller in the Government of India.
- (ii) The Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 817(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2011.
- (iii) G.S.R. 818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2011, rescinding the Colliery Control Order, 2000, with immediate effect, such rescission shall not affect anything done or omitted to be done under the said Order before this Notification.
- (iv) S.O. 2920(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2011, superseding Notification No. S.O. 453(E) dated 16th June, 1994.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6771/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6772/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, 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 Consultancy Development Centre, 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 the Library See No. L.T. 6773/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and the Department of Telecommunications for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6774/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), 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 Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6775/15/12]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

- (i) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. 352-4/2011-CA(QoS) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2011.

- (ii) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. 352-4/2011-CA(QoS) in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2011 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. No. 352-4/2011-CA(QoS) (in English version only) dated 23rd January, 2012.

- (iii) The Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 305-20/2009 - QoS in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2012.

- (iv) The Telecom Consumers Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 308-

5/2011- (QoS) in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2012.

- (v) The Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 305-20/2009-(QoS) in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2012.

- (vi) The Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 308-5/2011-(QoS) in Gazette of India dated 6th January, 2012.

- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) and (ii) of (4) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6776/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

26th Report

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Statements

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I lay on the table of the House the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Committee on Agriculture:-

1. Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pricing Policy of Agricultural Produce' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
2. Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Impact

of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

3. Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
4. Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
5. Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
6. Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
7. Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
8. Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
9. Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
10. Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
11. Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on 'Deficient Monsoon and

steps taken by the Government to Mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

12. Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
13. Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

MADAM SPEAKER: Good, very good.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

56th Report

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I present the Fifty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12) on 'the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011'.

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT

27th Report

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, I present the Twenty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-2012) on "Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme" pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

12.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT
246th Report

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Forty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Higher Education.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Issue of Persecution of Hindus in Some
Parts of Pakistan**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Hon. Madam Speaker, I rise to inform this august House that Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported. Recently, in separate incidents, three hindu girls in Sindh province have reportedly been abducted and married against their will to Muslim men after being forcefully converted to Islam. This issue is a matter of concern to the Government and is being taken up appropriately with the Government of Pakistan.

In the past, we have also seen of reports of kidnapping and killing of members of the minority communities and desecration/encroachment of their places of religious worship in Pakistan. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community.

While, the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan in the past. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of its citizens, particularly the minority community.

I also wish to inform this House that according to a Government of Pakistan Press Release, President of Pakistan has taken serious note of the reports of the kidnapping of a Hindu girl from Mirpur Mathelo District Ghotki in Sindh and allegedly being forced by some influential people of the area to convert; and called for a report from the provincial government. The President also called for transparent and expeditious investigations in the matter and to take action in accordance with the law regardless of the influence and status of anyone involved in criminal activity. Several Members of Parliament, NGOs and civil society in Pakistan have also expressed grave concern on the incidents and called for implementation of laws to protect the rights of the minorities in that country.

Madam Speaker, in November 2011, on the killing of three Hindu doctors in Sindh, the President of Pakistan had called for a report on the incident and directed immediate arrest of the people responsible for the killings. He had also said that it was the moral and legal responsibility of the Government to protect members of minority community against vandalism and atrocities. In August 2011, while speaking on the occasion of the 'Minorities' Day' in Pakistan, Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani said, I quote: "Unfortunately some extremist elements with a view to advancing their own narrow and bigoted agendas have targeted the minorities. The Government, however, stands fully committed to foil the designs of these extremist elements. The perpetrators of the crime against the minority community anywhere in Pakistan - must be brought to justice and they will be".

While it is our hope that the Government of Pakistan will discharge its constitutional duties towards its minority communities, in view of the purely humanitarian nature of this issue, we appeal to the people and Government of Pakistan to take all possible steps to protect the constitutional rights of their minorities by ensuring their safety, security and well being.

[Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 6777/15/12]

12.09 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Need to provide adequate storage facilities for
foodgrains and issue of sufficient quantities
of Jute bags for packing in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, today there is a serious issue relating to farmers

before this country. It has been the endeavour of this government that the production of foodgrains increases somehow or the other in this country. Right from Punjab all the farmers of this country have increased the production of foodgrains but in respect of the foodgrains production, role of Uttar Pradesh has been specific. Earlier, there was a very low yield in that state but today Uttar Pradesh is giving the highest yield of foodgrains in this country. But whether for this higher yield, farmers of Uttar Pradesh will be punished? It is being done with the farmers every year and we raise this question every year in this House. Today, farmers want to grow more foodgrains and sell it in the market. Weighing bridges also have been installed and government is procuring their foodgrains but the biggest problem is that of non-availability of jute bags with the farmers for packing their produce. Today there are neither adequate storage facilities nor sufficient quantities of jute bags for foodgrains packing. This situation has been prevailing since last 10 to 12 years. Today, I have personally discussed this issue with the Hon'ble Prime Minister and also with the Leader of the House and they have admitted that such a problem is there.

I would like to urge upon the government to find out a solution of this problem in their right earnest. Then perhaps, this problem will not recur next year. Provision of godowns and solution of the problem of jute bags is responsibility of the government. Today, farmers are undergoing a severe punishment because they don't have adequate storage facilities near the onset of monsoon and at a time when at several places it has also started raining. As a result of it the wheat will be rotting. On the one hand, the people have been starving for want of goodgrains and on the other, the foodgrains will go waste or will be spoiled. What else can be more ironical. Such a situation is prevailing today in this country.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, we would like to make an appeal to you to give directions straight to the government regarding the provision of godowns and jute bags for the farmers for the purpose of storages of foodgrains by way of requisitioning of railway godowns or any other place. However, it should be ensured that entire foodgrains stock of the farmers is kept in the godowns—that is our demand. Other colleagues will present their points on this subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri R.K. Singh: Shri Neeraj

Shekhar, Shri Radhey Mohan Singh and Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao are also associated with the matter raised by Mulayam Singh Ji.

SHRI NARENDER SINGH TOMAR (Morena): Madam Speaker, production of foodgrains in the entire country has gone up but particularly the production of wheat and paddy in Madhya Pradesh has rapidly increased during the last 5-6 years. Last year's procurement in Madhya Pradesh was 49 lakh tonnes and even in the current year, Madhya Pradesh has laid down a target of 80 lakh tones for giving wheat to the Central pool. In Madhya Pradesh, they have taken several measures to give relief to the farmers. After the registration of farmers, they send SMS to call them to the grain market at a fixed point of time. Provision has been made for e-payment. After the weight of their products, farmers get money in their accounts. But, Jute bags are not available in Madhya Pradesh due to lack of foresightedness on the part of the Central Government today. Farmers are standing helplessly in the grain market. They are agitated and, moreover, even the weather takes an adverse turn repeatedly. Farmers, and even the government are worried as to when it will start raining and their produce will be spoiled. Madhya Pradesh government has made an assessment and after that assessment ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing but the hon'ble member's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Madam Speaker, for the procurement of 269000 jute bags, an advance of Rs. 4 crore 78 lakh has been deposited with the Central Government. In spite of that advance deposit, jute bags are not being made available. The Chief Minister had come to Delhi to see the Central Minister concerned. Even the hon'ble Leader of Opposition had repeatedly raised this matter in the House. He also talked to the Ministers concerned. The government had given an assurance that they would provide 61000 bags by 30th April. Later on they said that they would provide these bags by 5th May

*Not recorded.

but to this day, not a single out of those 61000 jute bags has been received in Madhya Pradesh.

Madam, through you, I want to convey to the Government that even last time, the foodgrains had rotten. This thing was also admitted by the Minister of Agriculture and Hon'ble Supreme Court also had taken cognizance of it and had directed the Central Government but they did not abide by them. Now, once again the problem of goodgrain's rotting is going to raise its head. This situation is arising on account of improvidence of the Central Government and lack of advance planning on their part. Madam, through you, I would like to urge upon the Central Government and also the leader of the House Shri Pranab Mukherjee who is here, to ensure the supply of jute bags at their earliest to help the farmers and to extricate the government from the period of crisis.

I also want to submit that this problem of storage is also there on account of the improvidence of the Central Government. They should set up warehouses on a large scale. I humbly, request you that in case the Central Government does not take care of this situation, you may kindly intervene in the matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Kirti Azad, Yogi Aditya Nath ji, Shri Sayeed Shahnawaz Hussain, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Shri Bhupendra Singh, Shri Shivraj Bhaiya, Shri K.D. Deshmukh, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Balkishan Khanderao Shukla, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Hari Manjhi, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Shri Ashok Argal and Shri Ganesh Singh also associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, this matter is being raised continuously in this House since last four days. One thing has become absolutely clear that the country is facing a very serious crisis of jute bags. Just now, Bhai Mulayam Singh Ji and Shri Tomar has put forth this issue before this House very effectively. One thing is certain that jute bags were reserved for foodgrains. But the plastic bag manufacturers were lobbying with the government since last several years. The situation is very serious and I would like to tell you that this is not the only issue. The fact is that we did not prepare any big plan during the last three years for the additional surplus foodgrain production. Pranab Babu, according to my information, there is only 19 per cent storage capacity. Jute bags and storage capacity both are the essential things. Since the world market has gone into

a state of confusion, there are the farmers of India only who maintained the prestige of their country in all the adverse circumstances, in spite of all sorts of cost escalation. Food problem is the biggest problem of this country. It has been discussed several times. The issue of poverty is very grim. The only good thing done by the visual media is that it highlights foodgrains 'Survey and Starvation'. It is through the visual media that the ruling sections of this country come to know about the situation of this country.

Yesterday Pranab Babu was replying, I am sorry I was not present in the House due to some unavoidable reasons. I told you that you have started providing subsidy for Godowns, warehouses in 2009. Can't you monitor it by calling a meeting? NABARD is saying that this time subsidy will not be provided. Secondly, as Mulayam Singh ji said the foodgrain is rotting. Where is the godowns for that foodgrain.

I had been Minister of Agriculture and Food. During my time the foodgrain was in a huge quantity and I provided many ways for its disbursement. Can't you do that? What is the position of your industrial production? What is the position of GDP? At the time of presentation of Budget, I asked you that why the diesel subsidy is being provided to the malls, hotels, cell towers? They are making money. Why don't you provide relief to the farmers?

Price of Diesel can be raised but you should look towards this class who faces problems. They have produced wheat in surplus. Only one section of the population is honest that is 80 per cent. They are the farmers, they are the agricultural labourers. They have produced wheat in surplus. Only one section of the population is honest that is 80 per cent. They are the farmers, they are the agricultural labourers. They are protecting your honour. There was draught for three years. Today Maharashtra is suffering from draught. You have plenty of foodgrain. Why don't you go for diversification? I have the experience. A lot of people are here who have experience of farming. The members and officers of Planning Commission are not experienced than we people. ...(*Interruptions*). Call us. We will pave the way for you, but do not allow the foodgrain of India rot like this. One side the people are dieing and another side the foodgrain of India is rotting like previous years. You do not tell us the quantum of surplus. You say there has been bumper crop. If there is bumper crop, tell us the quantum. The quantum of foodgrain in storage. How much foodgrain will be surplus and where it will be stored? Sack mill will go to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The wheat producer

farmers are 40 crores. Wheat is the next to rice produced in the country. We have not adopted any measure to separate it from wheat. We provide subsidy to the wheat growing farmers. You are giving subsidy on diesel which is going to hotels. What for? You are giving subsidy to the factories, but when the question of farmers come, you do not take it seriously. Hillary Clinton is searching market for their produce, but you are unable to store your produces. Which the farmer has grown with conventional methods. You cannot give that foodgrain to the poor and hungry people of the country. Even the court say to distribute the surplus foodgrain, but you people say that it is useless. How it will be distributed? We have distributed it. Call a all party meeting for 4-5 hours not for 1-2 hours. Give us opportunity to speak. You call party wise. We do not get adequate time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* We are here for 40 years. Government do not realise our knowledge and experience.

Pranab Babu, I tried to meet you, but could not meet you. May be you were busy. But none of your work is such that country could go ahead. Yes, there is only one work you care for, is budget deficit, which is increasing day by day. Only farmer is the laborious person who are protecting your honour. Why don't you show concern about him, who has put his labour for producing the foodgrain and you are unable to take care of that produce. Pranab Babu, leave all the things and take care of the farmer. We can forgive you for everything, but you take care of the farmer. Your Government will be in benefit. The country will be benefitted. Our irrigation system is different. But you cannot take care of the foodgrain. You look towards Russia, America. They have looted the world for 700 or 500 years. Now, they are exploiting the market. So, call a meeting and make a crises group. I am saying it repeatedly that let us discuss this matter for 5 hours. Take out some way to use this foograin which is rotting and take this matter on priority.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Roy, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Hari Manjhi, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Shri Maheshwar Hazari, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary, Shri Rajender Agarwal, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Kamlesh Paswan, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Shivaram Gouda, Shri G.M. Siddheshwara and Shri P.K. Biju associate themselves with the views expressed by Shri Sharad Yadav ji.

SHRI HUKMA DEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, get this matter discussed for a whole day ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, we are making demand for the last three days on this matter on pressurizing the Government. Not only the jute bags is the problem, there are so many problems. One problem is that we have plastic lobby in the country, they are also pressurizing the Government. There is jute bag and jute industry and the maximum jute industry is in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* The law which is prevailing in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: 40 lakh farmers are involved in the jute production. The jute industry is being tried to be vanished. That is why Government were not ready for this proposal? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government have not made any short term or long term planning.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: This year the yield is 253 million tonne ...*(Interruptions)* and what is the situation of a storage capacity? ...*(Interruptions)* Sharadji has told us that it is 19 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, we are demanding that jute bags should be made available by the government and arrange for warehouses. Foodgrains are spoiled. ...*(Interruptions)* We demand that the foodgrains should be distributed among

*Not recorded.

poor people including poor people of draught hit areas. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, you start.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, today I want to speak about Punjab State. This state gives great contribution in giving food not only to rich and poor of Hindustan, but of the entire country. Whether it is wheat or rice, today more than 60 per cent foodgrains are produced in Punjab. The state has one resource i.e. water to meet the requirement of the people of Hindustan. The water level has gone so low that WHO report says that after 20 years Punjab can convert into a desert like Rajasthan. Here farmers are working very hard, the state is finishing its natural resource and giving bumper crop continuously. It is record breaking in the history of Punjab that there is a procurement of 120 lakh metric tonne. It is a very sorry state of affairs and today storage is being discussed throughout the country. I have also raised this matter several times in Parliament and Committee. You go in Punjab and see that godowns are fully filled up with foodgrains. Wheat and rice are get spoiled after six months. It cannot be kept in open for more than one year or one and a half year, but it goes on spoiling for four-five years and the condition becomes so bad that even cattle do not eat it. I am to state that all the members sitting here know that how much poverty and starvation is there on the one side and on the other side in my parliamentary constituency the foodgrains are spoiling because there is no place for storage. Why not government distribute it in the poor people.

Madam, today there is shortage of jute bags in the entire country. The weather is changing, rain sets in, in this way the 120 lakh metric tonne foodgrain will get spoiled. On the one hand we are storing foodgrains, collecting it, reducing shortage by doing excess buffer stock storage. If this foodgrains could have been distributed in the poor people, we could easily get place for storage and could have saved the money spent on the excess storage. In the reply to my question it was stated that expenditure of one day is 27 crore rupees. This money is spent on storing of excess buffer stock. In this way 10,000 crore to 15,000 crore rupees are spent in a year. The money is wasted, foodgrains are wasted, the storage is less and the poor is dying of starvation and the government is not able to set right the system and rules.

I demand that it should not only be discussed but should appropriately be replied to. By when it will go on like this? Because natural resources are depleting, farmers are doing hardwork and the poor people is dying of hunger.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Madam, under the PEG-2008 Scheme, PUNGRAIN, which is one of the State's own agencies and which was nominated by the Government of Punjab as the nodal agency, floated tenders for the creation of a total storage capacity of 51.25 lakh metric tones. The private entrepreneurs were offered Rs. 5 per quintal per month for bare space, apart from making a provision for escalation in preservation charges for proper maintenance of stocks.

I am given to understand that the private entrepreneurs have already constructed godowns.

[Translation]

I fully agree with the views of hon'ble member. Godowns have been completed but the government agency has not handedover these to FCI. The matter which was going on. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on? Why have you stood up? Sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to him. You have expressed your views, now listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You see this side while speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You must learn to listen to others. Please sit down.

*Not recorded.

Now, Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, please continue.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: I am given to understand that the private entrepreneurs have already constructed godowns with a storage capacity of 12.5 lakh metric tones and the rest of godowns with a storage capacity of 40 lakh metric tones would be ready in a few months' time. I am further informed that the State of Punjab need not spend even a single penny from its kitty.

It is the FCI that would be paying a sum of Rs. 1,800 crore to meet the costs of leasing bare space along with preservation charges. However, despite erecting the godowns strictly as per the specifications approved by the FCI, the private entrepreneurs are waiting impatiently as to when the callous PUNGRAIN Authorities would handover these go-downs to the FCI for storage capacity.

[Translation]

I am also saying this that undertake your responsibility. Round the clock the Government ...*(Interruptions)* They do not know what to do. ...*(Interruptions)* They are sleeping. ...*(Interruptions)* Punjab is burning. The condition of farmers is very bad. We have built up the capability of storage, we have completed godowns for storage of 52 lakh tonne.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, why are you standing up? Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: You should listen to others also.

MADAM SPEAKER: You talk to me. Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Madam, the State agencies are unmindful of the growing damage and the mounting losses. They are selling the damaged paddy at Rs. 620 while they have spent Rs. 950 per quintal at the time of procurement, to the distilleries to be processed for branded alcohol, As a result of it, most of the distilleries have now shifted to grain-based alcohol from the conventional malt processing.

[Translation]

They are giving all foodgrains to distilleries ...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on? You sit down.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: ...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: ...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Bajwa ji, you sit down.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan ji you speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, today, farmers are in a helpless condition all over the country. I would like to congratulate the farmers of the entire country, who have done record production of paddy and rice in the country. I will congratulate the farmers of Uttar Pradesh in particular who is going ahead of Punjab in food production. We have been discussing for many days on storage of wheat and paddy and about bags. I have told yesterday also to the hon'ble Finance Minister that state and central capacity of storage of record production by farmers, is only sixty per cent. I had given a suggestion yesterday also that if you do not have storage capacity, conduct a survey and build permanent godowns at block level with the money spend under MANREGA and the farmers of the entire country and the people of every village and block can store their produce there and the foodgrains can be saved.

So far as the bags are concerned, it is the responsibility of Government of India. This is not a matter of any state, today the farmers of the entire country are in difficulty. Therefore, I, through you, demand from hon'ble Finance Minister and government that the bags may be made available otherwise all farmers will be in great difficulty.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji if this question ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji see this side while you speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav ji would have not raised this question seriously, we would not have discussed it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): First notice was our's in this matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I have not heard you. I have heard him and I am discussing that. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, future trading is most dangerous for the farmers of the country. Every year we express our concern. The future traders sitting in Mumbai fix the prices of wheat and rice like gold and silver. There is shortage of pulses in the country. The pulses produced in the country have been exported. While replying to the debate, the Minister should tell that whether future trading is a conspiracy?

Today, FCI is not purchasing the wheat and rice and making excuses of unavailability of sacks and jute bags. The requisition for jute bags is sent to the Government in the month of November. Each State Government send requisition. Provide the statewise details of bags provided in the month of November. Which state did not apply for the bags. The procured wheat is being dumped under the open sky. The farmers are making hue and cry for not procuring the rice and wheat. Is it not a conspiracy that wheat is being dumped in the open and the future traders are purchasing from the farmers. After sometime they will raise the prices of these foodgrains and you will run to import the wheat. Is it not a double dealing? You are committing for food guarantee and food security. It seems funny and ridiculous. Whether it is not a fact that the rice and wheat are supplied to wine mafia in the name of inferior quality. It is their conspiracy. The whole lot of wheat and rice lying in the open will go to their godowns. Rainy season starts in the month of June, from where you will bring wheat? Please tell me which States made requisition for the bags and how many bags were made available to each State? The middleman of future traders is purchasing or not. The wheat of our farmers is being looted. Nobody is talking of his interest. We come from the State of Bihar. Nothing has happened there also. The maximum wheat is produced in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, people gave a very good mandate to Mulayam Singh Yadavji. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore make good arrangements regarding wheat well in advance ...(*Interruptions*) listen Yadavji. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Address to the Chair.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I am addressing the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude please.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, it is a conspiracy. You provide the jute bags and procure the rice and ensure food security. Construct godowns to store the foodgrains. It is being piled at different places. What is being done in the name of storage? The wheat is being filled in the bags and thereafter being covered with plastic sheets.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lajuji you have made your point, now conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hon. Minister, please reply clearly that which states made requisition for the bags in time and how many bags you have provided to them? The reply must come.

[*English*]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Chennai North): Thank you Madam Speaker for allowing me to speak on this important subject.

Madam, more and more State Governments have started procuring food grains from the farmers to ensure that the farmers get the MSP because in the open market, the procurement price is very less. But my question is, whether procurement is for storage or for distribution? My view is that procurement should be for distribution. It means the distribution chain should be strengthened. For the APL family, the open market price of rice and wheat is more than Rs.25 and the MSP is Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per kilogram.

I will suggest that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) itself can have a marketing division, open distribution chains and sell rice at the reasonable price, a little more than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) so that people will get rice at a cheaper price. We have been demanding for a universal Public Distribution System (PDS) in all States as it is happening in Tamil Nadu. We suggest that universal PDS should be there in every State. More and more States are going to procure more and more food grains. So, instead of thinking of storing these food grains, we must think to distribute it properly to the people so that the people will get rice at reasonable price. Thank you.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Speaker, I am also associating with the matter raised by Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

[*Translation*]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak

on this serious issue. First of all, on behalf of my party and our Chief Minister, Mamta Banerjee I want to congratulate the farmers of the country for producing wheat in such a huge quantity. But today, the wheat is rotting. Yesterday, our Finance Minister had said that he wanted to import the jute bags. Eighty per cent jute factories, hessian manufacturing factories are in West Bengal. These factories are lying closed for the last 34 years. ...*(Interruptions)* Financial assistance should be provided for their revival. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India Should provide assistance. ...*(Interruptions)* Many people in West Bengal can get employment as a result thereof. ...*(Interruptions)* We can carry it forward. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you have stood up?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Everytime it doesn't look nice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. KAKOLI GOSH DASTIDAR: It is a matter of shame that our farmers produce wheat and it is left on the road to rot. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, no noise please.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: I request you to process that wheat and make flour of it. I request the Ministry to do that. Procure the wheat and make flour of it. Pack it and store it and we can export it even after its manufacture. ...*(Interruptions)*

My second demand is that Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* has ordered nine lakh bags in November, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)* and now it is of 12 lakh bags.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, thank you.

Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao, you proceed please.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: The requisition of 12 lakh bags will not be met. ...*(Interruptions)* Time is required for their manufacture. ...*(Interruptions)* Eighty per cent bags are manufactured in West Bengal. In the first week of June, the required quantity of bags will be provided. Do not import it. Give assistance to West Bengal so that 12 lakh bags may be supplied in the first week of June.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ratna De associate herself with the subject of Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidarji.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO (Kammam): Madam, we are discussing the availability of jute bags in the Parliament for the last four days. We all, the Members of Parliament sitting here,

[English]

We should feel shame.

[Translation]

Sushmaji has raised this issue, Sharad Yadavji has raised this issue and today Mulayam Singh ji has raised this issue.

Madam, I want to say one thing in this regard that this issue of jute bags is not new. Last year we did not get the bags in Andhra Pradesh. We, alongwith the farmers, staged a dharna on the road. In the country, in Andhra Pradesh the rice was rotting. The rice was stored in the schools, temples and mosques.

[English]

This is the fact.

[Translation]

We have photographs, we can show you. The Govt., was not in a position to store it. The total rice was stored in schools and the temples. The problem of bags was there last year also and it still exists. The Government is not aware of it. When we put Parliamentary questions time and again, when we talk of agricultural production, what is the production this year and what will be the production next year, the figures you are giving in your reply, you cannot arrange bags for those figures, it is very shameful. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

*Not recorded.

Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: Madam, I will take one minute more. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, now you sit down. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik ji you please stand up and speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except what Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik said.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have brought a very long written speech.

[*English*]

You have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Government that there has been bumper crop of paddy in the country this year. ...(*Interruptions*) I think that the Central Government should thank the Agriculture Minister for this. ...(*Interruptions*) There has been bumper crop of every item. It may be paddy or wheat or sugarcane. I request the Government to raise the minimum support price for the farmers this year. Otherwise, it might hurt them. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

[*English*]

show some respect for time. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: On behalf of my party, I would request the Minister to look into this. As all the experienced Members of this House have said that production of foodgrains has been increasing every year

*Not recorded.

for the last three years. Our farmers are thinking that the population is increasing every year. Hence the consumption of paddy will increase. The Government needs to ponder over this issue very seriously. On behalf of my own self and my party, I would demand that the Govt., should ponder over this matter seriously and increase the minimum support price.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, we are very proud of Indian farmers. As other hon. Members said, agricultural production has increased this year.

Madam, in Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister has taken all steps to protect the interests of the farmers. She has given a lot of incentives to the farmers. That is why, agricultural production has increased in Tamil Nadu. At the same time, we are requesting the Central Government to come forward to help the farmers.

As all other hon. Members mentioned, after procurement, we have to store the food grains. For that, we need proper godowns. That is what we are facing shortage of. Then, other hon. Members also mentioned about the shortage of gunny bags. Some other hon. Members also spoke about distribution. Then, we should also see how to distribute to the consumers whatever is procured. In that respect, Tamil Nadu is a pioneer now. We are giving free rice to all the family cardholders. We are still following that. That has to be followed because after production by farmers, it has to reach the consumers because the people of this country are very poor. For that, we require incentives from the Central Government. Our Chief Minister had also written a letter to the Central Government regarding Thane Cyclone. While the said cyclone had hit the State of Tamil Nadu last year, the Central Government has not yet given the money. The State Government solely went to the rescue of the farmers and started so many programmes. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to come forward to release urgently the money the Chief Minister has asked for in her letter written to the Central Government.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, during the last four days including today, the issue that has been actually troubling all of us is relating to jute bags. We should also recollect the amount of neglect the jute crop has faced during the last four decades. Today, if the jute factories of West Bengal are suffering, it is because, what Shri Basu Deb Acharia has rightly

mentioned, our attention has been shifted towards plastic commodities.

I also recollect that two or three days back, the Leader of this House, hon. Finance Minister, had very categorically mentioned that he is requesting the Left and also the Trinamool Congress to impress upon the jute factories to increase production. I would also request the Government to impress upon the Bangladesh Government where jute production is very high in quantity and also of very high quality. We can import jute bags immediately to tide over the situation.

At the same time, I would also make a request to the Government. Invariably in every State, wheat and paddy production has increased manifold. Even in a State like Odisha, which was and is a surplus paddy growing State, the purchase of paddy is more than 30 lakh tonnes, but the storage capacity of the FCI there is hardly four lakh tonnes and that of the State Government is another five lakh tonnes to six lakh tonnes. Further, as it is called, with Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee Scheme, another three lakh metric tonnes capacity building or storage is now being developed.

Odisha has been entrusted with a specific procurement of rice that is called, custom-milled rice because we need that type of rice for the Eastern coast, which is actually being used by the people there. For this also, we have asked the Central Government to provide us with support so that respective State Governments can also have godowns for custom-milled rice. I am saying this because the problem today is lifting of food grains immediately, that is, once it is procured. But today, the concern is how to store it, and for storage, we need best quality gunny bags or jute bags. I think that we would have to look forward to it, and I think that the Central Government has to come up in a very big way.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, please allow me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I think that this subject is over.

Yes, the Leader of the House.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I would just like to share a few points because the other day I had responded to Shri Sharad Yadav.

This morning, Shri Mulayam Singh and others raised this issue. The problem, which arose, as Shri Lalu has pointed out, that this is the practice that every year in the month of November there is a meeting of the State Governments and the Food Ministry; their indents are placed; according to those indents requirement is placed it to DGS&D; and DGS&D supplies it from the jute mills and through their own procurement and supply arrangements.

This time, two distortions have taken place so far as Punjab and Haryana, the two major producing States, are concerned. I have the figures with me. Substantially, their indents have been fulfilled. Two types of problems arose substantially in Madhya Pradesh (MP) and also in Uttar Pradesh (UP). One is that the level of expectation of procurement by the State administration at that point of time was less, and the actual procurement was much more. For instance, in November, the MP Government projected that their procurement would be about 65 lakh tonnes, but their actual procurement has been more than 85 lakh tonnes. They had to procure it when the farmers produce it and bring it to the market. No State agency can refuse to buy it. So, the required quantity of jute bags, in terms of bales, has also increased substantially. They have made a revised programme and as per the revised programme, the supplies are being made.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to say to Pranab Babu that this problem needs to be solved fully. Production of food grains is in surplus, but there is a heavy loss due to shortage of storing capacity and proper management. Production of paddy and wheat is in surplus. This matter is related to 40 crore people. I want to say that Jute bag is the first stop.

[English]

Jute bag is the first step.

[Translation]

But after that comes storage for which you provided subsidy in the year 2009.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I, therefore, want to know your and the Government's concern about the surplus foodgrains.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Other Members have also raised similar question. Laluji had also raised a question as to how much indent was given by the States in November? Reply is to be given to him also. He had asked this question specially.

13.00 hrs.

[*English*]

As I have said, for construction of the godowns, banks will provide concessional rate of interest. We will also provide support even from the Viability Gap Fund. We have also made arrangements in this Budget that will allow you to have External Commercial Borrowings because the interest rate is lower there, of course with a ceiling, because I cannot increase the short term borrowings substantially. So, all these steps are taken but that does not mean that tomorrow the godown will come. If I announce the programme today, godowns will not come tomorrow. It will take some time. The problems which you posed, as I understood is that any moment rains may come and those grains are lying in the open area. Now, the main problem is how to protect it, how to make contingency arrangement for the immediate requirement. That is why, we sent our officers to Kolkata. Current production of the jute bags is 2 lakh and 50 thousand per month. We have asked them to produce more and they are actually producing now 25 thousand additional bags, and the production will become 2 lakh and 75 thousand bags. I hope there will be no strike in between and will not suspend the production. Sometimes, they put pressure as this is the procurement season. So, sometimes some trade union leaders also indulge in this type of activities. I am assured that this year there will be no strike. ...(*Interruptions*) No, I myself had to deal with it. Then, your Minister was there. I had called him and told them that do not put pressure at the time of procurement season. In that case, I would be compelled to allow the plastic bags. Then, it was stopped.

Therefore, I have my own experiences. I am not speaking in vacuum. I requested them and fortunately, I also had a discussion with West Bengal Industries Minister, Mr. Partho Chatterjee. I requested him to ensure that the production continue uninterruptedly to solve the immediate problem of availability of the jute bags. I have also

suggested in the morning after Mulayam Singh Ji raised the issue, I requested the Food Minister to come to my room. Shri Rewati Raman Ji was also there. For the solution, UP Government has made some suggestions. We are complying with that and in the next 5 to 6 days, those problems will be resolved. But that is temporary. Even if I want to import and, today I decide to import, tomorrow, the imported goods do not come. It takes time. All these issues are to be addressed but I accept one suggestion of Shri Sharad Yadav Ji that this is a problem for which we require a medium to long term solution. How can we do this? I am ready to sit with the Leaders of the various political parties, get their inputs and to work out a mechanism. Every year, we are not confronted with this problem. Shortly, I would also like to add to resolve the immediate problem.

There is a provision, I do not want to resort to that provision. But if there is any requirement, then we will resort to it. Our target is to protect the crop, so that it is not destroyed and then, to go to the biodegradable packaging material. That is second thing. Therefore, there is a provision in the Jute Act itself that if adequate quantum of jute bag is not available, then substitute plastic bags for a temporary period could be used. We are exploring all those possibilities though I myself do not want plastic bags to be used for storing the grains.

You will recollect, in 1985 when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, in order to protect the jute industry, he ensured that three commodities namely, cement, sugar and food grains were packed in biodegradable bags. Now, cement has gone out of jute packaging. Sugar and food grains are still there. We are ensuring that it is available. Three ministries are there. Only Food Ministry cannot do this. Their job is to coordinate. I am going to have a meeting with them. I will see that as early as possible, these problems are resolved. Thank you.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): What about godowns? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Gopinath Munde says.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already informed the House that the Rural Development Ministry has been asked to explore the possibilities of food for work through the MGNERGA and other programmes as to

*Not recorded.

what can be done and how it should be tied up. But that cannot happen immediately because the State Governments will have to agree to this. They will have to be involved. They are the implementing agencies. So, it is not that today I say it and tomorrow it would start. But the Ministry has been sensitized and they are working on it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That is enough.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Munde.

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The entire Maharashtra is facing worse drought than it faced in the year 1972. Maharashtra government is unable to meet out this natural calamity with its present resources. Such is the situation 100 farmers have committed suicides during the last three months due to this drought and many more are likely to follow suit. People are selling slaughter houses there. Problem of fodder, employment and drinking water has become very acute. Drinking water is not available for 100 kilometers Central Government should co-operate with the Maharashtra Government in this situation and provide more funds.

State Government is also showing discrimination. Schemes for combating draught has been prepared only for 15 districts whereas 7-8 districts are there in Vidarbha and Marathwada also which are facing draught. Such discrimination should not be shown in famine and natural calamity. Therefore, this scheme should be implemented in all 23 districts.

I demand that the Central Government should send its team in all the districts with a view to know the situation and cooperate with the Maharashtra Government for making arrangements for fodder, employment and drinking water and also direct the Maharashtra Government not to do politics in the matter of drought.

The entire district of Beed is in the grip of draught but no scheme is being run over there. Such a discrimination should not be shown. The entire Beed district is in the grip of draught but tankers are not being provided for that areas employment is not being provided. People from my area are migrating to Karnataka for employment. This is a very disgusting condition due to which farmers of that area are angry. Thus, the Central Government should

cooperate and direct the State Government for providing help to all the districts especially Vidarbha and Marathwada.

MADAM SPEAKER: Permission is granted to associate Shri Hansraj G. Ahir and Shri Shivaram Gouda with Shri Gopinath Munde.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I am raising the issue of Air India, the strike of the pilots and dismissal of a number of pilots by the Government. I do not like to go into the merit of their demands. Neither do I say that catcall strike should be a part of normal tribunal agitation; neither should I ask the Government to be so aggressive as to take the course of dismissal.

Madam, the question is that Air India is being destroyed. Step by step, Air India is going to be destroyed. I appeal to the pilots to withdraw the strike. At the same time, I appeal to the Government to take back the pilots and call them for discussion. But the issue is a deep-rooted malady in Air India. For years together, Air India has been sought to be destroyed by the Governments, one after another. Payment of salary is being delayed for a month. Grievances of the workers and employees are not being looked into. At a point of time, the merger was the policy. Air India and Indian Airlines were merged despite opposition. Now they have changed their policy. Now they are going to split Air India. Engineers are being separated. Ground handling is being given to another company. After merger, there is a split. Wonderful change of policy by the Government! The point is, Madam, this wild change, wild decision-making process is creating a problem which will bring our national carrier to shame, absolute shame. The revival package is faulty. Private players are being given patronage. Air India is being discriminated against.

I appeal the Government to protect Air India and not to destroy it. Pilots should not go on strike; but the Government should listen to them. There should be a complete revival package. In no case private players should be promoted. In no case corruption should be indulged in. In no case the national carrier should come to a shameful end.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri P. Lingam and Dr. Ram Chandra Dome associate with Shri Gurudas Dasgupta on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rewati Raman Singh, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARAI (Bankura): Madam, I associate myself with this issue. The Minister is here. He should respond. There is a crisis. More than ten pilots have been dismissed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated. Rewati Raman Singh Ji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. This House had debated this issue several times. Several Members raised this important issue. UPA II Govt., has come after UPA I but it is yet to be decided as to what should be the number of BPL card holders? This question is raised time and again. I was surprised when Vice - Chairman, Planning Commission, Ahaluwalia Ji said that people earning Rs. 22 in a village and Rs. 26 in a city will not be covered under below poverty line. Madam, anybody can get meals in Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 for one time. How he can think that those persons will not come in the category of BPL? Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji was speaking on other day. He alleged that more than sixty percent people are living below poverty line. Arjun Sen Commission has said that eighty percent people are living below poverty line. Tendulkar Committee has said that 28 per cent people are living below poverty line, Saxena Committee has held that fifty percent people are living below poverty line. I demand that this issue should not be kept pending anymore. Foodgrains are getting rotten. There is no storage space for that and you are considering that only 28 per cent people are BPL card holder. I demand from the House that List of BPL card holders should be got prepared by the informed and knowledgeable people but it should be get from MPs, MLA and Block heads as is done by the Monitoring Committee. It should be decided without any

*Not recorded.

delay. BPL cards have been issued to only 6.25 crore as yet.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, Saxena Committee had said that eleven crore BPL cards should be there in the country. I demand that as was asserted by Mulayam Singh Ji, at least sixty percent poor persons should be issued BPL cards immediately.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Need to take steps for making Wayanad in Kerala a tourist destination of global standards**

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Wayanad is a unique district in Kerala, with its diversity of wildlife and serene wildlife reserves and forests. The mainstay of Wayanad's economy is through agriculture which faces challenges of different kind and it's imperative to see the possibilities of providing additional avenues of employment for the populace. The rich repository of wildlife and forests in Wayanad present Wayanad with a unique opportunity to promote tourism in a significant manner as that would

*Treated as laid on the Table.

provide additional employment opportunities in direct and indirect manner.

However the concept of tourism in Wayanad district is still not taking shape as there is no tourism master plan by the State. The Central Government has a major role in turning around Wayanad as a tourism destination. The concept of archeological, wildlife adventure tourism offers great opportunities for the progress of Wayanad and the Central Government must initiate a tourism master plan as these archeological sites and wildlife reserves come under the Central Government. There must also be efforts from the Central Government to create an exclusive tourism corridor between Mysore and Ooty as these places fall in the vicinity of Wayanad so that more revenue from tourism can be generated.

I would request the Central Government to take necessary steps in making Wayanad a tourist destination of global standards and assist it earn a prominent space in world tourism map.

(ii) Need to realign the Kollam-Theni National Highway as per the proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): The Kollam-Theni National Highway was announced during the tenure of the last Central Government. The alignment was from Kollam, Kottarakara, Chengannur, Kottayam, Kanjirappally, Mundakkayam, Peerunode, Kunnili, Theni. But, this alignment was not acceptable to the Government of Kerala. From Kottayam to Theni alignment, there was no dispute with the National Highway Authority of India. But, at the same time, there is a dispute over Kollam-Kottayam alignment. The people of Kollam and other areas have demanded change from Kollam to Kottayam via Kottarakara and Chengannur. The reason is that Kollam to Kottayam has already been covered by the National Highway running through Kollam-Theni-Mangalam National Highway. From Kottarakara to Chengannur, the World Bank funded State Highway has been undertaken by the KSTP. The State Government has requested the Union Government to change the alignment of the Kollam-Theni National Highway from Kollam to Kottayam. The State has submitted a fresh alignment proposal to the Union Government. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been raising questions after questions which have already been answered by the State Government. The Government of Kerala has proposed alignment from Kollam, Anchalumoodu, Chittumala, Bharamikavu, Sooranadu, Charummoddu, Kollakadavu, Chengannur,

Thiruvala, Changanacherry, Kottayam and Theni. But, the NHAI is yet to take a final decision. The condition of this road is very bad. The Kerala PWD did not take up any work on this section. The annual maintenance work has also not been taken up by the PWD.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to finalize the alignment immediately and start the work at the earliest.

(iii) Need to continue the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme in the interest of Cotton Thread mills and Farmers in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I want to draw the attention of the government towards the new textile policy declared a few days ago by the government of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a major cotton producing state in the country. Cotton is considered cash crop in Marathwada and Vidharba. Here all economy of farmers is linked with cotton. But only 20 per cent of the cotton produced is processed in the state and rest of the 80 per cent cotton is either sent to other states or exported to other countries. That is why government of Maharashtra has declared new textile policy this year. Under this policy all textile industrial units will be provided funds at zero per cent rate of interest and 10 per cent 'Bhandwal' will be given for setting up new textile industries and it has been welcomed by the industrial sector also. But this policy is associated with the Technology Upgradation Fund of the Union Government. I have come to know from the government of Maharashtra that Union Government is going to discontinue this Technology Upgradation Fund from the next year. In my opinion to discontinue the economic assistance to cotton thread mills under Technology Upgradation Fund is not in the interest of textile industry and farmers. As a result of it the new textile policy declared by the government of Maharashtra will lose its importance. Not only this but the running cotton thread mills will not be able to upgrade in the absence of Technology Upgradation Fund and farmers will also not be able to get fair price of their cotton. For reviewing Technology Upgradation Fund a CRISIL Committee was set up in the year 2010. The CRISIL committee in its report has clearly stated that Technology Upgradation Fund should not be discontinued. The government of Maharashtra has also recommended to Union Government for continuing the Technology Upgradation Fund. I request the government that it should first of all safeguard the interests of cotton thread mills and

farmers and do not discontinue the Technology Upgradation Fund.

(iv) Need to simplify the procedure for issuance of Kisan Credit Card to farmers particularly in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): In my Kota parliamentary constituency farmers are facing several difficulties in preparing and getting their Kisan Credit Cards. Though Kisan Credit Cards are being issued to farmers but unnecessary delays are made in it which is not in their interest. Government of India has introduced Kisan Credit Card for facilitating finance and loans to farmers. The farmers purchase seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipments against these Kisan Credit Cards. There is a rule under which farmers are required to take 'No Dues Certificate' from banks situated in their area for issuance of their Kisan Credit Cards. If there is any municipal corporation or municipal committee in that area, then farmers are required to take 'No Dues Certificate' from all the banks. The second problem is that this certificate is issued by the bank manager and if he is not on his seat then farmers are required to visit banks again and again. As per the information farmers are issued credit cards after mortgaging some of his property as security, then what is the logic behind 'No Dues Certificate'? Like this, farmers are required to face several difficulties while availing the facility of finance.

It is requested to the government that provision for issuance of credit cards to farmers should be simplified so that farmers do not face difficulties for issuance of credit cards.

(v) Need to construct over bridges and under bridges by Railways from their own funds without state's share and to construct the ROB/RUB in Dewas and Shujalpur city in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Railway crossings remain closed for several hours due to railway lines passing through various cities of India and thereby public life of these cities is disturbed.

Several Members of Parliament have been demanding for years to review the process of Ministry of Railways to construct railway over bridges or railway under bridges on these railway crossings as presently this process is very complicated under which state governments are required to share 50 per cent of the construction cost. But

several State Governments do not consider this work of special importance.

Therefore, I request the Central Government and the Ministry of Railways that this old age rule of sharing 50 per cent by the State Governments should be changed and take early initiative to construct R.O.B. or R.U.B. in Dewas and Shujalpur cities of my parliamentary constituency.

(vi) Need to inspect the works carried out under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh and complete the electrification works as per norms

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Under Rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the government towards works done under Rajive Gandhi Gramin Viduyutikaran Yojana in Sultanpur of my parliamentary constituency. Under this scheme electrification of all villages have completed on paper. But the fact is that still there are several hamlets which are deprived of electrification. There are also so many deficiencies where electrification has been done. Somewhere poles are not available and somewhere wishes are in short supply. At several places transformers are not of adequate capacity and as a result thereof people are facing the problem of low voltage. The condition further deteriorate. When transformers are not changed after their burning for months in spite of the rule to change such transformers within 48 hours. In rural areas of my parliamentary constituency electricity is being supplied hardly for 6-7 hours while a circular dated 20-06-2011 has been issued to ensure power supply for 14 hours in all the districts of the state by the U.P. Power Transmission Corporation.

I request that works done under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana in my parliamentary constituency Sultanpur be get inspected and on the basis of that report all the left out villages/hamlets be got electrified and shortage of transformers, wishes and poles etc. should be removed and minimum 14 hours power supply be ensured.

(vii) Need to include Periyar, Chalakkudy and Kadambrayar rivers in Kerala in the National River Conservation Plan

[English]

SHRT K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakkudy): Periyar river is a famous river which flows through Kerala. The total length of the river is 244 Kms. At Aluva, The river bifurcates

into the Marthanaadavarma and the Mangalapuzha branches. The Mangalapuzha branch joins Chalakkudy river and empties into the sea at Munambam, and the Marthandavarma branch flows southwards, through the Udhyagamandal area and joins the Cochin backwater (part of Vembanad Lake) at Varapuzha. The famous Aluva Manalpuram and Siva temple is on the banks of river Periyar, where lakhs of people joins during Sivarathi festival. Besides, world famous pilgrim centres like Malayattoor St. Thomas Church and Kalady, the birth place of Aadhi Sree Sankaracharya are also situated on the banks of Periyar. Periyar is a valuable source of drinking water, where a number of projects are functioning at Aluva, to meet the drinking water needs of major parts of Kochi, Kakkanad, Kalamassery, Aluva, Vypin etc. which comprises the industrial capital of Kerala. Agricultural purposes of Ankamali, Perumbavoor assembly constituency area are also met by Periyar river water. Besides, Periyar valley irrigation project based on periyar river meets the irrigation purposes of thousands of people.

Besides, Chalakudypuzha, famous for Athirappilly, Vazhachal and Thoompoormuzhy waterfalls carry hundreds of lift irrigation schemes and 30 Government operated drinking water supply schemes and lakhs of people including Kodungallur constituency directly depend on the river for various uses. Chalakkudy river joins with a tributary of river Periyar and falls into the sea at Kodungallur near the Muzris which is the ancient port of South India. In Muvattupuzha river there is Choondy drinking water project which supply water to Thrippunithura area, Kochin Refinery, FACT, and other firms in Ambalamugal industrial area. Besides, thousands of people in Kunnathunadu assembly constituency also depend on this river for drinking water and agricultural purposes. These rivers are under the threat of heavy pollution to which Lakhs of people depend for their agricultural and drinking water requirements. There is another river Kadambayar, which is included in the list of most polluted 150 rivers in the country. The Special Economic Zone which include Cochin Smart city and Info Park are situated on the banks of Kadambayar. Chithrapuzha is still another river facing severe pollution. The pollution also adversely affects the fish resources in these rivers. Hence necessary action may be taken for the protection of these rivers from pollution.

I request that these rivers may be protected by including in the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) and pollution abatement works may be under taken immediately.

(viii) Need to establish an Indian Institute of Management in Jalgaon, Maharashtra

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) is a group of public autonomous Institutes of Management education in the country. The establishment of IIM was envisioned and initiated by the first Prime Minister of India Late Jawaharlal Nehru based on the recommendation of the Planning Commission.

There are 13 IIMs established in the country covering almost all major states of the country but only Maharashtra State do not have such an IIM.

As we know Maharashtra State is considered to be an educational hub, there is tremendous potential and need for expert management personnel in the State.

Looking to the industrial growth in Maharashtra state and headquarters of almost all national and international companies, I request Minister of HRD to initiate action to establish the 14th IIM in Maharashtra State preferably at Jalgaon, which is conveniently approachable from Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nasik.

(ix) Need to construct a bridge each at Gosaibigha and Ohari Ghat on river Sakri in Nawada, Bihar

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): In Roh Block of Nawada district of Bihar Upper Sakri river in the mid of Gosaibigha and Ohari Ghat, flowing through the hilly forest of Jharkhand becomes very horrible during rains. As a result thereof there is a loss of lakhs of rupees every year. There are soil erosions. Dozens of women, children and men are drowning every year. This river every year become a river of sorrow. There is a road of Prime Minister rural road link scheme between the shores of this river but to link it no bridge has so far been constructed on Upper Sakri River. The government of Bihar is constructing thousands of bridges, culverts costing thousands crore of rupees but so far construction of this bridge has not been started. The cost of this bridge is 31 crore rupees. DPR is ready. Technical approval is there but its implementation has not commenced so far. Every year due to flood in this river the pitiable cries of drowning children and women are heard for months. State Government cites shortages of funds for not constructing the bridge. This is a serious matter and is an uncomfortable situation. Hundreds of Agitations-Demonstration for constructing the bridge have taken place but this could not be implemented. I request

under this sorry state of affairs, the Rural Development Department of Central Government to take a decision to construct bridges on Upper Sakri River at Gosaibigha and Ohari Ghat and also implement it. The construction of bridges there will reduce the distance between all the blocks of the district from 15 to 20 kilometre. I draw the attention of the government towards this matter.

(x) Need to regularize the services of employees working on daily wages under Archaeological Survey of India, Goa

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): The persons working all over the country in the offices of Archaeological Survey of India particularly in the Department of Archaeological Survey, Goa for the last 15 to 20 years on daily wages in great number with the hope that one day they will be made permanent. But even after the large number of vacancies in these offices the daily wage workers are not being made permanent. It is great injustice to these people.

I therefore, demand from the Central Government to formulate a policy and ensure that the daily wage workers working since long be made regular against these vacant posts, in accordance to their priority so that they and their family members could live their life properly.

(xi) Need to celebrate the birthday of Sri Basaveshwara, a great of Karnataka

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): I would like to draw the attention of the Union government towards a long pending demand of the people of Karnataka to celebrate the birth day of Sri Basaveshwara on the lines of Great Personalities of the country like Lord Buddha, Swami Vivekananda etc.,

In the history of Karnataka, Basavanna's is a very great name. Basavanna (or Basaveshwara) was born in 1134. He was a Philosopher, Statesman and a social reformer. He was the founder of Lingayatism that is Lingayat Dharma. A true visionary with ideas ahead of his time. He was the Prime Minister of the Southern Kalachuri empire in South India. He was a man of letters by taste, a humanist by sympathy, and a social reformer by conviction. Basavanna spread social awareness through his poetry known as *Vachanaas*. His teachings and preachings are universal and go beyond all boundaries of belief systems. He was a great humanitarian and preached

a new way of life wherein the divine experience being the center of life regardless of gender, belief, tradition, religion, caste or social status.

Basavanna, like Gautama Buddha, taught people how to live happily in a rational social order later came to be known as Sharana movement. Basava fought against the inhuman practice of caste system, which discriminated people based on their birth.

The Anubhava Mantapa established by Basava laid down the foundation of social democracy. Basava believed that man becomes great not by his birth but by his conduct in the society. He taught the dignity of manual labour by insisting on work as worship.

Father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi had said during Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress in 1924 - "It has not been possible for me to practise all the precepts of Basaveswara which he taught 800 years ago and which he also practiced... Eradication of untouchability and dignity of labour were among his core precepts. One does not find even shades of casteism in him. Had he lived during our times, he would have been a saint worthy of worship." Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take all necessary steps to celebrate the birth day of Sri Basaveshwara on the lines of great personalities (saints) of the country like Gautama Buddha, Swami Vivekananda etc.,

(xii) Need to ensure free treatment of economically poor people in private hospitals in Delhi which have been allotted land on subsidized rates

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): The expenditure on health in the Eleventh Five Year Plan was only 1.09 per cent of the GDP whereas the expenditure on health in developed countries is upto 11 per cent approximately. It is a well know fact that the poor cannot undergo for their treatments in the costly private hospitals of the country. The poor suffer the most due to the poor conditions of government hospitals and the costly private hospitals. Keeping this fact in view the hospitals in Delhi have been provided land on cheap rates, with the condition that the private hospitals will give treatment to the poor on concessional rates. But if we go by the news in Delhi, most of the beds fixed for the treatment of poors remain vacant. They are not giving proper treatment to the poor patients and they give logic that the poor people do not come to their hospitals for treatment. This has come in the surprise inspection of the hospitals.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament has also confirmed this fact that the hospitals having land on concessional rates are violating the conditions. The question is the condition on which the private hospitals were given land on concessional rates, they are not following those conditions, in such a situation it is necessary to reconsider whether the allotment of land be kept as it is or may be cancelled.

It is my demand that the private hospitals who have been allotted land on concessional rates, if they are not giving proper treatment to poors strict action should be taken against such private hospitals.

(xiii) Need to provide electricity in district Balia, Uttar Pradesh by Power Grid Corporation of India

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited was opened at Ibrahim Patti of Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh by the efforts of Late Prime Minister Chander Shekhar Ji. Thousands acre of land was acquired from the farmers of Ibrahim Patti for the construction of Power Grid. At the time of construction of Power Grid it was said that this plant will provide power to Ballia vis-a-vis to other districts. The power grid will also provide 24 hours extra electricity to places which are within 30 kms range of the power grid and its beautification will be done. But it is a matter of regret that all the affairs of the power grid are being operated with the benefit motifs, but neither the electricity is being supplied nor the beautifications have been done. I demand the department should take initiative and ensure and I may be informed of the progress made in the matter.

(xiv) Need to connect roads in border districts of Bihar with National Highways

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): From the strategic point of view, some of the districts of Bihar are very important which are connected with the boundary of Nepal and Bangladesh. Samastipur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Khagadia, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnia and Katihar, all these districts of Bihar are in backward area. It is absolutely necessary to link the state roads of these districts with the National Highways, because these districts are connected with the boundary of the country and in the absence of their connectivity with the National Highways, if any sudden activity of the anti-social elements crop up,

it will make difficult for the different security agencies of the country to reach at the border to check these activities and the anti-social elements taking advantage of it, enter in the border area of the country and pose threat for the national and local citizens.

It is my demand that the Ministry should provide all the possible resources for connectivity the border roads of Bihar state with the National Highways, so that there may be no hindrance for the security agencies to reach at the border in time for preventing social activities.

(xv) Need to expedite construction work of hydro-electric projects on Krishnarajasagar dam at Sivasamudram and Mettur dam at Hogenakkal in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the National Hydro Power Corporation had mooted erection of hydroelectric power stations between Krishnaraja Sagar and Mettur Dam at Sivasamudram and Hogenakkal. The Central Government has submitted a proposal to the State Governments concerned in 1999. The Tamil Nadu Government gave its consent for the projects on certain conditions. The conditions were that the work for the hydropower projects at Sivasamudram and Hogenakkal should be started simultaneously after getting permission. Since the State of Tamil Nadu is already reeling under acute power shortage, the commissioning of these projects would help the State to tide over its power requirement. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to commence immediately the work on these two projects at the earliest.

(xvi) Need to take necessary steps for setting up of more Food Parks in Punjab

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): There is an urgent need to set up more food Parks to the State of Punjab. The matter has already been taken by the Hon'ble CM, Punjab with the Union Government at the appropriate level. So far, only one Food Park has been set up at Ferozepur in Punjab. Setting up of more food parks to Punjab would give a push to agro industry in the State and will also benefit farmers. The State Government of Punjab in consultation with the representatives of the food processing industry has already prepared a blueprint inviting suggestions from them to be incorporated in the upcoming scheme of the Agriculture Ministry for boosting investment in this sector. Moreover, the State Government has announced major concessions for such projects. I

hope an early decision would be taken in the matter in the larger interest of Punjab.

(xviii) Need to declare Calcutta Medical College in West Bengal as an institute of national importance and excellence and to allocate funds for the purpose

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Calcutta Medical College at Kolkata is the first medical college in Asia established in the year 1835 during the British rule. As a part and parcel of Indian Renaissance overcoming superstitions and social prejudices medical students dissected human body for learning Anatomy and first woman doctor of India was also produced from this premier institute of the east. Doyens of medical practices and education in India like Sir Nil Ratan Sircar, Dr. B.C. Roy, Dr. K.S. Roy, Dr. U.N. Bramhachari were products of this glorious medical institute.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to declare this prestigious institute of learning as an institute of national importance and excellence and to allocate financial package for the purpose.

14.07 hrs.

**RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012 - Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 16. The hon. Minister to continue.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, as we are all aware, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed by the hon. Members of this House way back in 2009. It was brought into effect on 1st April, 2010.

Every legislation has its complexities and when any legislation is implemented on the ground, naturally concerns arise on aspects that were not addressed as and when the legislation was framed. So, when this legislation was passed we received several representations, especially from groups, NGOs who were espousing the cause of children suffering from disabilities. They wanted the definition of disadvantaged children to also incorporate

children suffering from multiple disabilities and other ailments. As we have indicated in the Bill, this could have been done through executive action by issuance of notification, but naturally we thought it would be more appropriate to incorporate in the definition of disadvantaged children an additional clause through which children suffering from disabilities could also be protected. The intent was that the children suffering from disabilities are as much entitled to free education and have a right to education just as any other child.

So, it was one set of suggestions which was made to us and we are ready to accept this. The other set of objections was raised by distinguished members of the minority community. They had said that the Act did not have any article and any clause which indicated that this Act was subject to the rights of the minority communities under Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution. Though, I believe that this is implicit because the Constitution of India and the provisions therein overwrite any legislation as also it is a constitutional provision. So, any legislation passed by Parliament is subject to Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution. It is given. Yet, the Committee thought that it should be prescribed for and incorporated in the Act. This suggestion was also accepted by us. Therefore, we moved an amendment Bill. It was referred to the Standing Committee on 16th April, 2010.

The Standing Committee while going through the Bill widened the definition of 'disadvantaged children' and included many other disabilities which were not originally incorporated by us in the amendment that we have sought. They have also made some other suggestions and, of course, accepted the suggestion that the Act is subject to Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution as also it should be incorporated in the amendment Bill itself. So, they made several amendments and by and large we have accepted all those amendments. We moved the Bill for consideration in the other House and it was passed in the other House. All these amendments were taken into account and passed. That is how, we are here before this House.

I would like to just mention that the amendments that were sought and as the Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha which is before this House can fall into four separate categories. The first category relates to enlarging the definition of 'disadvantaged children'. Therefore, the definition now means 'also a child with disability'. We have been incorporated Clause (ee) in Section 2 after clause (e) which reads as under:

"(ee) "child with disability" includes,—

(A) a child with "disability" as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(B) a child, being a person with disability as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999;

(C) a child with "severe disability" as defined in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999."

So, what is sought is the enlargement of this 'disadvantaged children'; children belonging to the disadvantaged community so that these children who are suffering from disabilities should also get the benefit of the 25 per cent. I think it is very important and that they are integrated into the school system.

There is a big debate in this country that when children of disabilities are there, what kind of education should they get? Should we segregate them from the rest of the community, should we segregate them from the rest of the children or should they be integrated in the classroom? We in Government fiercely believe that all children must be sensitized to the fact that there are children who are differently-abled. That sensitivity can only be understood only when they are in the midst of it. Their difficulties and challenges must be understood by all children. Therefore, we believe that integration of children suffering from disabilities in the same class room as other children is very important not just for the children suffering from disabilities but also for those who do not suffer from such disabilities. Therefore, that is really the intent of this amendment.

The consequential amendment that was required pursuant to this was an amendment of Section 3 of the principal Act in which for sub-section (1) we have made a substitution which is consequential to the enlargement of definition. It says now:

"Every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a child referred to in clause (d) or clause (e) of section 2, shall have the right to free and

compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education."

Clause (e) of section 2 is about children with disabilities. Therefore, they have the same fundamental right as any other child to free and compulsory education. That is why, that consequential amendment had to be made to section 3. The proviso in section 2(b) has been omitted and after section 2(c) the following sub-section has been added and I will read that. The sub-section 3 says:

"A child with disability referred to in sub-section (A) of clause (ee) of section 2 shall, without prejudice to the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, and a child referred to in sub-clauses (B) and (C) of clause (ee) of section 2, have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995."

We have added a proviso to that. It says:

"Provided that a child with "multiple disabilities" referred to in clause (h) and a child with "sever disability" referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 may also have the right to opt for home-based education."

[Translation]

We all are aware that particularly in rural areas there are many such schools where this facility is not available. There are no such teachers who have the knowledge of the child disability nor there is any training. If the child is not in a position to go to school he should have certain rights. He should get these rights at home. It is his option. It is the option of parents. But it is being discussed in the entire country that some people think there should not be home based education. The child in whatever condition must be go to school. We agree that this system must apply in India and there shouldn't be any child who is deprived from schooling. Where a child is facing difficulty in going to school as the teacher is not aware of it. We will have to prepare such teachers. We will be required to have such teachers so as to the child suffering from any disability, he should have the right, if his parents want that

the child should go to school, that facility is made available to him.

[English]

In other House also, I clarified that this cannot be used as a provision to keep children out of school.

[Translation]

It should not be so that the school management say that your child cannot study here; so you keep him at home. This section should not be used as a mean to deny any child from going to school. But this choice should be of the parents or of the child, where there is no such facility, there should be home based education available.

[English]

This of course is consistent with the convention on rights of the child also because the Convention says and I quote:

"Until such time that as per the ETE neighbourhood schools are available within one kilometer radius and until there are requisite number of teachers in all schools and all teachers are trained in ICE, I suggest that the multi-option be continued."

[Translation]

It is also in the question of rights.

[English]

"recognizing that the varsity of the persons with disabilities; recognizing the rights of all persons with disabilities including those who require more intensive support; recognizing the importance of individual autonomy in independence, including freedom to make their own choices. Children with disabilities best interest laws to be provided appropriate assistance to realize that right and right of living independently and being included in the community to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home residential and other community support systems, including personal assistance necessary to support living and being included in the community".

Sir, this is one set of amendments that I seek the approval of the distinguished Members of this august House from. The other, of course, is the demand of the minority community who suggested that we should incorporate in this amendment Bill specific references to articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution. We have, therefore, added in Section 1(a), clause 4 and 5 and I will read those.

Clause 4 says:

"Subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education."

Clause 5 says:

"Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic *Pathshalas* educational institutions primarily imparting religious instructions."

This also came about because many of the *Madrasas* do not impart religious instructions and there was also a demand from the *Vedic Pathshalas* as well as *Madrasas* that we should keep both *Madrasas and Vedic Pathshalas* out of the ambit of this Act and then, of course, incorporate articles 29 and 30 specifically in the amendment provisions. This is what we have done.

In the context of that we have made another amendment in Section 21. As you know that under the original Act School Management Committees were to be set up and the School Management Committees were to decide on the developmental plans of the school. The decision making was in the School Management Committees.

[Translation]

A demand has come from the minorities that the Minorities Institutes should not have the rights to take decisions under Article 29 and 30, whether it is the decision on development flaw or any other. So the Minorities Institutes should be kept out of it. We considered it a right demand and we accepted it. Now the decision of the Supreme Court has come.

[English]

On the 12th of April, 2012 the Supreme Court also rendered a decision in which the Supreme Court said that no provisions of this Act will apply to unaided minority educational institutions. So, to that extent, the Supreme Court clarified and severed those provisions of the Act which apply to unaided minority institutions. But the Supreme Court also said that as far as aided institutions are concerned, it will have full application. In that context, I might just mention to the distinguished Members of this House that I had already moved an amendment in Section 21 where I have said, proviso to sub-Section (ii), provided that the School Management Committee constituted under sub-Section 1(a) a school established and administered

by minority whether based on religion or language and all other aided schools as defined in sub-Section (2) shall perform advisory function only. So, what we have said is that, as far as minority institutions which are aided or even otherwise aided institutions are concerned, the School Management Committee shall only perform advisory functions. But the management will be in the hands of the private people because most of these institutions are privately run but are aided by the Government and we want the private enterprise to continue and therefore, we have given this protection. That is the second amendment in respect of minority communities.

The third is about the anomaly which has arisen in the context of Section 19(2) and Section 25 of the Act. In Section 19(2) as it originally stood, there was a provision which suggested that the pupil-teacher ratio, as defined in the Schedule, should be set right in six months time. In Section 25, it was prescribed that certain provisions of the Act shall come into force during the period of three years. So, there was a mismatch between Section 19(2) and Section 25 of the Act. We have removed that anomaly and given a period of three years even under Section 19(2) and made it consistent with Section 25. That is the third set of amendment that I have brought.

The last one is that we have added Section 39 after Section 38 which is about the powers of the Central Government to remove difficulties. This is a very important provision because a complex Act like this will raise a lot of difficulties as and when we implement them. Many States, schools and individuals will come to us and ask as to what extent the provisions of this Act apply to them and we will have to then give our decisions from time to time. So, we thought that we would include omnibus clause which is Section 39 which says that if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may by order publish in the public Gazette make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulties provided that no order shall be made under this Section after expiry of three years from the commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012 and every order made under this Section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament. This is the last set of amendments that I have proposed.

I just want to make one point clear. Some Members may talk of some disabilities which are not included in the present definition of disabilities. For example, dyslexia.

This disability is not included here. I might just inform the distinguished Members that there is going to be a complete relook and the Social Welfare Ministry is having a relook at the Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. They are carrying a full scale amendment of this Act and once that is done, it will be automatically incorporated in this Bill by virtue of the definitions here. So, distinguished Members need not worry. All forms of disabilities will be included and we shall protect children suffering from these disabilities under the provisions of this Act.

Having said all this, the only concern that I have as a Minister and which I want to share with the distinguished Members of this House is that we can have an Act but the most important journey that is yet to be made is how to ensure that it is implemented in spirit on the ground. I need the collaboration of the distinguished Members of the House, distinguished political parties and State Governments.

Sir, the stakeholders in education is not just the Central Government. The Central Government can enact a law and especially in the context of education, you know that education is in the Concurrent List. The ultimate responsibility of implementation of that law is with the State Governments. It is not just to do with the State Governments only. It is concerned with the individual school management, the School Management Committee, the parents of children who go to schools, the civil society and the NGOs who espouse the cause of the disadvantaged members of the community. It is, of course, the students themselves. There are multi stakeholders who are deeply, deeply involved in the success of this Act. We need the support of all those stakeholders. Unless that happens, we will not be able to implement the Act both in its language as well as in its spirit.

Sir, it is with this that I appeal to distinguished Members of this House. It is the responsibility of every member of civil society to ensure that all the children in India go to school. It is the responsibility of every member of civil society to ensure that if there is any discrimination done against a child, it should be brought to the notice of the authorities - first to the management, then to the State Government and then, of course, to the Central Government. There has to be a national concern, a national commitment, a passion for the children of our country; a passion to ensure that India becomes an empowered

nation. We are now giving a framework for that passion to be made a reality, and how it is made a reality depends on distinguished Members of this House and distinguished members of the civil society. We, in UPA-II, are committed to ensure that it is implemented both in letter and spirit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Free Education Act. I am specially grateful to our reverend leader Shri Advani Ji and leader of Opposition Smt. Sushma Ji for giving me permission to initiate the discussion.

Sir, since years long India has been established as a preceptor in the field of education. India has a praxis of culture, Takshila and Nalanda Vidyalaya from the centuries back. People from abroad used to come here for getting education. The tradition and heritages of India are our glorious history, and as a result thereof we do not view education as merely an education but we give respect and worship education like a god. We view it as sacred. We view it as a worship of mother Saraswati. I can say with proud that nowhere else is such a glorious tradition as is in India. I pray education as mother Saraswati. What is the place of education in our hearts for it, I want to place an example before you. My grand-daughter is in class second. One day while I was sitting, she was doing her home work near me, unknowingly, her foot touched her book, that little girl was startled and she with folded hand bowed before the book and touched it to her head. In this manner she repented for her fault. These values are only in Indian traditions. This tradition is flowing in the nerves of Indians and of the Act of such education, when in the year 2009 our learned HRD Minister Shri Kapil Sibbal, who is an eminent lawyer, I want to congratulate him, for all the innovative work which he has done for the education, he has set up new dimension in education. I want to say this also that Sibbal Sahib is very enthusiastic, but at time for education he takes up such steps, which do not give any result at ground level. It has also happened with Right to Education Act. We have laid down great criterion. We have made great heights, but how to tackle the problems we have not evolved any system for it. I would like to state very humbly, to the Minister that the bill you have prepared,

India has been included in the list of 135 countries, imparting free education and for it I thank you. But when we implement this legislations I find one lacuna in this procedure. I would like to request the Minister to consider something about it. In Article 45 of our Constitution education has been given the Fundamental Rights and the founder of Constitution envisaged at that time that goal for compulsory and free education was to be achieved within ten years.

[*English*]

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

[*Translation*]

But so many years have lapsed and we have not made any headway in it. In 1964 the most learned education Minister Shri M. Chagla, at that time said that:

[*English*]

"Our founding fathers of the Constitution did not intend that we just set up the hovels, put the students there, give the untrained teachers, give them bad textbooks, no playgrounds and say we have complied with Article 45 and primary education is expanding.... they meant that real education should be given to our children at the age of 6 and 14 years."

[*Translation*]

Sir, the amendment proposed by the Minister in the Right to Children Free and Compulsory Education. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that there is no substitute of democracy. But Dinisha Patel Sahib of our state is sitting here. Before the country attained freedom there was a Barua state and the kind had so much love for education and affection for their subjects that they made the education free and compulsory at that time and not only made an Act but Gaikwad had implemented it.

I come from Chadsparr area of old Barua state and I am proud that in all the regions of our old Barua state the sphere of education is so big that there are doctors, engineers and officers. If you want to give credit for it to someone it should be given to Shahji Rao Gaikwad, because he was a politician even then he worked for ahead than a public figure. I remember him, I want to remind you that Baba Sahib Ambedkar, the founder of

Constitution, the Parliament functions under it and the entire country follow it, he was sent abroad for education. If Baba Sahib was made Baba Ambedkar Sahib it was due to Shahjirao Gaikwad. The amendment of the Act which have been first placed by the Minister envisages that it will not be enforced in the Vedic Pathshalas and mainly the institutes imparting religious education. I want to humbly state that the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court recently. Our judiciary always give judgment on neutral issues. The judgment recently given by the judiciary to my mind, there is no need to make provision in it. I am not against any minority. Private Minority Institute are mainly run by the Private Trusts they are being run on commercial basis. It is my demand to bring such institutes under it.

Sir, there should be a provision to give education to the poor people in the Vedic Pathshalas, Madarasas or Religious Institutions. I congratulate the government for making 50 per cent reservations for the children of poor people in the Private educational institutes. It is a good step. The Supreme Court has confirmed it. There are 34 such private institutes which will come within its purview and the poor children will get an opportunity to study. I want to draw your attention, when the children of dalits, tribals, poors and labourers go to the big public schools or the public schools owned by big institutions in Delhi, they should not met the step motherly treatment. We should have made a definite provision to this effort, so that injustice is not done to them, they are not discriminated and not treated like steps. In our country children of poor and rich study together. I want to give an example of Lord Krishna and Sudama. We will have to create such an atmosphere.

Sir, I congratulate the Minister for including disability in the amendment of section 2 of RTI. The Minister has first announced in the House that all types of disabilities will be included in it. In disability the person suffering, only feels the difficulties but the entire family takes the pain. You have made a provision of home based education for them. I feel it will destroy the basic concept of education and its aim. If you make a provision of home base education, the children will not get the atmosphere. They will be in isolation and it will not proper for their development also. I do not think it will help in their development.

Sir, you have recently referred that the school will get the legitimate reason for rejecting the ground that give them education at home. You are not in a position to deploy human resources in schools, how it will deploy in home base education.

[English]

But this provision is also in contradiction of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the recent Supreme Court's Judgment in April, 2012.

[Translation]

I want to urge the Minister to remove the provision of home base education and substitute it by the provision of nearer schools. The Minister has first agreed that he has no infrastructure no teachers and no institution who can teach the disables. We will have to acquire it and make provision for it.

Sir, if such children are sent for education in the nearer schools those must be better equipped. There must be sign language and adequate learning materials. There is no uniformity in the curriculum for the disables. Disable friendly curriculam may be prepared so that there should be uniformity in the study of disable children all over the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Member, you have made your points. I will give you one more minute. Please conclude within that time. Otherwise, I will call the next Member.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I think this bill has been prepared in haste. There are number of errors in it. There is lack of uniformity in education in it. Children below six have not been included in it. There is no reference of imparting education in mother language as Gandhi ji had said education must be in mother language. The religious institutions have been kept out of it, they should be brought in. Injustice has been done towards orphans, because under this bill you are required Income Tax Certificate, Caste Certificate, BPL Card and Birth Certificate. I am surprised from where the orphan children will bring these certificates. I feel there should be some special provision for these children.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude my speech with a thank to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important piece of legislation which provides that children with disabilities and children

belonging to the disadvantaged groups will be considered as part of the 25 per cent who are entitled representation in schools. This is a welcome step on the part of the Union Government to have given due consideration to these groups.

Sir, after the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act came into force, there was widespread opposition to this Act, particularly from the private schools. They even went to courts, and finally, the Supreme Court gave a final verdict upholding the provisions of this Act. With inclusion of children with disabilities and children from the disadvantaged groups, the Government has been able to make a comprehensive legislation. So, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this important amendment before the Parliament.

In a democratic system of Government, the priority of the Government is to ensure that best quality elementary education is imparted to all groups, particularly to the disadvantaged groups. Unequal access to education brings inequality in the country and by bringing such a legislation, the Government has ensured that inequality in the society is reduced to some extent. Children with disabilities require special education and special attention. We do not have enough trained teachers to look after the needs of the children with disabilities. The Government should make an honest effort to ensure that teachers with specialized training to teach disabled children are recruited in Government schools. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Now, I come to the most important aspect of education. As all hon. Members are aware, even after more than 60 years of our Independence, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups have been deprived of quality education. Since these groups received unequal treatment in every area, naturally they could not get education. Even today, there are children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups of our society who do not go to schools. Even if they are able to get admission in schools, they drop out after receiving only formal education. I would like to know from the Government whether it has the figures available with it as to the drop out rate of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups. How many students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other

disadvantaged groups are able to receive education in our higher educational institutions?

Sir, there is an apprehension in the minds of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that even if the private schools admit the SC/ST students after this Act, they will be forced to sit separately and there will be untrained teachers. How is the Government going to ensure that children, who are admitted in private schools under 25 per cent quota and whose school fee is paid by the Government, get quality education that is being received by other children in these schools? Has the Government prepared any action plan? I would like the hon. Minister to clear this apprehension while replying.

The condition of the schools is very bad and pathetic. The total conditions of the Government schools and aided schools are very bad. There are no proper buildings; majority of the schools are functioning in unfit buildings. So, there is a dangerous situation in such schools. The parents are very much afraid, the students are very much afraid of going to such schools. There is no money for construction of new building.

The Government of India has released crores and crores of rupees under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the development of infrastructure. But the SSA fund is being spent in a different way. The State Governments are spending this SSA fund in their own way. There is no control over that, nobody is looking after that. The local MPs are not aware how much has been spent under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and even in our constituencies we are not aware of how much money has been released under SSA.

Sir, there is no mechanism in the State Governments ruled by the Regional Parties. There is a lot of corruption going on. Nobody is looking after that. There is no evaluation of any kind. This is happening in some of the States. There are no play grounds, there are no libraries, there are no laboratories, there are no compound walls, there are no toilets, etc. in the schools, whereas we are releasing crores and crores of rupees under SSA. Many of the school managements and many of the PTAs are approaching the MPs for funds to be released under MPLAD Fund. How much money can we give to all the schools, in a parliamentary constituency, especially, in Kerala where there are thousands of Government and aided schools? We cannot give such amount because they want school buildings, play grounds, computer laboratories, libraries and such infrastructure. We cannot

give all the amount under MPLAD for such infrastructure. I would like to know where is the amount released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. This is a very important question on which I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister.

Another important issue is that most of the students are suffering from diseases like, obesity, diabetes, etc. which were unheard of earlier. Why has such a situation come? The schools do not have play grounds for the children to play and that is why they suffer. I would not like to go into the details.

The other important issue is the quality education. We have to take quality education with all seriousness. In the Government aided schools, especially, in rural areas, the quality of education is coming down. The students can not even read fluently in their local languages, not to speak of English. They are also not good in Mathematics. So, the quality of education is coming down, especially, in the rural areas. Why has it happened? So, the Government has to ensure quality education for all the students.

Sir, not only the private schools but many of the Government aided schools are facing closure. Why? The number of students enrolled in the schools is coming down every year. The parents are interested to send their children to CBSE affiliated schools and the parents do not want their children to be admitted in Government schools because of the quality of the education. The ranks of the students in Government and Government aided schools are falling down every year. What is the reason? It is because of lack of quality education. So the Government should take appropriate steps. Then only we can impart quality education.

In Kerala, 80 per cent of the educational institutions are run by the minority communities. Majority communities are in minority and minority communities are in majority in Kerala. Majority communities run only 20 per cent of the educational institutions in Kerala. There is a disparity. Earlier when this Bill was going to be introduced, we approached the hon. Minister and we conveyed to him the opinions of the majority communities of Kerala. The Minister agreed to our suggestions. After that, when the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha, that provision was also included in it. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for including that provision also.

We are giving so many advantages to the minority institutions. But, at the same time, institutions run by majority communities in Kerala are facing a lot of problems. That is why, institutions run by majority communities expressed

their problems. We, the MPs from Kerala met the hon. Minister Kapil Sibal ji and we had a detailed discussion with him. After that, he included this clause also in this Bill. Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. Lok Sabha is also going to pass this Bill. This is a very important Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for introducing this Amendment Bill. I support this Bill.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar. Hon. Members, please maintain silence and allow the hon. Member to be explicit with his views.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2012, I am grateful to you for the same.

Sir, it is a fact acknowledge by all that education paves the way to success, but it is seen that Right to free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009, which was enforced on 1st April 2010 makes provision for Children aged between 6 to 14 years. The provision you have made in this Act are not easy to implement. It is very difficult. You have said the Centre would spend Rs. 45,000 crores on it. 65% would be given by the centre and 35% would be given by the State Government. Only 15 States have implemented it. If you see the figures of the whole country, the number of primary schools is 2.85 lakh out of which 10.35 lakh schools are government schools and 2.5 lakh schools are private. You have also made provision in it that we would cover them in Mid-day meal scheme, where you intend to cover students of 9th and 10th also. This is a big problem and I would like to give you a few suggestions. As in the Kasturba Gandhi Residential School they have provisions for food and residence for kids, if you make such provisions in it also, it would be better otherwise it would not be successful. You have mid-day meal arrangements in Primary Schools, fact known to all which has been discussed here from time to time, situation is pitiable. You will have to talk to States at least for 2-3 rounds to solve the problem. Today also you made an announcement that 25% seats would be reserved for poor children. You have made a provision to create a situation like Krishna-Sudama friendship, but so far it has not been done. Even today we have to recommend. A number of parents come to us with the request to get their ward admitted in school. This is a problem. Kids cannot get admission. ...(Interruptions) They come to us and make a request to get their ward admitted in Government schools

or Central schools. We cannot recommend them, and they do not get admission also. This is the situation. As far as the situation in States is concerned, provision of education to differently abled kids at home itself has been made. This is very good. You have got it passed from Rajya Sabha. You have made provisions for vocational education of students from 9th to 12th classes.

15.00 hrs.

How would it be possible, I would like that please give reply to this question positively. Today even 81.50 lakh children in the country are deprived of education. This is what figure says. If you go by figures you would see that during 2009 to 2010 it is 48.46 per cent and at primary level 48.12 per cent and at higher secondary level admission registration percentage is 19.81. Children belonging to Scheduled Castes have 10.93 per cent registration whereas their population is very high. You will have to make a proper arrangement for them. You have also made provision that all schools would have teachers by 2013. You will have to make provisions in Budget to ensure how would that be done. You have said that there would be 2-3 teachers for every 60 children but you go to villages and you would find that there is high imbalance in the ratio. Norms are not followed. At places number of children are less and teachers are more as per norms and at other places number of children is high and teachers are not in proportion. It is found that for 100 students there is only one teacher. You would have to balance it out. Besides you would have to appoint subject teachers for subjects like maths, science and social science etc. ...(*Interruptions*) Luluji is talking about Shiksha Mitra. This is a fact that in primary schools, Shiksha Mitra today is doing very hardwork. Teachers leave children relying upon him only. He teaches children and you pay him just honorarium. You should absorb him there, accommodate him, pay him salary because he is working very hard. This demand has been raised from time to time.

Sir, if you see women literacy rate has increased 11.8 per cent during the last ten years and for males this increase is 6.9 per cent. After one year of coming this Act in force 81, 50, 619 children would be beyond this purview of education. Last year you had announced that 6000 model schools would be opened you made a Budgetary provision of Rs. 1200 crores but only 438 schools out of 6000 announced, could be opened. This is far behind the number announced. How would you be able to do this. This is a big challenge before you and it would take 3-4 years to you erect infrastructure for it. Uttar Pradesh,

Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are continuously asking you for the budget. I would not like to go in details but would like to say that the big states or backward states would need more attention from you and you would have to make higher budgetary allocation for them. Another thing is, you have said that the Central Government would cooperate, this collective responsibility could be performed only when management of schools, panchayat also cooperate. Today all are ready but the intentions of Schools should not change. If India has to prosper and progress to a high extent, you would have to make budgetary provisions and this is for the first time. I welcome it that you have made provision to provide budget at least for primary level.

Sir, recently Supreme Court has commented that there is no provision of drinking water in sweltering sun or in fierce cold there is no toilet. It needs at least 0.4 hectare of land to construct a school. There is no provision for lights. All over there in my constituency electrification has been done but still there is no electricity. Provisions for parking of vehicles should be there, road should be 12 metre in width and roof of the buildings should be made of RCC. Sometimes it happens that in a causality of collapse of roof of the building children are studying in open. Therefore, you need to make this arrangement. Even today in 2/3rd schools minimum number of rooms is not there. In more than half of schools there is no playgrounds, where children could have intellectual and physical growth. ...(*Interruptions*) If there is a toilet, it does not have door or provision of water.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, no cross talks. Please address the Chair, otherwise I will call the next speaker.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: In 40% schools there is no toilet for girls. 20 per cent teachers are having minimum educational degree to teach.

15.04 hrs.

(*SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair*)

More than 50 per cent children studying in class 5th are not able to read the books of even 2nd class. Two third children are not able to solve the mathematical questions of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division even and in 25 per cent of schools girls have to leave their

education just because of lack of facilities of drinking water and toilets. Therefore you should make provisions for this. 1.61 lakh primary schools were approved long ago, out of which 12530 are yet to be opened. As per data available every year 14 crore kids take admission in schools, out of which four crore kids leave the schools every year and could not get education even upto primary level. This is a big challenge before you.

Sir, I would like to conclude my Speech with this last point that please make examination compulsory. You have provided for grading upto tenth class. If there would not be any exam, children would not study. Therefore, my request to you is to do away with the grading pattern. In a way you are playing with the future of kids. Just now issue of admission was discussed and it is a fact that you have made an arrangement that Members of Parliament can get children admitted in schools of their area but we have no Central schools in our area, what should I do? People who live in cities and towns come to me. You would have to make amendments also in this. If a special Bill needs to be brought for this please do bring. Supreme Court has not banned it neither any PIL is there in this regard. Today if you are giving emphasis on compulsory education or free education, please bring a separate Bill so as to open Central school at the level of Legislature Assembly Constituencies then only you would be able to succeed in your mission of compulsory education.

With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. BALI RAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Right to Education Bill.

Sir, it is necessary for a strong democracy that people are educated. Keeping this in view Baba Saheb Ambedkar provided for free and compulsory education to children of age from 6 to 14 years in Constitution but today after 62 years of independence this Bill has come up. We welcome it. Several commissions had been constituted in our country for education like Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliya Commission, Kothari Commission and Yashpal Commission. The Government have never acted as per recommendation of these Commissions. These Commissions had recommended that 12% of the whole Budget should be spent on education. Today when you have come up with this Bill, how can we assume that when even after 62 years of independence the provisions made for free and compulsory education to children upto 14 years in constitution Children upto age of 14 could not get free and compulsory education, this Bill would make

way to give them education. I had asked a question in this regard, to which you had replied that 81.5 lakh children are deprived of education. But these figures are absolutely wrong. Even today 35-40 per cent people are deprived of education. Today it is needed in villages. Therefore, through you I would like to say to hon. Minister that it needs proper deliberation so as to provide sufficient Budget for education of people.

You have also mentioned in it about Minority educational institutions. When you had given a speech in a conference of All India Muslim Personal Law Board, you had said that the Bill would give special attention to the minority educational institutions. On one hand you say that there are orders of Supreme Court that Madarsas would be kept out of that category and on the other in Centrally sponsored scheme for providing quality education in Madarsas, on 19.10.2008 you have made a provision that now modern education should be imparted in such Madarsas. English, Science and Mathematics should be taught there. You said that teachers be appointed there on honorarium basis. According to the criteria you fixed that a person with intermediate qualification should be given three thousand rupees, graduate 6 thousand rupees and a post-graduate and BEd. would be given twelve thousand rupees. But even then the teachers who are teaching there for the last thirty months, especially in Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh are ready to commit suicide. There is a school in Ghazipur, Ekramul Haq School, where a teacher committed suicided on World Literacy Day.

I would like to say that earlier when there was B.S.P. Governemnt, the people there, who had got honorarium for eleven months, were given a BTC training for two years and were regularised, about 1,00,1024 such people are there. I would like to ask you whether you are going to make similar provisions? I would also like to say that everybody in Madarsas is demanding that Madarsas be modernised, service of male as well as female teachers of madarsas be made permanent, rules regarding teachers be formulated as soon as possible, salaries and honorarium of teachers of madarsas be transferred into their account every month. All the facilities given to Central Government employees be given to teachers engaged in modernisation of madarsas and appointment letters of teacher, engaged in modernisation of madarsas, which were sent in 2007 be approved at the earliest. All these demands are made by people of madarsas. Therefore, Hon'ble Minister, we would like to request you to provide facilities to teachers of such minority education institutions, where education like this is being imparted.

Just now our Shailendra Bhai has said that in Central Schools, which come within the constituency of MPs, they can get admission of two children there but this number is quite low. This number should be increased to ten. Provision should also be made for those members of Parliament, whose constituency does not have any Central school. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else would go on record, except what Dr. Baliram said.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Baliram.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, through you I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that the Bill you have brought; i.e. Right to Education, would impart education to all the children. Just now there was a reference regarding vocational education, you propose to give education to handicapped children, mentally retarded kids, kids who are blind at home itself. But I would like to ask as to who would teach the kids at home, who are going to schools and who would maintain the quality. Whether children studying at home would be able to compete with those who go to school?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. BALIRAM: Who would teach them. Therefore, my demand is that at least within a distance of every 10-15 kms a school like Ashram be opened for handicapped children, hostel facility alongwith food facilities be made there so that they shouldn't have to stay at home. With this, I support this Bill.

The suggestions made may be included in the Bill.

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are 30 speakers. So, I request all of you to please confine your speeches to five minutes to six minutes.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2012 brought by the Hon. Minister is praiseworthy step. I on my behalf and also on behalf of JD(U) support this Amendment Bill.

For the first time, this Bill was brought in the year 2009, which became effective from 2010. This provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age group of 6-14 years. This Act has come into effect three years ago, but I can definitely say that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has totally failed in implementing it. Merely enacting a law is not solution of a problem. In fact, will of the government is necessary for enforcing any law. I think, there is lack of will power in the Minister and the Government and that is why this Act has failed to become an effective instrument. This Act provides for free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of 6-14 years. In this regard, the question come to my mind. Are we in a position to impart free and compulsory education to the children of this age group. Secondly, are we in a position to provide them quality education. No, so far as the question of free and compulsory education to children is concerned, everyone is aware that the parents of a child have to face lots of problem while getting him enrolled in nursery class. The parents face mental, physical and economic expenditure at the time of enrolment. Despite this all, if they are able to get their child enrolled, they feel that they have conquered the world.

Sir, I feel that parents of child face more problems in getting their child enrolled than even getting their son or daughter married.

Sir, somehow if a child gets enrolled than the matter of quality education, seems meaningless. According to a survey conducted by 'Pratham' an NGO, students of class V in the country are unable to read the books of class II even two-third children of class V don't know simple multiplication/subtraction. Two-third schools in our country do not have even minimum required rooms. 40 per cent schools have no toilets for girls. Not only this, country's 20 per cent teachers do not fulfill even requisite qualification.

Sir, I think what is the use of such a law under this scenario? The teacher who themselves are unjustified

what would they teach to the children? How it is possible to teach when there is no roof to protect them in rains or in severe cold?

There are financial constraints in the way of school education. The government is giving wide publicity to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In last year's budget the allocation for their scheme was hiked by 40 per cent, but Pranabdas has increased it only by 21.7 per cent.

Sir, the backward states such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been working hard day and night for bringing themselves in the category of developed states and for this purpose these states seek cent per cent financial assistance for implementing the said schemes.

Sir, through you, I urge the Hon. Member to provide full financial assistance to Bihar to implementation of this scheme.

Sir, I would like to make mention of one thing that the government as well as the Supreme Court has directed that the private schools will have to enroll 25 per cent poor students. I welcome it. But I would like to ask one thing - despite availability of seats in the government schools why the guardian want to enroll their children in private schools? The Hon. Minister should pay attention to it.

Sir, close looking at our education system reveal that the schemes meant for empowering education are only contradictory on increasing literacy rate. I would convey it to the Hon. Minister that schemes should not be run for merely increasing literacy rate but for making the children educated.

Sir, in the end, I would say that though the Hon. Minister has brought a law for providing free and compulsory education to children upto age of 14 years. Where would the children go after it, especially in the states like Bihar where the condition of education is quite alarming.

Therefore, in view of backward of Bihar I urge the Hon. Minister to set up a central university at Motihari the workplace of Mahatma Gandhi. The people of Bihar would remember you till the life. Even otherwise, the Bharis have maximum right on you, as for the first time you got elected to this House from there only.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, Parliament has enacted a legislation making free and compulsory

education a right of every child in the age group of 6-14 years which came into force from 1st April, 2010. With this, elementary education has become a fundamental right for all children in the 6-14 age group.

This is a revolutionary Act. Equally revolutionary is the recent verdict of the Supreme Court which has upheld the constitutional validity of the RTE Act, which mandated that even unaided schools have to provide 25 per cent free seats to children between 6 and 14 years of age who are from economically backward families.

I appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this Amendment Bill to include disabled children under this Act. With this attempt, children can be brought to mainstream and we should also ensure the specific needs of the disabled children are met.

There cannot be two opinions that a child who is disabled has every right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education like an ordinary child. Children with disabilities have been defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. A comprehensive National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been announced in February, 2006 which recognized that disabled people are valuable human resources for the country.

To implement this Bill, we have to make special infrastructure in schools and also good, trained teachers are needed. The Government's recent data shows that out of the total number of schools in the country, only 40.39 per cent of the schools imparting elementary education have ramps for children. Another point is that the unaided schools which are not receiving any kind of grants from the appropriate Government or local bodies should not be exempted from constituting School Management Committees, although their activities should be restricted to advisory status only.

Without taking care of or nurturing and patronizing elementary education, we cannot give much needed fillip to the growth and development of our country. The Nobel Laureate Prof. Amartya Sen pointed out last year, "The system remains deeply unjust. Access to excellence is open to those who can afford it, while the less affluent majority is left behind without even full schooling."

In reply to an Unstarred Question dated 16th December, 2011, the Minister has replied: "The overall elementary level enrollment has increased from 19 crores in 2008-09 to 19.5 crores in 2009-10." But what is the learning outcome? It was reported in print media dated

18th March, 2012, "At the international level, 15-year old Indian students who were put for first time on a global stage, stood only second last, only beating Kyrgyzstan. When tested on their reading, maths and science abilities, India thus ranked second last among 73 countries that participated in the programme for the international standard assessment conducted annually by OECD to evaluate education system world wide. The survey was based on a two-hour test that half-a-million students put through."

Of course, we have challenges ahead. It is not an easy task to implement the RTE Act across the country. Both the Centre and the States have to sacrifice a lot. First of all, funds are required to run this mammoth scheme.

We all know that effectiveness of universalization of education is the State's responsibility. Fund sharing pattern is 65:35. Our State, West Bengal, is a debt-stressed State. So, insufficiency of money would make hindrances in the proper implementation of the educational programme in the remote villages across the country.

We need your help. We need good teachers, schools, class rooms, basic infrastructure like toilets, roads etc. There is an urgent need to concentrate on this basic infrastructure before we visualise the success of RTE and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country.

I hope and trust that the hon. Minister would ensure free and compulsory education for the disabled children becomes a reality. I would also urge the Government to lay emphasis on quality and standard of education that is being imparted and also to bring in reforms in the education sector where we should draft not only experts, intellectuals from all fields, bureaucrats from State and Central Governments but also teachers from primary school, secondary school and higher secondary school. There should also be representative from the students because students have no say in these reforms.

Special efforts and drive should be initiated by the Ministry to ensure that free and compulsory education is provided to differently abled children. Only then we can think of rendering social justice to the vulnerable section of the society with the intention to bring them to the mainstream. Again, I appreciate and thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Amendment Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I got an opportunity to speak because you have been asking

to occupy the chair as you were to speak before me, but now you are in the chair.

This Bill of the Government is quite progressive and practical. I do not want to debate much on the resolution and the Bill you have introduced for free and compulsory education to children of the age group of 6-14 years. 'Sabhi Padhe, Sabhi Badhen' scheme is being run on component of SSA under Bharat Nirman. Competition is prevalent in it all over the country. Under this scheme, cycle, dress and honorarium is paid to the children and the teachers. The teachers which one being employed are untrained. I do not dislike unemployed people. Who is appointing these teachers? Village Pradhan and BDO, are doing it. They are taking Rs. 2-3 lakh and appointing them. The government of India said that it would give a part of honorarium upto 2012. The Government of India will give funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. After 2012, the state government will come to know as to who would pay the honorarium? Will the Central Government bear it or not? Perhaps, the officers, think tank in the government gives ideas about it. But has the government conducted any survey to ascertain how many building we would need, how many teachers will be required and what type of infrastructure we would need to implement it? Has any estimate been made or it is just rough idea? The government needs to tell the country about it.

We have observed that irregularities are taking place in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. After inquiry, it was found in Bihar that one students' admission was shown in ten schools and the fund was taken. Just now an MP from Maharashtra also said that similar irregularities are taking place in his state also. If trained teachers fail to teach the students under the said scheme, will it be taken as a cognizable offence and action taken? Or the whole scheme is left in the name of God and the law is being enacted only for publicity? Therefore, these things should be made clear.

The Government would say that it has give funds, money has been released to states, but, it was diverted and it did not reach the actual beneficiary. Then what would you do? It is envisaged that 65 per cent contribution will be given by the centre and 35 per cent by the states. Whether the state have been consulted in this regard or not? What would the government do for meeting the need of trained government teachers?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that under a calculated conspiracy the normal children are mislead and I wants to alert all the MPs about it. We are always for social justice and in its furtherance we have made

provision for reservation in higher education. We fought for it. Though, earlier, BJP was not a part of this initiative, but now they have also joined. ...*(Interruptions)* How we not fought for it, perhaps they would not let backward people come here. ...*(Interruptions)* Members like Hukmadeoji would not have come here as belongs to Kamandal class. Meghwal ji is a good person and Mundeji is a powerful man, we can't ignore him. He is not only from backward classes but one also strong leaders and often challenges Thakere ji.

Under some kind of conspiracy, examination for matriculation has been withdrawn for rural students. Under the present system, there will be no exams, students will only be awarded grade such as A, B, C, D. If a child gets 33 per cent marks, his guardian would know about his poor performance as he will be given grading. It is so, because there would be no examination upto metric. In this way, the rural India would be rendered illiterate in next ten years. They want rural people to progress, whereas, today there is an era of competition, technology and internet.

If we talk of reservation in higher education, there is hue and cry. Have the officers of the state government have opined in favour of introducing grading system in lieu of marks system? Earlier, when there was no grading system, we used to force our children to prepare and sit for examination. Rural people are not well aware of it, that the exams have been stopped under the conspiracy otherwise they would come out against this decision and launch a movement. It is one kind of anarchy, level of education is deteriorating and the government has withdrawn examination.

The Government says it will give fund, which State Government will give it? There is no fund for recruiting teachers, completing infrastructure. The government should know how much money will be required? On the one hand, the Government is crying saying it has now money. ...*(Interruptions)* Officers involved in preparing estimate for preparing Budget will not disclose their names.

Hon. Minister, I do not doubt your intention, you wants to work quite fast and effectively. But the fast pace you act with, the things go haywire. You desire that your name goes down in history that you made a provision for free and compulsory education for children of the age group of 6-14 years.

In a world level summit, a serious concern was expressed over neglect of girls education in over populated countries. It includes Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, India

and other Muslim countries and it was said that in these countries there is a need for emphasizing on girls education. The summits was founded by the World Bank. It was held when late Arjun Singh Ji was Minister of Human Resource Development. I was also an invitee to that as I had given the concept of Charvaha Vidyalaya. I was a participant in that summit.

Whenever the issue of education of Muslim girls comes up we get isolated. Madarasa is meant for educating them, and also Sanskrit schools. I do not hate anyone, but until and unless Indian women, Indian girls do not get literate India cannot become literate. Hon. Shailendra Ji has rightly said that no matter if a law has to be enacted, do it and bring them in main stream.

Muslims are the citizens of this country and they have equally contributed like Hindus and others. We should not hate them and see them in isolation. They should get every opportunity to progress and should be brought in the main stream.

Education removes darkness. What provisions the government is making what guarantee is being given for educating our Muslim daughters? There is a need to open schools in their Mohollas so that they do not have to go other places. Kindly make such type of schemes, but do not pass the Bill in a hurry. We would help in passage of Bill, but make proper and good arrangements, otherwise it will remain incomplete.

It was said that till 2012 Shiksha-Mittras would be kept for teaching till we get trained teachers and then stats will look often. Now, make it clear, as 2012 in going to be over. If not today, make it clear on some other day.

The Government says that it will provide mid-day meals in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is all right, but, tell us, is even a single school running well? Teachers are busy in cooking alf the days, there is no time for teaching. Send a team and find out about it. Students keep waiting for meals with a bowl in hand, and the teacher is busy in cooking. Are these schools for teaching or serving meals. Therefore, employ separate staff for cooking meals. There is no teaching in schools, only cooking and cooking goes on.

Ask a student to write an application, he can't. Do not ask teachers to cook meals, keep a separate person for cooking. Keep a midwife for care of children. At the same time, I would say that food of very poor quality is being given on mid-day meals. Poor quality of raw material is being supplied. Therefore, my submission is that give cash

to the guardian of children. Give them cash for shampoo and soap. Transfer money in their accounts. During an investigation in Bihar name of a student was found enrolled in ten schools. Five lakh such students were caught. If this kind of game goes on how can we progress? Pay serious attentions to it. There is nothing but scams all over. Get it audited by CAG. Audit of MNREGS is going to be conducted. Prepare a proper plan with regard to the number of schools and teachers required. Half of the teachers should be lady teachers and only trained teachers should be appointed.

Sir, since exams have been made optional, rural boys will remain illiterate. There is no chance for them to progress. Guardian will be happy that their sons or daughters have passed but they won't be able to face my competition. It is a serious conspiracy against rural students. The children of poor and farmers are kept away from competition on the pretext of no examination. I want to know on whose suggestion such a step has been taken? Grading system has been introduced. A law is being enacted while sitting in a air conditioned room. They should go to the field and see the ground reality. There is nothing but anarchy all over. Free and compulsory education looks only good in saying. When I was the Chief Minister I could not implement it. We used to give daily one rupee to the children so as to line them to school send money in their account. Give them cash in place of meals so that the guardian send their children to schools. Shailendra Ji has truly said that the toilets are Kachha One. Schools take money in the name of bathrooms. Bathrooms and toilets are only in Delhi, in villages the old system still continues. We have no problem in getting this Bill pass, but if it is not implemented at ground level it will give bad name to you. Please make a proper assessment and appreciate the situation. See the case of food security Bill, if food grains gets destroyed, where the security is left. It is good that all the children get education and food. Even old people have been enrolled under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Irregularities have taken place in number of cases. Remove the shortcomings. We can't just dole out the money.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Sir, I express my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I support the amendments to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

The Act describes the modalities of the provision of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 years in India under Article 21A of Indian Constitution. India has become one of the 135 countries to make education a Fundamental Right of every child. I appreciate and congratulate the Government for bringing important amendment in this Bill for the welfare of children with disabilities.

I would suggest that the Government should make suitable arrangements for easy transportation of such students with disabilities to reach schools from their homes and seating arrangements must be provided for children with disabilities. These children should be given special care during their studies in the classrooms. I would also like to request the Government to assist the children with childhood disabilities according to their disabilities.

The amendment of Section 21 and 22 were very much required which is on the School Management Committee constitution. The amendment in this regard is quite correct as also the amendment of Section 3 of the Principal Act is a welcome step.

Every child of the age of 6 to 14 years, including a child referred to in clause (d) of Section 2 shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education.

Among several other features in this earlier Bill, one of the most important features is the 25 per cent of the seats in the schools aided by the Government and even in the privately-managed schools aided by the Government have been reserved for the weaker sections of the society. This is the most revolutionary step. But it is learnt that some public or private schools are not following this provision of the legislation properly. Hence, proper monitoring of the school admission system is very much required.

Our education system should reach to the poorest of the poor, who are living in the remotest rural areas of our country. Most of the people are living in utter poverty without any basic facilities. Their parents are not much bothered about their children's education or their future. In such circumstances, awareness and enlightenment among parents are very essential. There should be a massive awareness campaign among the parents and guardians in the areas where the growth of literacy is very weak. There should be all out efforts to encourage the children of these areas and also to the parents or guardians of

these children to send their kids to schools to get proper education. Serious and fruitful efforts are absolutely essential for the better future of these children.

I would like to draw the attention of the House about the street children. We have seen that children are roaming in the towns and cities as also begging in the streets. Attention should be diverted towards them with a result-oriented motive. If, those unnoticed innocent children can be picked and given proper care, nutrition and education, then I think that we could consider that this Act become highly successful and fruitful.

I would like to emphasize on the quality of education. The quality of education provided by the Government system remains in question. It is noted that 54 per cent of urban children attend private schools and this rate is growing at three per cent every year. Even, the poor children are abandoning the Government schools. It is because of shortage of teachers, infrastructural gaps in schools and several habitations continue to lack schools altogether.

Education is the movement from darkness to light. People who have proper education always prosper and so does the nation. Every one knows that a nation's growth depends on literacy. Therefore, our Government is making high and sincere efforts in improving and standardizing school education throughout the country, which is a welcome and appreciable step.

Once again, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill which has a major role in building and strengthening the future of our nation.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, several years have passed from the year 1960 when Kothari Commission recommendations were made for fulfilling the dream that we have. In December, 2002, we had passed the 86th constitutional amendment which instituted article 21A which stated that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of 6 years and 14 years. In 2009, we had passed a historic legislation called the Right to Education Act and we entered in the list of 135 countries to make education as a fundamental right of every child.

Sir, I appeal the Government to consider a request from all corners and particularly from the Members of Parliament. I noticed in 2009, during the course of discussion on the Bill, several hon. Members highlighted this issue. But at that time the Ministry did not take up this issue seriously. The RTE (Amendment) Bill, 2010, included

the children with disabilities in clause 2(d) which said that a child with disability within the definition of child belonging to disadvantaged group. I welcome this step to include the disability in the purview of this Bill. But in Clause 2, it is stated:

"Provided that a child with multiple disabilities referred to in clause (h) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 and a child with severe disability referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 may also have the right to opt for home-based education."

Sir, I oppose this amendment and would like to point out that providing home-based education as an option to school education for children with multiple and severe disabilities is an extremely retrogressive step which will have huge negative repercussions on the rights of children in education. It is watering down of the fundamental right to education that every child has in our country and goes against the very spirit of the RTE Act which is formalizing education and building standards for quality.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource to reconsider this amendment to the Act.

In the light of amendment Nos. 21 and 22 regarding the Management Committee, this is not a necessary amendment. The welfare of the school and the welfare of some particular area are the primary concerns of all groups. But this particular view of the Government will curtail the right of the minority which has been given to them under article 30 in our Constitution.

Sir, I have some more questions to ask. We are going to implement the RTE Act. There are so many unanswered questions. Have you ensured 25 per cent reservation of seats in the minority and self-financing schools? It is possible that it will conflict with article 30 of the Constitution, which allows the minorities to set up and administer educational institutions. I think the Minister will answer these questions.

As regards monitoring and implementation of RTE Act, it is not with the Government but it has been assigned to the National Council for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCHR) which is an autonomous body set up in March 2007.

Considering the scale of the implementation work, how a less experienced authoritarian centralized body could ensure the rights of children without the active cooperation of civil society and coordination between various Government Departments?

The third question is regarding the mechanisms to prevent capture of reserved 25 per cent or more seats in high schools by certain sections of the society.

16.00 hrs.

What is the institutional mechanism for identifying of neighbourhood schools and disadvantaged and weaker sections? It has been mentioned that Government make reimbursement to unaided schools for per child expenditure and to provide for school infrastructure, teachers training, additional teachers and school resources etc. Which Government would bear this expenditure - the Central Government, or the State Governments? The hon. Minister may clarify this point.

16.01 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair)

Madam, as a signatory to the United Nations Child Right Convention, India has accepted the national definition of child as someone who is under the age group of 18 years. But this Act covers only the children who are in the age group of six to fourteen years. Clearly, it violates the rights of children in the age group of zero to six and 14 to 18 years. I think, the Government must also clarify this point also.

Madam, apart from the implementation of the provisions of the Right to Education Act, our educational system is facing so many problems. First of all, there is a lot of shortage of teachers in our country. Now, in our country, the teacher-student ratio is 1:42 and 1:60 in some parts of the country. We seek to achieve the ratio of 1:30.

We are facing a shortage of 6.89 lakhs primary school teachers in the country, and we need more than 5 lakhs teachers to implement the provisions of the Right to Education Act. How does the Government propose to recruit teachers and fill up these vacancies? In 2011, the Central Government directed the States to hire about 18.89 lakhs teachers in the country and only about 12 lakhs teachers were hired. They were employed on a daily wage basis. So, that is the kind of shortage that we are facing. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, there are vacancies for about 1.40 lakhs teachers; in the State of Bihar, there are about 2.11 lakhs vacancies for teachers; in the State

of Madhya Pradesh, there are about 72,980 vacancies for teachers; in the State of West Bengal, there are about 86,116 lakhs vacancies for teachers; in the State of Jharkhand, there are about 20,745 vacancies for teachers; and in the State of Maharashtra, there are about 26,123 vacancies for teachers. How does the Government propose to fill these vacancies of teachers? The Chairman of the National Council of Teachers Education had to resign for reasons taking bribe from some educational Trust and is facing a CBI enquiry.

The second point is about the mid-day meal scheme. The price of rice today is in the range of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45; the price of Dal is in the range of Rs. 95 to Rs. 100 and Tomato cost is in the range of Rs. 60 and potato is in the range of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and LPG is about Rs. 650/-. I am referring to these prices because the Ministry is spending only Rs. 2.89 per day per student in a lower primary school and in upper Primary it is Rs. 4.03 per student per day. How will a school offer nutritious food to students under the mid-day meal scheme? The Government should consider this issue.

Funding is a constraint. But funds keep on lapsing allocated under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The CAG report presented in 2006 shows that 1.36 crore students still remain out of school in the age group of six to fourteen in our country.

This is the situation in spite of having spent Rs. 11, 133.57 crore from the exchequer. So, the Government should review the implementation the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and it should be implemented in a proper manner. That will benefit a large mass of students.

I think the Government must consider my requests.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Chairperson, I stand here today to deliberate on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

The basic purpose of education is to make sense of the world around us. As a freedom fighter and as a scholar of acclaim, Maulana Abul Kalam believed that universal education is the only way to achieve social cohesion. Ideas and utterances have a lasting value. His birthday, 11th November, I doubt whether many of us remember that, is celebrated as National Education Day. True education should help us make conscious and informed choices about our life.

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed in August, 2009. It was a momentous decision though it is too late. Amendments to the Constitution are not unusual but a change in the fundamental right, that too, in the fundamental rights section, is a rare occasion. In August, 2002, the basic character of the Constitution was amended to make free and compulsory education a fundamental right of every child. It took seven long years for the Parliament to adopt the Right to Education legislation.

Recently, the Government released a Report on the progress that has been made. However, very little is known about how the law takes tangible shape at the ground level in schools and classrooms. We have not discussed about that Report. I hope this Parliament should discuss that Report which has been released by the Ministry.

This Act empowers all children to demand eight years of schooling and everything must be done to encourage people to exercise this fundamental right. Meaningful use of law requires new infrastructure. But that is the easier way. It is the lack of human resources that is more worrying. But I may come to this aspect a bit later and it is important also.

Let me first deal with the amendments that are before us for consideration. The other House has passed the amendment to Right to Education Act which will widen the beneficiary net for disabled children and provide those with severe disability the option of receiving education at home. While going through the 73 line amendment that is before us for consideration, there are basically three aspects that need to be considered.

The first one is that the disability clause is being included. The second part deals with the management and the schools established and administered by minorities, whether based on religion or language, are to be kept out. It includes aided schools and others. Number two is the school management takes on advisory role and the third amendment deals with the enhancement. It is a pupil-teacher ratio from six months to three years, "within three years" that is the wise way of putting it, within three years. So, here I would like to deal with these three major issues.

It will give school management committees an advisory role in minority schools both aided and unaided and will put Madrasas and Vedic schools out of the mandate of RTE. It is because these are schools which impart religious teachings. ...*(Interruptions)* I support that.

You cannot segregate one minority with other minority and Vedic schools basically impart religious teachings.

The hon. Minister has very rightly said that we can have a very good legislation. I hope the hon. Minister will expand it today while he will be replying to the debate. We can have a very good legislation, but it needs to be implemented. Please do not tell us that it is the States responsibility. It is a joint responsibility and everybody who is sitting inside this august House and those who are conscious citizens of this country; it is also our responsibility to make this happen. The key holders should be involved.

Madam, several countries like ours have made education a fundamental right, but have failed to ensure that it is granted to children with disability. It is a challenge today for us. In reality, no single teacher or school would be averse to the idea of including children with disability. Madam, I hope you also hold the same view. Still there is a clear lack of awareness about the thought process and the technology that would enable them to accommodate children with disability.

It has been demonstrated in the last few years that technology can adequately compensate for the limitations posed by disability. The blind have their screen reader software to operate computers, the deaf have sign language, the orthopaedic challenged have means of finding access to places they have never been before. This profusion of technology and thought process has opened up newer awareness that disability is not a sin or a stigma, but merely a condition that can be overcome with positive changes to the system. ... *(Interruptions)* That needs to be done in the Bill. I think the DMK Member can move the amendment.

The hon. Minister has said earlier that there are nearly 70 million differently able people in India, but are there any official record of their whereabouts. The hon. Minister had made a commitment earlier to create a data base of the differently able persons. We would be happy if he shares it with us.

Today, wherever there is discussion on Right to Education, we discuss about private schools and it has become a fashion today. But let us not forget that even if all private schools become optimally RTE compliant, it will not mean much. Across India, 93 per cent of school-going children go to Government or Government-aided institutions. To succeed, the RTE mission must focus on augmenting the Government school system.

Today, between the States and the Union, over Rs. 2,00,000 crore is spent annually on school education but the results are poor and getting worse. The Right to Education imposes a further burden of Rs.2,00,000 crore. Where is that money? The Union Government is passing its responsibility on the States. Across the country, the State Governments are demanding to increase the Union's share to 90 per cent; from 65:35 to 90:10.

Under Section 6 of the Right to Education Act, every State is supposed to establish primary schools within one kilometre radius and upper primary schools within three kilometres radius and high schools within 5 kilometres radius. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab, I am sorry to interrupt you. Twenty more hon. Members have to speak on this subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam this is an important issue, please give him some more time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You transfer your time to him.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Member is mentioning very relevant points.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I did not disturb him.

[*English*]

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, he is making important points. Let him take time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: That is why, I did not disturb him. I just reminded him that 20 more Members are there to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Also, high schools must be there within five kilometers radius but Panchayat is one of the major issues. The Act has left it to the States to definite "neighbourhoods." We would like to be educated. Madam, which are those States which are yet to notify the neighbourhoods? I am told the States like Gujarat - I would be happy if I stand corrected - and Karnataka, States like West Bengal and Goa are yet to notify the State Right to Education Rules which is essential, for the law to roll out. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): It is only for two States - Karnataka and Goa ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would be happy to know about that. That is what I said.

Last January, the HRD Ministry threatened them but still these two are withstanding it. What is the position today? I would be happy to know about that. A number of unopened schools are prevalent. They were sanctioned by the Centre. In West Bengal, it is 60 per cent; in Bihar - I think Shri Biju should get the numbers correct - and Jammu and Kashmir, it is 25 per cent each. Odisha also has 22 per cent. Regarding Uttar Pradesh, it is 6 per cent and about Rajasthan, it is 5 per cent. The major problem is to be effective, the Right to Education must focus on outcomes rather than inputs.

There has been tremendous development in the rural and also in the urban areas. I have seen it myself. Many hon. Members, while going through their constituencies, must have witnessed that there is tremendous improvement in infrastructure. Now, the time has come to improve the quality of education. That has to be looked into.

Madam, in its present form, Right to Education is more a guarantee of schooling rather than of education or learning. Enrolment is the first step. But does it translate into attendance and learning? It is lack of human resources that is more worrying, as I had said earlier. The Planning Commission has identified the twin problems. Around half-a-million teacher vacancies exist today in the country. And there is a need to have another half-a-million teachers with requisite qualifications to meet the Right to Education Act's pupil-teacher ratio. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, priority must be accorded to start as many accredited teacher training institutions as possible.

When we are bringing the disability clause into the Right to Education Act, no one should fail to appoint special teachers for the disabled children in State-run schools. My question is this. I would be happy to understand about it. Are the Kendriya Vidyalayas equipped to hire such teachers today? Do you have provisions for that? The Delhi High Court has pulled up the Government. I do not know whether Shri Sandeep Dikshit is present here today or not.

Already the Delhi High Court, of course, the Minister himself is representing a part of Delhi, has pulled up the Government. Your responsibility, therefore, is to create posts across the country. I welcome the provision to keep Madrasas out of the Right to Education Act. It is good that ambiguity has ended. With these words, I conclude, Madam.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister Saheb, I also request that while replying, please address about the children with disabilities. The whole House is concerned about that.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I stand here in defence of the Right to Education Bill. I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for all the interventions that he made and the focus of this entire Bill and amendment today has been disabilities in learning, actually children with special needs. That is really the focus of today's Bill. I think, while introducing his amendments, he has categorically clarified most of the things that we were really looking for. So, he has left really very little for us to ask him.

But there were a few issues that it would like to flag, and maybe you would like to clarify during your reply. There are about 30 lakh children in this country, we are aware of, with children with special needs. The Government through either *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* or through the Right to Education has tried to make a lot of intervention by making corrective surgeries, supplying of various aids, running awareness campaign all over the country either through television or media to make people aware about autism, Hyperactivity Disorder (HD), Learning Disability (LD). Even in his reply, in introduction, he has talked extensively about HD, LD going to be inclusive in the next year to come as this entire programme unfolds. The NCERT, and the Rehabilitation Council of India together have formulated this entire programme in RTE. So, I am sure, this implementation is not going to be as big a challenge as we all are concerned about.

I have two or three points which we really are concerned about. One is home based education. Where are we really going to draw the line of: Who decides? The hon. Minister clarified that the parents will decide. But there are at times where children with severe disabilities, the parents cannot bring them to a school but the child is probably capable of coming there especially in cerebral palsy, the child can easily come but the parents will have to walk an extra mile because an adult will have to bring the child to school and back. Actually, the child does deserve to come to a normal school. The whole principle behind the Right to Education and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is inclusive education. So, if we are talking about every caste and creed, I think, every differently-abled child also has the right to come to a normal school. There have been a lot of schools where different methodologies have been tried where children with different kind of disabilities or

differently-abled children have been very successful. We see them working for various multinationals. I am sure, if we all put our energies together, it is not going to be such a big challenge.

Mahtabji talked about special teachers. The hon. Supreme Court has talked about it. But I am not sure whether the Government would really be able to have so many teachers which will be like counsellors. Today, it has become fashionable that all the elite schools have counselors. The fact that these schools have counsellors means that every school can address these issues of children with special needs. But I don't think that is really a requirement. A counsellor is not a solution. There are a lot of classroom management programmes which are run. If we just talk about HD or LD children or a child with any kind of LD, say, if the child is extremely restless and has HD or LD, he does not need to sit near the window. We can just manage the classroom and make him sit in the middle of the class, in front of two children who are probably little focused. There is a solution. So, actually if there are 25 per cent of children who are with special needs; and there are only five per cent need one to one attention, there are 20 per cent who do not need the attention and need classroom management, does the normal teacher trained to do that, we see a huge change and a good solution for all this without spending too much money. I think, our entire focus in this disability programme will be training teachers, specialized creating awareness with small solutions which really cost no money.

The other one is occupational therapy because most of these programmes which are the Sensory Processing Disorders (SPDs) because we talked about cerebral palsy, polio, visually impaired children, all these are known to us. Children with SPD are only children who need occupational therapy. So, maybe, if we can't have an occupation therapies in every school, we could do it either by a block or put 10 or 15 schools together and have these children in that type of Sensory Integration Therapy - that is going to be very critical while implementation of this programme.

But I think the modalities of development and evaluation are going to be the most important aspects of this particular amendment which the hon. Minister has brought about. Skill development is defined as acquisition of new skills. I think Lajuji talked extensively about examinations and how the children drop out from schools after the 8th standard. The drop out ratio after the 8th standard is much higher because a lot of children are pushed up. Talking about dyslexia, I think, pushing them

ahead will not be a solution. So, the hon. Minister has to address this issue because today most children are aware that they can go up to 8th standard without studying and even if they fail in Mathematics or in a language subject, they can still reach up to 8 standard. So, the intent of doing this is very good, but it has repercussions because the children are aware that even if they do not study, they are going to reach up to 8th standard. So, what will happen after that? Therefore, I think, we all have to make an intervention to provide good quality education and have some sort of grading system whether it is a normal child or a child with special needs. We have to have some bench mark. Otherwise, it will be a futile exercise.

The same thing applies to alphabets and Mathematics because these are really the weaknesses with children. So, I think we have to assess our weaknesses. As the hon. Minister said, if we all pool our energies together, I am sure slowly we can make a change. It is going to take a lot of time because it is a game of patience. Every teacher may not be able to resolve all the issues because there is a strength of 60 or 70 children in every section and if there are many children who need special attention, it is physically not possible for one teacher to address all these issues. So, we will have to look at that.

But I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider home-based education and clarify it a little more because there are a lot of agencies involved. *...(Interruptions)* Every normal teacher can make 20 per cent intervention and the teachers do not have to be specially qualified for that.

Then, section 39 is a very general section. I would just like to flag three issues which concern my State. In Maharashtra, we have 5+3+2 system while the rest of the country has 4+3+3 system. So, we will, probably, need some more time to bring ourselves to 4+3+3 system. Even in all our Zilla Parishad schools, every child goes to the first standard when the child is 5 plus. But under this Act, every child goes into the first standard when the child is 6 plus. This is another big change for which we will need some more time. There will be one level of the first standard which may go empty for a while, at least till we bring this change. So far as the academic authority is concerned, there is still a little bit of grey area. Like the NCERT, we have SCERT in Maharashtra and we have a Text Book Bureau. The States like Punjab and West Bengal also have this. So, if the States get a little more power in tune with what the curriculum is going to be, that would be good. Therefore, on this section 39, the hon. Minister will have to throw some light because we have these three

issues in our State. I am sure each State, in their own Board, will have these issues. I think the School Management Committees have shown very good response to whatever changes that the hon. Minister has suggested.

Then, we support the measure to keep the minority schools and other religious schools out of the purview of this Act. We fully support it. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that we will do everything to support the measures to make this RTE, which is a dream project under our Constitution, successful and I am sure every child in this country will get good quality education.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Madam Chairman, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012. This Bill seeks to amend the definition of the Act to include children with disabilities. This Bill would bring about a change in the fundamental rights of the children which is a very essential one. The implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has already started. But still it is having some problems. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please you do not talk as they are also not talking on this side.

[English]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Until now only a dozen of the State Governments have created Commissions for Child Protection and also Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. If the Act has to be meaningful and beneficial then all the States in the country have to create such mechanism for the protection of children's rights.

There is no doubt that the subject of Education is in the Concurrent List. But, there is an urgent need to have a clear cut division of responsibilities between the Centre and the States in implementing schemes with regard to education. The Centre and the States should have to agree to a definite role and implement the Act in a productive manner. Without the active participation of the State Governments, this will not have the required effect. Hence, the Centre should have wider consultations with the State Governments and see that this is implemented in right earnest.

For the full implementation of this Act, we are left with only four more years. I feel that there is a greater urgency now on the part of both the Centre and the States to act faster.

Coming back to the provision of Grievance Redressal Mechanism, there are many complaints, even from the Capital of India, Delhi, stating that this Act does not make any provision for Grievance Redressal Mechanism and that the parents do not know how to get their problems sorted out. The Government should pay serious attention to this.

This Act will cover children from the age of six years to 14 years. Now-a-days, children start going to school or pre-school from the age of four years. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to consider bringing those pre-school children also within the ambit of this Act as was suggested by the National Advisory Council. Necessary amendments to the Act in this regard may be brought forward as soon as possible, keeping in view the situation existing as of now. If the Government brings forth such an amendment, then additionally another four crore children will get benefit out of this.

When Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he initiated a lot of steps for educating poor children - one such step being nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme, which saw a huge enrolment of many children of poor families into schools. It retained them in schools and also it ensured that there was no dropout from schools.

The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is also following those schemes for the betterment of children's education. Hon. Amma is encouraging poor children to attend schools by giving them four sets of free uniform, free books, free note-books, free Atlas, free geometry box, etc. To encourage poor students to pursue higher studies, hon. Dr. Amma, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, is giving computers/laptops and free bicycles to students. All such efforts of AIADMK Government make Tamil Nadu to be on top in the field of education in India.

The Union Government can also try and emulate such efforts for the welfare of students from the poor and downtrodden communities. The Government has a responsibility to provide quality education in all the Government schools and Government aided schools across the country. It also should see that the student-teacher ratio in the schools is strengthened for imparting quality education.

With these words, I once again urge the Government to bring another amendment so that the pre-school children are also brought within this Act.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Madam. I can recollect that during the discussion on Right

of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2012 several Members in this august House raised very important questions. Those very important aspects have been left out. So, what is needed is a comprehensive legislation for free and compulsory education of the children. One of the important aspects which have been left out is the question of disability. I welcome this Amendment Bill as this Bill touches upon this point.

But before going to that, my another question is with relation to the definition of 'children'. The United Nations Convention on the Right of Children defines 'children' as human beings below the age of 18 years under the law applicable to the child. That had been ratified by 192 countries out of 194 countries. So my first point is this. Why the Ministry, why the Government is not taking this matter for amendment of the Constitution? Even Article 21A of the Constitution says that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. So, I think the Minister should think over it as it has been ratified and it has been accepted in the UN Convention. So, up to the age of 18, any human being, any child should be attributed. The Government should take responsibility for those children.

Madam, much has been told about the disability. I thank the hon. Minister that he has defined a 'child with disability' in a specific manner in the Bill. He has already made it clear in this House that it will cover all forms of disabilities. It is good. It is good in saying but the question is how it will be implemented in practice. Particularly regarding children with severe disability, how it will be implemented? There is no adequate infrastructure. There is lack of teachers. We are talking about the home-based education. It is only a talking term. But how it will be implemented? So, this is a serious matter.

As you have come out with such an amendment, so please make all these things clear. Though education is in the Concurrent List and much has to be done by the State Governments, but, even then, when we are going to amend the Act and we are going to touch upon this matter, we should make clear all these things, particularly in the case of providing infrastructure, providing able teachers and providing other matters.

Now, it is not clear to me, though I am not against this; this is in the amendment that nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instructions. How does it apply with the main spirit of the

Constitution? The Constitution does not mean that some areas should be left out in the name of religion, in the name of other things. So the point is how it is related with the provisions of the Constitution. It should be clarified. The Minister may kindly tell us.

Now, we are talking about mid day meal. Much has been said on mid day meal. This point has been raised by several hon. Members. But I am mentioning about providing fund in the mid day meal. It is very meagre. In fact, this is not adequate for providing sufficient mid day meal to the children. So, please, enhance it; increase the funds.

I would like to know as to what is the responsibility of the Union Government, State Government and the Local Self-Government. That has to be sorted out. The fact is that this meagre amount is nothing but a mockery, a jock.

My last point is about sharing of funds, which is 65:35. You should think over it. This is not sufficient and this should not be confined only for a few years.

These are my points. I am supporting this Bill. I think, in the coming days, the hon. Minister will come with a comprehensive legislation so that all other points, which have been left out, will be covered and addressed properly.

With these words, I thank you, Madam.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Hon. Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important bill, "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012".

Madam, who are the children who are eligible to get free education? Are they the children of poor parents or rich parents? The children of the rich study in pre-nursery, followed by nursery, lower KG, upper KG, class I and so on. But, the children of the poor go to Anganwadi schools. These Anganwadi schools have no buildings, no rooms, no toilet facilities etc.

Madam Chairman, the Hon. Minister has taken a bold step. It is a major step. However, a lot of hard work is needed for the effective implementation of the step taken by him. The ground reality is bleak and dismal in rural areas. The poor children study in government schools. The children of the rich, on the other hand, study in private, English medium schools. The poor children cannot afford to study in private schools. They also have to help their parents in doing various works. So, I request you to see

to it that school holidays coincide with days when harvesting etc. is in full swing, as the poor children are busy helping their parents in these works.

Madam Chairman, provision for home based education for 'disabled' children has been provided in the bill. This is a major step. A lot of qualified teachers will have to be recruited for teaching these differently-abled children at home. Is it feasible or possible? It would be better if special schools are opened at sub-divisional level for these challenged children to cater to their special needs. Such children could be housed in these schools, as commuting daily from home to school and vice-versa would be difficult for such disabled children.

Madam, schools in rural areas face an acute shortage of teachers. The Government has fixed the student-teacher ratio at 30:1. However, as there is dearth of teacher in rural primary schools, the same teacher has to teach all the classes from class 1 to class V. Can he do justice? What kind of system is this?

Madam, the Government has done away with the exams. Shortage of teachers means that the syllabus will never be completed. Education is bound to be a casualty in such circumstances. What is the fun of giving 'free and compulsory education' rights to children of 6 to 14 years age in such a scenario? The standard of education has to be uplifted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Children are not supposed to go to school just for attendance purpose. Until and unless qualified teachers are there, how will we ensure the standard of education. Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to first provide at least 5 teachers at the primary level for a government school in rural area. Trained and highly qualified teachers need to be recruited.

Also, ensuring quality education for minorities is very important. Especially, every girl child of the poor must be educated. Schools in the vicinity of poor people will be helpful in this process. I am happy that several states like Punjab and Bihar have done good work as far as providing education to girl-child is concerned. The Punjab Government has provided free cycles to girl students of class X and XI. Free laptops have also been provided to them. All this has been done to give a boost to free education for poor girls.

Madam, the Hon. Minister is too busy. He has many responsibilities. His hands are full. He is busy with the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi

Planning Commission. He also makes himself busy trying to rein in Baba Ram Dev. Education needs single-minded devotion and dedication. I advise him to give up all his other responsibilities. Only then can he provide justice to the education sector.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Ma'm, the Hon. Minister is doing a lot of hard work. He got passed the RTE bill in 2009. Actually this bill should have been brought in 1952. Had this been the case, the entire scenario would have been different. It should have been passed on 13th May, 1952. Things would have been far better by now.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Ma'm, religious education is the bedrock of our society. All schools should impart this. We must give our children religious moorings so that their religious development takes place properly. This is very important. Along with religious education, giving an impetus to sports in schools is also the need of the hour.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Ajnala ji.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Ma'm, I'm raising very pertinent points. I am only voicing the agony and aspirations of the poor rural people on this issue.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please speak your last point. There is paucity of time.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Ma'm, I am in favour of the Mid-day Meal scheme. We can induce and bring to school the children of the poor by this scheme. However, the standard of the 'Mid-day Meal' must be improved. This system needs to be streamlined.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. Kindly conclude. There is a long list of 15 more members. Ajnala ji, you have spoken well.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Ma'm, I'm raising very valid points...

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go in the record now.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam, I welcome and support Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill. This will definitely pave the way for the educational development of Disabled

and Handicapped Children. I wish to thank the Minister for bringing this Bill with full seriousness to include that section of society. It is a welcome step. We had passed a Bill in this regard in 2010. Today, I have no hesitation in saying that there are around 15 crore children out of which 80 lakh are away from educational institution. If we go by Government figures there are around 50-60 lakh labourers and as per non-Government figures there are about 6 crore child labourers who are not going to schools and deprived of facility of education. Our Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (Education For All Campaign) is incomplete till we manage to provide school education to these children. Under this programme we constructed buildings, rooms but still we see several disparities/anomalies in them. I visited one place and saw that there were only 45 children, five teachers and five rooms. At another place I saw that there were 267 students, five rooms and only 2 teachers. If we will have such disparities or anomalies then how will we achieve the objective of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan? There is a shortage of teachers in the whole country. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Jammu Kashmir around six lakh teachers are untrained. There is requirement of at least five lakh trained teachers. It was provided in our Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, towards which many members have drawn the attention of Government, that at least 25 per cent reservation should be given to poor students. But this provision is not being followed. In Delhi alone there are 10 thousand vacancies in schools which have not been filled up from the quota of poor students. There is a need to take stringent action in this regard. The children of nomadic castes do not get opportunity to go to school.

Someone has talked about the law for disabled children. Its fate may not turn out to be like our previous Bill. We will have to adopt a new thinking by shedding bureaucratic attitude. Disableness is generally of four kinds- Mental disableness, handicapped, dumb and deaf and blindness. In the last Bill Seven categories of disableness was discussed but in new Bill their number has been increased to 20. The Union Government is running 4 National Training Institutes for disable persons - these are in Dehradun, Kolkata, Sikandrabad and Mumbai. Besides this, 17 residential employment oriented centres are being run for the disable persons. This number is very short keeping in view the number of disable children in our country. Moreover, number of residential schools and other schools for disabled children is also very low. In some districts, there are only Primary Schools and in some other school's education only is being provided upto middle level and in divisional level headquarters residential

schools upto 12th class are being run. Under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan the number of disabled children was calculated to 30.82 lakhs. The census of 2001 shows the number of disabled childrer is only 1.5 per cent out of 2.1 per cent of the age of 6 to 14 years. So far only 27.80 lakhs students have been included under specified area and home based education. Our country mostly lives in villages and 81 per cent disabled to live in villages or rural areas. Out of these 55 per cent disableds are completely uneducated. Only 9 per cent have got education upto middle level because there is a shortage of schools that meet the requirements of disableds. Had the Government been a bit awakened these figures could have gone to 50 per cent. The Minister himself is saying the schools run by Government are very less.

Social institutions, NGOs are running the schools only in some big cities after taking benefits or grants from the Government. The Government and NGOs both are ignoring small cities and towns. In rural areas people do not have much awareness. There should be at least one high school or a higher secondary school and employment oriented school for disabled children in every district or division headquarters. Under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan a grant of Rs. 3000 per month has been fixed for special needy children out of which Rs. 100 has been kept separate for appointment of teachers. This step is definitely a good step but it is too meagre. To a child of poor family Rs. 200 per month will be given for lodging and boarding and if there is a need of a maid then Rs. 50 will be given extra for maid. Please tell which maid will be prepared to work for Rs. 50/-. Even the Report of Standing Committee states that at present only 75099 disbaled children are being provided regular education out of the total children. Therefore, there is an urgent need to increase the number of schools with all facilities and amenities. It has been stated in the point 4.8 of the Report of Standing Committee that total 10014 special teachers have been appointed for providing education or teaching disabled children. Ramps and handrails have been provided in 58.78 per cent schools. This number speaks for itself that this is too less. Our preparedness is not complete. How many types are there of disabled children. The Government should launch a campaign under this law and conduct a complete survey and not a sample survey to ascertain the total number of disabled children and also to know how many categories or types of disabledness is there. How many are deaf and dumb, how many are blinds, how many mentally retarded and how and what type of education they are required to

be given. It may also be ascertained whether they can be provided education is nearby village or rehabilitation centre of the district.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude because of other members of your party have also to speak. Now please convey your views only in points.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: I am conveying only in points. There are no trained teachers in Central Schools. Disabled people are not less on any count. Their disableness is no way a hindrance in development. Its example is our Hon. Jaipal Reddy ji in this House itself. I respect him very much. Similarly, Shri Ravindra Jain is a famous and known name in the world of music. He has touched the heights of sky by creating new and novel tunes. Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri has been a Member of this very House in 1977. If you want to see their capabilities raise the height of sky.

We will have to increase the allocation meant for them in our Budget. When we will be ready to give their due we will see them doing wonders. These disabled children should be provided good opportunities of education and trained teachers should be provided. If it happens then the students of every category in our country will not lag behind in proving or showing their talent.

I had recently read an article in a magazine. It was about 16 students who were disabled. Every student has one or the other talent. One becomes master in computer operation by operating computer with his feet. One was making very good painting with his feet. After going through this article I realised if we provide them facilities and resources in real meaning then our country can do too much for the disableds.

So far as implementation of provisions of this Bill is concerned first thing is that we should not assess their capabilities low. We should not ignore their talent and capabilities. If you visit a railway station you find a disabled child sitting beside you and you find saliva is dropping from his mouth then his mother cleans his face with his Pallu. But another women sitting nearby witnessing this leaves that place. Similarly, if such a child sits alongwith other children on a table, the other children leave the table calling him mentally retarded. When he travels by bus to reach home from school other children travelling with him do not sit with him. If such a discrimination is meted out to such children and it does not stop then how meaningfulness of this Bill be proved. We will have to work in this direction with full heart and will have to implement the provisions

of this Bill with heart and sincerity. Only then we will be able to prove meaningfulness of this Bill.

Zindagi ki Har Kami Jo Bhool Jata Hai,
 Bus Vahi Uplabdhion Ke Phool Pata Hai.
 Adami Sacha Vohi Jo Honsale Rakhta,
 Sada Hi Muskata Hai.
 Kya Hua Jo Aankh Se Dekh Nahi Pata,
 Divya Drishti Se Nazar Sab Usko Aata Hai.
 Haath Se Lachar Hai Jo Pair Se Kamzor,
 Daud Jiwan Ki Magar Voh Jeet Jata Hai.
 Bol Na Paye, Jo Kano Se Sun Bhi Na Paye,
 Dhayan Se Sunnana Aksar Voh Gungunata Hai.

[English]

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central):
 Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to put forth my views, my observations on this path-breaking legislation, the RTE which ensures free and compulsory education to all children, and by all children we mean children with disabilities as well.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for laying the much required emphasis on the differently abled children and their education. After years of struggle and strife by persons working in the disability sector, today we have seen results and we have seen fruition to this and I thank the Minister for the same.

Madam, I do have some apprehensions which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister for his consideration. One apprehension, like many other colleagues have pointed out, is regarding the home study, the option of home study.

17.00 hrs.

I know the hon. Minister has already clarified that the option of home study lies with the parents. But, Madam, I want to speak from my personal experience as I have worked with children with disabilities. I worked in a special school and we have tried for years to integrate these children into regular mainstream schools. I must say that with the vision of dedicated teachers and educationists, we were very successful. We were very successful with some hand-holding, with some counselling and coercing to get these children admitted in our neighbourhood

mainstream schools and the results were fantastic. We saw these children flourished in every way. When we asked those children, 'Do you want to come back to your special school?' All of them said, 'No Madam, we do not want to come back; we are really happy here.' This is what the achievement of integrated education is.

17.01 hrs.

(*DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair*)

Sir, I believe that home education will be detrimental. When we give an option to parents or to a teacher, we are actually giving them an option to keep the child back home. When we say that these children need special educators, how will these special educators come to your home, come with the right intervention? It is only the affluent families, who may be able to afford this. But, when we look at children with disabilities in the villages or amongst the poor, the home study will not work. In fact, the children will be locked up into their homes as what was happening earlier. We will be going back to square one. So, my request is that let us remove the option and come up with solutions and ways as to how we can achieve this integration. This integration can be achieved once we make structural audits in schools, make schools barrier-free, make special educators available in these schools, see to it that every parent can reach those schools with their children.

Severe disability happens only when there is no early intervention; a child grows to be severely disabled. But, when there is an early intervention and there is early detection of any sort of disability, there are remedial methods; there are remedial therapies for the same, which make that child capable enough to learn. In my process and in my years of work with the disabled children, I learned one thing, which they taught me, to look at their ability and not their disability and work from there. Therefore, Sir, this is something which we really need to re-look at. This is one intervention, which I thought is very important and something which was very close to my heart, which I had to say.

Secondly, the Right to Education (RTE) covers all children from the age group of six and 14 years. Again, a lot of my colleagues have brought up this issue of as to what happens to children after 14 years. What happens when the State cannot pay for their education further, the parents cannot afford to pay for their education further? Are these children once again left out of the ambit of

education? I would like the hon. Minister to please clarify that.

Sir, according to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) studies, show 22.6 per cent of children are enrolled in private schools, which was in 2008 and, of course, the number has increased since. Over 70 to 75 per cent still study in Government's schools. Even after 25 per cent of reservation of seats of the economically weaker sections of students in private schools, we will still have a vast majority studying in Government's schools. Therefore, Sir, I feel it is imperative to see that we strengthen the public school system so that every child gets equal opportunity for quality education even in a Government's school. Why should just the 25 per cent get the quality education and why is it that only in private schools we get quality education? If we really want RTE to work in a holistic way, we need to see that Government education, public school education imparts that quality education.

We should be talking about quality and not quantity. Another point is the status of orphan children which needs to be taken up seriously. There are orphans, abandoned children who are left out of the ambit of education. Most of them are seen wandering on the streets, being abused physically and sexually. They have no paper in respect of their identification and no birth certificate which is required for admission in any school. There are thousands and lakhs of these children who are left out of the ambit of education. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to come up with a solution to this problem so that all children - we talk about education for all - from all disadvantaged groups should be taken into consideration.

Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to talk about these very pertinent questions and make observations and suggestions which I had.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Sir, I feel that nobody can disagree with the amendments brought by the Government. All those who remained deprived under RTE, have also been included in it. That is a matter of happiness for all of us because the Government of India wants to provide education to them at their home.

Sir, nobody would like to interfere in the academic arrangements for the minorities. I remember that we had laid a great emphasis on the management Committees in the schools. I have no hitch to say that this approach of the Government is correct that the management of the minority schools should be done by these sections

themselves. But on this issue, I would like to tell the Minister through you that the Government of India is making policies, laws and managing finances while the work of teaching children is being done by the State Governments. But the schools are being given the rights of management, why these are not being linked with the Panchayats? At present, there are three levels of the Government. Among them, it is the local Government ie. Panchayati Raj to which the management Committee would be accountable, the State Governments would be able to streamline the local management. Howsoever good may be the intentions of the Government of India or they may enact very good laws, the results will not be achieved without it. Here I would like to remind you that in India, the educational programmes were conducted under a social setup but now the Government has taken over, In fact, the Govt, should have taken care of the financial management and should have simultaneously kept the local management intact. It is the result of that missing link of local management that even if you want to impart good education, the people are not being given that good education. The people are not being given that good education. There is only one point of concern that when you want to impart quality education Why the people are not getting it? That is a different thing that there are more than seven lakh teachers who are educated but not trained. There are more than 5 lakh teachers upto the level of 5th Standard and about 2.5 lakh teachers at the upper Primary level and more that 7 lakh teachers in the entire country who are not trained and through them we are talking of imparting quality education which is not merely a thought but a reality that requires a ground. I would like to advise you that if you want to give power to the managing Committee, connect it directly to the Panchayati Raj System. I think that in that situation, even a few trained teachers can teach the children after putting in a hard work for it. The rule of universal education is a welcome step. The word universalisation is very good but the children of government schools are shifting to private schools. It is my experience that the number of private schools in the villages are increasing in the proportion of increase in the number of Government schools. And the entire system of education in rural India has come to such a pass where a poor labour is trying to arrange money for the education of his children in private schools.

I do not want to discuss it further. But I would like to say that in spite of all good intentions on your part and your desire of spending an amount of Rs. 2 lakh 31 thousand crore in a period of five years stands not merely

on a Centre- State ratio of 65 and 35 but in its totality if we do not get its results now, what does your entire policies and laws mean? Therefore, you should give the responsibility of the management of schools to the parents and the parent's committee should exercise its control over the schools through its Panchayati Raj or take the system to that stand where we had started with our education as an outcome of a social movement in our country. You just constitute a Committee, make laws and ensure their compliance along with the provision of finances. You should not interfere in the minorities management but strengthen the management of other schools and control the entire system of elementary education through that empowered institution. Then I think that perhaps you will be able to succeed with your thinking.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me a chance to participate in the discussion on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill. Many hon. Members have discussed about the right of children to free and compulsory education. I would also like to suggest some points relating to this issue.

What do we see in our country after 65 years of our Independence? How are poor people providing education to their children in the rural areas? Today, the hon. Minister has come before us with a Bill with various prospective things and points of view regarding education. But what do we see in our country? We can see that the divide between the poor and the rich people is there even with regard to their children in the education sector also.

The poor person, whose monthly income is very low, is unable to send his children to private schools. It is because if he sends his children to private schools, then he would have to pay a lot of money there. What do we see in the lower primary schools; upper primary schools; middle schools; or junior high schools in the rural villages where children aged 6-14 years come and study?

There is no good classroom arrangement; the schools are found wanting of infrastructure; the number of trained teachers is not sufficient, proper and adequate; and the scenario of infrastructure in different schools is different. It is in this sense of providing education to poor children that more than 85 per cent of the people living in rural areas are suffering from not being able to educate their children in private schools for want of money or due to the wrong education policy of the Government. A proper

education policy should be formulated because the children of the villagers and the poor people are dropping out of school. They are not getting proper education. The infrastructure in the educational institutions is not of good quality. Hence my request to the hon. Minister is to take care of these children of the poor people.

As the time given to me is very short, I will quickly put the points that I have to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir. Each Member of Parliament can recommend two students for admission in a Central School every year. But what is the position of the infrastructure in the Central Schools? The HRD Ministry should look into the matter. In my constituency, there is a Central School, but there is no hostel facility. Where will the children stay? How will you provide proper education to the children? Therefore, every Central School must have the hostel facility.

Secondly, in Navodaya Vidyalayas, a Member of Parliament cannot recommend any student for admission. My humble submission to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, is that a Member of Parliament should be able to recommend for admission in these schools also. That should be done.

In the case of Sarva Shiksha Mission, what are we seeing in our country? The teachers are engaged in taking care of the mid-day meals, and they are not giving proper time for imparting education or to teach the students. Mid-day meals are essential, but it should not be the responsibility of the teachers. The Self-Help Groups or any other organization should be engaged for providing mid-day meals in the primary schools, and the teachers must be focussing on educating the children.

In a school, a *shikkha mitro*, a para-teacher, who is a trained graduate teacher, is getting Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 per month, but on the other hand a full-time teacher, who is appointed either by the State Government or the Central Government, is getting pay and allowances of more than Rs. 20,000 per month. What is this? This difference should be abolished.

My last point is that the Minister should abolish the grading system and make arrangements for examination for a better future of the students. Otherwise, the children of village and rural people will not get proper education and better enhancement of their knowledge. While the children of the urban people, those who have money or those who are rich, will become IPS, IAS and other officers and as a result, the differences between the urban and the rural people will remain the same.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to bring two three points to your notice regarding the position of Jharkhand because we were talking of the accountability of Gram Pradhan or village chief. But if we see it from the angle of its real implementation, it has not been discussed in any way. The biggest drawback that we can see is that in our country we go in for a number of legislations but as regards the implementation side, I would like to give the example of my area which has about 11 blocks and all of them are naxalite affected. A few days ago I visited a school where there was only one teacher for four hundred students. It was Kodaderma School in Gachhila Sub-division. I would like to request my highly learned and intelligent minister that if we are sincere to give power to the Gram Pradhan to run schools and to keep them under his control, kindly devise such a system where functioning may be tried regarding the attendance of teachers and in case of absence of teachers, the funding of schools may be stopped because 65 per cent funding is that of the Government of India and 35 per cent funding comes from the State Government. Unless and until the regularity of teachers' attendance is properly addressed, it will not do. I would like to give one more suggestion that if we are sincere to promote education, such a system should be implemented where there should be a monitoring Committee under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with the inclusion of Local MP and Local MLA in that Committee to ensure the attendance of teachers.

The second thing I would like to mention is that there is no oversight. To run the school we said that we will do the functioning as we have announced under the Right to Education. But you may visit any school, you will find that requests are being received from many schools for the provision of chairs and tables from MPLAD. If that is the situation of our implementation on the ground level, it has become a mockery.

There is a Kasturba Gandhi school in the tribal state of Jharkhand. If you see the condition of that school which was built up with a noble objective, the only interest and attention of the teachers and office bearers of the school is on the provision of annual expenditure of about Rs. 25 lakhs. Similarly, in my area, there is a school in Dumaria. Its walls have not yet been completed. This school was established for the tribal girls but its condition is very

miserable. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to this situation.

The third point is that we have done away with the examination system. If the officers in Delhi think that it was a nice step, then in my opinion we are preparing the village children for MANREGA only and they will not be suitable for any other work because we have totally abolished the system of examinations. You yourself may see that recently, in a school of Mumbai 50 per cent students had been failed. If you do not pay attention to the education of children from rural areas, then it means we are preparing them only for MANREGA work. I think that American system is working nicely. I would like to submit that until we educate them and evaluate them through examination, then Right to Education will remain only on papers.

Sir, we have drawn your attention to the problem of attendance. When the Government is spending so much, then I am sure that it will not be a popular sentiment among the teachers. But now everywhere we see the system of bio metric attendance. So if we see three teachers in any school of Jharkhand, that is a very big achievement, leave the primary schools aside. Every school is running with two teachers. If you introduce the system of bio metric attendance, that will be most appropriate. In a Govt. school in Jamshedpur city, there are two computer teachers. The principal of that school tells us that they do have two computer teachers but without any computer and one month salary of a teacher is equal to the price of a computer. Here I would like to submit that last man connectivity of education or the connectivity of the Government programmes is in a very sorry state of affairs.

One thing more I would like to mention that Madarasas and Vedic Pathshalas have been kept out of the ambit of the Act. We say that it is something very good. But it is worth consideration that if we are incentivising by allowing them to pursue the religious studies alongwith the normal studies, then you can see that suppose hundred to one hundred fifty Madrasas in Jamshedpur are pursuing only religious courses of study, then we are incentivising them through non-religious education. We are not saying that it is correct to keep them out of the ambit of Right to Education. But it has become necessary because for political purposes, we think that it is very sensitive issue. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to this issue but Sir, I won't take more time to comment further on the children with disability which has been widely discussed here. I would like to submit that you should run a school

for blind children with the facilities of hostel on the lines of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya. There should be such a school even for the mentally retarded children. A Kasturbha Gandhi School like school would be quite appropriate.

Last but not the least, I would like to submit that in Jharkhand, problem of electricity is a very serious issue. Let us make efforts in our areas. But if the Government is spending so much for the students of 10th and 12th standard. The expenditure on each solar light is Rs. 4500. If we think that rural children will stand in competition with the urban students, then these children do not have the facility of light for their studies. It would be better if a subsidy of Rs. 4500 is given for this purpose ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Sir, with these words, I am concluding. And I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the parent Act of this Act is concerned, we know that it was a landmark enactment the country has ever seen. If anybody asks which is the most significant law made in this Lok Sabha, I would not hesitate to say that it is this RTE Act. I congratulate the hon. Minister for piloting such a very important and remarkable legislation.

This amendment gives certain clarifications which will eradicate the doubts among the minorities and religious institutions. They had a kind of fear that this legislation may result in encroachment of their Constitutional rights. With this amendment, the Madrasas, Vedic pathshalas, and institutions imparting religious education will have no fear. That fear is really eradicated.

Coming to the Committee side, the Management Committee's nature has been converted into advisory nature in respect of minorities. I am of the opinion that even this kind of an advisory Committee is not required. Not only that, whether it is a minority institution or a non-minority institution, let all the aided institutions be treated alike.

Coming to the special education, there is a different school of thought as to whether it should be integrated education or whether there should be a separate stream in that. I agree that integrated education is very good. They must mingle with the other students. But we cannot do away with the special schools. In severe conditions, special schools are very much required. Of course we

have to encourage integrated education. At the same time existence of special schools is very much required.

About special teachers, there is a lack of teachers in these schools. We must pay the teachers. Unfortunately in our country there are not many institutions imparting special school teacher training. We have to start more institutions right away. We have to ensure that specially trained teachers are engaged in a school for teaching the physically handicapped and mentally retarded children. That is very important. Some people say that normal teachers also can teach. They can teach up to an extent but specially trained teachers are very much required in teaching this kind of students.

In respect of student-teacher ratio, for the general stream it has been specified but on the special school side also specifying the teacher-student ratio must be considered.

Another important thing is that we must ensure accessibility. The main purpose of this Act is providing accessibility. There is a condition in starting the CBSC schools - the State Governments should give NOC. Article 30 of the Constitution says that minorities can start educational institutions and administer education for the minorities. NOC is insisted from the State Governments and some State Governments are reluctant to give them. Then what is the purpose of article 30? I am of the firm opinion that this condition should be removed and there should not be any hurdle in giving NOC. This has created some problems and so, this should be removed.

There are some points to be mentioned in respect of clarity. There is a provision of 25 per cent reservation in schools. It is really a revolutionary step. But in that also, there is lack of clarity. The disadvantaged group is to be defined. Some States are doing according to their will and pleasure. I am of the firm opinion that it is to be redefined and clarity should be brought in.

About registration, there is a provision that all the schools must get registered. There is confusion. There are hundreds of schools in our country which have already completed formalities and having registration. Should they also go again for registration? Secondly, even if they are applying for registration, what is the criterion in giving registration? That also may kindly be addressed so that that doubt is removed.

The very purpose of this Act is to ensure accessibility, enrolment and retention. I am of the opinion that quality

has not been given much emphasis. I may request the Government that we should not compromise on quality. Infrastructure and accessibility are all right, but if we are ignoring quality, that will affect the future generation.

The physically handicapped persons must have an option. Whichever may be the school, according to their liking, they must get admission in such a school. About the rules, it is the duty of the State Governments to make rules. But the Minister and other hon. Members are aware that the rules should be in conformity with the Act. Unfortunately, some State Governments have formulated their own rules which are contradictory to the parent Act. I humbly request the hon. Minister to examine that. The rules should be strictly in accordance with the Act. That should also be kindly examined.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Thank you. I wish to put forward my views on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

This Amendment Bill settles the doubt regarding the status of minority institutions with regard to Right to Education Act. The amendment, by excluding minority educational institutions, both aided and unaided, from the 25 per cent reservation ensures protection of cultural and educational rights of ethnic and religious minorities guaranteed by Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution.

This amendment has provided only advisory role for management committees in minority institutions. But the past experience has shown that such committees are prone to abuse their position and harass the school functionaries. I therefore suggest that we should remove the management advisory committees which have more been a hindrance than an aid to better governance.

Moving on to the amendments in general, I wish to make some suggestions to the 25 per cent reservation in private schools for children for disadvantaged sections of the society. An experimental research conducted by the economists using Indian data has found that children from disadvantaged section performed just as well as children from affluent families if their identity was not revealed to their classmates but performed 20 per cent worse when their financial and other conditions were revealed. However, an under-privileged child's social backdrop cannot be hidden in the real world. Thus, there is a need to boost the self-confidence of the disadvantaged children and the

execution of the RTE must consider this while ensuring education for all.

The amendment rightly includes differently-abled children within the ambit of the RTE legislation. Nevertheless, there is a need to provide necessary physical infrastructure in the schools to make them accessible to differently-abled children. Adequate fund allocation must be made in this regard. In addition, the Government must work towards setting up social schools that can cater to differently-abled children's need which should be furnished with the required teaching and learning aids.

With these remarks, I support the Government's move to amend the Right to Education legislation.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Free and Compulsory Child Education Act was enforced in 2010. I am grateful to you for inviting me to speak on today's proposal relating to an amendment in that Act. Sir, Indian Society has very well realised the significance of education which is not the alphanumerical knowledge alone but it plays a major role in the building of a civil society and an empowered nation. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Hon. Minister to the two points only.

Sir, although it was only two years back that the free and compulsory Child Education and Right to Education had been enforced in the entire country and recently even the Hon. Supreme Court have issued the necessary guidelines in this regard which is a welcome step. I would like to ask as to what does the education mean? The education which is unable to bring about equality in the society and does not strengthen the national integrity, has no utility in our lives. It would have been better had the Hon. Minister made a provision for free and compulsory education and also for uniform pattern of education in the entire country. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that it is not a workable proposition that the sons of poor, farmers and the labourers pursue their studies in Government schools where there is no provision of basic amenities. One of my colleagues was telling rightly that primary level classes i.e. from class one to class 5th are held in the primary schools which have only 2-3 rooms including a Principal room. Naturally how the five classes will be conducted in two rooms? Secondly, under the Act you are telling that for the sixty children of class 'One to Five' there will be only two teachers. How these two teachers will be able to teach five classes. For more than sixty students you are providing three teachers to ensure the automatic economic upliftment of the poor and to

enable them to live a life of self dependence in this country. It is not a fair approach of the Government. Therefore, the Government should provide uniform education to all sections of the people, be it a poor, rich, farmer or a King or an ordinary person. In order to ensure social justice, it is necessary that besides free and compulsory education, uniform pattern and syllabus of education is honestly implemented. Education and Health should be fundamental rights for the citizens of this country and it is the responsibility of the Government that they spend at least 10 per cent of the GDP on education and health to build a healthy and empowered India.

Secondly, you see the Education Policy. The Central Government has opened at least one Central school in every district. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have also been opened and recently 3-4 years back this Government was talking of 6000 model schools but see as to what is the position in this regard. During the last four years, only 400 schools have been opened. You can yourself guess it as to how honestly this Government is discharging its responsibility of achieving the target of model education. Hitherto, this Government has said that they would provide free and compulsory education to the children in 6-14 years age group. Out of the total 13 lakh schools, 10 lakh schools are in the Government sector and 2.5 lakh schools are in the private sector. The situation is that even today there is no play ground in half of the Government schools and 40 per cent schools have no provision of toilets. 26 per cent do not have facilities of pure drinking water and in 20 per cent schools, the teachers do not fulfil minimum eligibility criterion. Though I had made a mention of it even the last time, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact that B.Ed. and BTC is given recognition by the NCTE with its headquarters at Jaipur and for giving that recognition to the education institutions, they charge an amount of Rs. 10 lakh illegally. In a CBI raid in the Chairman's office, a person was caught red handed. After all when this Government is unable to control corruption in the institution of teachers' training, how the teachers who are the products of this corruption, will be able to produce capable students and citizens committed to their nation. It is a question in itself. I would like the Hon. Minister to ponder over it.

Thirdly, in the schools of private sector, 25 per cent reservation has been given to the children of the poor and those belonging to SC, STs, backward classes and other poor sections. That is a welcome step. But my objection is as to why the minorities schools have been deprived of it. I urge upon the Government to do away with this

discrimination of the minority and the majority. For how long this policy of dividing this country on the ground of minority and majority will continue? If an amendment in the Constitution is required in the national interest, it should be done. But I would like to ask this question as to why do not you provide compulsory education to the poor children of the minorities? Can't we provide for the education of the children belonging to the SC, STs and backward classes in these institutions? If these institutions make use of the Governmental resources and expect cooperation from Government, provision should be made there for these sections. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to do away with this discrimination between the majority and the minority. Kindly abide by the UNO Charter to free this 10 per cent population of this country from the tag of minorities and link them to the majority to seek their cooperation in the nation-building.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I would like to support the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister. I do not want to make a big speech, but I would only like to make a few points.

The concerned Standing Committee had proposed that for children with disabilities, the option of going to school - that can cater to the specific needs - should be available, irrespective of it being a neighbourhood at a distance. This particular recommendation of the Standing Committee has not been incorporated in the present Bill.

The present Bill also talks about that the School Management Committee for unaided minority schools will act in an advisory capacity. The hon. Minister is a lawyer of great repute. As far as the law and legal capabilities are concerned, I cannot question. He is a lawyer of great repute but as a Minister, I have my own doubts. It is said that the School Management Committee for unaided minority schools will work in an advisory capacity. Why should it work in an advisory capacity? Why do you require a School Management Committee for an unaided minority school? You have all Supreme Court judgements starting from St. Xavier School right up to T.M.A. Pai case, Unnikrishnan case and other judgements. According to them, you cannot have an advisory committee in unaided minority professional colleges. So, will this not go against the Supreme Court order?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I just want to clarify to the hon. Member that after the Supreme Court judgement, this provision has no impact. The Supreme Court has clarified

that as far as unaided minority institutions are concerned, no provision of this Bill will have any application to unaided minority institutions. I want to make that clear.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister amendment to Section 21 and amendment to Section 22. My stand over here is that in unaided minority schools, why should you have a management committee which would work in an advisory capacity? It is because article 30 is a fundamental right.

Secondly, under the 15-Point Prime Minister's Programme, in the year 2010-11, as regards the number of schools constructed under Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan in districts with substantial minority population, the target of the Ministry was 4969 and what has been the achievement? It is only 3573. Now, you come to the number of additional class rooms constructed under SSA in the substantial minority population, 1522 was the target and 797 is your achievement. Your targets have not been achieved in this also. Then, you have number of teachers in the Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan in substantial minority population in 2011, 48,000 was the target and you could achieve 34,941. During 2011-12, it was 32,728 and you could achieve 24,000 and odd only. The number of KGB schools constructed in substantial minority population area, this year 107 was the target and you could achieve only 70. So, it is fine to have a law but under your own 15-Point Programme, the targets are not being achieved and that too when it is the new initiative of the hon. Prime Minister.

Thirdly, when this Bill was being passed in this august House — Sir, you must be remembering that as you were here — I had stood up and said that 25 per cent reservation will not be applicable in unaided minority schools but the hon. Minister stood up and said that it will be applicable. Despite my numerous reminders in this august House, he did not agree with me. Now it took the Supreme Court to struck that particular provision of the Act that was passed by this august House. Does he agree that he had committed a mistake? Now the Supreme Court has said that it will not apply to the unaided minority schools.

Then, we had talked that Madrasas and Vedic Pathshalas should be excluded from RTE. But the Minister dragged his feet. Numerous delegations met him. The religious scholars from great Seminaries came and met him. In the meeting with the Jamiat-Ulema-i-Hind, he promised that. Now when this amendment was brought, the Personal Law Board took out an all India agitation programme. Everywhere, they held agitations. This is another point where unfortunately, the Minister is dragging

his feet and that is why, they are facing the political consequences.

Lastly, though there is a dissenting judgement in the Supreme Court order, let aided minority schools also be excluded from this order. This will be in the fitness of things.

Sir, lastly, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that his former colleague in the last Lok Sabha, Shri Fatmi created a Fatmi Committee Report. The late Arjun Singh was then the Cabinet Minister. What happened to that Fatmi Committee Report? You have the highest drop out rates amongst the Muslims; the literacy rate is the lowest amongst the Muslims. What exclusive programme does the Ministry has, especially for the Muslim girls? The Government must come out with programmes for that and that will send out a strong and a sound message.

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Respected Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing in a Bill to facilitate free and compulsory education to children in our country. I am sure, this historic move to provide education to children of our country is yet another bold step of the UPA Government for the educational advancement of the common people and mostly for the down-trodden, disabled and the marginalized sections of people. The present Bill to amend the Bill of 2010 is a welcome move.

By the present amendment, the Government now seeks to provide equal opportunities to children with Autism, Cerebral Palsy and mental retardation with other children. In this context, the Government has to make it clear that whether additional posts of teachers will be allowed to be appointed in schools to handle the children with disabilities. The level of disability has to be ascertained and accordingly the children would have to be handled and the Government will also have to see the syllabus of these children as the ability of children vary and accordingly they have to be taught and trained and make them self-reliant and useful to the society. I still have my own doubts about the move to bring in more disabled children to normal schools. What will be the fate of the special schools then? The percentage is very high in respect of children suffering from learning disability. The disability of such children vary. The Government has to make it clear if children with learning disability will be provided admission in normal schools.

The School Management Committee as defined in the Section 21 of the Principal Act is actually an encroachment on the rights of the management of the educational institutions. The management which provides infrastructure and facilities for the institution has their own vision and style in managing their own institutions. Trying to control them through various representatives will have adverse effects and I have my own doubts that whether constituting a Management Committee will help in proper management of an educational institution.

Sir, by the amendment now proposed, at least the institutions established and managed by Minorities can retain its individuality and freedom to maintain the traditions, individuality, the style of functioning and the cultural identity for which these institutions were established and managed.

The educational institutions established and managed by Minorities are institutions with individual traditions maintained for the protection of cultural identity and many are institutions which give special attention to English, Urdu and other languages and follow strict discipline. A majority of these institutions have been established some forty to fifty years back and now cater to the educational needs of all sections of people, but were originally established mainly for the students belonging to the Minority community by which it was established.

A Management Committee of Members representing various agencies of the Government and others may look for the progress of the school. But it actually creates a situation that for each and every aspect, the management has to consult the Management Committee. Members with varying interests may assert their own views which at times can have adverse effects. The Managing Committee can only be an advisory committee for the best interests of the institution.

Sir, by the present amendment, the Government at least has brought some changes to the nature of the Management Committee for the institutions managed by Minorities. Considering the present situation in educational institutions managed by Minorities, the Management Committee, even if is of an advisory nature can cause difficulties as there is a management to look after the day to day affairs and there is a parent-teacher association in every school which looks after the overall functioning of the school. An Advisory Committee with representatives from various local bodies and people's representatives will definitely be an encroachment to the functioning of the management and the parent-teacher association. It is doubtful as to whether the so-called members nominated

by different local bodies can contribute towards the proper conduct of the schools. I am of the opinion that in all aided schools, the Management Committee will be one that may bring unnecessary interference in the functioning of the management. Regarding the State of Kerala, it attained 100 per cent literacy with the help of management which belong to the minority and the majority communities. My view is that, in all the aided schools, the Management Committee should be avoided or at least it should be made as an advisory body.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not against this proposed minor amendment which basically deals with 'able' and 'differently able' students but I am totally against the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 introduced on 1st April, 2010 in its entirety.

This Act is a misnomer and a misleading one. It is neither guaranteeing right nor education to our children. It should be replaced with an appropriate Act with provisions of adequate funding and it should be vigorously implemented to pursue the expressed intention of the Act.

The Act has no explicit provision to mobilise necessary resources to the States for which the Act itself is being disabled and physically challenged. Due to lack of financial support, several States have refused to implement the Act though two years have already lapsed.

About 15 million children are still out of school and drop-out rate is as high as 46 per cent. Shortage of teachers is to the extent of 14 lakhs in India. There is no school within one kilometre radius and there are 17, 282 such habitations. There is no building for 1,48,696 schools. There is no drinking water for 1,65,747 schools. There are no toilets for 4,55,561 schools. There are 1,14,531 primary schools with a single teacher. These figures are as per the Survey Report of CRY in 2010.

What is the Government actually doing then? Without infrastructure, what is the meaning of Right to Education?

In an interview in CNN-IBN on 1st April, 2010, the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, shifting the onus of the Government from its shoulder, was saying:

"It is a collaborative enterprise of parents, neighbours, teachers, friends, the Managing Committee, the State Governments, the Panchayats, the Central Government and the child itself. Now in this collaborative exercise, if you expect the Central Government to deliver the 'right', then it will not

happen. We do not have a magic wand to say that Central Government has passed an Act and everything will be fine. This is not going to happen tomorrow, the 1st of April. But I have said that we have created the ecosystem for it to happen."

This was said by the hon. Minister. This may be taken as his and the Government's understanding of Right to Education.

The road to that has been created by the recommendation given in the Report of Ambani-Birla Committee much before the introduction of the National Knowledge Commission. That Report said:

"Rates of return in education are also better than rates of return in other sectors such as agriculture, industry and infrastructure"

Since the adoption of the National Policy on Education in 1986, there is a systematic and methodical drive on the part of the Government to convert the entire field of education into a field of trade and investment. And it is a pity that education was not declared as a fundamental right since Independence and adoption of our Constitution in 1950. Even ten per cent minimum budget allocation was never allotted in free India for education.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I am making a new point here. Please protect me. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is a mention of 'No Detention Policy' and removal of pass fail system in the Act up to Class VIII. Sir, in the name of 'automatic promotion', it is a lethal attack on the very foundation of our education.

Sir, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) movement removed it up to Class V. Now, it has been made up to Class VIII. There are theorists who say that pass-fail system may be a hindrance to universal education which is absolutely wrong. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I am concluding. This is my last point. Abject poverty is the root cause for sending children of school going age to child labour and even in hazardous professions. Sir these are the main causes of 'drop outs' from the school. Continuous evaluation is possible there where there is a system of commitment to upliftment of its citizens and the society and there is a cultural milieu wherefrom the students can get education. But in India it will be a catastrophe. In the practical concrete situation in our country, when there is exam and a compulsion to pass it, only then students will read. Otherwise, the entire education will be a child's play. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say that 25 per cent reservation was provided in private non-aided schools and the Law Commission in 1998 had advised to make it 50 per cent reservation. But the hon. Minister has not accepted it. Sir, the hon. Minister being a quality lawyer of high-standing, he should consider this suggestion of making it 50 per cent. This Act is taking no responsibility of the students before six years of age and after 14 years of age. What will happen to them?

Sir, our teachers should not be given any non-teaching work like census or election duty, etc to improve the teaching in the public as well as in the Government schools. So, by all these measurers, the functioning of the schools will be better.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

(*Translation*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is over. Is the House agree to extend the proceedings of the House upto the reply of hon. Minister and zero hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The speech is over. Government's reply. Hon. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. At the outset I would like to thank all the Member who took part in the detailed discussion and gave their suggestions, perhaps it took 2-3 hours.

[*English*]

I have become wiser.

[*Translation*]

They gave very good suggestions. Particularly Lalu ji said very good things. Surpirya ji said about the children with disabilities. I will reply about that. These were very good things. Solanki Saheb has raised question. Baliram ji also said good things. Biju Saheb also made his contribution. The discussion should be limited upto the amendments we are bringing, but it is a good thing that the things you have put before me with the experience of last two years, that made me strengthened as we have to think further because it is a continuing enterprise. I thank you for your suggestions. First of all I will say that

[*English*]

if you really look at what has been happening in primary schools, upper primary schools, additional class rooms, drinking water, toilets, teachers

[Translation]

all have put these things in my front. I would like to give some figures of 31st December, 2011. As far as primary schools are concerned, the approval, the sanction given under total SSA is for one lakh ninety two thousand seven hundred fifty six primary schools and one lakh seventy three thousand six hundred forty primary schools either have been completed or are in progress, as far as upper primary schools are concerned, the figure are one lakh seven thousand fifty four and completed and in progress is one lakh two thousand two hundred five. So far as additional class-rooms is concerned, the figures are sixteen lakh one thousand eight hundred fourteen and in progress is fifteen lakh seven thousand nine hundred fifty one.

[English]

Drinking water 2,20,953, completed and in progress 2,13,194; toilets sanctioned 5,84,324 and completed and in progress 5,25,112. Coming to toilets the sanctioned number was 5,84,324; completed and in progress, the number is about 5,25,112.

[Translation]

Detailed discussion was held on the shortage of teachers. The total sanctioned position of teachers for all schools is about 19 lakh. Till date 12 lakh teachers have been appointed and for the rest 6 lakh we have given sanction for appointment. There is no delay on our part. Now, it is the state government's responsibility to recruit and deploy the teachers at the earliest. I wanted to put this position in front you. It may not thought that we are doing nothing. There was delay for a few years, toilets were not constructed, drinking water was not there, teachers were not recruited and class room were not constructed. I have put the figure in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Lalu ji has put one thing in my front. Although it is not related with the amendment, but still I will reply. He said that you have abolished the tenth class test which is affecting adversely, particularly in rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will tell factually this only that it is limited upto CBSE schools. There are 12 lakh schools in the country and this experiment is tried only in 1200 schools, no ban has been imposed on the tenth class. 12 lakh schools are affiliated with the state boards. There is no provision to abolish the tenth class exams. If the State Government don't want to implement the scheme, they can. We have

told them that we want to bring this amendment in CBSE system. It is being implemented in 12 thousand schools only. ...*(Interruptions)* Implemented in 12 thousand schools. Our experience is that today the result of the children is better due to CCE. What does CCE means? CCE does not means that there will be no examinations. CCE means your assessment will be done continuously. Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation - Your teacher will evaluate you in each subject. What is your capacity to speak, understanding, performance in mathematics, capacity to expression, how is your personality this is CCE. The teacher have to do more work.

[English]

because he has to be constantly in touch with the students.

[Translation]

We have conducted a survey especially in CBSE.

[English]

because this is only limited to the CBSE schools. We have had a survey of the success of the CCE in the CBSE schools and it is proved to be exceptionally successful. I have gone around the country, talked to several people, talked to parents, talked to teachers. We have got inputs from parents and teachers. If you want, I can give the results of the survey.

There is some misunderstanding. CCE does not mean that a child should not be bothered about any kind of assessment. No. In fact, it is a constant assessment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

People are saying that we are over burdened due to CCE because assessment is done every month. The responsibility has also increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: People are wrongly reporting to you. The kids study in 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and metric, take exams and on the result day they go to school with garland. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I do not agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now grading is being done. You have abolished the examination system making the job out as basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Not in State Board. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You should ensure examination in each class.

SHIR KAPIL SIBAL: We are taking in each class. ...(*Interruptions*)

18.10 hrs.

(*DR. M THAMBIDURAI in the Chair*)

[*English*]

All I was trying to explain to the distinguished Members of this House is that we have not imposed that in State Boards, class X examination should be removed. In all state Boards, they are continuing. It is their decision and it is the decision of the State Boards. We cannot control them. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: State Board or State Government are not out of your preview. It is totally wrong that we left these things on state a board. ...(*Interruptions*) Sibal Sahib, it is wrong ...(*Interruptions*), We are not blaming you. Consider the matter first and organize the examination as earlier. Ensure us in this regard ...(*Interruptions*) This type of confusion should not be there.

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The other issue that Shrimati Supriya Sule raised is relating to a very important issue. She indicated that the provision in respect to home based learning may have a negative impact. In fact, when this provision was introduced and it was cleared by Rajya Sabha, several representations came to us. Several organizations came to us. Just two or three days ago, I met them. I met all the organizations. They were organizations from different parts of the country; some from West Bengal, Maharashtra and some from other parts of the country. I sought their views on the subject. Four of them, out of 15 or 20, expressed the view that you have expressed. But a large majority of them said that look, there should be a choice. They said that education is something that happens both in the classroom and at home. Both things happen. So, child needs to be educated at home and at classroom. And the choice should be of the parents. I then said, look, since this is an issue that needs to be looked at in depth, we will set up a Committee.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Minister Sahib, please speak in hindi because entire country is listening. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am speaking in Hindi. Shailendra ji, I always speak in Hindi. You please order me, I will not speak in any other language. We will speak as you like, we can speak in Punjabi also. ...(*Interruptions*)

I mean to say that I am constituting a committee. ...(*Interruptions*) We will prescribe guidelines under that committee. We will introduce guidelines under this act so that it is cleared that under which condition there will be home based education and where not. Our target is just to ensure that education should be integrated process and should be in class room. We do not want that education be imparted in homes, because if the child remain in home, he will feel isolation. If he learn with other children, he himself will study and other children will also study. The children with disabilities are good in painting and music. I think they have so many qualities. When other children will see their qualities, they will honour them. This should be an integrated process and that should be in schools. This is our target. I wanted to tell you

[*English*]

so that issue needs to be addressed.

[*Translation*]

Secondly, some members have asked that how much persons are there in the country with their disabilities. I like to give you the data.

[*English*]

Orthopedic disabilities 7.58 lakhs; totally blind - approximate one lakh; low vision - 4.5 lakh; hearing impaired 4.5 lakh; speech impaired - 1.81 lakh; mental retardation - 5.5 lakh; cerebral palsy - 1 lakh; multiple disabilities - 1.6 lakh; autism - 32,839.

[*Translation*]

We also have these figures.

We will have to mobilize these resources and this work will not be completed in one day. It is a very long way and we have to carry everyone with us. The entire system of education cannot be changed in one day. It is a running process and until you support us, until MPs co-operate with us, until state governments support us, parents and

teachers co-operate with us and until they send their children to school, who are not attending school, this goal will not be achieved.

Some members said that about 8 million children are such who are not in school, it is true, but society is responsible for it, we are responsible for it. If we come to know that any child is not in school, it is our responsibility to send the child to school immediately. Besides, there is a concept of neighbourhood school. It is for the State Governments to decide that where the neighbourhood schools should be located. There is Azad Mandi at our place, it is in my constituency. Children from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh come there. They work in Mandi there. Where is the facility of school? Today, if State Government decides that some residential school will be opened near Azad Mandi, we will give it's permission and help them because unless residential schools are opened for these children, the one day they will go to school and the second day they will go back to work in Mandi. Our view is that if we have to reform in this system, then we will have to open Residential Schools. If State Governments decide that there should be neighbourhood school, Residential school, we would cooperate with them. This is our view and we have to go with it. *...(Interruptions)* it has been implemented in science, maths and now we are going to implement in commerce. We are doing it gradually. It has not been done in 50-60 years, but when we want to go ahead fast, then you people criticize. We want that this core - Curriculum should be implemented in science, maths, commerce and in other remaining things also. The economic system raised during the last five years by the UPA Government and also brought Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Right to Education, has it ever happened in the history of Hindustan? It has never been done before *...(Interruptions)* I want to facilitate the Prime Minister and Sonia ji who have decided that the children of Common men should get mandatory and free education. *...(Interruptions)* No Government has done this in the last 50-60 years. We were not in power from 1997 to 1999, it was not done at that time also. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, in the year 2001-02, when there was some other Government, the Budget for Sarva

Shiksha Abhiyan was 2000 crore rupees, today our Budget for it is 25000 crore rupees. I am only telling that what was the difference, what was our thinking and what we are doing on the ground? *...(Interruptions)* The second thing I want to state. *...(Interruptions)*

Many Members have said that sometime when they go to school they see that teachers are not there. In some schools there are more teachers and in some schools there are less teachers. Problem is of deployment. We have given the money, we have given the sanction but recruitment is done by the State Government and deployment is also done by them. I hope that State Governments will deploy the teachers rightly and there should be no shortage of teachers in any school. But we do not interfere in it. Where a school is to be provided, is to be decided by the State Governments under rules. All State Governments except Goa, have framed rules. Recruitment and deployment of teachers are decided by the State Government, there is no interference from our side. We want to cooperate, we will give money also if State Governments say to go along with them, we are ready to go with them.

Some days back I had gone to Bihar. In a class of a school, there were 90 children and one teacher. We want that there should be more teachers, for this we have given permission to do early recruitment.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The reply of two points has not been given. Hashim Committee, keeping in view the shortage of girls schools in Muslim dominated villages, had recommended to open more schools there. The second point is about mid-day-meal, which is under you, we have seen that most of the teachers, particularly, the female teachers go on preparing khichri all the day. It's only object was that children get nutrient food. According to the Hindu tradition khichri is prepared on Saturdays, but in schools, there is khichri on all the seven days.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As per our norms, no teacher can cook. We have fixed 1000/- rupees honorarium to hire cook. It is in addition to the cost. For this, we have made provisions of money. If State Governments do not implement it, bring it to bur notice we will take action, but from us there is a provision. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The other broad issue that was raised was with respect to minority institutions. As I have clarified already, pursuant to the judgement of the Supreme Court, it is now clear that as far as unaided minority institutions are concerned, they are not covered by the provisions of this Act. So, that is the final judgement.

[*Translation*]

Where there are un-aided minority institutions, they are not covered under the Right to Education Act.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Hashimi Committee was set up by the Government. Expenditure is not done on girls education.

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are only talking about Right to Education, that the conditionalities of this Act are not applicable to unaided minority institutions, but the aided minority institutions are covered.

As far as Management Committees are concerned, the aided institutions will have Management Committees, but they will only serve in an advisory capacity. Those are the provisions of this Act and Articles 29 and 30 will prevail. This will not apply to *Madrastas and Vedic* Pathshalas. That has been made clear. So, by and large, these are the broad issues that have been raised by distinguished Members of this House. I am grateful to the distinguished Members who have participated in this debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

18.27 hrs.

Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members then left the House

Again this has nothing to do with this amendment. We are not having a general discussion on education. If you want any clarification, I will be more than happy to provide those clarifications to you. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will 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.

Clause 4

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Yes, Sir I beg to move:

Page 2, omit lines 31 to 34. (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri P.K. Biju to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Mr. Chairman,, operation flood milk third phase has started by spending 1700 crore rupees. India has emerged as a maximum milk producer country in the world. We are competing America

in the field of milk production, but even after starting of the third phase of operation flood milk the ban imposed by our country on 18th February, 2011 on export of milk powder, has not been lifted. During the last one year, milk production has increased from five to ten per cent in every milk producing State including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. During flush season, the milk production is more, but in lean season the milk production is low. The milk left out after domestic demand, it is converted into milk powder and casein during flush season. Our country has been exporting casein and milk powder for many years.

But last year when the prices of milk were increasing, the milk powder was banned in the name of controlling milk price and today the situation in the entire country has so emerged that more than domestic milk, the additional milk is available here and the conversion has almost stopped. Rather godowns have not left with us to store the milk powder. We have around 25000 tonne milk powder, that is why this conversion has stopped and the intermediaries are taking benefit of it. On the one hand, the procurement of milk has become less and on the other hand the selling rate of milk has been increased. Therefore, farmers are doing agitation in every State and everyone is asking that what should they do with that milk. It is my request to the Government that save the milk producing farmers by immediately lifting the ban on the export of milk powder. Thank you.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I want to raise such an issue here with which lakhs of people are affected. So many people has gone from one State to the another State and they speak their separate language, their attire is different. But it has been seen that the State Governments do not include their language in their syllabus even after repeated requests. For example take Delhi. Fourty lakhs people speak Bhojpuri in Delhi and the children belonging to that culture and the language they speak or write, face great difficulty or after some years they will forget that language which their forefathers used to speak. Therefore, it is my request to the Central Government to bring some such law which the State Governments are also compelled to accept and where more than 20 per cent population speak or write a language, should be included in the syllabus of that State.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Sir, through you, I want to make the Government aware that Jalore district is facing great problem of water during summer. The tanks have gone dry, the water of Narmada river, the water

collected during season, all have dried. Today the situation is this that people are agitating there. Breaking the pots, doing demonstrations. Both of our districts are declared dark zone. We do not get permission of any bore well there. From where can we bring water, that is our problem? I want to tell you that not a single drop of water is going to any village from any GLR Tanki and in cities water goes only once in 72 hours and that too we have to fill our pot by standing there, otherwise when that water vanishes, nobody knows. They are giving 10 litre water per head. Government is also saying that they will give 10 litre water per head every day. In such a scorching heat you yourself may think that in ten litre water how a person would quench has thirst, how he will cook his food and how he will survive? Besides, there is animal husbandry, we are surviving through animal husbandry. We cannot quench the thirst of our cattles. Cattles are dying there from shortage of water. The situation there is like drought hit area and even then the Government is not paying any heed.

I also know that water under the ground is depleting. There is no water under the land. But our Chief Minister, Vasundhra ji, Narender Modiji have provided water to Rajasthan. Narmada water is there. Narmada water is going waste in Luri river. If we provide that water to villages, then Sirohi, Jalore and his district also will never remain thirsty. Today hon'ble Minister was talking about schools. Sir, I am speaking on a serious matter like water. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak about water only.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Sir, I am speaking on water also. In both the district. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In 'Zero Hour' You have to be brief. It is not a discussion. You have to cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: There are many such schools in both the districts where there is no water. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell specifically what you want.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Today, there is such situation that children first bring water in the house and then go to school. ...(*Interruptions*) What will study those children? Through you, I demand that the Central Government should prepare a special package for us so that we can provide Narmada water to both of these districts and to schools also.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Sugumar.

Shri K. Sugumar, you please wait. You give it writing that you want to speak in Tamil. Only then, the translator will come and interpret. Now, the Tamil translator is not there.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Sir, I have already given a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems that the translator has not yet come. I will call you afterwards.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he speaks has to be recorded. I will call him afterwards.

Now Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of public importance of Bihar state. Bihar has completed 100 years as a State. Bihar remained a prosperous and of good governance State before independence and upto sixties after the independence. During the period after that mismanagement by the Governments, bad governance and corruption brought Bihar at the lowest ladder from the point of view of human development index, literacy, poverty etc. Although during the last 6-7 years, the picture of Bihar has changed in the rule of present BJP-JDU Government. The State is heading towards development. But for becoming a developed state, there is a great need of giving it a status of special state.

It is an eternal truth that if India is to become a developed country, it is not possible without the development of Bihar, because if 10 crore 38 lakh people of Bihar out of the total population of India, remained underdeveloped, one cannot imagine of becoming India a developed country. The framers of our Constitution had ensured it's need in the Constitution of India. If any State, society or individual remained backward due to special

reasons, then Government will provide special opportunity to them by giving special protection so that they may be equal to others. In this way Bihar comes in the category of a poor State. Therefore, it is necessary for the Central Government to provide special protection and bring it out of the poverty.

There are many natural reasons also of Bihar being a backward State. Any country or State can change its history, but it cannot change its geography. Bihar comes in a specific geographical region due to its international border and fast flood prone area. Situated, in a lower part of Himalayas, it suffers irreparable loss every year due to floods and developmental activities are also hampered. Therefore, it needs special protection.

Keeping in view the geographical condition of Bihar, poverty, backwardness, population density, natural calamity etc. Bihar should be given a status of special state. Bihar is most appropriate state for this status. Therefore, it is my demand to the Government that Bihar should be given a status of special state.

[*English*]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Valparai estate in my constituency has got several hectares of tea plantations run by business conglomerates and corporate houses. Though there have been continuous plantation activity and tea processing, the workers are paid meagerly. The daily wages have to be increased from Rs. 104 to Rs. 145 recently at the instance of our Puratchi Thalaivi Amma who has taken over as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the last hustings. Considering the high risk factor involved in their occupation due to the presence of wild animals in the estate area, there is still a need and an urge to increase it further to Rs. 300 to be in commensurate with the minimum wages. The Union Government may kindly intervene with its contribution to help the underpaid estate labour. Apart from this, I would like to highlight a greater problem faced by about 1000 tea estate workers who have been working with NEPC and High Forest Estate. The provident fund contribution by the workers have not been properly accounted for and deposited with the banks by these two corporate houses resulting in huge problem caused to the workers who are not able to get the pensionary benefits in the evening of their life. I urge upon the Union Labour Minister to see that suitable action is taken against these two estate owners and come out with a positive intervention measure to see that the poor superannuated estate workers get social security cover in the form of pension and other related benefits.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Chairman Sir, first thing is that the 'Zero Hour' is very important. Members of Parliament raises important issue in Zero Hour and expect from the Cabinet Minister that he should be present in the House and give a proper reply. Now, no Cabinet Minister is present here. I request you, Sir, to issue instruction in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Your concern will be conveyed to the concerned minister.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: There is a rule of the House that at least one Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. The matters raised during Zero Hour and under rule 377 should be replied properly, which is not done.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue. Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in terms of population. The population of Uttar Pradesh is 21 crores. There are 14 metros having population of more than 10 lakhs and 20 cities having population above 5 lakh approx.

Gorakhpur is a major metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh. It's population is about 42 lakh and 12 lakh people lives therein. Here is world famous Gorakhnath temple. Geeta Press, University, medical and engineering colleges, Headquarters of North-Eastern Railway, air force station, regional Headquarters of Sashtra Seema Bal, recruitment centre of Gorkha regiment and Doordarshan and Akashwani centres are situated here alongwith a number of Central and State Government offices. Therefore, it is a very busy metropolitan city, but it lacks in the matter of basic facilities. This area is neglected in the field of regular cleanliness, supply of pure drinking water, drainage system, management of effluents, widening of roads and their strengthening and street lights. Gorakhpur not only cater the needs of its alone, but cater the needs of commissioner, neighbour state Bihar and five crore population of neighbouring friendly country Nepal for education, trade, health and employment. Besides, it is connected with the world famous Bodha Centre Kushinagar, Sarnath, Lumbini, Shravasti etc. which can be approach through Gorakhpur only. Lakhs of domestic and foreign tourists visit this area every year.

The Government of India has announced for infrastructural development of the every town having population of 5 lakh under JNNURM. The population of Gorakhpur is about 12 to 15 lakh, but it has not been selected so far for that scheme. It is political discrimination. I request the Government through you, sir, that necessary funds may please be allocated for infrastructural development of Gorakhpur metropolitan by selecting it under JNNURM.

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this important issue. I would like to say something about the problems of my area. There is no Gramin Bank far and wide. The farmers have to go far flung areas. This is a very big problem. I demand through you Sir, that a Gramin Bank should be set up at every Gram Panchayat headquarters which will not benefit Only the farmers and villages but also help in payments through bank.

Apart from this I would like to say something about the farmers that disburse the loans to farmers free of interest. The payment to the labourer working under NREGA will be made easy by setting up of Gramin Panchayat Banks. Today, the matter of sacks for storing food grain has been discussed in the House. I demand for interest free loan to the farmers and construction of godowns for them and provide subsidy for godowns which will benefit the farmers a lot. The farmers can store their paddy, wheat and other grains in these godowns. I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devji M. Patel associate himself with this matter.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunities in Zero hour to speak on this horrible problem of water crisis of the country. We all know that water is life, without water life is impossible. The poet Rahim correctly said, "Rahiman Paani Rakhiye, Bin Paani Sab Soon, Paani Bin Na Ji Sake Moti, Manush, Chun". Today the water crises has taken a serious turn. The problem is further aggravating due to climate change. Big dams and canals have been constructed in a large scale, but the water crises cannot be solved in spite of huge expenditure on these projects. The permanent damage caused by the big dams cannot be restored. In other words it is likely to create new problems by making a temporary solution. There is need of such projects which leaves at least that much water in the river soon to fulfill their social environmental role and recharge of surrounding areas. Preservation and rejuvenation work of old ponds and other conventional water resources in the necessity of these days. Besides, water conservation of pure water be done at large scale. Rivers, lakes and other water bodies should be preserved and promoted.

Agriculture should be given priority over the industry. We should ensure that irrigation water is not wasted. These measures could be proved cheap and long term solutions of the water crises. I suggest the government that funds should be saved from big and costly projects and invested in villages to increase greenery, for digging small ponds and making small check dams and bori bandh and for rejuvenation of the conventional water bodies. It will not only be helpful to remove this water crises but will create employment in villages also.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue. My Parliamentary constituency is Jalna and there has been a very old demand to link the Khamgaon rail route with the regular rail route. Because Jalna is a very big industrial area, seed and steel is produced here and supplied to each and every corner of the country. Jalna falls in Southern Zone and Khamgaon falls under central zone. If Jalna and Khamgaon are linked with road, both the zones can be interlinked with each other.

I would like to say to the government through you sir, Jalna is a big industrial area. In future so many industries are likely to be established here. A survey was proposed in the 2011 budget and allocation was fixed at Rs. 1226 crores for construction of this rail route. The committee formed for this process has reported that its rate of return is 0.426. It is a viable route, so it is a very important route. Similarly, the route going from Jalna to Solapur via Aurangabad was also proposed to be surveyed. I demand that both the proposals should be completed at the earliest.

DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the issue of agricultural products is being discussed for the last four-five days and today also it was discussed. There is resentment among the farmers due to lack of sacks, improper procurement, lack of preservation. You have seen firing in Madhya Pradesh for non-availability of bardana. The same condition is going to be in Rajasthan as there is no provision of bardana, lack of storage. Therefore, the law and order situation in Rajasthan can deteriorate any time. I do not want to go in details. There is irregularities in procurement. Some middlemen are operating in between the farmers as mafia. The foodgrain of the farmers is not being sold but the middlemen are making profit by selling their foodgrain.

In my Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan, ten per cent wheat has not been sold and nearly 90 per cent wheat has been sold by middlemen and Mafias. I would like to draw your attention towards it. FCI has written in its circular that wheat will be purchased from that farmer who comes with his identity document and girdawari. But the Food Minister of the state has issued an order that besides above if any farmer comes with his job card, vehicle licence, Kishan credit card and passport then his wheat will also be purchased. Now what wrong has been done in it? The person who came with passport, ration card or any other document of identity had sold his wheat on the basis of that document. He did not produce wheat even in five

bighas of land but sold the wheat equal to produce of fifty bighas of land. There is a big scam has taken place in it. In my parliamentary constituency there is grain market named Lalsoth and Mandawari. According to the report submitted to the officers of FCI in Lalsoth and Mandawari only 2375 quintal wheat was received during the period from 22.04.2012 to 27.04.2012. When I looked into the market, between 55 to 60 thousand bags were there in the market. There is no account of such gap, so much bags have been found. Other people came in the way. Such a Mafia has emerged who sold out the wheat there by taking wheat from outside grain markets with the convenience of some officers of Agriculture market, employees of FCI and some traders.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand? What do you want to say?

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: There are many cases in which farmers are nowhere. Middleman had usurped 300 to 400 rupees of each bags and farmer's wheat could not sold. Mafias had sold the wheat meant for BPL an APL and the wheat related to other grain markets. Even at a centre of small grain market, 23000 quintals of wheat was purchased in a day. 23000 quintals of wheat can't be weighed in a day in any circumstance. Therefore, I would like to demand from the government that this case should be investigated in which Mafia is involved. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is already raised in morning. The hon. Minister has replied. You say what you want.

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: The Minister is talking. It is shameful that Minister is not listening to this so important issue. You see yourself that all the three are talking to each other. You ask him as to what I am saying. Harish Rawat ji still not listening to us. Officers of FCI have made bungling. Wheat has been sold out with connivance of Mafias and traders. I would like to ask the Minister that the bungling which has been made in my Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan with the connivance of officers of FCI should be investigated. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Argal is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Sir, I would like to submit regarding National Highway No.92. National Highway No. 92 is being constructed under BOT from Bhind to Gwalior and Bhind to Etawah. It is being constructed for one and half year. The construction company is not complying the rules at all. Many people have fallen sick due to construction of this road.

Sir, I am revealing the fact, if this is looked into lakhs of people can be found sick. The person who passes through there, his/her whole body is covered with the dust. Water is not used anywhere, traffic jam has been found there upto 48 hours. Diversion had not been made properly. Vehicles were got stuck in the traffic jam every day. This situation was created.

Sir, Garot is a legislative assembly constituency, there is a road passes through the city. There should be a four laning road but four lane road has not been made there. In Mahgaon, the road was built five feet high than the level of houses. After reaching at Bhind it was not made four laning. This is the situation. I want that the road where it is passing through the city should be made four laning. This road is being built with twenty years' guarantee. Contractor's guarantee will remain for twenty years. Sir, how much traffic will increase in twenty years. Even today if the survey is conducted, the traffic on this road is equal to four lane but four lane have not been made there.

Sir, I would like to urge upon the government that the road going to Bhind, Mahgaon, Garot, Malanpur and stretch passing through Fulk city should be made four lane. Where the height of road is five or six feet should be brought at level of proper road. Investigation should be made regarding irregularities made by the contractor, company and the amount involved in the irregularities should be recovered.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli - Chimur): Sir, headquarters of Gadchiroli-chimur parliamentary constituency of the State of Maharashtra is not linked to railway network. It is most backward tribal dominated area. The demand to link Varasa of Gadchiroli district headquarters with railway line had been making for the long time, which has been accepted by the Central Government. The provision of this railway line has been made in railway budget for the year 2010-11, but no progress has been made in the construction work of this railway line. The distance between Varasa and Gadchiroli is 45 kilometres. In this regard, I would like to mention that

this area is badly affected with naxalite. Being an undeveloped area is the main reason behind it. If the constant effort is made to bring those people in the mainstream by making all round development of this tribal dominated area then naxal problem can be overcome upto some extent. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the central government that construction of Gadchiroli-varsa railway line sanctioned in earlier railway budget should be started on priority basis and necessary action should be taken in this regard.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Sir, I get the opportunity to tell the Government through you Sir only. I have come elected from big city like Surat. I need nothing except connectivity of rail and airport, but today when Right to Education Bill has passed, I would like to put forth my views on a national issue. Although some of the people do not take it as a problem, but its result might be far reaching in context with future of the country. Today, technique is being so developed that on the basis of technical development it is decided that which country is how much forward in today's world.

19.00 hrs.

I am member of I.T. committee. There are so many issues on national social networking sites and government should think over them. We are not talking about the far reaching results of this problem, but our children also have become addict of internet. In view of this number of people gaming sector has become a big industry. As per estimate of an agency, the transaction of Indian gaming industry which was 4.80 crore dollar in 2006 has increased to 42.40 crore dollar upto 2010. In coming days it might be developed by more than 20 per cent. According to experts, mobile gaming industry is likely to be developed at the rate of 25 to 30 per cent by 2015. It is useful thing but its ill effects on the country are matter of concern. There was a time when our grand fathers and grand mothers used to tell story of Ramayan and Mahabharat to their grand children. With the time of progress fantum and Mendreck came in the hands of the children and now with the coming of computer gaming entire picture has changed. The children who earlier used to play Arched, space or Spiderman game on computer, are taking resort of the games of unhealthy mentality. Till today, the characters which were liked by the children in the games, today the same are being unclothed in the games that have come in the market. Today the markets are full of 'Hentai' types games. In Japanese 'Hentai' means distortion. Most of these disorted games being online our country has no

control over them and in the countries with whose server these games are played have got legal right. These games promote castism and violence mentality and there are so many ill effects of these games as these are against the culture and value of our country. Secondly, the children when start playing games they keep sitting before computer for hours together. In many homes, even parents don't know as to what their children are doing. Keeping in view its rising use in the country if nothing is done in this regard during coming days then this country have to face its consequences in the next five to six years. I, through you, Sir, would like to request the central government that a group, comprising of experts from all the sectors, should be constituted at the earliest so as to prepare a concrete strategy to deal with this problem.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise an important issue of public importance. This is concerning a really serious issue for the people of our country.

Yesterday, the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare has presented two Reports in this House, namely, the 58th and 59th Reports of the Standing Committee, which are related to the functioning of an important institution, namely, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and serious indictment has been made by the Standing Committee of Health and Family Welfare on CDSCO regarding their functioning.

In the recent past, about 33 new drugs have been approved by the CDSCO — between January 2008 and October 2010 - without undergoing adequate clinical trial for safety on human beings before marketing them. For example, one drug called Letrozole is an anti-cancer drug, which is being marketed by a multi-national company originally meant for treatment of breast cancer. But surprisingly, that drug is being used in our country as a fertility drug to treat infertility in young women in our country. This drug has proven side-effects on the reproductive system like chromosomal abnormalities leading to congenital anomaly of the babies.

Surprisingly, these sorts of drugs get approved bypassing the prescribed norms of the Government. It indicates that officials of CDSCO seem to have colluded with private commercial interests of the multinational pharma industries thereby compromising the health of hundreds and thousands of people in our country.

So, I urge upon the Government to take stringent action against those involved in this scam. Sir, three hon. Ministers are here and I want a response from them on this issue. It is really a national concern. Let the Minister respond on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: During 'Zero Hour', you can raise the issue, and it is up to them to respond.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, to connect the country from east to west, the east-west National Highway from Saurashtra in Gujarat to Silchar in Assam is being converted into four lane. There are many roads of N.H. in Bihar, but NH57 passes through our district and constituency from Darbhanga upto Farbisganj. Kosi Mahasetu has been built on it and it has been inaugurated formally but the work on its connecting roads are going on with very slow speed. Despite formal inauguration of Mahsetu roads have not been opened properly. Traffic has just been started on half built or under construction roads, as a result probability of accidents has been increased on some important crossings such as Bhutha, Fulparas, Khopa Chowk and Sangram as no proper arrangement has been made in D.P.R. on these places. No underpass or overbridge has been constructed near hospitals and referral hospital at Fulparas. An underpass has been constructed at Narharia Bazar after many requests but be it Bhutha or Navtoli or Fulparas or Khopa or Sangram or other place service roads have not been constructed there whereas this provision had been made in DPR. I have been writing to hon'ble Minister for the last three years to draw his attention towards this fact that if overbridge, or underpass or service road is not constructed near hospitals, graveyards or Eidgah to cross the road, then serious accidents might occur in the coming days. Besides, the people whose land has g been acquired, the people whose house, commercial shop have been demolished, have not been given compensation so far. The construction agency with the connivance of administration had demolished houses and shops of the people but its compensation was not provided to them. Even after award and verdict of hon'ble High Court, Patna, Payment is not being made by the Project Director and other officers of NHAI, which causes people are in distress. I would like to demand from the government that compensatin should be paid and service roads, underpass and over bridge should be constructed and construction of NH57 from Sakari to Bhutaha chowk should be expedited as per DPR.

[English]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, I wish to apprise the House of a burning issue of declining share of Punjab in the UT of Chandigarh's administrative set up. At the time of reorganization of Punjab State on 1st November, 1966, administration of Chandigarh, although a Union Territory, was more or less handed over to the joint control of Punjab and Haryana on 60:40 basis and Punjab was given 60 per cent share in the Chandigarh's administration.

It is important to mention here that at that time there was no provision of direct recruitment of Government staff to create UT cadre. But I am sad to say that such arrangement has been violated over a period of time, thus, diluting the share of Punjab in the Chandigarh administration.

Earlier, all departments stood distributed between the Finance Secretary and the Home Secretary, drawn from among the Punjab and Haryana cadre officers. Dilution of Punjab's share started with the recruitment of staff by the UT administration and also because of wresting the charge of important departments such as education and health from Punjab officers and given to other UT cadre officers.

In 1966, out of 13 important positions in the Chandigarh administration, nine were held by Punjab cadre officers but now this has been reduced to just three.

Sir, it is due to considerations defying logic and sense, that the scales in regard to the staff are being tilted against the interests of Punjab.

Lastly, it is clear that the administration of UT has tinkered with the arrangements made for the administration of Chandigarh. I feel deeply concerned about the declining share of Punjab cadre officers in the affairs of Chandigarh administration. More than being a UT, Chandigarh is also the Capital of Punjab. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government to intervene and rectify the problem, at the earliest.

I also request that since Chandigarh came up on the land of Punjab, the Punjab State should be given a 60 per cent share in the revenue collections from Chandigarh, as a matter of right. I am very thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am willing to give one minute to everyone to speak. But you should be brief.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Sir, I would like to bring a very important issue of national security to the notice of the Government for taking immediate corrective action.

India's Central Armed Police Force consists of CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF, Assam Rifles and Sasashtra Seema Bal. The personnel serving the cause of the nation in these forces discharge their duties with utmost devotion to duty and dedication. But the sorry state of affairs is that nearly 50,000 jawans from these forces have left service during the last five years. Apart from this, there are cases of resignation, suicides and fratricides. CISF has the highest number of deaths due to other reasons. This paints a very dismal picture of the service conditions existing in India's paramilitary forces.

According to Union Home Ministry's own assessment, VRS cases are very high over the years in all these forces. The main reason for this is that the Government has not been able to address the problems of men like providing conducive and motivated work environment. There is lack of job satisfaction and 6 high levels of stagnation.

When they are staying away from their families for long periods of time, to serve the nation, it is our duty to take care of all their requirements. The personnel are better equipped mentally, better exposed in the fields and better trained physically than the officers of these forces.

Therefore, there needs to be a better career progression, liberal transfer policy, better grievance redressal mechanism with humane approach. Hence, I request the Government to take immediate action to mitigate this situation.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you. In my constituency it is a very long district. It comes at NH1. This region is spread from Jammu to Kathua via Kishtwad, Doda, Bhadarvah, and Bathot. The accidents are occurring there constantly due to construction. Building material have been piled up in midway. They had said that they would provide ambulance to us and provide claim also.

Sir, the situation is so worse that out of the total eight to nine thousand deaths in Jammu and Kashmir five thousand people have killed in my constituency alone in accidents. Sir, it is a serious thing. In these accidents, some time the whole buses carrying 54 and sometime 35 people fall into Chenab.

[English]

There is no proper arrangement

[Translation]

We have not found even dead bodies there. I would like to request the government that 10 ambulances and crane should be provided at our concerned road.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, Dharna for five days is continue at Jantar-Mantar since Monday, the 7th of the day. 'Dharna' for what? The reason behind 'dharna' is that the needy old aged persons, farmers, labourers, poor men, common men who have completed sixty years of age should be given pension at least at the rate of three thousand rupees. At present who are the persons that have been collected at Jantar Mantar? Eminent social workers, people of civil society, people of NGO, many intellectuals like Shrimati Aruna Ray, high intellectual persons in thousands are at 'dharna' from 7th and will remain on dharna up to 10th or 11th of this day. This 'dharna' will be for five days.

Lord Budha had told 2500 years ago since now.

[English]

Seven virtues of vajjians leading not to decline?

[Translation]

Where seven virtues will be followed, that society will progress, that will not decline. Out of seven virtues, one virtue is that the society which will respect its old aged, elderly person will progress, it will not decline. That's why I urge upon the government that all the old aged, needy persons, farmers, labourers and other poor people of the country should be provided with old age honour pension, social security pension at the rate of at least three thousand rupees per month, then it will be presumed that India will always progress, it will not decline as Lord Budha had said.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. Haj season has come near. I have given in writing that more than 2500 persons in Assam have not got their passports till now. Complains are receiving from all over India that people are not getting passport in time. Thousands of people in India will be deprived of Haj due to this. Therefore, I request you that Ministry should interfere in this matter and time for the people should be extended. The most regretting thing in this matter is that 10 thousand, 15 thousand, 20 thousand rupees are being demanded as bribe from the people who

are going on holy visit like Haj. Wherefrom the poor people will arrange this bribe? Hence, this thing should be checked and work relating to issuing of passports should be completed and its period of time should also be extended.

Secondly, 350 people are died in a boat capsizing incident happened recently in Assam. The work of Dhubri-Fulwadi bridge is lying incomplete for long time, it should be completed at the earliest.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. The world famous premier medical institution of the country AIIMS is deviating from the purpose for which it was set up and now it has become a centre of corruption. The steps are taking in the AIIMS to treat people of elite class instead of serving poor people. Various types of user charges are being levied on the AIIMS's service and for each and every test, patients have to wait for months together. The patients coming from outside of Delhi and far flung areas have to face many difficulties, dates for their operation are given again and again and they are operated years after which causes many patients die. Their treatment are not done properly and for various kinds of test, they are asked to get these test done from outside.

On the other hand, crores of rupees have been spent by the deputy director on beautification of AIIMS, luxury cars, offices and accommodation. It is also worth mentioning that retired persons of the Ministry of Health have been appointed in the AIIMS as consultants, it means the money which was meant for treatment of poor people and for research on ailments is being spent for their luxury. D.D.A. has misused his office in all these works and financial irregularity is reflected due to it.

It is painful for me, when the government is aware of the fact, no action has been taken in this regard so far. The hon'ble Minister of Health is having casual approach towards such important matter of public interest. Therefore, I through this House, would like to request the hon'ble Prime Minister that such kind of officer should be suspended immediately and his tenure of work should be enquired by a high level committee and the activities of AIIMS related to treatment of poor people should be reviewed because this officer has made the AIIMS for the meant of rich persons.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman Sir, there are some villages like Mithakhari, Namunaghar under the Farharganj tehsil of

South Andaman where poor people had made their houses on government land. They had made this encroachment many years ago, it is very old but recently the tehsildar of Farharganj is demolishing their houses, garden etc and evicting them without serving any notice whereas as per law it is necessary to serve the notice. N.D.A Government of India, the government of Atal Behari Vajpayee had ordered to provide electricity connection to those who had encroachment upto March, 1993. The rich people, political leaders had encroached thirty to forty acres of land in the villages Aniket, Kaitalganj, Mathura, Solve, Shaitankhadi etc, but it is not being demolished. The poor people's house and garden is being demolished. The Government of Delhi had regularised the colonies which were built by

encroachment of land upto 2002. It is our demand that allotment lease should be provided for the land which was encroached upto 2002 and eviction should be stopped in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 10th May 2012 at 11 a.m.

19.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 10, 2012/Vaisakha 20, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

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