

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**  
**(Tenth Session)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 25, 2012/Vaisakha 5, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Violation of Aircraft Rules

\*281. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether holders of Private Pilot License (PPL) and Commercial Pilot License (CPL) are authorized to carry passengers as per the Indian Aircraft statutes and rules framed thereunder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incidents of aircraft accidents have been reported while holder of CPL/PPL was giving joyrides to fellow trainee pilots and if so, the details of the number of such cases during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether any action was taken against erring officials, including Chief Flying Instructor (CFI)/Pilot Instructor Incharge (PII) of the club for violation of the Act/Rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Holders of Private Pilot License (PPL) and Commercial Pilot License (CPL) are authorized to carry passengers in accordance with the privileges of PPL and CPL as per Section E & Section J respectively of Schedule II of Aircraft Rules 1937.

(c) During the period from 01.04.2009 till date one (01) accident to Aircraft VT-MMM of M/s Yash Air on 19.05.2010 has been reported where Pilot-in-Command (PIC) under training for Assistant Flight instructor Rating (AFIR) was authorized by Chief Flying Instructor (CFI) to undertake the flight along with friend student trainee pilot.

(d) to (e) Action was initiated by issuing a show cause notice against CFI on the basis of accident investigation report submitted by the Inspector of Accident appointed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, a stay has been granted by the Hon'ble Madhya Pradesh High Court and the matter is subjudice there. Necessary corrective steps are being taken by DGCA on the basis of Safety related recommendations made by the Inspector of Accident.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam Speaker, as per government rules, private pilot licence holders and commercial pilot licence holders are allowed joy rides at Flying clubs. More than 10 accidents have taken place during the last 15 years. If during joy ride pilot violates the rules and tries to touch the water by flying low or tries illegally to fly pass below the wire and accident occurs, whether in such cases only pilot is held responsible or those officers are responsible who have framed the rules. Government is bringing new Civil Aviation Authority Act which has no provision of change in rules framed 80 years back to check such incidents. It appears that the Act being brought by the higher officers in hurry, is for the re-appointment or rehabilitation of persons going to be retired. The age limit for the chairman of the Authority has been kept 65 years in place of 60 years. There is no condition fixed for chairman. Qualification is only for Secretary. But there is no condition of experience for Secretary. The only condition is that he should be a Secretary.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The hon'ble member has raised many issues. He has said that joy rides are permitted. The findings of the inquiry conducted after the accident are

[English]

probable cause for the accident is the low flying and the contributory factors were no monitoring of flying activity and ineffective supervision.

[Translation]

whether it was a joy ride or not, the probable cause

was that it was a training flight. Because, the pilots died at that time in accidents were authorised for training and they took five circuits in that flight and landed and when they went for sixth, accident occurred.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask Mr. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in the rules of draft Civil Aviation Authority Act there is no provision to check the air accidents. Whether it is a fact? Whether government is planning in hurry to implement it through special ordinance. Instead of making changes in the rules, ministry is levelling false charges against innocent persons and adopting double standards. The appointment of a person selected through Union Public Service Commission is stopped by Secretary, Civil Aviation on a false charge of office of profit whereas the son of the present Secretary who was Director-General of Civil Aviation in the year 2010, was working not only in one but two airlines. Similarly, it has also been seen that different recommendations of various nature are made after inquiring into the same type of air accidents. Such type of double standards are often seen in Civil Aviation. Will any efforts be made to stop it?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, after a incident of air accident, D.G.C.A. inquire into it. Now it is being considered that there should be a separate authority for inquiring. The government is thinking over it.

SHRI JAIWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Madam, I would like to know from the hon'ble minister whether medical examination is done of pilots before they go for flying the aircraft? Whether during the last two years some pilots were caught drunk while flying the aircraft? If so, what action has been taken against them and what is being done to stop it?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Hon'ble member has asked whether examination is done? I would like to state that yes, examination is done and it has been made more severe during the last few months. If once found drunk while going for flying the plane, they are suspended and if the incident is repeated, their licence is withdrawn for five years.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, my question is about Flying Institutions. I would like to say that under the recognised Aircraft Act of D.G.C.A. this P.P.L. and C.P.L. licence is issued. Examination are held for that and Flying Institution gives it's full training. I would like to know from the minister that as we see that under A.I.C.T. or U.G.C. technical educational institutions are

given the status of educational institutions, whether government propose to give the similar status to these flying institutions because these are also technical institutions. They give training to pilots and examinations are also conducted under your Act. Whether, efforts will be made to give these institutions the same status or will be given this status?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble member is perhaps asking about the Flying clubs. Flying Institutions also give training. Most of the Flying Clubs are government clubs and some are private also. Government gives certain facilities to these training institutes and flying clubs with regard to landing charges and some other matters. They have very old rules. As you have said, some private institutes have also emerged now. So we are again doing study about them that how and what facilities we can give to them.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, while complementing the new hon. Minister taking over a very important responsibility, the question is about violation of aircraft rules. It does not mean that the violation is being done by the pilots only. I am given to understand by a very reliable source that Indian Airlines and Air India are having about 10 to 15, 320 aircraft and most of these aircraft have outlived its normal tenure. I am given to understand that these aircraft are having radars which are not reliable in a stormy season like this. Also, I am given to understand that the engines fitted with 320, whose tenure is long passed, are not reliable to take off with the full load. When 320 were inducted, at that time, there were some problems. I was in the other House.

So, in view of this serious complaint, I am writing to you also. But I would like you to kindly enlighten us. Since it involves the security of the passengers, will you kindly order exhaustive mechanical examination to ensure that it satisfies fully safety preconditions and is able to fly during the storm? The storm season has set in and monsoon is knocking at the door. In such a season, will it be advisable to put these aircraft in operation?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, Shri Dasgupta is already an enlightened person, but I will try to answer when he rises to make some questions. It is not a question of the age of the aircraft. Before any aircraft flies, it has to be given airworthiness by the DGCA. It is true that if the plane is old, its maintenance cost may go up. But when any plane is flying, its safety is ensured by the DGCA and that

does not depend on its age. It is true that these 320 aircraft are old and their cost of flying may be a little higher. But about the airworthiness, the hon. Members should not worry that age is any factor. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no compromise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will you kindly inquire because of my specific question? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 282 - Shri Ratan Singh.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, I have moved ahead.  
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, will you kindly inquire?

MADAM SPEAKER: I have moved ahead.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He does not say that he would inquire. ...*(Interruptions)*

#### Poverty Estimates

†\*282. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent report of the Planning Commission, the level of poverty and the number of poor persons have gone down in the country;

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

(c) the criteria and other parameters/yardsticks followed for measuring poverty in the report and the present criteria for measuring poverty;

(d) whether the Government endorses the views and procedures of the Planning Commission in assessing the figures of estimating poverty which as per some experts, are unrealistic and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to review the norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Planning Commission has recently computed estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10 based on the data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology. Based on the said methodology the Planning Commission has released the estimates through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. As indicated in the Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. As a result, the number of poor persons in the country has reduced from 40.7 crore in 2004-05 to 35.5 crore in 2009-10. Some of the salient features of poverty estimates for 2009-10 as given in the Press Note are:

- (i) The all-India poverty ratio has declined by 8.0 percentage points from 41.8% to 33.8% in rural areas and declined by 4.8 percentage points from 25.7% to 20.9% in urban areas.
- (ii) Poverty ratio in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Uttarakhand has declined by about 10 percentage points and more.
- (iii) In Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland, poverty in 2009-10 has increased.
- (iv) Some of the bigger states such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh have shown smaller declines in poverty ratio, particularly in rural areas.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of survey data of 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. This is called monthly per capita consumption expenditure (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. Considering the yardsticks, the terms of reference of Tendulkar Committee were to review alternative conceptualizations of poverty, and the associated technical aspects of procedures of measurement and data base for empirical estimation including procedures for updating over time and across states. After examining all relevant issues, 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 nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The Planning Commission has estimated number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by NSSO. These surveys are conducted 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 through a Press Note. These estimates are comparable with the poverty estimates of 2004-05.

(d) to (f) 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.

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that according to the recent report of Planning Commission, the level of poverty

and the number of poor people in the country has reduced? If so, the details thereof? What are the salient features of this report? What criterion has been followed in the report to assess the poverty and what is the current criterion of assessment? Whether the government proposed to evaluate the date relating to assessment of poverty by Planning Commission, which some experts say unrealistic. If so, the details thereof?

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that a detailed reply has already been placed. The substance of our reply is as follows.

Poverty in this country has been computed since 1977 on the basis of a particular methodology based upon the considerations of the experts of all the relevant indicators and indices of poverty. The net result is that the minimum per capita consumption expenditure has been one norm which we have applied at least since 1977 when there was the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demands. Then, in 1989, we had another expert group on the estimation of population, the number of poor followed by the Lakdawala Committee in 1977 and finally by the Tendulkar Committee in 2005. The Tendulkar Committee moved away strictly from the calorie consumption for count a determining the poor, which was the criterion which was used primarily in the earlier years and indicated that expenditure on food, education and health would also be taken into consideration in determining the poverty estimates. Based upon these rational criteria which are time-tested over the years, they came to certain figures. Based upon a perfectly scientific and rationale method for computing poverty, the net results which I have indicated in my reply are as under.

In our Press Note which we issued in March, we have determined that the number of poor persons in the country has reduced from 40.7 crore in 2004-05 to 35.5 crore in 2009-10. In percentage terms, the extreme poverty has declined from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10. I must also add Madam Speaker, that recently we were asked to compute the figures on the basis of the 2009-10 survey. We have computed those figures. Based upon the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by the NSSO after evaluating one lakh households, we have arrived at these figures. So, the net result - the answer that I would like to share with my hon. Colleague - is that over the



years, as a result of various pro-active policies of the Government, the level of extreme poverty, the harsh-edges of poverty as the hon. Prime Minister has always said, has significantly declined in the country. Taking on board the concerns expressed by the hon. Members from time to time and on the instructions of the hon. Prime Minister, we have since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology with a view to addressing any gaps that might have cropped in or any disconnect between the ground realities and the methodology that have been adopted.

Madam, I would like share this with the House that within this month itself, the Technical Group would be in place. We would, if necessary, revisit the indicators for determining poverty.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Madam, Planning Commission works out the definition of poor people on the basis of monthly per capita consumption and expenditure. This is the criterion as per rule also. On the basis of which Tendulkar Committee had stated 8 years back in 2004-05 that if a person in rural area spends more than Rs.447/- per month and in urban area more than Rs.579/- per month in the country, is not a poorman. But the price rise in the country has also affected their expenditure. The price rise during the last 8 years has affected the farmers and unorganised labourers. Therefore, price rise should be kept in mind while assessing the poverty. I want to know whether government has kept price rise in mind while assessing the poverty. If so, the reaction of the Government there to?

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I am fully in agreement with the hon. Member to the extent that we have to look into all indexes. We have always taken into consideration in computing poverty estimates, the price rise, and that is why in 2004-05, the monthly *per capita* consumption was fixed at Rs.447 in rural areas; and Rs.579 in urban areas. In 2009-10, taking into consideration the results of the Survey, we have increased this figure to Rs.673 for rural areas; and Rs.860 for urban areas. Based on that, I am delighted to share the information with my colleagues in the House that the all-India poverty ratio has declined by eight percentage points from 41.8 per cent to 33.8 per cent in rural areas; and declined less in the urban areas. And the reason is that certain elements in computing poverty in the urban areas, we felt were required to be revisited

and that is why the Technical Group has been constituted. On the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the extreme edges of poverty have certainly declined. Of course, a lot more has to be done. It is nobody's case that we don't have to move further in the task of empowering those who live on the margins; we shall continue with that endeavour, an on-going endeavour. As I said, these methodologies have been there since 1977. We have now decided to set up a Technical Group which will revisit them with a view to addressing any concerns that may arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh - not present.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, we were now listening a detailed reply of hon'ble minister, but his reply is not clear. We have discussed this matter in detail several times in this House. So far as the people living below the poverty line in the country is concerned, whether it is Tendulkar Committee Report of Saxena Committee report or Planning Committee Report, all are different with regard to BPL people. Besides, the claim of the government that poverty has reduced, is also totally false. We all the members of party in power and opposition are sitting here and most of us come from rural areas and we all know that how people are living in a very pitiable condition there. All labourers whether they are in organised sector or unorganised sector, are leaving their homes and going to some other places.

You claim that you have eliminated poverty under National Employment Guarantee Scheme. You also claim to have provided employment to the people, while the birth is otherwise, your claim is absolutely false.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly ask question.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am coming to the question, this claim is absolutely wrong. The situation is this that people are migrating from their homes to metro cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Gujarat, Ahmedabad or Delhi etc. Where they are not welcome, they are stated to be source of making these metros dirty, they are being humiliated. I would like to suggest that a review should be conducted to assess the real position with regard to these people living below the poverty line. You have submitted in affidavit in the High Court or Supreme Court. The detailed position about these people in cities and villages explained by you just now is absolutely wrong. We would like a Committee consisting of members of all parties...

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please come to the question.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, Madam, I would suggest through you that a Committee consisting of members of all parties, a joint committee may be constituted. It will help to make it ample clear as to who would be part of BPL list.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, Madam it may be possible that there might be a certain difference of opinion, however, it may not be proper to say that we have made a wrong statement. Nothing is wrong.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please remove those unparliamentary words.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, there may be difference of opinion in respect of figures. However, figures do not give a wrong picture. Whatever figures I have quoted, I mean I have quoted in the House, those are the same figures which we have submitted in the Supreme Court. As I have already stated these figures are the outcome of the methodology adopted since 1977 till today or arrive at these figures. I have shared those figures with the House. Even today I am of the view that whatever schemes - be it MANREGA or employment scheme, we have launched and the resources we have made available, they all have benefitted people. Poverty has been reduced. I admit that a lot has to be done in this regard.

I would like to tell the hon. member that no body claims that poverty has been eliminated all together. A lot has to be done taking proper action from all sides. However, the procedure which has been evolved so far, needs to be amended. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Are you joking. ...(Interruptions) Kindly reply this question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharadji, kindly let him reply. You will also get an opportunity to speak.

[English]

Mr. Minister, have you completed your reply.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Yes, I have.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, it is interesting to pose a question to the intelligent Minister.

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating the numbers and proportion of people living below the poverty line at national and State levels and separately for rural and urban areas. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time.

Is it true that the Planning Commission has declared the year 2020 or latest by the end of the 13th Five Year Plan, 2021-22, as the target year for elimination of poverty based on the methodology or estimates of Lakdawala Committee? If so, how is it that the Planning Commission has accepted the re-computed poverty estimates for the year 1993-94 and 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee which has given a higher estimate of poverty and have fixed the target based on Lakdawala Committee's Report? How will the target of elimination of poverty be achieved on the re-computed higher estimates?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, although this question does not arise, in the stricter sense, out of the main question, I will endeavour to answer.

It has always been our endeavour to seek to move forward on the path of poverty alleviation as soon as we can. The Millennium Development Goals also have set certain standards.

It has been our endeavour to eliminate poverty by certain year that the hon. Member has referred to. It is equally true that till now, as of date, our poverty figures have been computed on the basis of the Tendulkar methodology which has, so far, been rationally validated by a number of experts.

However, we have now taken a decision on the instruction of the hon. Prime Minister that we might need to re-assess, if necessary, certain indicators. For example, the rent component in urban areas may have been depressed and we need to look into it. We are going to have a comprehensive review to determine whether we are on the right track as far as computing poverty estimates are concerned. It is true that we will continue to do our utmost within the resources to eliminate poverty as in the question of the hon. Member by the dates specified. It is not our case, and it never was our case that we can guarantee it.

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\* Not recorded.

We are moving towards the target. We had hoped that if we factor the net effect of some of the Government programmes for empowerment of the poor, we will be able to move in that direction. That is all I can commit myself to at this point of time that in our endeavour, in our pursuit of poverty elimination, there will be no compromises, but we have to accept the Nationality of certain methodologies.

Opinions can always differ. There is never an absolute standard. People may legitimately have a different point of view, Madam Speaker on whether a particular element needed greater weightage in our computation; it is possible. But at the end of the day, these matters are left to technical and economic experts. Therefore, in now constituting the technical group, we are trying to ensure that the best possible minds are on that group so that the most rational methodology is adopted for the future so that we are aided and helped in over-arching task of removal of poverty.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, according to the position explained by the Minister in his reply the number of BPL people has come down by 8 per cent in 2009-10 as compared to the year 2004-05. During the year 2004-05 their number was 40 crores which came down to 35 crores in the year 2009-10. However, it is not a fact actually the figures relating to BPL show increase day after day. According to the plea put forward here by you an amount of Rupees Twenty two and a half and Rupees 26 per person, per day is sufficient for survival in respect of rural and urban areas respectively. It is possible? Yes this, the reality today which about a wide a lot voices being raised. If we are really interested in minimising the number of people living below poverty line and Government is serious to bring them above the poverty line, then this matter will have to be revisited and in fact part (c) of the question relates to whether Government propose to change the norms adopted to assess the Poverty line. Whether you are giving if a second thought. No answer has come from the Government or the minister in this context. The minister may please state whether this matter will be reconsidered.

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, the reply to my hon. Friend and colleague is clearly stated in paragraph (d) to (f) of my reply which I have repeated on three occasions. I have said and let me read it out:

"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. The 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 and I have no hesitation in stating that we hope to finalise the terms of reference and the composition of the group within two or three weeks.

MADAM SPEAKER: I hope, hon. Minister, that when the technical committee is revisiting the issue, the concerns and the anxiety of the entire House for eradication of poverty is kept into mind and it is implemented.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker has the assurance and so does the House.

#### **Enrolment in Higher Education**

†\*283. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning a Central scheme to incentivize the States for improving higher education in the country in view of the low and inadequate enrolment;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the details of the present enrolment in the higher educational institutions, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to subsume the current scheme of setting up model degree colleges in 374 educationally backward districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to give Central assistance to the States to create additional capacity in the existing institutions and establish new institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

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

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Need for central support, in order to address issues of fund constraints and poor quality education, has been highlighted in the Approach Paper to the XII Plan. Recognising this, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for approval in the XII Plan. Details of the scheme are being worked out. The proposed scheme would seek to incentivise State Governments in order to increase enrolment in State institutions. The gender wise and state wise enrolment in

higher educational institutions, for the year 2009-10 as compiled by Statistic Bureau of Ministry is annexed.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of setting up of one Model Degree College, in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts of the country was launched in the year 2010. Decision to subsume this scheme, in the XII Plan proposals is under consideration.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The proposed new scheme also contemplates incentivizing States to set up new institutions and expand existing ones.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	States/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1068218	585490	1653708
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15317	10012	25329
3.	Assam	217425	109906	327331
4.	Bihar	893805	406289	1300094
5.	Chhattisgarh	348785	216372	565157
6.	Goa	26092	26752	52844
7.	Gujarat	651234	419049	1070283
8.	Haryana	352696	241199	593895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93404	93409	186813
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	149481	128142	277623
11.	Jharkhand	249414	115045	364459
12.	Karnataka	713536	546502	1260038
13.	Kerala	199817	236068	435885
14.	Madhya Pradesh	727456	512300	1239756
15.	Maharashtra	1716620	1020644	2737264
16.	Manipur	28180	21001	49181
17.	Meghalaya	26816	28578	55394
18.	Mizoram	19374	16257	35631
19.	Nagaland	22740	19987	42727
20.	Odisha	397632	138742	536374

1	2	3	4	5
21. Punjab		185053	163365	348418
22. Rajasthan		488843	278813	767656
23. Sikkim		10953	8284	19237
24. Tamil Nadu		771183	614068	1385251
25. Tripura		31329	21457	52786
26. Uttar Pradesh		1511434	1024923	2536357
27. Uttarakhand		172631	261572	434203
28. West Bengal		736293	513366	1249659
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		6733	7139	13872
30. Chandigarh		19072	22720	41792
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1121	826	1947
32. Daman and Diu		579	458	1037
33. Delhi		570279	464843	1035122
34. Lakshadweep		113	297	410
35. Puducherry		20942	22265	43207
Total		12444600	8296140	20740740

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for the detailed answer he has given. Figures for the census for 2011 have already been declared and these show the literacy among males as 82.14 per cent while literacy among women is 65.66 per cent. The reply which the minister gave about enrolment and the figures furnished in this regard show that girls are lagging much behind as compared to boys. There is need for increasing enrolment of women in education. I had asked a question during the last session. In answer to that it was stated that the proportion of girls and boys in I.I.M., I.I.T., I.I.I.T. is 1: 6. It should be examined. Villages and small towns do not have big schools or schools of repute. Girls are not supposed to travel 50 kilometers daily to pursue studies in the big cities. These cities are lacking Girls hostels it effects the most the girls belonging to scheduled castes. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether with a view to increase the participation of girls in higher educational institutions, he proposes to consider provisioning girls hostels at lower levels as part of

education policy in 12 Five year plan and will provide additional allocation to the States for this purpose.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for the question he has asked. It is very important. As regards our young girls, to my mind if more and more girls do not get enrolled at primary and secondary levels of education, that will result in wiping out the critical mass of girls in higher education which would have been there. We should aim at achieving Hundred percent rectification at secondary and higher secondary level by 2020 and we are moving towards that. The Right to education Act which was implemented by us and the secondary education movement we are running is expected to ensure 100 per cent enrollment by 2017 and 100 per cent retention by 2020. It will result in that all young girls...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: 100 per cent retention at lower level will ensure enrollment of girls for higher education. You might be aware that we have a programme named Kasturba Gandhi Vidhyalaya particularly in backward areas and we wish and of infact during the 12th Five Year Plan we would strive to provide a degree college in each district so that the girls passing higher secondary are able to get admisison in the college. In this Five Year Plan itself we are contemplating as to how to facilitate more and more young girls to get enrolled in colleges. No doubt, we have great challenges before us, yet we are not complacent on this.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister that he was kind enough to reply to my question. However the question I asked was whether creating exclusive hostels for girls would be included in 12th Five Year Plan as part of education policy. In addition to that hon. Minister must be aware that the critical mass exist in rural areas and small town. In view of this if they are provided with exclusive Inter Colleges or Degree Colleges. I would encourage girls towards education and more and more girls would get themselves enrolled in the colleges. Hon. Minister is fully aware of it and in fact he had made a mention of it. Keeping this in mind Bara Banki District was provided with Four Inter Colleges under the multi-Sectoral Development Plan for minority dominated areas. I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for that. It was done under his orders. It has encouraged the girls students towards education to a great extent. Keeping in view this and the mention you have made about the existence of 374 educationally backward districts and Barabanki is one of them and you had mentioned it in your reply that all the 15 blocks which exist in Barabanki are educationally backward, though despite claims there are no model college or degree college. There is no such proposal either to open such colleges. Even today there has been no mention or proposal for that. In view of this I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether keeping in view the backwardness of Barabanki area he would accept the request made by me to open Girls Inter Colleges at Kinteen, Subeha, Hasanpur Tanda, Lalpur, Kartota, Ganeshpur, Haiderganj, Bansa, Bhyara and Ibrahimabad.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So far as the question of colleges in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I would like to mention that on the basis of the proposal received for model degree colleges in backward areas of Uttar Pradesh, only 41 districts had been selected but only 6 proposals have

been received from Uttar Pradesh. Here I would like to inform the House that since the central government gives only one third of funds, the proposals are not received from the State Governments. Therefor, in the 12th Five Year Plan, we are deciding that it needs a change and the Central government should give 65 per cent amount for the State Governments. In respect of the north eastern States, share of the Central Government should be 90 per cent. We want the inclusion of this scheme of 374 degree colleges in the 12th Five Year Plan so as to facilitate the opening of more and more colleges, be it degree colleges or inter colleges, with more and more central funding and I think that this will be a successful scheme.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav - not present.

Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister that while it is important to give a larger number of degree colleges, why not we start thinking outside the box? One of the ways to incentivise people to go to college is to remove all the degrees courses that serve absolutely no purpose and are outdated and to replace them with degree courses that actually lead to a vocational training and also preserve our culture.

Now, for instance, in Belgium, they give degrees in lace-making and all over the world, people buy Belgium laces. In Vietnam, they give degrees in embroidery. Here, in India, we have metal work; we have a whole handloom and handicrafts section of people who depend just on those, and that number runs into crores. But we have no degree at all at any point in metal working, in handicrafts, for instance, in making fibres out of pineapple or hibiscus, paper making out of bananas. If we could introduce handloom and handicraft degrees then lots and lots of people, especially women, would be incentivised to actually take them.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is a very thoughtful suggestion that the distinguished Member has made. I might add that we are going to launch the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework in this academic session itself and we are now thinking in terms of transforming the educational structure starting from school right up to higher education. We are going to introduce vocational courses of the types that you mentioned from classes 9, 10, 11, 12 right through polytechnics into the degree system. Children will be able

to get B.Sc. (Vocational) in degree colleges. We are in touch with the Vice Chancellors of the universities in that regard. We have worked on the vocational education framework for the last 2½ years. It is ready. We are actually working with industry. For example, a lot of children would like to take courses in textiles in places like Ludhiana where the textile industry is located. Similarly in Moradabad, there are certain local industries for which skill needs provision to be enhanced. So schools in Moradabad can do that. In automobiles, you can have such courses in Pune. You can have such courses in Chennai. So, we are actually working with the Sector Skill Councils through the National Skill Development Council and creating syllabus for the vocational courses that you are talking about. This is a very good suggestion. We are working on it and we will implement it very soon.

In the next academic year we are also going to launch 100 community colleges. We are going to launch 100 community colleges. I have asked to the State Ministers saying please identify the trades in your respective areas in the State so that we can set up a community college in the State where a large part of the funding will also come from the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM OLA: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask two question from the Hon'ble Minister. The first question is whether India lives in some selected cities of the country or it includes even some sections of the rural population. If it covers the rural population, what provisions has the Hon'ble Minister made for the education of girls of those villages and as at present, what is the girls literacy rate in these villages. These girls may come from a poor's family or that of a farmer, but what provisions have been made by the govt. for the education of these girls.

The second question I would like to ask is that hitherto 80-85 percent of our population was from the villages and for want of facilities the people from villages have migrated to the big cities because their villages do not have medical facilities. In my own village, the children have to travel 4-5 kms to get education. Facilities of technical education are badly missing. Without technical education, how the villages will make progress. Even the facility of primary education is not there. How do you propose to fill up the gap that exists between the villages and the cities.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen. Listen the answer.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up on your legs?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble member has asked a very simple question. The rural areas do not have the required number of facilities. What you say is very correct. Therefore, I have also said just now that during the 12th Five Year Plan period, there should be at least one degree college in every district of India and that should cover the entire rural area of that region. ...(Interruptions) That is what we have proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Minister reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, what is the population? Does the Hon'ble Minister can say as to how many Govt. Colleges are there? Will the opening of only degree college be sufficient for the education of girls?

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record. Hon'ble Minister, continue with your answer.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, Dara Singh ji has rightly said. If we had that much of funds and the required growth of our GDP, we would have opened six to 10 degree colleges in every district. Unless and until the central government have that much of funds, we cannot provide that much of facilities. We will go ahead only gradually. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on? Let the Hon'ble Minister reply

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, during the 12th Five Year Plan, we are starting the national higher education campaign. Under the same, we propose to open about 200 new universities in the States. Each University will get one hundred crores that amount the total of 20000 crores. Moreover, the existing colleges are also proposed to be upgraded as universities. For that purpose we have demanded Rs.20000 crores. During the Five Year Plan period, we are going spend about 80000 crores for educational upgradation in rural areas of our states. Demand for the same we have already made. In view of your statement in this regard we want to go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Madam Speaker, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak here. Hon'ble HRD Minister has said something highly encouraging as the expansion of education in the country is commendable. Everything can not materialize according to our thinking as there is always a difference of opinion between the Hon'ble Minister and one who asks the question. But if any one stands up and says that the Hon'ble Minister is not speaking the truth, I do not like it.

Madam Speaker, here I would like to submit that the Hon'ble Minister is telling us about the very ambitious plans of educational expansion and opening of new universities but the fact is that there has been maximum privatisation of education in this country and in this state of things there is no control of the government on their own education distributions, schools and universities and also on the lakhs of newly opened private institutions. In fact, they are charging hefty amount of fees from the poor and you are not taking care of it. The result is that children of the poor continue to remain poor and are not able to go to the school. For want of money, they cannot take benefit of the facilities provided by the government. What does the government propose to control this situation?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The hon'ble member has rightly said that there should be a check on the charging of hefty amount of fees by the private educational institutions. It is in the context that we have brought in the Education Malpractices Bill. We want that both the houses of Parliament adopt this piece of legislation. It will put a check on private institutions and their malpractices of charging hefty amount of fees from the poor. I seek your cooperation in the passage of the pending Bills like Education Malpractice Bill, National Accreditation Bill and Tribunal Bill to clear the way of educational reforms with your consent so as to enable us to proceed further. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 284 - Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao - not present.

Now the Hon'ble Minister may reply.

**Interactive School Education  
Programme on Radio**

\*284. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various processes and initiatives for improving and overhauling school education system in the country including introduction of audio/video programmes and application of Information and Communication Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has started a weekly interactive programme on school education on the radio;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the aims and objectives of the programme; and

(e) the response received so far in this regard from the masses?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For improving the primary education system, Government has enacted the Right of



Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2009. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in the year 2000-01 and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in 2008-09 for elementary & secondary education respectively. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in collaboration with some State Institutes of Educational Technology has been developing a variety of audio, video and multimedia learning materials. These programmes are made available to students and teachers through broadcast, as CD/DVD and on the web (sakshat.nic.in). The audio and video programmes for the school sector are being broadcast through national and regional channels of Doordarshan and on Gyan Darshan, an exclusive round the clock channel for education. The National Institute of Open Schooling broadcasts audio and video programmes based on their self learning teaching material through Doordarshan, Gyandarshan and Gyan Vani. NIOS has also uploaded Academic/Vocational Video programmes on Youtube. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is setting up 500 E-Class Rooms in 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas and has developed in-house e-content for its classrooms. Central Board of Secondary Education has adopted the use of multiple methods of teaching to suit different learning styles and also works with NCERT in the orientation of teachers through EDUSAT. Private companies are also developing e-content for the education sector.

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools Scheme was launched in December, 2004, and revised in July 2010, to provide opportunities to secondary stage students to build their capacity on ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The Scheme provides support to States/UTs to establish computer labs on sustainable basis and acts as a major catalyst to bridge the digital divide among students.

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology, which presently operates in the higher education domain and has enabled broadband connectivity in higher educational institutions, developed a web based repository of educational resources (Sakshat portal) and Aakash tablets to support efforts for universal access to higher education with equity and quality. This is also a model for replication in the school education sector.

(c) and (d) NCERT has initiated an interactive forum to:

- (i) address issues and concerns of parents, teachers and general public;

- (ii) inform all stakeholders about developments in the field of school education;
- (iii) encourage public participation in supporting educational initiatives.

These interactive phone-in programmes are being broadcast since 31st March, 2012 from Gyan Vani FM Radio Station in Delhi (105.6 MHz) every Saturday between 5 and 6 pm, in collaboration with Electronic Media Production Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. The programme is also available on the Doordarshan DTH platform.

(e) The programme has received a good response during the first four weeks of its commencement.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask supplementary on a very important subject Hon'ble Minister has written in his answer that "Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is setting up 500-E class Rooms" I would like to ask the hon'ble minister that Govt. intends to provide education through information technology on computers with the help of radio. But there are many such schools in rural areas whether computers have been installed through information technology, but there is no electricity there. Just now Sheesh Ram ji has asked a very good question, but you have given a vague reply. Whether the Government are making any such arrangement under which it would be monitored as to why such computers have been installed? You have replied in that 500 - E class rooms have been set up in fifty Kendriya Vidyalayas. Whether the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas is only this much? There are many F.M. radio stations where there are no machines. I would like to know as to which type of coordination do you like to make with other Departments?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I would only like to say that we are making sincere efforts to disseminate education through ICT and computers, but I think that it should also be the responsibility of State Governments to spend some money to provide computers to the children because education is a concurrent subject. Therefore, it is the responsibility of State as well as Central Government and we should work together in this field. We have started many schemes and 2.50 lakh Green Panchayats will be connected through fibre optics in the coming days, and as soon as these are connected through fibre optics, this facility will be available in all schools through I.C.T.

As far as electricity is concerned, until and unless the production of electricity is increased, the problem of electricity will remain there, but as far as any minister is concerned, I can't provide electricity, but our effort is and is also the responsibility of the Central Government that we should work in this direction. I would only say what has not been done in the last 50-55 years, this Government has done in eight years after 2004.

#### **Appointment of Welfare Officers in Missions**

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\*285. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint Welfare Officers in all its Missions abroad to assist Indian citizens particularly in the light of the recent incident in Norway regarding grant of custody of children to the parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of assistance that the Indian citizens living abroad seek from the Missions along with the details of requests received by each of the Indian Missions during the last three years and the current year, Mission-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether the Missions have at times failed to respond to the requests/appeals by the Indian citizens; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the status of appointment of legally trained and qualified Welfare Officers in all its Missions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Indian Missions and Posts abroad have Consular/Community Welfare Wings with designated Officers to attend to the welfare issues of distressed Indian nationals. There is no proposal to separately appoint Welfare Officers in all Missions abroad. The Consular/Community Welfare officers can be contacted by Indian nationals at any time during office hours as well after office hours and on holidays for advice and assistance. Contact

details of these officers are displayed both on the website of the Indian Missions/Posts as well as on the Notice Boards in the Embassy premises. A 24x7 Helpline is established to deal with issues of urgent nature.

Ministry of External Affairs from time to time issue instructions to all Indian Missions/Posts abroad reiterating the need for a more proactive approach by our Heads of Missions/Posts in dealing with the problems faced by Indian nationals living in the country of their accreditation.

(c) The Consular/Community Welfare Wings in an Indian Mission/Post abroad is approached by Indian nationals for welfare assistance of different kinds - a few examples of which are given below:

- (i) transportation to India of mortal remains of an Indian worker whose family is unable to bear the cost of such transportation and whose employer has refused to pay for the same,
- (ii) repatriation to India of distressed Indian workers, including Indian housemaids. In countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, a Housemaid Shelter for runaway Indian housemaids and destitute Indian women is in place,
- (iii) repatriation to India of those Indians who become victims of fake visa rackets,
- (iv) provision of medical treatment or temporary financial relief to those visiting Indians who fall ill abroad or meet with some accident or to those Indian tourists who lost their belongings.
- (v) settlement of labour disputes between expatriate Indian nationals and the local employer through amicable negotiations and correspondence. In some countries, free Interpreter services are also provided to the Indian worker to pursue his case at labour and other courts. These designated officials also attend hearings in Public Court for the settlement of death compensation claims of deceased Indian national on behalf of next of kin. These designated Officers ensure that the legitimate interests of Indian nationals are protected.
- (vi) locating a missing Indian national,
- (vii) distressed Indian women also approach Indian Missions/Posts to address issues like desertion, harassment and cruelty in marriage,
- (viii) provision of miscellaneous services to Indian

nationals like issue of Life Certificate, Marriage certificate, registration of births, deaths/marriage of Indian nationals and issue of birth, death and marriage certificates, attestation of Wills, Power of Attorney, Affidavits, Police Clearance Certificates (PCCs). It may be mentioned here that our Indian Missions abroad provide free attestation of death-related documents.

- (ix) provision of passport related services,
- (x) visit to various jails abroad to meet personally the jailed Indian national to know about his/her welfare and sort out any problem on the basis of the consulate access granted by the local government.

All Indian Missions/Posts abroad have now established the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) which is being managed by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. This Fund is aimed at providing the following services to an Indian on a means tested basis:

- (i) boarding and lodging for distressed Indian workers in household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers,
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the distressed Indians,
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indian in need,
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to an Indian national in deserving cases,
- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased Indian national in such cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

Indian Missions/Posts in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and the Gulf countries have also been providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husband, under a Scheme floated by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The assistance is presently limited to US \$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US\$ 2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/Women's organization/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

(d) Indian Missions/Posts abroad always strive to timely respond to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens who are in distress.

(e) Indian Missions/Posts abroad are periodically instructed to adopt a proactive and supportive attitude towards the needs of distressed Indian nationals under their jurisdictions. After the instance of taking over the custody of two Indian children by the Norwegian Social Service authorities and the cases of serious ill-treatment of Indian nationals in few other countries, the Ministry of External Affairs issued instructions to all the Heads of Indian Missions/Posts abroad in February this year to take initiatives to deal with the problems faced by Indian nationals. Some of the initiatives are, having an Open Day preferably once a fortnight to hear out directly grievances of Indian nationals in distress, making more effective the existing channels of communications in Indian Missions/Posts for interacting with the Indian nationals, having the well-established mechanism to improve the accountability of the concerned Mission Officers as regards redressal of Indian nationals' grievances, etc. All Heads of Missions/Posts have been directed to periodically inform the Ministry of the action taken at their end as far as providing timely assistance to distressed Indian national is concerned.

*[English]*

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Lakhs of workers from Kerala are presently working in Middle-east and other countries. Some of them are employed through recruiting agents. They live in pathetic conditions. Some of them are illiterates; they cannot express their grievances fully and the staff in our Missions are not trained enough to give them a patient hearing. In this scenario the decision to appoint a Welfare Officer in every Indian Mission is very much essential.

My suggestion is that the Government of India should keep in view the Indian population, particularly women, while appointing a Welfare Officer in Indian Missions. There are thousands of nurses and home-maids who are working in Gulf countries. There, the services of a Welfare Officer are very much necessary. In this context, I would like to know whether the Government of India is considering the appointment of a Welfare Officer especially to look after nurses as well as home-maids.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: This raises a very important question about the welfare of millions of Indians who are gainfully employed around the world and more particularly in the Gulf countries. There are about 25 million overseas

Indians living in about 110 countries and approximately 5 million of them are Indian passport holders. A vast majority of Indian nationals are temporary migrants, including women workers and 90 per cent of them work in the Gulf region.

The hon. Member has drawn my attention with particular reference to nurses who go to the Gulf countries. Our Embassies have been instructed. Of late, I have been going around holding conferences of our Ambassadors. The most recent one was in Spain where I had all the Ambassadors of European Union and earlier to that in Abu Dhabi where I had all the ten Ambassadors representing that particular region. One message which I have sent out very strongly is that the Embassies must be concerned about the welfare of the Indians living in that region.

Apart from engaging themselves with the Governments to which they are accredited, to the nations to which they are accredited, they should also be concerned about the Indian nationals. Just for example, yesterday the two children from Norway have come back to this country. I think, the pro-active quiet diplomacy sometimes does pay dividends. I am glad and I would like to acknowledge that the Government of Norway has been very cooperative with the Indian Government and we have been able to successfully get those children back. So, I have made it a point to convey it to the Indian Missions that taking care of the Indians who are in distress, who might need their assistance, is important. I think, the Mission should not fail them.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Madam, there are a number of accidents happening in the Gulf countries as well as in other foreign countries. Our workers, who are working in the Gulf countries and other countries, are not getting proper legal assistance. There are thousands of such cases in the Gulf countries' courts and other countries' courts. There also, our Indian workers are not getting proper legal assistance. Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this aspect of providing the legal assistance to Indian workers abroad would also be considered seriously.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, we are grateful to the workers, particularly from Kerala who are working very hard in the Gulf region. They are the most sought after working force, both skilled as well as semi-skilled and unskilled. So, this is a tribute that is being paid to the Indian human resources which are outside the country.

We have made it a point to convey to our embassies that particularly the nurses, who go there for humanitarian purposes, should be taken special care of and whenever they are in distress, the embassy should be available to them and then they should assist them. The Consulates should be pro-active and they should be outgoing to help the Indian nationals.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Madam, a person named Karale was locked up in Lahore Jail in Pakistan. The news in this regard also published in the news papers. Thereafter I made correspondence with the ministry time and again and also raised this matter in zero hour but I am yet to receive any reply in this regard. Our common man crosses the Pakistan border by mistake and is arrested there, the newspapers also raised this issue to get him free from jail. I have made correspondence with the ministers and even after raising this matter in zero hour, if this problem has not been solved, what is the reason that no action has been taken in this regard?

*[English]*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, this is with reference to a particular individual which he has brought to my notice. I was dealing with the general approach to the Indian nationals who are living outside the country. I will certainly check on this and then revert back to the hon. Member.

### **Ban on Wearing Turban**

\*286. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the issue of not allowing wearing of turban in schools by the French Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the French Government;

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

(e) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (e) Yes Madam. Government is aware that the French law on respect for secularism contains a provision prohibiting "symbols and clothes which involve ostentatious display of religion", and that as a result turbans are not allowed to be worn in public schools.

This issue has been raised with the French Government regularly, including at the highest level by the Prime Minister in his meeting with the French President on 30th September 2008. I have also discussed this issue in my meeting with the French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe on 20th October 2011 in New Delhi. The French side has clarified that their domestic law bans display of any religion-connected symbols in public schools only and is non-discriminatory and applies to people of all religions living in France.

Our Embassy in Paris is in regular discussions with the French Foreign Ministry and Interior Ministry. It has been clarified to the French side that our intention is to seek a practical solution to address a sensitivity of a minority community of our country. We continue to pursue this matter at various levels with the French Government.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be very brief as there is no time left.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, I thank you for allowing me to raise this very sensitive and emotional issue of the Sikh community regarding their turban and the fact that the French Government does not allow Sikh children to study in schools unless they cut off their hair, remove their turbans and even remove their kadas.

Madam, history is witness to the fact that for the Sikhs, the turban is not a part of pant-shirt or an attire or a cap. It is such an inextricable part of our being that history has witnessed and would tell you that not only thousands of men but also women have even sacrificed their children when the tyrannical rulers have come and asked them to remove their turban or cut off their hair. They had said 'I will sacrifice my head, but not my hair or my turban.' This is what it means to us.

**12.00 hrs.**

Madam, in his reply, the hon. Minister has said that

in 2008, the hon. Prime Minister took this up as well, which I appreciate.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question quickly because there is no time.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I would like to know what progress has been made since 2008 and what has been done to ensure that Sikh children are allowed to study in schools and to practise their religion.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give a chance to the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Religious freedom is a constitutional right.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give him the time to reply. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Though it is allowed in the Constitution, the Sikh community is not being allowed to practise its religion.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be very brief, hon. Minister.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, I entirely agree with the hon. Member and I have said it earlier that the 'Turban' represents the majesty of the Indian sovereignty. We respect it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. Please sit down.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: We are dealing with France, another sovereign country and they also have their domestic legislation. Just like no other country is allowed to interfere with our domestic legislation, so does France; it does not want any interference. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: What is the question of domestic legislation in it? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Since this issue was taken up by the hon. Prime Minister...

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. You can call her and speak to her.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Telecom Tariff**

\*287. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the call rates of mobile telephones are likely to increase by at least 30 per cent if the Government fails to conduct auction for 2G spectrum by June 2, 2012 when the 122 licences of eight operators will be cancelled following the Supreme Court verdict in February this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) It is difficult to predict likely changes in call rates of mobile telephones in the wake of cancellation of 122 licenses as per Supreme Court verdict, because, as per the current Tariff framework, call rates of mobile services are under forbearance except for national roaming where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have the flexibility to offer different tariff depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations.

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

(c) In order to protect the interest of the consumers, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has mandated following stipulations:-

(1) No tariff items in the tariff plan shall be increased:-

(i) In respect of tariff plans with prescribed periods of validity of more than six months including tariff plans with lifetime or unlimited validity during the entire period of validity specified in the tariff plan;

(ii) In respect of other tariff plans, within six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber; and

(iii) In the case of recharge coupons with a validity of more than six months under any tariff plan, during the entire period of validity of such recharge coupon.

(2) Not more than 25 tariff plans are allowed to be offered by a Service Provider for a particular service at any given point of time.

(3) The tariff are reported to TRAI within 7 days of implementation. The tariff reports are subjected to scrutiny in order to ensure that they are in compliance with regulatory requirements. Also, whenever tariff are revised upward, it is ensured that these are not applied to subscribers who enjoy tariff protection as per the provisions of Tariff orders issued by TRAI.

**Complaints against Unsatisfactory Telecom Services**

\*288. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has taken cognizance of the rise in complaints and other grievances of consumers against telecom operators for the deficient and unsatisfactory services;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken by the telecom operators on the directions of the TRAI to improve customers' satisfaction;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to arm TRAI with powers including imposition of penalty on telecom operators for unsatisfactory services to the subscribers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the TRAI Act so as to improve customers' satisfaction; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. TRAI has taken cognizance of the rise in complaints and other Grievances of consumers against telecom operators. In order to make the Grievance Redressal Mechanism more effective and for addressing concerns of consumers, the earlier Regulation of TRAI of 2007 (namely "Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations 2007") was reviewed and following two new regulations have been issued by TRAI:

- i) "Telecom Consumer Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012 (1 of 2012)" on 05/01/2012 replacing the earlier Regulations in the subject matter and
- ii) "Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2012 (2 of 2012)" on 06/01/2012.

These Regulations have been implemented by the Telecom Service Providers.

(c) and (d) Representations were received from various Consumer Advocacy Groups raising various telecom consumer issues including that of empowerment of TRAI. It was suggested that TRAI should be given powers to impose penalty for violation of its regulations, orders and directions.

(e) and (f) A proposal for amendment of TRAI Act, 1997 is under consideration. Broadly it consists of amendments required for effective discharge of current functions of TRAI under the existing Act and those where TRAI has proposed further devolution of additional Regulatory functions.

#### **Global Centre and Energy Parks**

\*289. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a global centre for nuclear energy partnership;

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

(c) whether the Government has also approved setting up of energy parks in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of each of such park as on date; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of global centre and energy parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In September 2010, the Central Government approved the establishment of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) at village Jasaur Kheri & Kheri Jasaur, Near Bahadurgarh, District Jhajjar, Haryana. Two plots of land measuring 130 acres for the Institute at village Kheri Jasaur and 105 acres for the Township at village Jasaur Kheri have been acquired at a cost of Rs.78 Crore. The proposed centre (GCNEP) will provide facilities related to advanced education, research and training in the field of proliferation resistant nuclear system designing, nuclear security, radiological safety, nuclear material characterisation and applications of radiation technologies and radioisotopes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has accorded in principle approval of coastal sites at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat, Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh, Haripur in West Bengal, Jaitapur in Maharashtra and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu for setting up of nuclear power parks of 6000 to 10000 MW comprising large capacity Light Water Reactors (LWRs) based on foreign technical co-operation. Currently pre-project activities are in progress at these sites. The work at those sites is planned to be taken up in phases at each site starting with twin reactors in first phase followed by launch of next pair in second phase and third phase respectively, with a gap of about four years between the two phases. The details of the sites for nuclear power parks and their current status are as follows:

Site	State	Capacity (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu	4 X 1000 #	Land available, Environmental Clearance from MoEF obtained, proposal for financial sanction of KK 3&4 under consideration of Government.
Jaitapur	Maharashtra	6 X 1650	Land title transferred to NPCIL, Environmental and CRZ clearances from MoEF obtained, discussions with M/s. Areva

1	2	3	4
			on project proposal for JNPP 1&2 in progress.
Kovvada	Andhra Pradesh	6 X 1000*	Land acquisition proceedings in progress, ToRs for EIA studies approved by MoEF, EIA studies in progress.
Chhaya Mithi Virdi	Gujarat	6 X 1000*	
Haripur	West Bengal	6 X 1000	Pre-project activities are initiated.

# The first pair KK 1&2 (2X1000 MW) at advanced stage of commissioning

\* Nominal Capacity

(e) To expedite the completion of work of GCNEP, the Central Government has sanctioned Rs.147 Crore in September 2010. Land acquisition for the project has been completed and approval for award of contract for Architectural Consultancy to prepare the Master Plan has been accorded.

As regards energy parks, the Central Government has accorded in principle approval for setting up of nuclear energy parks based on large capacity Light Water Reactors (LWRs) at Kudankulam, Haripur, Jaitapur, Kovvada and Chhaya Mithi Virdi. Pre-project activities are in progress at these sites. The work at these sites is planned to be taken up in phases starting with twin reactors in first phase at each site followed by launch of next pair in second phase and third phase respectively, with a gap of about four years «k between the two phases. In the XII Five Year Plan, work is planned to be started on construction of one set of twin units at Kudankulam (KK 3&4), Jaitapur (JNPP 1&2), Kovvada (Kovvada 1&2) and Chhaya Mithi Virdi (Mithi Virdi 1&2). Pre-project activities are planned at Haripur.

### **Restructuring of UNSC**

\*290. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making efforts for restructuring and expansion of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC);

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the G-4 group of nations, comprising India, Brazil, Germany and Japan have been pushing for UNSC reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the permanent members of the UNSC thereto;

(e) the steps being taken by G-4 group to persuade the permanent members for reforms of the UNSC both in the permanent as well as non-permanent categories; and

(f) the present status of the UNSC reforms?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The Government of India has been working along with other like-minded countries for building support among the UN membership for a meaningful restructuring and expansion of the UN Security Council. We have, in collaboration with Brazil, Japan and Germany (together known as the G-4) proposed expansion of the membership of the UN Security Council from the present fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members.

The efforts of the G-4 and other pro-reform countries were instrumental in the commencement of text-based inter-governmental negotiations in the UN on the issue of Security Council reform in July 2010. Recognizing that there is widespread support to take the reform process towards a concrete outcome, the G-4 Foreign Ministers met in New York in February 2011 and decided to press ahead with all necessary steps to achieve at the earliest



an expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of membership of the Security Council. This was followed by outreach efforts by the G-4 countries to engage other Members States of the UN and build support for their proposal. The G-4 Foreign Ministers again met in New York in September 2011 where they agreed that the strong support received for their initiative should be considered as the basis for further discussions in the inter-governmental negotiations.

Among the permanent members of the Security Council, UK and France have supported the G-4 proposal as well as the candidatures of the G-4 countries for permanent membership of an expanded Council. USA is in favour of limited expansion in permanent and non-permanent membership of the Council and would like the new permanent members to be selected on the basis of their contribution to maintenance of international peace and security. In a speech to our Parliament in November 2010, US President Obama said that in the years ahead he looked forward to a reformed Security Council that included India as a permanent member. Russia and China have also articulated support for expansion of the Security Council but they would like any expansion to be limited, gradual and based on the widest possible consensus among the UN membership. Russia has separately expressed strong support to India for a permanent seat in an expanded Security Council. India and other G-4 countries continue to remain engaged with the permanent members as part of their outreach efforts to build support for reform and expansion of the Security Council.

During the current UN General Assembly session, four meetings of the inter-governmental negotiations have been held. In these meetings, it was seen that a large majority of the Member States prefer a reform model based on expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of membership. This has reinforced the support for the ongoing G-4 initiative.

#### **Mismanagement in MDMS**

\*291. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities, corruption and other mismanagement in the operation of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) have been reported from several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of complaints received State-wise;

(c) the steps that the Government proposes to take to remove these irregularities in the scheme; and

(d) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters, including State Governments for giving cash/deposit of some amount in the accounts of children in lieu of food so as to check corruption in the scheme and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) During the year 2011, 34 complaints of various irregularities such as poor quality of food (9), misappropriation (9) and irregularities (16) had been received by this Ministry, which were referred to the States/UTs for necessary action. As per the reports from States/UTs, in 21 cases, the complaints have been found to be baseless, while in remaining cases, action taken includes transfer of the concerned Principal, recovery from the responsible persons, suspension and initiation of disciplinary proceedings against defaulting persons, and setting up of enquiry committee. The state-wise and category-wise number of complaints received is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) For effective implementation of the scheme, the Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States for an on the spot assessment. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

(d) There is no proposal for Conditional Cash Transfer under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Government intends to continue to serve hot cooked meal under the Scheme as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

**Statement***State-wise and category-wise number of complaints received during 2011.*

Sl. No.	State /UT	Misappropriation	Poor quality	Irregularities	Total
1.	U.P.	3	1	7	11
2.	J and K	1	0	0	1
3.	M.P.	1	1	0	2
4.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1
5.	Punjab	2	0	0	2
6.	Bihar	0	1	5	6
7.	Haryana	1	2	2	5
8.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1
9.	Orissa	0	0	1	1
10.	Delhi	0	3	0	3
11.	Assam	0	1	0	1
Total		9	9	16	34

**Teacher Training Institutes**

\*292. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has initiated any plans to improve the teacher training education colleges and institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has assessed the relevance of the current curriculum of B.Ed, colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps that NCERT is taking to augment the number of qualified and experienced teachers and bring improvement in the quality of teachers' training in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has taken several initiatives for improving the teacher education system in the country. These inter alia include: (a) development of a new National Curriculum Framework on Teacher Education (NCFTE 2009); (b) development of 'model' syllabus for various teacher education courses; (c) laying down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in class I-VIII under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; (d) stipulating accreditation of teacher education institutions with the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC); (e) regular monitoring of teacher education institutions by way of inspections under the NCTE Act; (f) grant of approval to State Governments for enabling hitherto untrained teachers to acquire the minimum prescribed qualifications; and (g) introduction of a system of self-disclosure of infrastructural and instructional facilities by teacher education institutions.

(c) to (e) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has reviewed the teacher education courses conducted by its Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs) and has undertaken revision of the 2-

year B.Ed, programme for Science, Social Science and Languages. In order to improve the quality of teachers, the NCERT organizes in-service training programmes for teachers through its Regional Institutes of Education and at NIE, New Delhi. The NCERT caters to the educational needs of schools and teachers and provides academic support in the areas of pre-service and in-service teacher education to the States/UTs.

[*Translation*]

### **Nuclear Power Generation**

\*293. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power sector is given lesser importance for power generation in the developed countries all over the world;

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

(c) the percentage of power being generated from nuclear sector out of the total quantum of power generated in USA, England, China and Russia; and

(d) the percentage of power targeted to be generated from nuclear sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The share of nuclear power in energy mix is country specific and is based on the electricity demand, availability of energy resources, technological and industrial capability etc. Currently, 436 nuclear power reactors are in operation in 31 countries and 61 reactors are under construction in 14 countries globally. Nuclear power contributed about 13.5% of total electricity generation in the world in the year 2011. Most of the developed countries continue to pursue nuclear power programmes to meet their electricity requirements. Among developed countries, there are 16 reactors under construction - ten in Russia, three in South Korea and one each in France, Finland & USA.

(b) India's electricity demand is huge and growing. All energy sources including nuclear power are being deployed optimally to meet the country's growing demand. Nuclear power is a clean energy option and has vast potential to provide long term energy security. It would, therefore, be an important component of the country's energy mix.

(c) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity

generation in USA, UK, China and Russia in the year 2011 was 19.2%, 17.8%, 1.8% and 17.6% respectively.

(d) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation in our country in the year 2011-12 was 3.7% and the installed nuclear power capacity was 4780 MW. The Integrated Energy Policy envisages reaching a nuclear power capacity of about 63,000 MW out of the total 7,78,000 MW capacity required for a GDP growth rate of 8% by the year 2032. The share of nuclear power in the year 2032 is expected to be of the order of 10%, depending on generation from various sources in that year.

### **Postal Savings**

\*294. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functional post offices in which postal savings facilities are available separately in the rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) the share of the rural post-offices savings bank in the rural savings;

(c) the manner in which the Government is promoting postal savings in the rural areas;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any other scheme under the rural postal life insurance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Postal Circle-wise number of post offices in urban and rural areas in which small savings facilities are available is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Department does not maintain separate information on the share of Post Office Savings Bank amount in rural savings.

(c) The Government is taking various measures from time to time to promote and popularize savings in rural areas by holding seminars, melas, meetings etc. and distributing pamphlets. Rural population especially workers registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme and families of Below Poverty Line are also encouraged to promote savings by Gramin Dak Sewaks/Postmen through personal contact.

(d) No Madam.

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

**Statement**

Name of Postal Circle	Number of Post Offices operating Small Savings Schemes as on 31.3.2011		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1346	14802	16148
Assam	294	3559	3853
Bihar	467	8559	9026
Chhattisgarh	235	2890	3125
Delhi	493	82	575
Gujarat	762	8212	8974
Haryana	341	2320	2661
Himachal Pradesh	119	2658	2777
Jammu and Kashmir	211	1476	1687
Jharkhand	261	2847	3108
Karnataka	1187	8584	9771
Kerala	966	4101	5067
Madhya Pradesh	853	7457	8310
Maharashtra	1299	11559	12858
North Eastern	246	2673	2919
Odissa	578	7583	8161
Punjab	452	3401	3853
Rajasthan	668	9652	10320
Tamil Nadu	1797	10268	12065
Uttar Pradesh	1938	15731	17669
Uttarakhand***	206	2495	2701
West Bengal	1134	7927	9061
<b>Total</b>	<b>15853</b>	<b>138836</b>	<b>154689</b>

\*\*\* as on 31.3.2010

*[English]***Girls Education**

\*295. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated proportion of total education budget being utilized for girls' education in the country;

(b) whether financial assistance is given to girl students passing class VII for improving and promoting girl enrolment in secondary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount released and utilized under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken in this regard?

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

(a) The Gender Budget of the Department of School Education and Literacy provided for a total budget of Rs.14970.59 Crore for the year 2010-11 (RE) and Rs.18782.21 Crore for 2011-12 (RE) for girls' education.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme for providing financial assistance to girl students passing class VII for improving and promoting girl enrolment in secondary education. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education", was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl children in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and after passing class 10. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass class 8 and (ii) all girls who pass class 8 from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enrol in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools.

(d) The amount released and utilized under the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have been released under the scheme during the financial year 2012-13 so far.

(e) Other steps taken to improve girls' education include the following:

- The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a major initiative to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC & Muslim communities.
- National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) provides additional provisions under SSA for enhancing the education of underprivileged/disadvantaged girls at elementary level through more intense community mobilization, the development of model schools in clusters, gender sensitisation of teachers, development of gender sensitive learning materials, early child care and education facilities and provision of need-based incentives like escorts, stationery, work books and uniforms etc. for girls.
- Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2008-09 envisages construction of hostel with capacity of 100 girls in each of the nearly 3500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country.

### **Statement**

*Amount released/utilised under National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Amount (Rs. in Crore)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.856		
2.	Chhattisgarh			9.450
3.	Goa	0.176	0.142	0.223
4.	Gujarat	13.323	12.375	19.123
5.	Himachal Pradesh		1.870	4.600

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.508		2.756
7.	Jharkhand	10.417	0.930	8.068
8.	Karnataka			23.589
9.	Kerala	6.368	0.352	
10.	Madhya Pradesh		14.407	16.553
11.	Meghalaya	0.515		1.943
12.	Mizoram	0.981	1.193	1.253
13.	Odisha			17.832
14.	Punjab	10.357		13.590
15.	Rajasthan		4.553	4.347
16.	Sikkim			0.119
17.	Tamil Nadu		32.751	18.468
18.	Tripura	0.890		1.373
19.	Uttar Pradesh			7.690
20.	Uttarakhand	0.248	2.120	2.961
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.025	0.051	0.044
22.	Chandigarh	0.098	0.167	0.120
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.361
24.	Daman and Diu	0.037	0.048	0.055
25.	Lakshdweep			0.148
26.	NCT of Delhi		1.158	7.401
27.	Puducherry		0.342	0.992
Total		45.798	72.458	163.059

**Financial Package for Air India**

\*296. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial position of Air India as on 31 March, 2012;

(b) whether any financial package has been approved/provided to Air India recently for its revival and improving financial health; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As per the provisional estimates for the financial year 2011-12, Air India is likely to incur a loss of Rs. 7,853.00 crore.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the

financial packages for Air India 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:

Year	Amount in Rs. Crore
FY 2012-13	1539
FY 2013-14	1055
FY 2014-15	921
FY 2015-16	858
FY 2016-17	156
FY 2017-18	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,552</b>

- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs.18,929 Crore till FY 2021:

Year	Amount in Rs. Crore
FY 2011-12	1786
FY 2012-13	1787
FY 2013-14	1802
FY 2014-15	1817
FY 2015-16	1833
FY 2016-17	2157
FY 2017-18	1861
FY 2018-19	1896
FY 2019-20	2611
FY 2020-21	1379
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,929</b>

- (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*]

### Web Content in Indian Languages

\*297. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the success achieved in the promotion of Indian languages by using information technology during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether in the absence of web content in Indian languages, information technology is being used sparingly in the country;

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

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

(e) if so, the terms of reference of the task force and the financial provisions made in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to give an impetus to information technology in Indian language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) Sanskrit Tools, Text to Speech in 6 Indian languages integrated with Screen Reader have been made available in public domain.

Basic Information Processing Tools for 22 Constitutionally Recognized Indian Languages (language CDs) made available free of cost.

Standards for new Rupee Symbol Rs. (placement on the key board and the storage standard) evolved and tool for facilitating the representation of Rupee Symbol (Rs.) on the Digital platform made available in public domain.

65 new characters/symbols have been added in the Text storage standard i.e. Unicode, thus enabling the digitization of Vedic Literature.

The TDIL Data Center (<http://tdil-dc.in/>) disseminates the linguistic resources and NLP tools for research.

Locale Data (Software repository to enable cultural

conventions in the localization ICT applications) for 11 Indian Languages (Hindi, Bengali, Assamese, Nepali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Bodo and Punjabi) has been standardized.

(b) The information processing in Indian languages can be done with the help of Tools on the language CD. Web content can also be generated with the help of these tools. However, absence of web content in local language is only one of the parameters in the context of use of information technology.

(c) The localized Open Office and the content management tools made available in the public domain can be utilized for developing web content in Indian Languages.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) Technology Development for Indian Languages Programme is funding the research projects for futuristic research in the areas such as Optical Character Recognition, Text to Speech Synthesis, Machine Aided Translation Systems etc. The draft standards for Indian Languages Support on ICT are also evolved for various areas.

[English]

### **Cyber Crimes/Frauds**

\*298. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether the number of cyber crimes and cyber fraud cases registered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases investigated and those pending, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism to detect such crimes/frauds;

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

(f) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this direction including launching of awareness campaigns about cyber crimes and frauds?

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

(a) and (b) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and cyber security incidents. 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, thereby showing an increasing trend. 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 cases registered under different crime heads of Information Technology Act 2000 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau which collects such data from states does not maintain this information. 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.

(d) and (e) Sophisticated techniques to exploit vulnerabilities combined with the inherent borderless nature of Cyber space are used by adversaries for launching cyber crimes from across the globe hiding their identity. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of untoward incidents that poses a threat to the cyber space purely from technical point of view. CERT-In provides mechanisms to detect cyber frauds and Cyber Crimes like phishing, spamming, pharming and detection of 'BOTS' which are used in Cyber frauds and Cyber Crimes.

(f) In order to address the growing threat of Cyber Crimes 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) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (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) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs

have been set up at Mumbai, Bangaluru, 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.

- (vi) 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. 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.
- (vii) 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	21	9	44	2	12	0
Total (All-India)	288	420	966	176	276	356

### National Innovation Council

\*299. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the National Innovation Council's report on promotion of new ideas for inclusive development;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations on agriculture sector; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be approved and 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) The National Innovation Council has been constituted to prepare a roadmap for innovation in the country, and formulate and implement a model of inclusive innovation. The Council has released the first "Report to the People-2011" in November 2011, which provides an overview of the activities and initiatives of the Council. Some key initiatives that National Innovation Council has focused on, in the past one year, include:

- Developing a framework to finance innovation for the Bottom of the Pyramid through the creation of an India Inclusive Innovation Fund.
- Creating an eco-system for seeding innovations in regional industry with a focus on MSMEs, by facilitating the creation of Industry Innovation Clusters to drive job creation and productivity.
- Leveraging our demographic dividend for innovation by creating a connected India through the spread of rural broadband in two years time to all 250,000 panchayats.
- Nurturing innovation in the education system through action in schools and colleges by intervening in curriculum, talent-spotting of innovators among

students and award of Innovation Fellowships, creation of a Meta University, as a global first, that rides on the National Knowledge Network to promote multi-disciplinary learning, and facilitating the creation of innovation ecosystems at Universities through University Innovation Clusters.

- Promoting an innovation culture through action in areas of communication and advocacy through an Innovation Portal ([www.innovation.gov.in](http://www.innovation.gov.in)) and working through mass media organisations.
- Creating an institutional framework for innovations in Government by facilitating the setting up of State Innovation Councils in each State, and Sectoral Innovation Councils aligned to Union Government Ministries.

(b) and (c) The report does not contain any specific recommendations on the agriculture sector.

[*Translation*]

### Allocation of 3G Spectrum

\*300. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to study the allocation and evaluation of the 3G spectrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its recommendations;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam. However 3G spectrum was allotted through e-auction held during April 2010.

(b) to (e) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

[English]

#### **Work Restriction in UK**

3221. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom (UK) has imposed new restrictions on students from Non-European countries on work after study in UK; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of U.K. has introduced new measures on students' work visa. Some of the restrictions are:

- (i) Post-Study work visa is closed from 6 April 2012.
- (ii) Students who intend to work after their studies now need to apply for a job with a licensed Tier 2 sponsor if they do so before their student visa expires.
- (iii) They can work only in areas commensurate to their field of study subject to a minimum salary threshold of £35,000 p.a.

#### **Democracy in Myanmar**

3222. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the contribution of the Indian Government in the development of democracy in Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): India has always encouraged Myanmar in its national reconciliation process urging that this be broad based and inclusive. Following general elections in Myanmar in November 2010 and the assumption of office by the new Government in Myanmar in March 2011, India welcomed Myanmar's transition towards democracy.

During the state visit of the President of Myanmar on October 14, 2011, the Prime Minister of India congratulated the President of Myanmar on the transition towards democratic Government and offered all necessary assistance in further strengthening this democratic transition in an inclusive and broad based manner. He welcomed the ongoing efforts at political, economic and social reform in Myanmar. He also welcomed the convening of the

Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw (National Parliament of Myanmar) and the elected assemblies in all the States and Regions in Myanmar and expressed readiness to share India's own experiences in evolving parliamentary rules, procedures and practices.

In December 2011, a high level Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House of Myanmar's Parliament) visited India and met with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, External Affairs Minister, Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the leaders of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and other Parliamentarians. The Bureau of the Parliamentary Studies and Training also organized a briefing session for them on the Parliamentary rules, procedures and practices in India. Arrangements are being made to train Myanmar parliamentarians and parliamentary staff in India in follow up to the visit.

India has welcomed the successful conduct of by-elections in Myanmar on April 1, 2012. India has congratulated the Myanmar Election Commission and the Government and people of Myanmar on the peaceful and smooth manner in which elections appear to have been held and has also extended congratulations to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy for their landslide win. These elections represent a major milestone in Myanmar's transition towards multiparty democracy. At the invitation of the Government of Myanmar, India had sent senior officials from the Election Commission and journalists from the official media as observers for the by-elections. Our Ambassador to Myanmar also observed the elections in the Yangon region.

#### **Setting Up Projects in Sri Lanka**

3223. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to allow Indian industry to set up major projects in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government had received many requests from Sri Lankan Government to extend more sops to revive the infrastructure in that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India and Sri Lanka have well established trade, commercial & economic relations. Both countries signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1998, which came into force in March 2000. Since then, bilateral trade has increased at a rapid pace and reached US \$ 4.86 billion in 2011. In 2011, India was the second largest Foreign Direct Investor in Sri Lanka with a total investment of US \$ 147 million. The investments are primarily in the areas of petroleum retail, IT, financial services, real estate, telecommunications, hospitality & tourism, banking, food processing and manufacturing sectors.

(c) and (d) Government has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of developmental projects for Internally Displaced Persons in Sri Lanka, including creation of infrastructure facilities in the areas of housing, education, health, livelihood restoration, economic revival, rehabilitation of harbour and restoration of railway lines.

[*Translation*]

#### **Provisions of RTE Act**

3224. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the provision of Right to Education Act, sports fee, scout fee, junior red cross fee and other fees can be charged from students of Class-I to Class-VIII under education fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provisions made by the Government in the Right to Education Act to operate the above activities in the event of not taking sports fee, scout guide fee, junior red cross fee and other fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that all children in the age group of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school. In exercise of such right in a neighbourhood school, a child shall not be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. The RTE Act *inter alia* provides that the academic authority appointed by the appropriate Government shall develop the curriculum and evaluation procedure taking

into account certain principles, including all round development of the child, building the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, and development of mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. Accordingly, activities for physical development of the child are integral part of the curriculum prescribed by the State Governments for schools.

[*English*]

#### **Opening of Consulates in Kerala**

3225. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of opening of Saudi Arabia and UAE Consulates in Kerala;

(b) whether locations have been identified for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the services to be provided by these Consulates?

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) There is no proposal of opening of a Consulate of Saudi Arabia in Kerala. Opening of a UAE Consular Office in Kerala is currently under discussion.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Buying Aircraft**

3226. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come up with any initiatives and policy issues to encourage industries manufacturing civilian aircraft in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total amount spent on buying aircraft from other countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government is planning to make India self-sustainable in civilian aviation purchases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the last decade, NAL has produced about twelve Hansa Trainer aircraft with financial assistance from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Some of these aircraft are being used by flying training institutes. NAL has also undertaken a project of designing a 14 seat transport aircraft named SARAS. The aircraft is still in developmental stage. The Government has appointed a High Power Committee (HPC) to consider a proposal to design and develop a 90 seat passenger transport aircraft. The structure of the organisation as a Joint Venture between the Government and the private industry is being looked into. A committee has also been appointed to identify a possible JV partner. The proposal envisages producing these aircraft to meet the demand of airlines in India and for export. Presently, the proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The details of amount spent by Air India on purchase of aircraft from foreign countries during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

The data on amount spent by private airlines on purchase of air rafts is not maintained by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has proposed formation of a Civil Aviation Aerospace Promotion Advisory Council (CAAPAC), which will have members from the regulatory agencies and the aerospace industry. The council will take necessary action to promote aerospace manufacturing activities, review the National Civil Aeronautics Policy, review regulatory framework and recommend medium and long-term measures for promotion of Civil Aeronautics Industry. It will help in identifying areas for development of manufacturing technology and for indigenization of aircraft parts for Indian and global markets.

#### **Statement**

*The details of amount paid to M/s Boeing and Airbus Industries, year wise and aircraft wise is annexed*

#### **M/s Boeing**

Year	No. of aircraft and amount paid in USD in Million
1	2
2006-07	6XB737-800 = 240.88

1	2
2007-08	5XB777-200LR = 643.14 3XB777-300ER = 400.91 5XB737-800 = 205.41
2008-09	2XB777-300ER = 274.41 3X737-800 = 127.54
2009-10	3XB777-200LR = 410.41 4XB777-300ER = 567.43 4XB737-800 = 175.04
2010-11	3XB777-300 = 437.46

#### **Airbus Industries**

1	2
2007-08	6XA319 = 216.00 6XA321 = 306.35
2008-09	4XA319 = 150.00 6XA321 = 314.20
2009-10	9XA319 = 343.55 7XA321 = 376.93 2XA320 = 87.15
2010-11	1XA321 = 54.65 2XA320 = 87.38

[Translation]

#### **Inclusion of Castes in the List of OBCs**

3227. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet has sanctioned the inclusion of certain other castes and communities in the Central List of other backward classes with a view to provide reservation benefits in Central Government Services;

(b) if so, the details of the castes/communities, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government after the approval of the Cabinet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) During 2011-12, inclusion of 180 new entries of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for 19 States and 4 UTs was approved by the Cabinet. Accordingly, approved inclusion of castes/communities in Central List of OBCs was notified, during 2011-12, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on 16.06.2011 and 8.12.2011. (Statement-I and Statement-II respectively)

**Statement-I**

*Ministry of Social Justice Empowerment  
Resolution  
New Delhi, the 16th June, 2011*

F.No. 12015/15/2008-BCC.-The Government of India, vide the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training) OM No.36O12/22/93-Estt. (SCT), dated the 8th September, 1993

has reserved 27% of vacancies in Civil Posts and Services under the Central Government, to be filled through direct recruitment in favour of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education vide their Q.M. No. 1-1/2005-U.I.A/847 dated 20th April, 2008 has reserved 27% of seats in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) for OBCs.
3. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up as per the provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993) to entertain, examine and recommend upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the Central Lists of OBCs.
4. The common Central List of OBCs in respect of 26 States and UTs were notified by the Ministry of Welfare as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Resolution/ Notification	Concerned State/UT
1.	No.12011/68/93-BCC(C)	10.09.1993	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
2.	NO.12011/9/1994-BCC	19.10.1994	Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.
3.	NO.12011/7/95-BCC	24.05.1995	J&K, Manipur, Sikkim & NCT of Delhi.
4.	NO.12011/99/94-BCC	11.12.1997	Chandigarh.
5.	Thereafter, the NCBC had recommended castes/communities (including sub-castes/synonyms) for inclusion/modification in the Central List of OBCs of States/UTs. On the basis of the recommendations of the NCBC, the list was modified from time to time and these modifications have been notified vide Resolutions of the then Ministry of Welfare upto 1997 and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from 1998 onwards, as per details given below:		

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Resolution/Notification	Concerned State/UT
1	2	3	4
1.	No.12011/02/96-BCC	27.01.1996	Assam
2.	No.12011/96/94-BCC	09.03.1996	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
3.	No.12011/44/96-BCC	06.12.1996	Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1	2	3	4
4.	No.12011/13/97-BCC	03.12.1997	Uttar Pradesh.
5.	NO.12011/68/98-BCC	27.10.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
6.	No.12011/88/98-BCC	06.12.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
7.	No.12011/36/99-LCC	04.04.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
8.	No.12011/44/99-BCC	21.09.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and W.B.
9.	No-12015/9/2000-BCC	06.09.2001	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
10.	No.12011/1/2001-BCC	19.06.2003	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and W.B.
11.	No.12011/4/2002-BCC	13.01.2004	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
12.	No.12011/9/2004-BCC	16.01.2006	A.P., Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry and U.P.
13.	No.12011/14/2004-BCC	12.03.2007	Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Tripura, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
14.	No.12011/16/2007-BCC	12.10.2007	Punjab & Orissa.
15.	No.12018/6/2005-BCC	30.7.2010	Bihar.
16.	No. 12015/2/2007-BCC	18.8.2010	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.

6. The NCBC has recommended Pastes and communities (including sub-castes and synonyms) for inclusion/modification, in the Central Lists of OBCs in respect of fourteen States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal



Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) and two UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry).

7. The Government has considered and accepted the recommendations of the Commission. Accordingly, the inclusion/modifications in the Central Lists of OBCs in respect of aforesaid States and UTs as given in the Appendix is hereby notified. These inclusion/modification shall take effect from the date of issue of this Resolution

P. P. MITRA, Jt. Secy.

### **Appendix**

*State-wise Lists of Castes/Communities included in the Central List of OBCs.*

#### **Inclusion/modification in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in respect of under mentioned States/UTs:**

- 
1. Andhra Pradesh
  2. Bihar
- 

3. Goa
  4. Gujarat
  5. Himachal Pradesh
  6. Karnataka
  7. Madhya Pradesh
  8. Maharashtra
  9. Odisha
  10. Rajasthan
  11. Tamil Nadu
  12. Uttar Pradesh
  13. Uttarakhand
  14. West Bengal
  15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
  16. Puducherry
- 

#### **(i) Andhra Pradesh**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
5. Rajaka	5. Rajaka, Chakali, Vannar
21. Peddammavandlu	21. Peddammavandlu, Devaravandlu, Yellammavandlu, Mutyalammavandlu.
22. Veeramushti (Neetikotala)	22. Veeramushti (Neetikotala), Veerabhadreeya.
26. Kinthala Kalinga, Buragana Kalinga, Buragam Kalinga, Pandiri Kalinga,	26. Kinthala Kalinga, Buragana Kalinga, Buragam Kalinga, Pandiri Kalinga, Kalinga.

#### **(ii) Bihar**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
81. Barhai (Vishwakarma)	81. Barhai (Vishwakarma), Badhai.
103. Momin (Muslim)	103. Momin (Muslim), Ansari/Julaha.
Existing Entry	New Entry
133. Nil	133. Soyar.

**(iii) Goa**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
5. Nhavi, Nai, Nabhik, Napit, Mahalo	5. Nhavi, Nai, Nabhik, Napit, Mahalo, Barber (including Christians).
9. Kumbhar	9. Kumbhar (including Christians).
12. Mahar (excluding those who are already included in SC list).	12. Mahar (including Christians and excluding those who are already included in SC list).
13. Pagui	13. Pagui, Gabit.
116. Bandari Naik	16. Bandari Naik, Blacksmith/Tinsmith.

**(iv) Gujarat**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
11. Charan Gadhvi	11. Charan Gadhvi, Charan (where they are not STs)
50. Jansali, Sivania, Myangar, Jingar, Dasania, Chamadia, Bharatbhara, Chandlia, Sonari, Aaribharatbhara	50. Jansali, Sivania, Myangar, Jingar, Dasania, Chamadia, Bharatbhara, Chandlia, Sonari, Aaribharatbhara, Mochi (Except in Dang Dist & Umargarri Taluka of Valsad District, where they are in SC list).
51. Nat, Nat-Bajania, Bajigar, Natada	51. Nat, Nat-Bajania, Bajigar, Natada, Bajania.
81. Sathwara	81. Sathwara, Satawara, Sathwara-Kadiya, Satwara-Kadiya, Dalwadi and Kadiya.
84. Kumbhar (Prajapati, Varia)	84. Kumbhar (Prajapati, Varia), Prajapati (Gujjar Prajapati, Varia Prajapati, Sorthia Prajapati), Sorathiya Prajapati.
90. Mistri (Suthar/Sutar)	90. Mistri (Suthar/Sutar), Suthar, Mistri, Gurjar (Suthar/Sutar), Gujjar, Gujjar (Suthar/Sutar).

Existing Entries	New Entries
101. Nil	101. Arab (Muslim).
102. Nil	102. Nizama (Hindu).
103. Nil	103. Sumra (Muslim).
104. Nil	104. Tamboli.

**(v) Himachal Pradesh**

Existing No. & Entry	Modified Entries
50. Tarkhan	50. Tarkhan. Bndhai, Ramgarhi, Dhinian (excluding Lohar), Vishwakarma

**(vi) Karnataka**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
6. Bedaru, Valimiki, Barki, Parivara, Bendar,	6. Bedaru, Valimiki, Barki, Parivara, Bendar, Berad, Boya,

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
Berad, Boya, Naikamakkalu, Naikwadi, Pajegar, Ramoshi, Talwar, Valmikimakkalum Vedan, Parivara Nayaka	Naikamakkalu, Naikwadi, Palegar, Ramoshi. Talwar, Valmikimakkalum Vedan, Parivara Nayaka, Talawara, Myasa Nayaka, lirs Nayaka, Byada, Bargi, Hirshikari
11. Budbudki, Budbudkala, Devari, Joshi	11. Budbudki, Budbudkala, Devari, Joshi, Budubuduki, Bududki, Chhetri, Garadi.
70. Bogad, Bogadi, Bagadi, Bogodi, Bagaadi, Bagdi, Bagodi	70. Bogad, Bogadi, Bagadi, Bogodi, Bagaadi, Bagdi, Bagodi, Begadi, Bagali.
79. Ghadi	79. Ghadi, Gadiga, Gunagi.
87. Gangakula, Gangemakkalu, Gangamatha, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Ambig, Ambiga, Bestha, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kabber, Kabbera, Kharvi, Bhoi, Bhoi, Boyi, Thoreya, Harakanthra, Hariakanthra, Kahar, Meenagar, Mogaveera, Kharia, Sunnagar, Siviya, Parivara, Galadakankani, Pagi	87. Gangakula, Gangemakkalu, Gangamatha, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Ambig, Ambiga, Ambi, Barika, Knjbhoi. Gangamathastha. Jalagara, Konkan Kharvi, Koli, Koliinahadev, Maddar, Bestha, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kabber, Kabbera, Kharvi, Bhoi, Bhoi, Boyi, Bovi, Thoreya, Harakanthra, Hariakanthra, Kahar. Meenagar. Mogaveera, Kharia, Sunnagara, Siviya, Parivara. Galadakankani, Pagi
122. Nadora, Uppunador, Torke Nador, Nador/Danavar/Nadava	122. Nadora, Uppunador, Upanador/Upa Nadavar, Torke Nador, Nador /Nadavar/Nadava.
146. Beldar, Chunar, Gavandi, Govandi, Gavadi, Goundi, Melusakkare, Kallu Kutiga Uppara, Melusakkreyavaru, Namada Uppara, Sunna Uppara, Sunnagara, Padit/Padti, Uppaliga, Uppaliga Shetty, Sagar, Sagara, Kerebandiyavaru, Lonari, Yekkali, Yakalara	146. Beldar, Chunar, Gavandi, Govandi, Gavadi Goundi, Melusakkare, Kallu Kutiga Uppara Melusakkreyavaru, Namada Uppara, Sunna Uppara, Sunnagara, Padit/Padti, Padithi, Uppaliga, Uppaliga Shetty, Sagar, Sagara Kerebandiyavaru, Lonari, Yekkali, Yakalara
162. Devadiga, Devadigar, Moili, Moyili, Devadig, Devali, Sappaliga, Sheregar, Servegar, Suplig	162. Devadiga, Devadigar, Moili, Moyili, Devadig, Devali, Sappaliga, Sheregar, Servegar, Suplig, Padiar, Seregara.
163. Nayinda, Lingayat Nayinda, Nayanaja Kshatriya, Nayanaja Kshatri, Hajjam/Hajama, Nhavi, Nadiga, Ambattan, Mangala, Kelasi, Kshowrad, Kshowrik/Kshaurika/ Kshowrika, Chouriya, Navalig//Navaligara/Navi, Napitha, Savitha, Bandari/Bhandari, Lingayat Bhandari, Bajanthri/Bhajanthri, Lingayat Bajantri, Mahale, Hadapada, Lingayat Hadapada, Melagara, Pariyala	163. Nayinda, Lingayat Nayinda, Nayanaja Kshatriya, Nayanaja Kshatri, Hajjam/Hajama, Nhavi, Nadiga, Ambattan, Mangala, Kelasi, Kshowrad, Kshowrik/Kshaurika/ Kshowrika, Chouriya, Navalig// Navaligara/Navi, Napitha, Savitha, Bandari/Bhandari, Lingayat Bhandari, Bajanthri/Bhajanthri, Lingayat Bajantri, Mahale, Hadapada, Lingayat Hadapada, Melagara, Pariyala, Vajantri (Uttara Kannada District).
164. Ganiga, Lingayat Ganiga/Ganigar, Lingayat Sajjan/ Sajjanaganigar, Teii, Gandla	164. Ganiga, Lingayat Ganiga/Ganigar, Lingayat Sajjan/ Sajjanaganigar, Teli, Gandla, Vaniyan.

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
170. Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya, Tambat, Nalabund, Chitragar, Chitara, Chittari, Aryakshatriya, Sarige	170. Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya, Tambat, Nalabund, Chitragar, Chitara, Chittari, Aryakshatriya, Sarige, Jeeragar, Najabund.
171. Pinjara, Pinjari, Nadaf, Ladaf, Mansoori, Dudekula	171. Pinjara, Pinjari, Nadaf, Ladaf, Mansoori, Dudekula, Mansuri.
174. Nairy	174. Nairy, Nairi.

Existing Entries	New Entries
186. Nil	186. Baggaru
187. Nil	187. Dasari, Dasar, Chakravadya Dasa
188. Nil	188. Ghisade
189. Nil	189. Jangala, Telugu Jangama, Pakanathi Jangama
190. Nil	190. Kodagu Kapala
191. Nil	191. Kumbri Marati (Uttara Kannada District)
192. Nil	192. Girini Waddar, Tudug Woddar, Kallu Waddar, Mannu Woddar, Bhandi Waddar
193. Nil	193. Banna (Kodagu District)
194. Nil	194. Kodagu (Heggade) (Kodagu District)
195. Nil	195. Amma Kodava

**(vii) Madhya Pradesh**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
1. Ahir, Brajwasi, Gawli, Gawali, Goli, Lingayat- Gaoli, Gowari (Gwari), Gowra, Gawari, Gwara, Jadav, Yadav, Raut, Thethwar, Gop/ Gopal	1. Ahir, Brajwasi, Gawli, Gawali, Goli, Lingayat-Gaoli, Gowari (Gwari), Gowra, Gawari, Gwara, Jadav, Yadav, Raut, Thethwar, Gop/Gopal, Bargahi, Bargah.
5. Barai, Waarai, Wari (Chaurasia), Tamoli, Tamboli, Kumavatt, Kumavat	5. Barai, Waarai, Wari (Chaurasia), Tamoli, Tamboli, Kumavatt, Kumavat, Bari.
12. Powar, Bhoyar/ Bhoyaar	12. Powar, Bhoyar/ Bhoyaar, Panwar.
19. Deshwali, Mewati (excluding Sironj Tehsil of Vidisha District)	19. Deshwali, Mewati (excluding Sironj Tehsil of Vidisha District) Mina (Rawat) Deshwali.
21. Gadariya, Dhangar, Kurmar, Hatgar, Hatkar, Haatkaar, Gaadri, Gadaria, Gari, Gayari	21. Gadariya, Dhangar, Kurmar, Hatgar, Hatkar, Haatkaar, Gaadri, Gadaria, Gari, Gayari. Dhariya, Dhoshi (Gadariya), Gadariya (Pal Baghele).
27. Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta, Vishwakarma	27. Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta, Vishwakarma, Hunga Lohar, Garola, Lohar (Vishwakarma).

36. Kurmar/Kurami/Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi (Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel)

39. Kalota/Kolta/ Koltta

36. Kurmar/Kurami/ Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi (Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel), Kurmavanshi, Chandrakar, Chandra Nahu, Kumbhi Gavel (Gamel), Sirvi.

39. Kalota/Kolta/Koltta/Kalotha

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Existing Entry

New Entry

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66. Nil

66. Khairuwa

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**(viii) Maharashtra**

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Existing Entries

Modified Entries

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28. Dhangar

28. Dhangar, Dhangari.

35. Garpagri

35. Garpagri, Garpagari.

38. Gawli

38. Gawli, Muslim Gawli.

65. Koli, Christian Koli, Chumble, Gabit, Kharwa or Kharwi, Machimar Koli, Mangela/Mangla, Panbhare (Panbhari), Son Koli, Koli Suryavamshi, Vaiti, Ahir Koli, Pan Koli, Bari

65. Koli, Christian Koli, Chumble, Gabit, Kharwa or Kharwi, Machimar Koli, Mangela/Mangala, Panbhare (Panbhari), Son Koli, Koli Suryavamshi, Vaiti, Ahir Koli, Pan Koli, Bari, Khandeshi Koli, Kharva or Kharvi, Koli (other than included in ST)

66. Koshti

66. Koshti, Halba Koshti, Ladkoshti, Gadheval Koshti, Jainkoshti

71. Kurmar

71. Kurmar, Kurba, Kurubar.

74. Kasar, Kanchar, Kachari

74. Kasar, Kasera, Kanchar, Kachari.

79. Lohar

79. Lohar, Lohar-Gada, Dodi, Khatawali, Panchal

80. Machhi

80. Machhi, Machimmar (Daldi).

94. Navi, Nhavi/Nai/Nabhik

94. Navi, Nhavi/ Nai/Nabhik, Hajam, Kalseru, Navliga, Kanshi, Valand.

112. Patkar

112. Patkar, Somwanshiy Sahasrarjun Kshatriya, Patwokari, Patewegar, Pategar, Pattegar, Patwi, Kshtriya Patkar

132. Sali, Padamshali

132. Sali, Padamshali, Saali, Deshkar, Salewar. Devang, Kachi Bandhe, Patwis, Satsale, Sade

133. Shimpi

133. Shimpi, Bhavgar, Shiv Shimpi, Namdev, Jain-Shimpi, Shrivak-Shimpi, Shetwal, Shaitwal.

139. Tambat, Twashta Kasar, Kansar

139. Tambat, Twashta Kasar, Kansar, Kasar.

151. Nilgar, Neeli, Nirali

151. Nilgar, Neeli, Nirali, Nili, Nirhali.

153. Sutar

153. Sutar, Suthar.

155. Pinjara/Pinjari

155. Pinjara/Pinjari, Mansoori, Nadaff.

167. Fakir Bhandarwala

167. Fakir Bhandarwala, Fakir

175. Bester, Sanchaluwaddar

175. Bester, Besta, Besti, Bestallu, Sanchaluwaddar.

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Existing Entries	Modified Entries
177. Kaikadi (Mumbai, Thane, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgoan, Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli Kolhapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Nanded districts and Rajura Tehsil of Chandrapur District) Dhontle, Korva, Makadwale or Kochi Korva, Pamlor, Korvi (through out the State)	177. Kaikadi (Mumbai, Thane, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgoan, Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nanded districts and Rajura Tehsil of Chandrapur District) Dhontle, Korva, Makadwale or Kochi Korva, Pamlor, Korvi (through out the State)
185. Vaddar/Vadder, Gadi Vaddar, Jati Vaddar, Mati Vaddar, Patharvat/Patharod	185. Vaddar/Vadder, Gadi Vaddar, Jati Vaddar, Mati Vaddar, Patharvat/Patharod, Wadder, Kalawader
189. Beldar, Od	189. Beldar, Muslim Beldar, Od
190. Joshi, Budbudki, Damruwale. Sahedev Joshi. Sarvade, Saroda	199. Joshi, Budbudki, Damruwale, Sahedev Joshi, Sarvade, Saroda, Kudmude
207. Sikkalgar, Katari	207. Sikkalgar, Katari, Kathari/Sekkalgar (Muslim)/Shikaligar/Shikalgar/Shikilgar/Shiklikar/Sikalkar/Siklikar/Sikilgar/Siklighar/Sikligar/Sikalgar/ Sikkaligar/ Cyclegar/ Saikalgar.
214. Otari, Otankar, Otkar. Vatari, Ojhari	214. Otari, Otankar, Otkar, Vatari, Ojhari, Vatkar, Vatkari, Votankar, Vatokar, Otkari, Otokar, Vatokaar.
217. Khatik (other than those who are included in the List of Scheduled - Castes for Maharastra), Kasai, Kasai-Qureshi, Kasab	217. Khatik. Khatik (Muslim) (other than those who are included in the List of Scheduled Castes for Maharastra), Kasai, Kasai-Qureshi, Qureshi, Kasab
222. Yellam/Yelam	222. Yellam/Yelam, Yalam/Yallam.

Existing Entries	New Entries
223. Nil	223. Odevar
224. Nil	224. Nalband
225. Nil	225. Govari, Gawari.
226. Nil	226. Kumbara/Kumbhara/Kulala/Mulya.
227. Nil	227. Muslim Madari, Gaarudi, Saapwale, Jadoogar.
228. Nil	228. Sakka.
229. Nil	229. Bawarchi, Bhatiara (Muslim)
230. Nil	230. Attar
231. Nil	231. Bhoyar
232. Nil	232. Darji
233. Nil	233. Dommara

Existing Entries	New Entries
234. Nil	234. Lakhari
235. Nil	235. Bhaldar
236. Nil	236. Mahat, Mahoot, Mahawat
237. Nil	237. Darwesi, Vaghwale-Shah (Muslim Religion), Aasliwalwale
238. Nil	238. Udasi
239. Nil	239. Muslim Manyar (Bangadeewala) Maniyaar or Maneri
240. Nil	240. Kuukuwale
241. Nil	241. Savkalar
242. Nil	242. Hanbar
243. Nil	243. Pahad/Pahadi
244. Nil	244. Gadariya
245. Nil	245. Pendhari
246. Nil	246. Kulekdagi, Kullekadgi, Kullakadagi, Kuladagi
247. Nil	247. Munnewar, Munnurwar, Munnur, Telgu Munnur, Munnurwar Telgu, Telgu Kapewar, Munnarwad, Telgu Phulmali
248. Nil	248. Lad-Shakhiy Wani
249. Nil	249. Muiana, Mulani, Mulane
250. Nil	250. Pancal
251. Nil	251. Mujawar
252. Nil	252. Sangtrash, Dagadphodu

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
30. Chitra, Chitrakar	30. Chitra, Chitrakar, Chitrasilpi.
43. Gola, Golla, Gope/Gop, Sadgope/Sadgop, Ahir, Gour, Gouda, Goudo, Mekala Golla, Punnu Golla, Yadav, Laxminarayan Gola and Goudia Gola, Gopal/Gopala, Sholakhandia, Maghada Gouda, Dumal Gouda	43. Gola, Golla, Gope/ Gop, Sadgope/Sadgop, Ahir, Gour, Gouda, Goudo, Mekala Golla, Punnu Golla, Yadav, Laxminarayan Gola and Goudia Gola, Gopal/Gopala, Sholakhandia, Maghada Gouda, Dumal Gouda, Mathurapuria Gouda, Gopapuria Gouda, Nanda Gouda & Kanja Gouda.
84. Kumbhar Kulal, Kumbhar, Kumbharo, Kandha-Kumbhar	84. Kumbhar Kulal, Kumbhar, Kumbharo, Kandha-Kumbhar, Kumbhakar.
177. Chasa (This entry of Chasa is meant to conform to entry No. 27, Chasa in Orissa State OBC List), Odachasa, Banayat Odiya	177. Chasa (This entry of Chasa is meant to conform to entry No. 27, Chasa in Orissa State OBC List), Odachasa, Banayat Odiya, Benayat Oriya, Benayit Odia, Banayat, Banayat Oriya, Odia & Udia.

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
179. Kurmi, Kurma Chasa, Kudumi, Kurma, Kurmi Mahto, Kurmi Khetriya, Kurumi, Kudumi Kshyatriya	179. Kurmi, Kurma Chasa, Kudumi, Kurma, Kurmi, Mahto, Kurmi-Khetriya, Kurumi, Kudumi Kshyatriya, Kurum.
194. Kalandi Baishanaba/Kalandi Vaishnab, Tamuli	194. Kalandi Baishanaba/ Kalandi Vaishnab, Tamuli, Tamili, Bangiya Tambuli, Tambili, Bangiya Tamboli, Bangiya Tamili & Tambula.

Existing Entries	New Entries
195. Nil	195. Belama.
196. Nil	196. Goudia & Laxminarayana Goudia.
197. Nil	197. Chattada Srivaishnab

**(x) Rajasthan**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
9. Dakaut, Deshantri	9. Dakaut, Deshantri, Rangasami (Adbhopa)
14. Dhivar, Kahar, Bhoi, Sagarvanshi-Mali, Keer, Mallah, Mehra	14. Dhivar, Kahar, Bhoi, Sagarvanshi-Mali, Keer, Mallah, Mehra, Nishad, Bhisti
15. Gadaria (Gadri), Ghoshi (Gvala), Gaddi	15. Gadaria (Gadri), Ghoshi (Gvala), Gaddi, Gayri

Existing Entries	New Entries
66. Nil	66. Mev
67. Nil	67. Sindhi Musalman
68. Nil	68. Deshwali

**(xi) Tamil Nadu**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
166. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder)	166. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowda, Okkaliga Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder)

**(xii) Uttar Pradesh**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
9. Kurmi, Kurmi-Sainthwar/Kurmi-Mall	9. Kurmi, Kurmi-Sainthwar/Kurmi-Mall, Kurini-Patanwar
Existing Entry	New Entry
76. Nil	76. Gada



**(xiii) Uttarakhand**

Existing Entries	New Entries
2. Nil	2. Gorkha (excluding Brahmins and Kshatriya)
3. Nil	3. Gada
4. Nil	4. Ranwalta Jaunpuri Community

**(xiv) West Bengal**

Existing Entries	New Entries
57. Nil	57. Rai (including Chamling)
58. Nil	58. Bharbhuj
59. Nil	59. Dewan
60. Nil	60. Patidar
61. Nil	61. Banshi Barman
62. Nil	62. Palladia Muslim

**(xv) Andaman & Nicobar Island**

Existing Entries	New Entries
2. Nil	2. Local Borns
3. Nil	3. Bhatus
4. Nil	4. Moplas

**(xvi) Puducherry**

Existing Entries	Modified Entries
8. Jangam	8. Jangam, Jangamar
12. Kuyavar/Kulalar/Kumbarar/Kummari	12. Kuyavar/Kulalar/ Kumbarar/ Kummari, Mannudayar/Pathar/ Poonul Kuyavar/ Vellar
14. Namdev Maratha	14. Namdev Maratha, Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) including Khatik.
15. Maruthuvar/Nayee Brahmin/ Mangali including-Ambattan, Navithar, Pandithar, Pronopakari	15. Maruthuvar/Nayee Brahmin/ Mangali including-Ambattan, Navithar, Pandithar, Pronopakari, Pariyari
16. Meenavar/Agnikulakshatriya/Mukkuvan including: Chinna Pattinavar, Paravar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattinavar, Periya Pattinavar, Sembadavar	16. Meenavar/Agnikulakshatriya/Mukkuvan including:- Chinna Pattinavar, Nattar, Paravar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattinavar, Periya Pattinavar, Sembadavar
17. Lubbai including Ravuthar	17. Lubbai including Ravuthar, Maricar/Saibu.
21. Padmasaliar/Padmasali/ Salian	21. Padmasaliar/Padmasali/Salian, Saliar, Pattu Saliar, Saliars

Existing Entries		Modified Entries	
22.	Parkavakulam including Malayaman Nathaman Suruthiman	22.	Parkavakulam including Malayaman Nathaman Suruthiman, Udayar, Parkavakula Moopanar, Parkavakula Pillai/Parkavakula Ldaivar
29.	Viswakarma/Kammalar/Thatchar/Porkollar/Karumar/Kalthatchar/Thattar/Vishwakarmala	29.	Viswakarma/Kammalar/Thatchar/Porkollar/Karumar/Kalthatchar/Thattar/Vishwakarmala/Kannar /Pathar.
30.	Yadava including:- Idayar, Konar, Sambar Yadava, Yadava Pillai	30.	Yadava including:- Idayar, Konar, Sambar Yadava, Yadava Pillai, Gollalu
Existing Entries		New Entries	
49.	Nil	49.	Khatriyas
50.	Nil	50.	Latin Catholics
51.	Nil	51.	Valayal Naidu/Cavara Naidu/Gavaralu.
52.	Nil	52.	Pattu Chettiar.
53.	Nil	53.	Salia Chettiar.
54.	Nil	54.	Vadamalai Chettiar.
55.	Nil	55.	Ottar
56.	Nil	56.	Vannan, Vannar, Ekali, Mannan, Rajaka, Chakkali
57.	Nil	57.	Vadugan
58.	Nil	58.	Ezhuthachan/ Ezhuthachans

**Corrections**

Corrections of spelling of the following castes/communities for the States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in the Central List of OBCs.

Name of State	Entry No.	Existing Entries	Modified Entries
Madhya Pradesh	9	Bhat, Charan (Charahm), Sawli, Sutiya, Rav, Jasondhi, Maru-Sonia	Bhat, Charan (Charahm), Salwi, Sutiya, Rav, Jasondhi, Maru-Sonia
West Bengal	54	Hela/ Halia/ Chasi-Kabartta, Das Kaibartta	Hele, Halia/Chasi-Kaibartta, Das Kaibartta

**Statement-II**

*Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

*Resolution*

*New Delhi, the 8th December, 2011*

F. No. 12015/13/2010-BCII.—Whereas the Common Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) comprising

castes and communities included in both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the lists of the State Governments were notified in respect of 26 States and Union territories vide Ministry of Welfare Resolutions as specified in Annexure I;

And whereas, the National Commission for Backward Classes (hereinafter referred to as NCBC) set up under section 3 of the National Commission for

Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993) has been empowered under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Act to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate;

And whereas, the said Central List has been modified, on the recommendations of NCBC, and notified from time to time by the Central Government vide Resolutions as specified in Annexure II;

And whereas, the NCBC has further recommended castes and communities (including sub-castes and their synonyms) for inclusion or amendment in the said Central Lists in respect of sixteen States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, and four Union territories, namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry;

And whereas, the Central Government has considered and accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the NCBC, and have decided to notify modifications in the Central Lists of OBCs of the aforesaid States and Union territories;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) read with clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act, hereby notifies the inclusion and amendments in the said Central Lists of OBCs in respect of the aforesaid States and Union territories, as specified in the Appendix. These inclusions and amendments shall take effect from the date of publication of this Resolution in the Gazette.

## **Appendix**

### *Part - A*

*List of States/UTs in respect of which Inclusion/ amendments in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are being notified*

- 
1. Andhra Pradesh
  2. Assam
  3. Bihar
  4. Chhattisgarh
  5. Goa
  6. Himachal Pradesh
  7. Jharkhand
  8. Karnataka
  9. Kerala
  10. Madhya Pradesh
  11. Maharashtra
  12. Orissa
  13. Sikkim
  14. Tamil Nadu
  15. Uttarakhand
  16. West Bengal
  17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
  18. Chandigarh
  19. N.C.T. of Delhi
  20. Puducherry
- 

### *Part-B*

#### *State-wise Modifications in the Central List of OBCs*

#### **Assam**

Existing Entry	New Entry
18. Nil	18. Koch-Rajbonshi*

\* The entry after restoration of caste/community 'Koch-Rajbonshi' w.c.f. 03.04.1997 (except for the period when ordinance regarding inclusion of the caste/community Koch-Rajbonshi in the ST list was in force) as per advice of NCBC.

**Chhattisgarh**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
3. Badhbhuja, Bhurji, Dhun or Dhoori	3. Badhbhuja, Bhunjwa, Bhurji, Dhuri or Dhoori
21. Gadariya	21. Gadariya, Dhangar
Kurmar	Kurmar
Hatgar	Hatgar
Hatkar	Hatkar
Haatkaar	Haatkaar
Gaadri, Gadaria	Gaadri, Gadaria
Gari	Gari
Gayari	Gayari
	Dhariya, Dhosi (Gadariya), Gadariya (Pal Baghele).
26. (8). Pinjara, Naddaf, Fakir/Faquir, Behna, Dhuniya, Dhunkar.	26. (8). Pinjara, Naddaf, Fakir/Faquir, Behna, Dhuniya, Dhunkar, Mansoori
26.(16). Luhar, Nagauri Luhar	26. (16). Luhar, Nagauri Luhar, Saifi, Multani Luhar

Existing Entry	New Entry
26.(25) Nil	26.(25) Niyargar, Niyargar-Multani, Niyaria
26.(26) Nil	26.(26) Gaddi

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
28. Kadere/Kadore, Dhunkar, Dhuniya	28. Kadere/Kadorc, Dhunkar, Dhuniya, Dhanka
29. Kalar, Kalal	29. Kalar, Kalal, Dudsena.
34. Khatiya, Khati	34. Khatiya, Khati, Khathiya.
39. Kurmar/ Kurami/ Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/ Gabhel	39. Kurmar/ Kurami/ Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel, Kurmvanshi, Chandrakar, Chandra Nahu, Kumbhi Gavel (Game), Sirvi.
42. Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta, Vishwakarma	42. Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta, Vishwakarma, Hunga Lohar, Garoia, Lohar (Vishwakarma)
49. Panika	49. Panika, Panka
51. Pinjara (Hindu)	51. Pinjara (Hindu), Pinjara (Hindu Kesaria/ Kosaria).
52. Powar, Bhoyar/ Bhoyaar	52. Powar, Bhoyar/Bhoyaar, Panwar.
59. Sodhi, Sudi, Sundi	59. Sodhi, Sudi, Sundi, Sondi
60. Sunar, Swamakar, Jhhari, Jhhadi, Awedhiya, Audbiya	60. Sonar, Sunar, Swamakar, Jhhari, Jhhadi, Awedhiya, Audhiya, Jhhani, Soni (Swarnkar).

Existing Entry	New Entry
65. Nil	65. Agharia
66. Nil	66. Mowar
67. Nil	67. Nat (other than those included in the SC List)

**Goa**

Existing Entry	New Entry
17. Nil	17. Christian Renders (who are actually in the profession of toddy tapping)
18. Nil	18. Komarpant
19. Nil	19. Thakar

**Himachal Pradesh**

Existing Entry	New Entry
51. Nil	51. Saini

**Jharkhand**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
8. Barhai	8. Barhai, Viswakarma
13. Bhat (Muslim)	13. Bhat, Bhatt, Bhat (Muslim)
35. Gandharb	35. Gandharb, Gandarb
45. Kaivartta	45. Kaivartta, Kaibartta
48. Kamar (Lohar, Karmakar)	48. Kamar (Lohar, Karmakar), Visvakarma
63. Kurmi (Mahto)	63. Kurmi, Kurmi (Mahto)
72. Mallah (Surhiya)	72. Mallah (Surhiya), Kewat Murawari
73. Mangar	73. Mangar (Magar)
76. Mauriari	76. Mauriari, Mauriaro, Mauriara
79. Momin (Muslim)	79. Momin (Muslim), Julaha, Ansari
81. Nagar	81. Nagar (This does not include Maithili Brahmins and immigrant Nagars from other States who are Brahmins and Baniyas)
87. Nonia	87. Nonia, Nunia
89. Pal (Bherihar-Gaderi)	89. Pal (Bherihar-Gaderi), Gaderia
107. Sonar	107. Sonar, Sunar
110. Tamoli	110. Tamoli, Tamboli
111. Tanti (Tatwa)	111. Tanti (Tatwa), Tati, Tatin

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
118. Yadav (Gwala, Ahir, Gope)	118. Yadav(Gwala, Ahir, Gope), Mehar, Sadgop

Existing Entry	New Entry
120. Nil	120. Chik (Muslim)
121. Nil	121. Bairagi
122. Nil	122. Sudi, Halwai, Roniyar, Pansari, Modi, Kasera, Kesarwani, Thathera, Patwa, Sinduriya-Bania, Mahuri-Vaishya, Awadh-Bania/ Adrakhi, Agrahari-Vaishya.
123. Nil	123. Dhankar
124. Nil	124. Kalal, Eraqui
125. Nil	125. Kalwar
126. Nil	126. Parya
127. Nil	127. Kaura

**Karnataka**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
53. Medara, Lingayat Medhar, Batter, Burned. Gowri, Gowrimaratha	53. Medara, Lingayat Medhar, Batter, Burned, Gowriga, Gowri, Gowrimaratha.

**Kerala**

Existing Entry	New Entry
81. Nil	81. Kongu Vellala Gounder including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder and Pala Vellala Gounder.

**Maharashtra**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
14. Bhadbhunja	14. Bhadbhunja. Bhurjawa, Bhurji, Bharadhunga, Bhuranji, Bhunj
26. Devdig	26. Devdig, Dewadiga
28. Dhangar, Dhangari	28. Dhangar, Dhangari, Dange, Dongari
39. Gavandi	39. Gavandi, Gujar Kadiya
66. Koshti, Halba Koshti, Ladkoshti, Gadhewal Koshti, Jainkoshti	66. Koshti, Halba Koshti, Ladkoshti, Gadhewal Koshti, Jainkoshti, Salevar, Padmashali, Chanewar/Channewar/Chenewar
133. Shimpi, Bhavgar, Shiv Shimpi, Namdev, Jain-Shimpi, Shrivak-Shimpi, Shetwal, Shaitwal	133. Shimpi, Bhavgar, Shiv Shimpi, Namdev, Jain-Shimpi, Shrivak-Shimpi, Shetwal, Shaitwal, Saisutar
159. Mali (Sub-castes: Phul Mali, Phule, Halade, Kacha, Kadu, Bawane,	159. Mali (Sub-castes: Phul Mali, Phule, Halade, Kacha, Kadu, Bawane, Ad Prabhu, Ad Shethi, Jire, Unde, Lingayat Mali, Banka Mali, Gase

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
Ad Prabhu, Ad Shethi, Jire, Unde, Lingayat Mali, Banka Mali, Gase Mali, Kosare Mali, Marar, Maral, Savta Mali, Van Mali, Bagban/Rayeen)	Mali, Kosare Mali, Marar, Maral, Savta Mali, Van Mali, Bagban/Rayeen), Sutars, Malis, Vadvals, Chaukalshis
169. Tamboli	169. Tamboli, Dhakad, Mitkari-Wani, Wani, Boral, Boraal, Borul, Borad.
188. Gosavi, Bava, Bairagi, Bharati. Girigosavi, Bharati Gosavi, Saraswati Parbat, Sagar, Ban or Van, Teerth Ashram	188. Gosavi, Bava, Bairagi, Bharati, Girigosavi, Bharati Gosavi, Saraswati Parbat, Sagar, Ban or Van, Teerth Ashram, Gosavi-Puri, Gusai/Gosai, Nathpanthi Gosavi
194. Ghisadi Lohar, Gadi Lohar, Ghitodi Lohar. Rajput Lohar	194. Ghisadi Lohar, Gadi Lohar, Ghitodi Lohar, Rajput Lohar. Chitodiya-Lohar
203. Masanjogi, Sudgadsiddha, Mapanjogi	203. Masanjogi, Sudgadsiddha, Mapanjogi, Sharadakar, Shardakar, Shardakal, Balasantu
211. Bhoi/Boi, Zinga Bhoi, Pardeshi Bhoi, Raj Bhoi, Kahar, Gadia Kahare, Dhuria Kahar, Kirat, Machwa. Manzi, Jatia, Kewat, Dhiwar, Dhiwar Bhoi, Dheewar, Dhimar, Palewar, Machhendra, Navadi, Malhar, Madhav, Gadhav Bhoi, Khadi Bhoi, Khare Bhoi, Dhevra	211. Bhoi/Boi, Zinga Bhoi, Pardeshi Bhoi, Raj Bhoi, Kahar, G adia Kahare, Dhuria Kahar, Kirat, Machwa, Manzi, Jatia, Kewat, Dhiwar, Dhiwar Bhoi, Dheewar, Dhimar, Palewar, Machhendra, Navadi, Malhar, Madhav, Gadhav, Bhoi, Khadi Bhoi, Khare Bhoi, Dhevra, Bhoi-Navadi, Taru-Navadi, Dheewar Bhoi
215. Dhangar/Dhanwar, Ahir, Tehwar, Hatkar, Hatker, Tellari, Kanade, Kurmar, Sangar, Kokni-Dhangar, Varahade-Dhangar	215. Dhangar/Dhanwar, Ahir, Telwar, Hatkar, Hatker, Tellari, Kanade, Kurmar, Sangar, Kokni-Dhangar, Varahade-Dhangar, Sagar, Segar
219. Kalal, Kalar, Sav Kalar	219. Kalal, Kalar, Sav Kalar, Jain Kalar
Existing Entry	New Entry
253. Nil	253. Muslim Religion Bhangi/Mehtar/Lai beg/Halalkhor/Khakrob, the members of which are actually in the Safai Karamchari profession.
254. Nil	254. Audhiya/Audheliya
255. Nil	255. Bhampta or Ghantichore or Pardeshi
256. Nil	256. Dhawad
257. Nil	257. Jaatgaar
258. Nil	258. Manyaar (Hindu)
259. Nil	259. Panchama
260. Nil	260. Vedu (Waaghari)
261. Nil	261. Lazad

**Orissa**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
48. Hansi, Tanti, Sukuli, Vina, Tulabhina, Rangani, Dera, Dewanga, Kosta, Salia, Patsalia, Buna, Bunkar/Bunkara, Bangali Tanti/ Bangiya Tanti, Mativansa Tanti, Asina Tanti, Aswina Tanti, Ashani Tanti, Aswinna Tanti, Rangani Tanti/Rangani Tantee/ Ranganee Tantee/Rangini Tanti/ Ranguni Tanti, Rangini Hansi.	48. Hansi, Tanti, Sukuli, Vina, Tulabhina. Rangani. Dera, Dewanga/Dewangulu, Kosta/Kusta/Kustha/Kostha, Salia, Patsalia, Buna, Bunkar/Bunkara, Bangali Tanti/Bangiya Tanti, Mativansa Tanti, Asina Tanti, Aswina Tanti, Ashani Tanti. Aswinna Tanti, Rangani Tanti/Rangani Tantee/Ranganee Tantee/Rangini Tanti/Ranguni Tanti, Rangini Hansi, Amila Tanti.
57. Kammara, Kamara. Kamar, Kammaro, Muli, Lohuru, Loharo	57. Kammara, Kamara, Kamar, Kammaro, Muli, Lohuru, Loharo, Astolohi Kamar
162. Teli, Telli, Kubara/Kubera, Talakar, Sahu, Sahoo, Bahalida	162. Teli, Telli, Kubara/Kubera, Talakar, Sahu, Sahoo, Bahaldia, Baladia

Existing Entry	New Entry
198. Nil	198. Segidi, Srisayan
199. Nil	199. Majjula
200. Nil	200. Bhopa

**Tamil Nadu**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
73. Kongu Vellalar (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukkatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder	73. Kongu Vellalar (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukkatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder
84. Kurumba (where they are not Scheduled Tribes)	84. Kurumba (where they are not Scheduled Tribes), Kurumba Gounder

**Uttarakhand**

Existing Entry	New Entry
5. Nil	5. Aheria/Aheriya
6. Nil	6. Ahir, Yadav
7. Nil	7. Arakh, Arakvanshiya
8. Nil	8. Atishbaz, Darugar



Existing Entry	New Entry
9. Nil	9. Bairagi
10. Nil	10. Banjara, Mukeri, Rankia, Mekrani
11. Nil	11. Barhai, Badhai, Viswakarma, Ramgarhia
12. Nil	12. Bari (Those who are not SCs)
13. Nil	13. Bind
14. Nil	14. Biyar
15. Nil	15. Bhand
16. Nil	16. Bhar
17. Nil	17. Bhathiara
18. Nil	18. Bhurji, Bharbhujja, Bharbhunja, Bhoj, Kandu
19. Nil	19. Bot (does not include "Bhotia" who are already in the List of ST)
20. Nil	20. Chhipi, Chhipe
21. Nil	21. Chikwa, Kassab, Quraishi, Kasai, Qassai, Chak
22. Nil	22. Dafali
23. Nil	23. Darzi
24. Nil	24. Dhivar, Dhiver
25. Nil	25. Dhobi (other than those who are already included in the list of SCs)
26. Nil	26. Dohar
27. Nil	27. Faqir
28. Nil	28. Gaderia
29. Nil	29. Gaddi, Ghosi
30. Nil	30. Giri
31. Nil	31. Gosain
32. Nil	32. Gujar
33. Nil	33. Hajjam (Nai), Salmani, Nai, Sain (Nai)
34. Nil	34. Halalkhor, Hela, Lalbegi (other than those who are included in the list of SCs)
35. Nil	35. Halwai
36. Nil	36. Jhoja
37. Nil	37. Jogi

Existing Entry	New Entry
38. Nil	38. Kachhi, Kachhi-Kushwaha, Shakya
39. Nil	39. Kahar, Tanwar, Singhariya
40. Nil	40. Kalal, Kalwar, Kalar
41. Nil	41. Kasgar
42. Nil	42. Kasera, Thathera, Tamrakar, Kalaikar
43. Nil	43. Kewat or Mallah
44. Nil	44. Khumra, Sangtarash, Hansiri
45. Nil	45. Kisan
46. Nil	46. Koeri, Koiri
47. Nil	47. Koshta/Koshti
48. Nil	48. Kumhar, Prajapati
49. Nil	49. Kunjra or Rayeen
50. Nil	50. Kurmi, Kurmi-Sainthwar/Kurmi-Mall
51. Nil	51. Kuthaliya Bora (Belonging to Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageswar and Nainital Distts.)
52. Nil	52. Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi, Lodhi-Rajput
53. Nil	53. Lohar, Luhar, Saifi
54. Nil	54. Lonia, Noniya, Luniya, Gole Thakur, Nunere
55. Nil	55. Madari
56. Nil	56. Mali, Saini, Baghban
57. Nil	57. Manihar, Kacher, Lakher, Lakhera (Excluding Lakhera sub- caste of Brahmans in Tehri Garhwal region), Churihar
58. Nil	58. Marchha
59. Nil	59. Mewati, Meo
60. Nil	60. Mirasi
61. Nil	61. Mochi (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs)
62. Nil	62. Momin, Ansar, Ansari, Julaha
63. Nil	63. Murao or Murai, Maurya
64. Nil	64. Muslim Kayastha
65. Nil	65. Naddaf, Dhunia, Mansoori, Behna, Kandere, Kadere, Pinjara

Existing Entry	New Entry
66. Nil	66. Nalband, Sais
67. Nil	67. Naqqal
68. Nil	68. Nayak
69. Nil	69. Nut (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs)
70. Nil	70. Patwa, Patua, Pathar (excluding Agarwala, Deobansi, Kharewal or Khandelwal who are sub-caste of Baniya and Kharwar who claim to the rank of Rajput), Tatwa
71. Nil	71. Raj (Memar)
72. Nil	72. Rangrez, Rangwa
73. Nil	73. Saqqa-Bhisti, Bhisti-Abbassi
74. Nil	74. Sheikh Sarvari (Pirai), Peerahi
75. Nil	75. Sonar, Sunar
76. Nil	76. Tamoli, Barai, Chaurasia
77. Nil	77. Teli, Samani, Rogangar, Teli Malik (Muslim), Teli Sahu, Teli Rathore
78. Nil	78. Unai Sahu

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Existing Entry	New Entry
5. Nil	5. Post 1942 Bengali Settlers settled in the Islands under various rehabilitation schemes of the Government of India.

**Chandigarh**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
59. Sunar/Swarnakar	59. Soni, Sunar/Swarnakar

**N.C.T. of Delhi**

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
26. Julaha, Julaha- Ansari (excluding those in SCs)	26. Julaha, Ansari (whose traditional occupation is weaving, excluding those in SCs)

**Puducherry**

Existing Entry	New Entry
59. Nil	59. Senai Thalaivar

**Corrections:**

*Correction of spelling of the following castes/communities for the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu:*

Name of the State	Entry No.	Existing Entry	Modified Entry
Karnataka	157	Darzi, Bhavasar Kashatriya, Chippi, Chippiga, Simpi, Shimpi, Lingayat Simpy, Sivasimpy, Sai, Miral, Rangari, Rangrez, Nilari, Namdev, Namdev Simpy, Rangare, Neelagar, Lingayat Neelagar	Darzi, Bhavasar Kshatriya, Chippi, Chippiga, Simpi, Shimpi, Lingayat Simpy, Sivasimpy, Sai, Mirai, Rangari, Rangrez, Nilari, Namdev, Namdev Simpy, Rangare, Neelagar, Lingayat Neelagar
Madhya Pradesh	44	Lodhi, Lodha, Lodh	Lodhi, Lodha, Lodh
Tamil Nadu	62	Karnmalar or Viswakarama, Viswakammala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar Karumar Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin)	Karnmalar or Viswakarma, Viswakammala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar Karumar Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin)

**Deletion:**

*Deletion of different castes in various states/UTs*

Name of the State/UTs	Existing Entry in the Central List of OBCs	Modified Entry
Andhra Pradesh	16. Nakkala	Nil
Bihar	11. Kawar	Nil
	54. Tharu	Nil
Goa	1. Kunbi	Nil
	2. Gawda	Nil
	14. Velip	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	3. Beda	Nil
Karnataka	24. Haranshikari	Nil
	53. Medari, Gauriga, Burud	
Odisha	72. Kuda. Koda	Nil
Sikkim	7. Tamang	Nil
West Bengal	49. Tamang	Nil

**Annexure-I***List of States/UTs in respect of which Common List have been notified*

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1	2	3	4
1.	No.12011/68/93-BCC(C)	13.09.1993	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
2.	No.12011/9/1994-BCC	20.10.1994	Orissa, Rajasthan. Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.
3.	No-12011/7/95-BCC	25.05.1995	J&K, Manipur, Sikkim & NCT of Delhi.
4.	No.12011/99/94-BCC	12.12.1997	Chandigarh.

**Annexure-II***List of States/UTs in respect of which Inclusions/Amendments in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have been notified based on the Recommendations of NCBC*

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1	2	3	4
1.	No.12011/02/96-BCC	29.01.1996	Assam
2.	No-12031/96/94-BCC	11.03.1996	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Tan Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
3.	No.12011/44/96-BCC	06.12.1996	Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
4.	No.12011/13/97-BCC	17.12.1997	Uttar Pradesh.
5.	No.12011/68/98-BCC	27.10.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
6.	No.12011/88/98-BCC	06.12.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B
7.	No.12011/36/99-BCC	04.04.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar. NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

1	2	3	4
			Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura U.P. and W.B.
8.	No.12011/44/99-BCC	21.09.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and W.B.
9.	No.12015/9/2000-BCC	06.09.2001	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
10.	12011/1/2001-BCC	20.06.2003	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka Orissa, Rajasthan and W.B.
11.	No.12011/4/2002-BCC	13.01.2004	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
12.	No.12011/9/2004-BCC	17.01.2006	A.P., Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry and U.P.
13.	No. 12011/14/2004-BCC	12.03.2007	Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Tripura, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra
14.	No. 12011/16/2007-BCC	12.10.2007	Punjab & Orissa
15.	No.12018/6/2005-BCC	30.7.2010	Bihar
16.	No. 12015/2/2007-BCC	18.8.2010	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.
17.	No. 12015/15/2008-BCC	16.6.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry

P. P. Mitra, Jt., Secy.

[English]

**Free Hostel Facility to Disabled Students**

3228. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universities including Kurukshetra University are providing free hostel facility to disabled students who are suffering from 80 per cent or above disability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement such facilities in each State in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it provided financial assistance to all eligible State Universities including Kurukshetra University under the scheme, 'Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs' (HEPSN) for creating an environment at the Universities to enrich higher education learning experiences of differently-abled persons. Creating awareness about the capabilities of such persons and for constructing facilities aimed at improving accessibility, purchase of equipment to enrich learning, etc. during the 11th Plan.

The Kurukshetra University provides facilities like, (a) Blind students are exempted from payment of hostel Charges (except mess charges), (b) Free hostel accommodation to the dependent children of the Leprosy Affected Persons (LAPs) on production of valid proof, (c) Room rent free hostel accommodation to the students with disability of 80 per cent or more with family income from all sources not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lac per annum w.e.f. 2012-13. Such students are also given scholarship of Rs. 1000/- per month.

#### **Reservation to Minorities in Central Universities**

3229. SHRI R.THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked the Central educational institutions to provide 4.5 per cent quota for backward minorities from the 27 per cent OBC quota in jobs and admissions to educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that this OBC sub-quota has become applicable from 2012-13; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued Gazette Notification dated 22.12.2011 clarifying that with effect from the 1st January, 2010, reservations in admission to

Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) would continue to apply subject to a sub-quota of 4.5 per cent for Other Backward Classes belonging to minorities, as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, out of the 27 per cent seats reserved for Other Backward Classes (non-creamy layer). Similarly, the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has issued Office Memorandum dated 22-12-2011, providing for a sub-quota of 4.5% for minorities from within the 27% reservation in jobs for OBCs (non-creamy layer).

*[Translation]*

#### **Developmental Projects**

3230. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of proposals of developmental projects received by the Union Government from the State Government of Bihar during the Eleventh five year plan alongwith the fund involved in these proposals;

(b) the number of proposals cleared and the number of them still pending and the reasons of such pendency;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for clearance of such proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No proposal for development of coal project was received from Government of Bihar during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

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

*[English]*

#### **Schemes for widows**

3231. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme or programme to help widows and dependents of those poor families who have lost their husbands/earning members when they were working abroad as skilled workers; and

(b) if so, the details of such help rendered during the last two years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Mini Train**

3232. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bal Bhavan's Mini Train is not in operation for the last few months causing much disappointment to the visiting children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make the toy train functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The mini train is not in operation at present, as the driver of the mini train has retired. The Board of Management of National Bal Bhavan has decided to depute staff of National Bal Bhavan for technical training to make the train operational.

#### **Reservation to Minorities**

3233. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken decision to provide 4.5 per cent reservation to minorities by reducing reservation of OBCs;

(b) if so, whether the reservation to religious minorities is inconformity with the Constitution;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to make any amendment in the Constitution for providing reservation to religious minorities; 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. A sub quota of 4.5% reservation for Minority communities which include Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) has been carved out of the 27% reservation for the OBCs. This sub-quota is applicable only to those Minorities who are included in the Central OBC List of OBCs. Therefore, the quota of OBC reservation remains at 27% and it has not been reduced, as a result of creating a sub-quota.

(b) Since 4.5% reservation is applicable to only those Minorities who are already included in the Central Government List of OBCs, therefore, it is in conformity with the Constitution.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Subsidy to Haj Pilgrims**

3234. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Haj pilgrims who had applied for subsidy during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of actual number of pilgrims provided with subsidy during the above period;

(c) whether there has been a steady increase in the number of pilgrims applying for Haj subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the above period; and

(e) the details of the total amount of subsidy paid to Haj pilgrims during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) During the years 2009, 2010, 2011, Haj Committee of India had received 357338, 300680 and 302616 applications respectively.

(b) 120131, 126191 and 125051 pilgrims were provided subsidized airfare by the Government during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) During the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, Government has spent an amount of approximately Rs.690, Rs.600 and Rs.605 crores (excluding service tax) as subsidy on air travel of Haj pilgrims.

#### **Medical Courses in IITs**

3235. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to start medical courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);



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

(c) whether courses of health information technology, bio-medical engineering and e-health are supposed to be included; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In order to enable the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to conduct research and impart education in the field of medicine, it has been decided 'in principle' to suitably amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 to provide for instructions leading to a degree in any branch of medicine, without prejudice to the requirements specified under the Medical Council of India Act, 1956, and inter-disciplinary research for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such areas of learning, as the IITs may deem fit, not leading to a degree or qualification for practice in medicine. No definite time-frame for implementation of the decision can be indicated. However, IIT-Kharagpur is presently engaged in education and research in Medical Science and Technology, Medical Bio-technology, Drug Design and Development, Medical Imaging, Drug Delivery and Remote Diagnostics.

[*Translttion*]

#### **Deployment of IAS Officers**

3236. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS officers deployed in Maharashtra at present; and

(b) the number of vacant posts and the number of officers appointed during the last one year to fill the said 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. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 295 IAS Officers in position as on 1.1.2012 in the State of Maharashtra out of which 33 officers are on Central Deputation, 4 officers are on Inter-Cadre Deputation and 2 officers are on foreign assignments.

(b) The total authorized strength of the IAS of Maharashtra Cadre is 350 against which 295 officers are

in position as on 1.1.2012 resulting in a cadre gap of 55 officers. Eight officers were appointed in the IAS of Maharashtra Cadre during the year 2011.

#### **Auction of 4G Spectrum**

3237. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of spectrum available in the country and the manner in which the spectrum is being utilized;

(b) whether any evaluation has been done of the spectrum available and its valuation;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to auction 4G spectrum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the procedure likely to be adopted for its auctioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The radio frequency spectrum is a natural resource and ranges from 9 KHz to 1000GHz, however its usable part is below 100 GHz due to availability of equipments and its applications. The spectrum below 100 GHz is used for various wireless services such as Broadcasting, Mobile (2G/3G/BWA etc.), Satellite, Point to Point, Terrestrial etc. This usable spectrum is assigned as per the channeling plan provisioned in National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP) 2011 and Radio Regulations of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) while ensuring Electro Magnetic Compatibility and co-existence of several services/technologies in any frequency band.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The issues regarding allocation and pricing of Radio Spectrum for commercial telecom services are reviewed by the Government from time to time keeping in view of various Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations and in consultation with Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) and Ministry of Finance.

(d) and (e) The Government has issued guidelines for auction and allotment of spectrum for BWA (Broadband Wireless Access) services dated 1st August, 2008 and its amendments dated 11th September, 2008. Various bands such as 700 MHz, 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.3- 3.6 GHz

have been identified for auction and allotment of spectrum for BWA services (e.g. 4G/LTE).

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued consultation paper on International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)-Advanced Mobile Wireless Broadband Services and the TRAI recommendations in this regard are awaited. The Government will take decision after the receipt of TRAI recommendations.

#### **Opening of Head Post Offices**

3238. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria for opening of Head/General Post Office in the country and the number of Post Offices/Sub-Post Offices required to be under a General/Head Post Office;

(b) whether no Head Post Offices have been set up despite fulfilling the conditions for the same in various districts;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to open General/Head Post Office in the country as per the conditions fulfilled; and

(e) the Head/General Post Office proposed to be opened by the Government in the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Department has stipulated norms and criteria for upgradation of any Sub Post Office provided a minimum of twenty Sub Post Offices can be attached to it. For bifurcating existing Head Post Office, the number of Sub Post Offices under it should exceed sixty. The principal Head Post Office in a Postal Circle headquarters is called the General Post Office.

(b) to (d) The postal setup is in accordance with the Postal Divisions, with each Postal Division having at least one Head Post Office. The Sub Post Offices in revenue districts that do not have a Head Post Office, are planned in a phased manner to be upgraded to Head Post Office/MukhyaDakGhar provided they fulfill the criteria/norms, justifications and availability of resources.

(e) No Madam, there is no proposal to open any Head Post Office in the country. However, there are a few proposals including that of Janjgir-Champa in Chhattisgarh Circle that we are in receipt of for upgradation of Sub Post Offices to Head Post Offices. The same will be upgraded if they are justified, fulfill the norms and resources are available.

#### **GRAMSAT Scheme**

3239. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred under GRAMSAT scheme, especially in tribal districts of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Year-wise;

(b) the details of programmes transmitted under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve tribal people in these programmes with a view to promoting tribal culture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The State of Maharashtra is not a part of GRAM SAT programme. The Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka, which have implemented the GRAMSAT scheme, met the expenditure of their own network. ISRO's contribution is to provide the necessary satellite bandwidth for these states. The approximate cost of the satellite bandwidth provided to these states together is of the order of Rs.3.0 crore. The objectives of GRAMSAT scheme are currently pursued under Tele-education programme.

(b) The details of the programmes transmitted by each of these states are in the purview of the respective state governments and generally they are in the areas of mass education, fisheries, forest and environment and Anganwadi workers.

(c) to (e) The state governments formulate the programmes to be transmitted on the network and include programmes to promote tribal culture.

[English]

### **Loss of Pension Benefits**

3240. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce 10% loss of pension for minor cases of corruption and 20% for major offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also plans to attach the properties of corrupt officials and their kith and kin, and also ban their appointment by the State Governments and other Government departments in various capacities;

(d) if so, the details of rules and guidelines in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to award heavy punishments and deny total pension and other retirement benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Under extant instructions, cases involving moral turpitude and failure to maintain integrity would justify proceedings for imposition of a major penalty including dismissal and removal from service in which case the official will not be entitled to any pension.

The question of reduction in pension can arise only in disciplinary proceedings continued after retirement or initiated after retirement under the relevant provisions of the Pension Rules.

However, the Group of Ministers (GOM), constituted by the Government to consider and suggest measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption, has, recently, recommended that mere superannuation should not be a ground for dropping proceedings for minor penalty and a cut in pension upto 20% should be imposed in this type of cases. The Government has accepted this recommendation with the modification that a ceiling of "upto 10%" may be fixed in place of "upto 20%".

The GoM has also recommended that 'major penalty of compulsory retirement with full benefits' should be changed to 'compulsory retirement with upto 33% cut in pension'. The Government has accepted this recommendation with the modification that the competent authority may impose upto 20% cut in pension in such cases.

(c) and (d) As far as confiscation/attachment of property of corrupt public servants is concerned, action is taken as per provisions of Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 and the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The offences punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are scheduled offences under the Criminal Law" (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 and the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Accordingly, property acquired by corrupt means by public servants is liable to be confiscated under these enactments.

As far as ban of appointment of corrupt public servants is concerned, the existing Disciplinary Rules provide that in every case in which the charge of possession of assets disproportionate to known sources of income or the charge of acceptance from any person of any gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act is established, any of following two penalties may be imposed:-

- (i) removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment under the Government;
- (ii) dismissal from service which shall ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment under Government.

(e) In cases where the penalty of removal from service or dismissal from service is imposed, the Government servant is not entitled to get any pension or other retirement benefits.

Under the Pension Rules, the President reserves to himself the right of withholding a pension or gratuity, or both, either in full or in part, or withdrawing a pension in full or in part, whether permanently or for a specified period, and of ordering recovery from a pension or gratuity of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the Government, if, in any departmental or judicial proceedings, the pensioner is found guilty of grave misconduct or negligence during the period of service, including service rendered upon re-employment after retirement.

### **Authority for Disciplinary Enquiry**

3241. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of competent authority to conduct disciplinary enquiry against officers from the rank of Joint

Secretary upto the Secretary of Government of India;

(b) the relevant acts or provisions authorising the same;

(c) the time limit for issuing the chargesheet to the offending officer and the time limit for concluding the enquiry, including proclamation of punitive action; and

(d) the procedure to conclude the enquiry if such enquiry has started but the offending officer has superannuated without any chargesheet given to him/her?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Prescribed Disciplinary Authority may himself enquire into or appoint an Enquiry Authority under the applicable Disciplinary Rules such as Rule 14 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and Rule 8 of AIS (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 or the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 as the case may be.

(c) Although, time limits are prescribed for completing certain stages of enquiry, no time limits are specified in the Discipline and Appeal Rules at present for issuing charge sheet and concluding the enquiry. Instructions exist for passing final order on the enquiry report ordinarily within 3 months of receipt of enquiry report or UPSC's advice wherever required.

(d) Enquiry will be concluded as per prescribed procedure in terms of the applicable Disciplinary Rules. Charge sheet can be issued to a superannuated officer only in terms of the applicable Pension Rules such as Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 or Rule 6 of AIS (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 etc. as the case may be.

#### **Choose Your Number Scheme**

3242. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have launched 'Choose Your Number Scheme' in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme alongwith the areas covered/ proposed to be covered under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched 'Choose Your Number Scheme' w.e.f from 16.12.2011 in all the Telecom Circles of its operation in the Country. However, at present, there is no such scheme operative in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). Salient Features of the BSNL Scheme are as follows:

- List of spare Numbers from which customer can select mobile number of her/his choice is available on website of each of the circles of BSNL. The Customer can select one Mobile number of her/his choice from the available numbers.
- Choose Your Number Option can also be availed by sending SMS from any number to 53734.

#### **Charges from Private Airlines for Use of Airports**

3243. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fees/charges leviable by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the private airlines annually and the details of payment actually made by these airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government charges any fixed fee from private airlines for use of its airports; and

(c) if so, the details and the specified rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. AAI charges a fixed monthly Licence fees for allotment of space to Airlines at its Airports.

For allotment of land, the licence fee is charged on annual basis. The terms of allotment of space / Land are as per agreement entered between AAI and the Airline.

**Statement***Airport Authority of India**Fees Charged by AAI and Payment made by Major Private Airlines*

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Airlines	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13**	
	Fee Charged	Payment Received*	Fee Charged	Payment Received*	Fee Charged	Payment Received*	Fee Charged	Payment Received*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	72.51	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.

**Calories Intake**

3244. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two-third of the population in the country are eating less than what is needed as revealed in a recent report of the NSSO as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has adopted 2,400 Kcal (rural) and 2100 Kcal (urban) as the minimum daily requirement norm;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether about 90% of the poorest tenth of

population in both urban and rural areas consume food that gives them less than just 2160 Kcal;

(e) if so, whether this may raise a question about reported decline in poverty as claimed by the Planning Commission; and

(f) 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) An article published in Times of India on 1st April 2012 entitled "Poverty 'down', but not the hungry" mentions that two-third of the country's population is eating less than what is required.

(b) and (c) The 'Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' (1979) defined the poverty line as per capita per month consumption expenditure level which corresponded to a basket of goods and services yielding per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. It used the age-sex-activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968) to estimate the average daily per capita requirement for rural and urban areas using the age-sex-occupational structure of their respective population.

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. An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar recommended monthly per capita consumption expenditure (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.

(d) to (f) As per NSSO Report No. 540 on 'Nutritional Intake in India' which is based on survey data of 66th round conducted by NSSO during 2009-10, the poorest tenth of the population in both urban and rural areas consume food that gives them less than 2160 Kcal.

The reduction in calorie intake may be on account of change in consumption pattern and change in life style. Tendulkar Committee moved away from calorie based anchoring of poverty line. While moving away from the calorie norms, the poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.

### **Cancellation/Rescheduling of Flights**

3245. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of flights were delayed and cancelled due to fog and other technical reasons at various airports of the country particularly in winter months recently;

(b) if so, the number of domestic and international flights which got delayed and cancelled during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise and airline-wise;

(c) whether the airline companies had to suffer heavy losses and the passengers faced inconvenience due to delayed flights;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Instrument Landing System installed/night landing facilities at certain airports especially non-metro airports are not sufficiently functioning and several flights are forced to divert their routes to other destinations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Generally, scheduled airlines operate their flights as per approved schedules. However, at times the flights are cancelled due to weather, technical, operational and miscellaneous reasons, which are beyond the control of the airlines.

Airline-wise details of flight cancellations during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected.

(e) The instrument landing systems installed at all airports are functioning efficiently.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e) above.

**Statement***Details of Flight Cancellation*

<i>Airline</i>	<i>2009</i>				<i>2010</i>				<i>2011</i>				<i>2012</i>			
	Total Fits	Fits Oper-ated	% Cance-llation	Total Fits	Total Fits	Fits Oper-ated	% Cance-llation	Total Fits	Fits Oper-ated	% Cance-llation	Total Fits	Fits Oper-ated	% Cance-llation	Total Fits	Fits Oper-ated	% Cance-llation
Air India	56021	55070	1.70	100118	98354	98354	1.80	100763	96487	4.20	9459	9017	4.70	9459	9017	4.70
Jet Airways	63180	60053	4.95	112754	108898	108898	3.40	131447	130302	0.90	12351	12188	1.30	12351	12188	1.30
JetLite	23752	22762	4.17	39536	37240	37240	5.80	40784	40093	1.70	3817	3748	1.80	3817	3748	1.80
Kingfisher	77441	75791	2.13	122750	120362	120362	1.90	119142	117217	1.60	7261	7138	1.70	7261	7138	1.70
Spicejet	26607	26397	0.80	50354	49590	49590	1.50	71017	70442	0.80	7972	7867	1.30	7972	7867	1.30
Go Air	11273	11239	0.30	23160	22941	22941	0.90	27749	27590	0.60	2375	2305	2.90	2375	2305	2.90
IndiGo	30129	29748	1.26	64744	64244	64244	0.80	90181	89898	0.30	8446	8385	0.70	8446	8385	0.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>288403</b>	<b>281060</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>513416</b>	<b>501629</b>	<b>501629</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>581083</b>	<b>572029</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>51681</b>	<b>50648</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>51681</b>	<b>50648</b>	<b>1.99</b>

Data for the year 2009 is from Jun

Data for 2012 is from Jan. Data for Air India is for domestic operations

[Translation]

**Reservation of Posts for SC/ST and  
Backward Classes**

3246. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided that all the posts reserved for SC/ST and Other Backward Classes are filled in a time-bound manner and not given to general category candidates in any condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Instructions exists that vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Backward Classes(OBCs) are filled along-with the unreserved vacancies. Instructions also provide that if the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in direct recruitment quota are not filled in first attempt, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment year. Besides, the Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drives from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies, both in direct recruitment quota and promotion quota.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and no time frame can be fixed for the same.

As per the policy of reservation, reserved posts for SC/ST & OBC be filled by the respective category candidates. Every effort is made to ensure that the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs is as per their respective quota. There is a general ban on dereservation of reserved vacancies in case of direct recruitments i.e. the vacancies in posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs be filled by the candidates of respective category only. In case of promotion, on non-availability of a suitable candidate of the respective reserved category, the vacancy may be dereserved only after following the rigorous procedure for dereservation which, inter-alia, provides for

approval of the Liaison Officer and the Joint Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department as well as consultation with the National Commission for SCs or the National Commission for STs, as the case may be, and the Department of Personnel and Training.

Even after de-reserving the reserved Vacancy, reservation does not lapse. When a new vacancy arises in the subsequent recruitment year, it is treated as reserved for the respective category. On availability of eligible candidates of that category, it is filled by such candidates.

[English]

**Appointment of Ambassadors/High  
Commissioners**

3247. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any prescribed selection procedure for appointment of ambassadors and high commissioners to various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by the Government to make public the selection procedure for appointment of ambassadors/high commissioners to various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Heads of Mission - Ambassadors and High Commissioners - are selected in keeping with India's priorities, the requirements in a particular Diplomatic Mission, and their overall suitability including experience, seniority and regional and professional expertise. The President approves the appointments of Ambassadors/ High Commissioners based on the recommendations of the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister and the appointment is also subject to the agreement of the receiving State.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The appointments of Heads of Mission are announced as soon as the procedures as laid down in (a) and (b) above are complete. However, making the process of particular appointments public could prejudicially affect India's relations with other States.



### Availability of Braille Books

3248. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether audio aids/Braille books are available for all courses in all Kendriya Vidyalayas and universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all such facilities are available for the benefit of the blind people;

(d) whether the Government is considering making audio versions available of all books published in the country by making it compulsory for publishers to come out with audio versions of their books;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the alternate policy that is being pursued to make all books available for blind people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Audio aids/Braille books are not readily available for all courses in Kendriya Vidyalayas(KVs) in the country. However, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan makes attempt to provide the Braille books for available courses for visually impaired students. UGC has permitted universities and colleges affiliated to universities to utilize a part of the library grant for the purchase of Braille typewriter, dictionary and cassette recorders etc. to enable visually impaired students to make use of these facilities. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in collaboration with National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun brings out Braille version of all its textbooks every year. Delhi Bureau of Textbooks has been obtaining CDs of textbooks for preparation of Braille versions of textbooks to be used by students with visual impairment in schools in Delhi, for the last two years.

### Planning Process

3249. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to make the planning process of the country more responsive to the citizens concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

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 has taken various steps to make, the planning process of the country more responsive to the citizens concern. It has adopted a comprehensive consultative process for preparation of 12th Five Year Plan wherein besides in-house discussions and directions of Full Planning Commission (FPC), wide-ranging consultations have been undertaken with various stakeholders including Union Ministries, States, civil societies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, business, labour organisations, academia etc. Planning Commission also held consultations with organisations representing various citizens' groups e.g., women, dalits and youth. In addition, to reach out to all citizens, the Planning Commission has used modern communication tools including a dedicated website and a Facebook page, wherein interested stakeholders could make their suggestion and express their views on issues concerning 12th Five Year Plan.

### Changes in Examination for Civil Services

3250. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce changes in the main examination for entry into Civil Services conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with suggestions of the second administrative reforms commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce changes in the Main Examination of the Civil Services Examination, at present. However, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has appointed a Committee of Experts, headed by Prof. Arun S.Nigavekar, Ex. Chairman, UGC, to review the existing structure of Civil

Services (Main) Examination and suggest necessary changes.

[Translation]

### Foreign Assistance for SSA

3251. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid received from the foreign countries/World Bank/international agencies for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years, year-wise and country/agency-wise;

(b) the manner in which the said amount was utilised; and

(c) the details of the targets fixed under the programme and achieved so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The World Bank along with two Development Partners namely Department for International Development (DFID) and European

Commission provides partial financial assistance for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as sector wide support, which means that funds are available as a consolidated resource pool, and not for component specific investment. External assistance is provided through a reimbursement system, under which expenditure is first incurred by the Government of India through the State Implementation Societies for SSA, and thereafter reimbursed by the external agency as per a pre-defined annual ceiling. The details of year wise funding received under SSA during the last three years are:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	World Bank	DFID	EC
2009-2010	1702.99	372.44	178.25
2010-2011	1141.19	330.55	119.84
2011-2012	2420.65	584.95	-

(c) Statement showing cumulative target and achievements under key SSA parameters, namely opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and recruitment of teachers upto 2011-12 is enclosed.

### Statement

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Achievements as on 31.12.2011							
		Opening of new schools		Construction of School buildings		Construction of Additional Classrooms		Teacher recruitment	
		Target	Achievements	Target	*Achievements	Target	*Achievements	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8321	8019	9648	9646	82948	78654	38319	39847
2.	Arunachal	2245	1126	2050	1947	4565	4561	6441	5226
3.	Assam	5054	5015	12149	11910	59999	59049	28793	0
4.	Bihar	41601	32388	18010	13335	263225	228405	403413	191983
5.	Chhattisgarh	17539	17872	19384	19024	46622	45163	66685	54985
6.	Goa	8	5	0	0	227	177	169	179
7.	Gujarat	0	0	835	797	44772	44409	38372	26677
8.	Haryana	2655	2695	2342	2235	28110	26592	11320	9133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1473	1158	100	9	11087	10372	5856	3553
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17293	13398	11490	9264	15404	9775	43471	39739
11.	Jharkhand	29460	28193	29463	28818	82669	78549	104231	84048
12.	Karnataka	11383	11091	3736	3733	50997	49075	27195	24278
13.	Kerala	262	0	529	529	8233	8233	2925	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55061	54289	44107	43834	120545	129680	171267	98287
15.	Maharashtra	8662	8436	18015	17139	71648	62985	41434	15311
16.	Manipur	1279	0	637	457	3628	2506	2719	0
17.	Meghalaya	5131	4255	5004	3042	7223	6423	13262	14020
18.	Mizoram	606	314	1230	1285	1942	1942	2473	1886
19.	Nagaland	945	236	793	607	4498	4419	3147	590
20.	Odisha	20493	17394	17818	17527	61741	49608	89901	88442
21.	Punjab	2075	1901	1486	1388	24805	23701	14090	9694
22.	Rajasthan	50590	47890	8340	8340	87281	86531	114132	94201
23.	Sikkim	342	84	108	101	583	496	568	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	8056	7259	8322	8299	34291	32894	32918	37666
25.	Tripura	2257	1697	1973	1973	3548	3440	6909	5694
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57082	44819	62925	58790	291466	289700	423553	258924
27.	Uttarakhand	6241	2440	4786	3795	8165	7367	14155	5998
28.	West Bengal	31785	21762	14382	7894	177917	160371	196808	114336
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	32	9	4	246	148	177	194
30.	Chandigarh	48	18	32	22	290	140	1390	785
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	112	92	61	61	581	390	856	377
32.	Daman and Diu	12	8	13	11	98	85	113	95
33.	Delhi	12	6	12	12	1942	1622	7104	36
34.	Lakshadweep	13	11	9	5	22	19	35	36
35.	Puducherry	28	10	12	12	496	470	48	36
Total SSA		388157	333913	299810	275845	1601814	1507951	1914249	1226441

\* Achievements include work in progress

**Vocational Education**

1252. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether the proposal to start vocational courses from school to graduate level is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the concurrence of the States has been sought in this regard and their suggestions have been included therein;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the difference in the concurrence given by the States;
- (f) whether any State has expressed its disagreement over the said proposal;
- (g) if so, the points on which the States agree and disagree; and
- (h) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The Ministry is in the process of developing the National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) which would set common principles for imparting vocational education in the country in schools, vocational education & training institutes and institutes of higher education.

(c) to (g) Extensive consultations have been held with the States including in meetings of State Education Ministers and Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE). The Framework has received unanimous endorsement from the States. The Group of State Education Ministers in charge of Vocational Education constituted by the Ministry of HRD has also prepared a road map for implementation of the NVEQF. The States have been urged to identify courses which are locality specific for implementation within the NVEQF.

(h) The NVEQF would be implemented after

approval of Cabinet.

[English]

**Regularisation of Grameen Dak Sevaks**

3253. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Grameen Dak Sevaks presently working in various parts of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to regularise the services of the Grameen Dak Sevaks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) Gramin Dak Sevaks and their working conditions are governed by Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2011. The GDS (Conduct & Engagement) Rules are non-statutory in nature. Gramin Dak Sevaks are engaged on terms and conditions which are significantly different from those of regular employees. The job profile, working hours, working conditions, applicability of rules for the regular Departmental employees and that of the Gramin Dak Sevaks are all together different. Gramin Dak Sevaks are only entitled to protection under Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India as held by the Apex Court and not in other matters. While the regular Govt. employee superannuate on completion of age of 60 years, Gramin Dak Sevaks can enter the service on attaining age of 18 years & remain in engagement up to 65 years. Further, the essential qualifications for all the categories of Gramin Dak Sevaks other than Branch Post Masters is 8th and in case of Branch Post Masters it is matriculation whereas the essential qualification of erstwhile Group D now designated as MTS Group C & Postman is Matriculation & that of Postal Assistant is 10+2. Thus, the regular Govt. employees and Gramin Dak Sevaks are two separate and distinct categories. The Gramin Dak Sevaks before engagement are required to give a certificate that they have other sources of income besides the allowances paid or to be

paid by the Government for adequate means of livelihood for themselves and their families. They work for a minimum of 3 hours and for a maximum of 5 hours per day. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Superintendent of Post Offices vs. PK Rajamma (1977) (3) SCC has held that GDS are holders of the civil post outside the regular civil services. The issue of conferment of status of regular departmental employees to the Gramin Dak Sevaks with 8 hours duty was examined by the Group of Ministers in the year 1998 following recommendation made by Justice Talwar Committee but the same was not agreed to. Therefore, there is neither justification nor there is any proposal pending with the Department to confer status of regular departmental employees to such Gramin Dak Sevaks.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Actual Strength of GDS as on 01.12.2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	205
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26128
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	449
4.	Assam	8472
5.	Bihar	15946
6.	Chhattisgarh	5240
7.	Delhi	268
8.	Goa	359
9.	Gujarat+Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT)	14520
10.	Haryana	4048
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6295
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2599
13.	Jharkhand	5782
14.	Karnataka	15513
15.	Kerala	11494
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	6
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12637

1	2	3
18.	Maharashtra	20230
19.	Manipur	1765
20.	Meghalaya	1025
21.	Mizoram	949
22.	Nagaland	793
23.	Odisha	14937
24.	Puducherry (UT)	222
25.	Punjab + Chandigarh (UT)	6033
26.	Rajasthan	13776
27.	Sikkim	480
28.	Tamilnadu	21332
29.	Tripura	1497
30.	Uttar Pradesh	32149
31.	Uttarakhand	6211
32.	West Bengal	15318
Total		266678

[Translation]

**Future Requirement of New Aeroplanes**

3254. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projected number of new aeroplanes likely to be required for passengers and goods transportation in next ten years; and

(b) the methods for acquiring these aeroplanes and the manner in which the funds are likely to be arranged?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) According to an assessment of the overall outlook of the sector in 2020, the fleet size in the commercial airline sector will be approx. 1000 aircraft. However, the projected number of new aircraft required in the next ten years would depend upon various factors including, *inter-alia*, growth of passenger traffic, growth rate of GDP, foreign tourist arrivals, index of Industrial Production (IIP) and prospects of the growth of other modes of transport etc.

(b) The mode of import/acquisition of aircraft and

fund requirement for the same is a commercial decision of the airlines and the Government does not interfere in such matters.

[English]

#### **Problems Faced by Haj Pilgrims**

3255. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to solve the problems being faced by Haj pilgrims in the country as well as abroad; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to have a final decision on Haj reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Haj pilgrimage is a very complex organizational task undertaken by Government of India (GOI) outside its borders for which extensive arrangements are made in India and Saudi Arabia.

Problems encountered by pilgrims are dealt with in the best possible manner. It is the constant endeavour of GOI to improve the Haj management with a view to provide the best possible service for the Haj pilgrimage based on the experience gained in each Haj operation and in consultation with all stakeholders.

#### **Inclusion of Various subjects in Curriculum**

3256. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to teach students stock market trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the CBSE is considering to introduce many more subjects of commercial in nature in its curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. "Stock Market Trading" is a component of a vocational course on Financial Market Management (FMM) introduced by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in 2007.

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

#### **New Mining Activities**

3257. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited's (CIL) subsidiary Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is not active in any new mining activities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam. It is not a fact that WCL is not active in New mining activities. The details of new mining activities are as under:

#### **Underground:**

(i) Introduction of Continuous Miner Technology:

WCL has already introduced Continuous Miner technology at Tandsi & Kumbherkhani UG mines.

(ii) Introduction of Mass Production Technology:

Three Coal Blocks have been identified for Development of High capacity Underground Mines with Mass Production Technology.

(iii) Underground Coal Gasification:

Thesgora "C" Block in Pench-Kanhan Coalfield has been identified for underground coal gassification by CMPDIL, Ranchi.

(iv) Application of Man-riding System in Mines:

The Man riding System has been introduced at four underground (UG).

(v) Universal Drilling Machine:

Universal Drilling Machine (UDM) has been introduced for mechanised drilling at face as well as for roof drilling for roof support. 32 Nos. of UDMs have been deployed at various mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL).

#### **Opencast Mines:**

At opencast mines shovel Dumper combination is being predominantly used, efforts have been made to replace low capacity machines with that of higher capacity machines. Apart from above one high capacity OC mine (Penganga Project) has been

planned with surface miner technology.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer given in Part (a) of this question.

#### **Indian Traders in China**

3258. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Indian traders who were freed from illegal custody of Chinese traders three months ago were not allowed to go to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate their return to India;

(d) whether it is true that there has a demand to protect the interests of Indians in China due to increased commercial activities between these two countries; 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 taken note of the incident and has raised this matter with the Chinese side on many occasions. The Chinese side has conveyed that they would ensure the safety of Indian nationals and businessmen in China. The matter was also raised by the External Affairs Minister during his meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister in Beijing, New Delhi and Moscow in February, March and April 2012 respectively. The Chinese Foreign Minister conveyed that they are paying close attention to this case.

#### **Radiation from NPP**

3259. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of cancer have been found due to radiation from the Nuclear plant of Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a report has been submitted declaring that cancer rate in nearby villages was seven time higher than the distant villages; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. None of the cancer cases is attributed to radiation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A provisional report of a survey conducted by 'A Society for Primary Health Care Intervention, Research and Education' (ASPIRE) in 22 villages around Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu (within 8 km radius) covering a total of 22,345 individuals by health screening questionnaire and clinical examination has indicated the prevalence of cancer in this villages to be 0.21%. The report also indicated that in three villages 54 kms away from Kalpakkam, the prevalence of cancer is 0.03% based on health screening data obtained from 6,932 individuals only through questionnaire. The annual cancer incidence in the country varies from 0.04% to 0.25% and for Chennai it is about 0.12%. The prevalence of cancer is usually 3 to 5 times the annual incidence of cancer. There is no scientific evidence to infer incidence of cancer around Kalpakkam on account of radiation from nuclear plant at Kalpakkam.

(d) Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) in Mumbai is setting up community based cancer registry and conducting health surveys to document the true occurrence of cancer, birth defects and other illness around various nuclear plants in India. This will result in continuous monitoring and creation of a large database that will help in detecting any changes in the occurrence of cancer and other illness around Indian nuclear plants. Environmental Survey Laboratory at Kalpakkam is continuously carrying out environmental monitoring for radiation in and around Kalpakkam (10 Km. from Madras Atomic Power Station) and radiation levels are found to be similar to that of natural radiation background.

#### **Science Education**

3260. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in the standard of science education in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint a high level committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of science education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, NCERT has undertaken a number of steps to improve quality of science education at school level namely development of activity based textbooks, laboratory manuals, exemplar problems, science kits, source books on assessment etc. NCERT has also been organizing several teacher training programmes on the use of these materials.

The CBSE affiliated schools are insisted upon to provide facilities of well-equipped science laboratories for conduct of practical work in the schools, apart from appointment of qualified teachers for teaching the science subject. In addition enrichment activities like science Olympiad and science Exhibitions are conducted to make teaching/learning of Science subjects more interesting and enjoyable.

**Extradition Treaties between  
SAARC Countries**

3261. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether extradition treaties between India and all the SAARC member countries exist at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the date of signing of such treaties with the respective countries;
- (c) if not, the names of the countries with whom the said treaty has not been entered into;
- (d) the reasons therefore, country-wise; and
- (e) the details of efforts made/being made to enter into extradition treaties with those SAARC member countries with whom no such treaty exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has signed Extradition Treaties with two SAARC member countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan. There also exists an Extradition Arrangement with Sri Lanka. India signed an Extradition Treaty with Nepal in 1953, which came into force in 1963. The Extradition Arrangement with Sri Lanka became operative from September 1978. The Extradition Treaty with Bhutan was signed in 1996.

(c) and (d) There is no Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh, Maldives and Pakistan. The conclusion of an Extradition Treaty is a bilateral process, where both the signing States have to indicate their willingness in negotiating and signing such a Treaty.

(e) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government of India to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible. The Government has been taking up this matter with the concerned Governments from time to time.

*[Translation]*

**Airports in Bihar and Chhattisgarh**

3262. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to put to use various airports in Bihar and Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including Sabeyan airport in Gopalganj and non-operational airport at Bilaspur;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up new airports in the said States;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) As per the feasibility study carried out by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for Jogbani, Muzaffarpur and Raxaul Airports in Bihar and Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh; there is no traffic potential for development of these airports and hence there is no proposal for the development of these airports. As regards Sabeyan Airport in Gopalganj, no study has been conducted by AAI.

Further, Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on air infrastructure and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. This policy states that it would be the endeavour of the Central Government to ensure that all approvals and clearances are given in a timely manner. State Government may facilitate by giving incentives to an



Airport Company such as land, concessional or otherwise; real estate development rights in and around the airports; airport connectivity; rail, road; fiscal incentives by way of exemptions from State taxes; and any other assistance that the State Government deem fit. A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation has been constituted to coordinate and monitor the various clearances required for setting up of a Greenfield airport. 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 received from time to time, which 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. No such proposal for setting up of Greenfield airports has been received in respect of the States of Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

[English]

#### **Capacity Augmentation**

3263. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulk of capacity augmentation by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) will be through larger sized indigenous 700 MWs PHWRs or pressurized heavy water reactors and imported light water reactors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NPCIL has already shortlisted the names of suppliers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) NPCIL plans to augment the nuclear power capacity in the country by setting up indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each and Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of 1000 MW and higher capacity based on foreign technical cooperation. Presently, four 700 MW PHWRs are under construction at Kakrapar, Gujarat (KAPP 3 & 4) and Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (RAPP 7 & 8). Two LWRs are at commissioning stage at Kudankulam (KKNPP 1&2 - 2 x 1000 MW). The XII Plan proposals envisage start of work

on eight 700 MW PHWRs and eight LWRs, 1000 MW or larger capacity and two fast breeder reactors. These are planned to be completed in phased manner between XIII Plan and early XIV Plan. More nuclear power reactors comprising indigenous 700 MW PHWRs, 1000 MW or larger capacity LWRs and fast breeder reactors are planned to be set up in future.

(c) and (d) The 700 MW PHWRs are of indigenous design. These reactors are planned to be set up by NPCIL and / or its Joint Venture Companies. The LWRs are planned to be set up in technical cooperation with the four major reactors vendors in the world - Atomstroyexport (ASE) of Russian Federation, Areva of France, Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) and GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) of the USA. The LWRs are planned to be implemented with a shared scope of work. The technology, engineering and supply of critical equipment is envisaged from the foreign vendors whereas the supply of balance of equipment, construction, equipment erection, commissioning and operation by Indian side.

#### **Wages of Coal Workers**

3264. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian coal mine workers are the lowest paid among the top coal producing nations;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to revise the wages of coal workers;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide more insurance coverage for the coal mine workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal does not maintain comparative statistics of wages of coal workers in different countries. Wages of the workers of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are fixed as per the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) signed by the representatives of Management and Central Trade Unions operating in Coal Industry.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited has recently revised the wages and salaries of coal workers with effect from 1.7.2011 for a period of 5 years under NCWA-IX.

(e) and (f) Under NCWAIX, in addition to the normal gratuity, coal workers are eligible to get Rs. 1,12,800/- under Life Cover Scheme from the coal companies. In case of death or permanent disablement, resulting on account of accident arising out of and in course of employment, an ex-gratia amount of Rs.84, 600/- is paid, in addition to compensation payable under Workmen's Compensation Act by the concerned company. Besides, a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- is paid to the next of kin of any employee dying on account of fatal mine accident by the employing company.

#### **Launch of Mars Mission**

3265. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Spacecraft to Mars; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far in this regard alongwith its aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Indian Space Research Organisation has proposed to undertake a "Mars Orbiter Mission" during October-November 2013. This mission will be India's first step towards exploring the planet Mars. The proposal is to realize a Mars Orbiter spacecraft and launch it using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-XL). The proposal is currently under consideration of the Government for approval.

The Mars orbiter spacecraft will be placed in an elliptical orbit around Mars after a voyage of nearly 300 days from the earth's orbit. During the orbital life of the spacecraft around Mars, the instruments on-board the spacecraft will be used to perform the scientific experiments.

The aims and objectives of the proposed Mars mission are to demonstrate our technological capability to reach Martian orbit and to conduct scientific experiments to enhance the understanding of Martian atmosphere. It would also pave the way for future scientific exploratory missions in addition to generating national pride and excitement in the young minds.

#### **Nuclear Power Plant at Mithi Virdhi**

3266. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action for the rehabilitation of the people affected/displaced by the proposed Chhaya Mithi Virdhi nuclear power project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up this matter with the State Government of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken to ensure safety measures for this proposed nuclear power plant in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Nuclear power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is closely working with the State government for arriving at a comprehensive rehabilitation package in line with the policies of the Central Government and Gujarat Government.

(e) The nuclear power plants planned to be set up at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat in technical cooperation with a foreign vendor are generation III+ reactors with advanced safety features. The safety of these nuclear power reactors will be comprehensively reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and only after its clearance these reactors will be set up.

*[Translation]*

#### **Monitoring of Projects**

3267. SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has monitored major projects of Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of data received after conducting monitoring the targeted projects which have been completed and the details of inequalities prevailing therein; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Government against the companies where inequalities have been found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has been monitoring major Coal/Lignite projects of Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) regularly. CIL, SCCL and NLC have 16, 4 and 6 projects which were approved by CCEA/CCI during Xth and XIth Plan period. A brief detail of these projects is under:

- i) Out of 16 projects under implementation in CIL, one project namely Basundhra (West) of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has been completed. 11 projects are on schedule and 4 projects namely, Jhanjra PSLW underground (UG) of Eastern Coalfields. Limited (ECL), Ashok Expn. opencast (OC) and Magadh OC of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Nigahi Expn. OC project of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) have got delayed due to delay in finalizing the contracts, delay in forestry clearance for railway siding, physical possession of land and delay in finalization of tenders for construction of CHP respectively. While the Nigahi Project was completed as per schedule and rated coal production capacity was achieved as per schedule, however, the project got delayed due to delay in construction of CHP.
- ii) All the 4 projects of SCCL namely Adriyla Shaft project, Shantikhani Longwall, Jallaram Shaft project and Kaktiya Longvall project are delayed due to contractual delays, delay in mine development and geological disturbances.
- iii) Out of 6 projects of NLC under implementation 2 are lignite mining projects and 4 are thermal power projects. Out of these, both the Mining Projects and one Thermal Project (Barsingsar Thermal) stand completed, whereas the two Thermal Projects are running behind schedule viz. TPS II expansion with a delay of 45 months; and Coal based Power Project at Tuticorion (NTPL) by about 7 months mainly due to the delay in supply and erection of main plant package by M/s. BHEL. Neyveli New TPS was sanctioned in June 2011 and the project is on Schedule.

During the course of review meetings, problems being faced by the coal companies are discussed and mitigative measures are suggested. The concerned Central/State

Departments are approached wherever necessary to expedite the implementation of the projects.

#### **Code of Conduct for Appointment of University Teachers**

3268. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has defined any code of conduct for the appointment of university teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the punishments provided thereunder for getting appointment on the basis of fake mark-sheets;

(c) whether the said code of conduct is also applicable to Lucknow University where a number of appointments on the basis of fake mark-sheets have been reported;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent unlawful activities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), there is no code of conduct issued for appointment of University Teachers.

(b) to (d) The information regarding details of appointments made on the basis of fake mark sheets or punishments provided thereunder is not maintained by the Central Government or by the UGC.

(e) A Bill namely "The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011" to establish an electronic depository of national database of academic qualifications has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 5.9.2011. The depository would permit online verification and authentication of academic qualifications issued by academic institutions and thereby control incidences of fake qualifications.

*[English]*

#### **Mono Rail System**

3269. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any proposal from the various State Governments for introduction of

mono rail system to overcome the transport problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these projects are taken up by the Government with connectivity with the Indian Railways; 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) No firm proposal in the form of Detailed Project Report duly approved by any State Government has been received for introduction of Mono Rail system. However, in June, 2011 a memorandum was submitted by Tamil Nadu government on various issues including the Mono Rail Project for Chennai.

(b) As per the aforesaid memorandum, the project envisaged construction of 300 km of mono rail in Chennai city in phased manner. In the first phase, it envisaged construction of 111 km at a rough cost of Rs. 16,650 cr.

(c) The National Urban Transport Policy 2006 states that Comprehensive city wide plans should be drawn up comprising trunk and feeder corridors as well as ensuring good integration with personal modes, suburban traffic, etc. Such plan takes into account the issue of connectivity with different modes of transport in a city.

(d) As no project of monorail is sanctioned by the Central Government, the question does not arise.

#### **Development of Secure Phone**

3271. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-Dot has developed secure phone for Government intra-departmental communications;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the utility of the said phone;

(c) the manner in which these phones are likely to be allotted; and

(d) the time by which these phones are likely to be brought on use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, C-DOT has developed Secure Phone for Intra Governmental classified communications, which will provide end to end encryption for security of the communication.

(c) These phones are proposed to be allotted based on the requirement of the user ministry/department/State Government and in consultation with Ministry of Home affairs.

(d) These phones are planned to be introduced from June' 2012.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up Technical Educational Institutes in Bihar**

3272. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for setting up technical educational institutes in Bihar;

(b) the names of the locations where such institutes have been set up in Bihar following the steps taken for the same;

(c) the reasons for the Government not providing assistance for setting up these institutes in remote and backward areas of Bihar; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and one National Institute of Technology (NIT) at Patna in Bihar. Apart from this there are 57 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical institutions in the state of Bihar. The list of these institutions is placed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government provides one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State/UT governments under the Scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" to cater to the needs of remote and backward areas which are un served or underserved. The following districts of Bihar have been included in this Scheme:-

Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria, Katihar, Madhepura, Siwan, Vaishali, Samastipur, Khagaria, Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimpur (Bhabua), Rohtas, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Nawada, Jamui, Arwal, Kishanganj, Darbhanga, Gopalganj, Saran, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Gaya.

**Statement**

*Name of Institution*

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**Engineering**

Azmet College of Engineering & Technology  
 Azmet Institute of Technology  
 Bhabha Institute of Technology  
 Bhagalpur College of Engineering, Bhagalpur  
 Buddha Institute of Technology  
 Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology  
 Dr. Jagganath Mishra Institute of Technology Mabbhi Darbhanga  
 Gaya/Magadh Engineering Gaya  
 Government Polytechnic Purnea  
 Government Polytechnic Saharsa  
 Government Polytechnic Gopalganj  
 Government Polytechnic, Barauni, Begusarai, Bihar  
 Government Womens Polytechnic  
 Govt. Polytechnic Bhagalpur  
 Government Polytechnic, Gulzarbagh  
 Govt. Women's Polytechnic  
 Indian College of Engineering  
 K.K. Polytechnic  
 K.K. College of Engineering & Management  
 Kishanganj College of Engineering And Technology  
 Maulana Azad College of Engineering And Technology  
 Millia Institute of Technology  
 Millia Polytechnic

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Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur

Nalanda Collge of Engineering, Chandi

Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology

New Government Polytechnic, Patna-13

Patna Sahib Technical Campus

R.P. Sharma Institute of Technology

Sityog Institute of Technology

Siwan Engineering & Technical Institute Siwan

Vidya Vihar Institute of Technology

Women's Institute of Technology

**Management**

R.P. Sharma Institute of Technology

Millia Institute of Technology

Vaishali Institute of Business & Rural Management

L.N. Mishra College of Business Management

Siwan Engineering & Technical Institute Siwan

Lalit Narayan Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change

Chandragupta Institute of Management Patna

L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change

Nalanda College

Institute of Business Management, Bela, Darbhanga

University Department of Commerce and Business Administration

College of Commerce, Patna

International School of Management, Patna

Institute of Business Management

Anugrah Narayan College, Patna

J.D. Women's College

Department of Business Administration

**Hotel Management**

Patliputra Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology

**Pharmacy**

Bihar College of Pharmacy

Bihar College of Pharmacy

Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur

Faculty of Pharmacy

Govt. Pharmacy Institute, Agamkuan Patna-7

Govt. Pharmacy Institute, Agamkuan Patna-7

*[English]***Common Service Centres**

3273. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all these Common Service Centers (CSC) are connected with broadband facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons thereto;

(c) whether any exercise has been carried out to evaluate the working of these service centers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All Common Services Centers (CSCs) are not covered with broadband facilities. As on 31st March 2012 a total of about 88,000 CSCs were in operation of which about 73,000 CSCs have connectivity.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB), a professional agency engaged by Department of Electronics & Information Technology has conducted a Mid Term Assessment Study of the CSC Scheme in April 2010. Summary of the report is given at: [http://csc.gov.in/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=122&Itemid=225](http://csc.gov.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=122&Itemid=225).

(e) The Department is vigorously addressing the

problems which are faced by the Common Service Centers like problem of broadband connectivity, inadequacy of power availability, lack of Government to Citizen services and training of Village Level Entrepreneurs.

**Consular Exchange Programme**

3274. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open Consulates of India in any other foreign countries under the Consular Exchange Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Consulates which are functioning in Indian cities other than the capital city;

(d) whether any pending proposals are there to open new Consulates in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There is currently no proposal to open any new Consulate of India abroad.

(c) There are 81 Consulates of foreign governments in the Indian cities other than the Capital city. The details are appended at the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The details of pending proposals for opening of new Consulates in India are appended at the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Consulates/ Deputy High Commissions in Mumbai*

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01. Afghanistan
  02. Argentina
  03. Australia
  04. Bahrain
  05. Bangladesh
  06. Belgium
  07. Brazil
  08. Canada
  09. China
-

10. Czech Republic
11. Djibouti
12. Ecuador
13. Egypt
14. Ethiopia
15. France
16. Germany
17. Indonesia
18. Iran
19. Iraq
20. Israel
21. Italy
22. Japan
23. Korea (ROK)
24. Kuwait
25. Malaysia
26. Mauritius
27. Netherlands
28. New Zealand
29. Oman
30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Qatar
33. Romania
34. Russia
35. Saudi Arabia
36. Singapore
37. South Africa
38. Spain
39. Sri Lanka
40. Switzerland
41. Thailand

42. Turkey
43. UAE
44. United Kingdom
45. USA
46. Vietnam
47. Yemen

*Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Kolkata*

01. Bangladesh
02. China
03. France
04. Germany
05. Italy
06. Japan
07. Myanmar
08. Nepal
09. Russia
10. Thailand
11. United Kingdom
12. USA

*Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Chennai*

01. Australia
  02. Canada
  03. Germany
  04. Japan
  05. Malaysia
  06. Russia
  07. Singapore
  08. Sri Lanka
  09. Thailand
  10. United Kingdom
  11. USA
-

*Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in  
Hyderabad - Iran**Consulates/Deputy High Commissions  
in Bengaluru*

01. France
02. Germany
03. Israel
04. Japan
05. Switzerland
06. United Kingdom

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Chandigarh -  
Canada

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Goa - Portugal

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Puducherry -  
France

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in  
Thiruvananthapuram - Maldives

**Statement-II***Pending proposals for opening of new Consulates  
in India*

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. United Kingdom       | - Hyderabad & Chandigarh |
| 2. Canada               | - Bengaluru              |
| 3. China                | - Chennai                |
| 4. United Arab Emirates | - Kerala                 |

**Implementation of Sixth Pay Commission  
Recommendations**

3275. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission regarding scales of pay and other amenities/allowances among the employees of MTNL/BSNL under the information Technology Ministry and employees of other PSUs under various other Ministries;

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

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring parity in the scales of pay of the employees of PSUs under the Ministry with the PSUs under other Ministries; and

(d) the time by which such disparities are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations are exclusively for the Central Government employees. Employees of BSNL/MTNL are PSU employees and are not covered under Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations. Employees of BSNL/MTNL are governed by the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**Rollout Obligation**

3276. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have concealed information to get license or did not start service on time;

(b) the names of the companies among them which have been served notice by the Department of Telecommunications;

(c) the companies which have been fined by the Department of Telecommunications and the companies which have paid amount of fine so far;

(d) the reasons for not imposing fine on all the guilty companies; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the erring operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) As per the Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on "Issue of Licences and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications", tabled in the Parliament on 16.11.2010, 85 Licenses out of the 122 new Unified Access Services (UAS) licenses issued in year 2008 were issued to 13 Companies which suppressed facts, disclosed incomplete information and submitted fictitious documents to the Department of Telecom and thus used fraudulent



means for getting UAS licenses and thereby access to spectrum. Accordingly, all the following 13 companies have been issued show cause notices for termination of the 85 UAS licences.

1. M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited (formerly Swan Telecom Private Limited)
2. M/s Loop Telecom Limited
3. M/s S.Tel Private Limited
4. M/s Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Private Limited
5. M/s Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Private Limited
6. M/s Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Private Limited
7. M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamilnadu) Private Limited
8. M/s Unitech Wireless (North) Private Limited
9. M/s Unitech Wireless (East) Private Limited
10. M/s Unitech Wireless (South) Private Limited
11. M/s Unitech Wireless (West) Private Limited
12. M/s Videocon Telecommunications Limited
13. M/s Allianz Infratech Private Limited

Reply of companies to the above said show cause notices are under examination of the Department in consultation with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Law & Justice. Besides above, vide IA No. 27 of 2011 in Civil Appeal no. 10660 of 2010 in the matter of 'Centre for Public Interest Litigation & Ors. Vs UOI & Ors.' before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, it has, *inter-alia*, been brought to the notice of the Government that M/s. Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd. (old name - M/s Shyam Telelink Limited), on the date of its 21 applications for grant of UAS licences i.e. on 25.09.2007, was ineligible as the company did not meet the criteria of requisite networth on 25.09.2007. The matter is being examined by the Department.

Further, the following companies who have been granted UAS Licence in the year 2008, have not met first year rollout obligations within stipulated time frame as per licence condition:

1. M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited (formerly Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd.),
2. M/s Idea Cellular Limited,
3. M/s Loop Telecom Limited,

4. M/s S Tel Private Limited,
5. M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited,
6. M/s Spice Communications Limited,
7. M/s Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Private Limited,
8. M/s Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Private Limited,
9. M/s Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Private Limited,
10. M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamilnadu) Private Limited,
11. M/s Unitech Wireless (North) Private Limited,
12. M/s Unitech Wireless (East) Private Limited,
13. M/s Unitech Wireless (South) Private Limited,
14. M/s Unitech Wireless (West) Private Limited,
15. M/s Videocon Telecommunications &
16. M/s Allianz Infratech Private Limited.

Demand Notices for imposition of Liquidated damages (LD) had been issued to 107 licensees referred above. In addition to Demand notices for imposition of LD, Show-Cause Notices (SCN) for termination of licenses has also been issued to 27 licensees out of the above referred licensees. Many of them have approached Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) against the calculation of the delay in compliance of rollout obligation and imposition of LD. Vide various interim orders, Hon'ble TDSAT directed these licensees to deposit 60% of the demanded amount, subject to any or further orders. In some cases, Hon'ble TDSAT granted stay on the demand notices issued to licensees for imposition of LD. Department has received 240.96 crore out of 446.75 crore from the above referred licensees.

Hon'ble TDSAT pronounced its judgment on 22nd September, 2011, 5th December, 2011 and 13th January, 2012. Hon'ble TDSAT in its judgment dated 13th January, 2012, *inter-alia*, mentioned that:

*The Respondents are directed to consider the issues afresh in light of the observations made heretobefore, wherefor the Petitioners may be given an opportunity of hearing.*

*The Respondents are further directed for refund of the amount deposited by the Petitioner pursuant to our interim orders with interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum. The Petitioners shall, however, furnish Performance Bank Guarantees within two weeks from date to the extent*

of the impugned demand, if the same has been reduced or directed to be reduced by orders of this Tribunal in any proceedings. The Respondent should return the amount within four weeks.

**Observations of Shri P.K. Rastogi, Member, Hon'ble TDSAT are inter-alia as follows:**

*I agree with the draft judgment except the matter related to Issue 1 and 7 as well as conclusion prepared by Mr. Justice S. B. Sinha, Learned Chairperson, TDSAT. I have given my own findings with regard to these issues which were framed on 10.02.2011. These two issues are as follows:*

*What would be the meaning of start up spectrum within the meaning of the provisions of clauses 8.1, 34 and 35?*

*Whether Microwave Access and Microwave Backbone frequencies having regard to Clauses 43 and 18.3.2 are a sine qua non for meeting the rollout obligations?"*

*Therefore, I am of the opinion that start up spectrum should be read as initial spectrum allotted to the service provider and the date of allocation for MW access and backbone frequency should not be considered for the purpose of calculating the delay in roll out obligation by the petitioner.*

The judgment of the Tribunal is split in the ratio of 1:1 in respect of start date (i.e. date of allocation of start up spectrum) for the purpose of calculation of delay in compliance of rollout obligations as per license conditions. Therefore, the revised calculations as per directions of Hon'ble TDSAT for finding out the delay in compliance of rollout obligations cannot be carried out at present. Department has decided to file an appeal against the Hon'ble TDSAT judgment dated 05.11.2011 and 13.01.2012 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The decision regarding implementation of the TDSAT judgment dated 22 September, 2011 is pending as the legal opinion of the Law Officer (Conducting Counsel) is awaited.

*[Translation]*

**Closing of Rural Telephone Offices**

3277. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has closed or shifted large

number of its rural offices from many districts where the telephone connections are beyond capacity;

(b) if so, the details of the rural offices closed, shifted and merged by BSNL during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) the reasons for closing and shifted of these offices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate inconvenience to subscribers of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) In case of those BSNL rural telephone exchanges where subscribers were less, the connections were shifted to Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and then the telephone exchanges were closed due to techno-commercial reasons. To mitigate the inconvenience caused due to closure of telephone exchanges, the willing subscribers were shifted to WLL.

*[English]*

**Human Resource Development**

3278. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) It is learnt that the World Health Organisation (WHO) does not conduct any studies related to Human Resource Development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) brings out Human Development Index (HDI) every year, which looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human

development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). This year's HDI, which refers to 2011, for India is 0.547, which gives the country 134th rank out of 187 countries.

(b) to (e) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote well being of the people and improving standard of living through various development programmes in health, nutrition, education and income generation. The notable examples of such interventions are the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has initiated the following major steps to improve areas of education:

1. The Eighty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India in 2002 inserted Article 21-A to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, a legislation envisaged under Article 21-A of the Constitution, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school.
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. The interventions of this Scheme include *inter alia*, opening of new schools and alternate schooling facilities, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement.
3. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) *inter alia*, envisages setting up of new secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improvement/strengthening of existing Government secondary schools and appointment of additional teachers to improve Pupil Teachers Ratio (PTR).
4. Saakshar Bharat, formulated with the objective of

achieving universal literacy by focusing on adult women literacy, seeks to reduce the gap between male and female literacy to not more than 10 percentage points. The mission has four broader objectives, namely imparting functional literacy and numeracy to non-literates; acquiring equivalency to formal educational system; imparting relevant skill development programme; and promote a learning society by providing opportunities for continuing education.

5. Mid-Day Meal Scheme involves provision of lunch free of cost to school-children on all working days. The key objectives of the programme are: protecting children from classroom hunger, increasing school enrolment and attendance, improved socialisation among children belonging to all castes, addressing malnutrition, and social empowerment through provision of employment to women.

#### **Tackling Problem of Corruption**

3279. DR. N. SIVA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to tackle the problems of corruption and improve transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the major recommendations contained in the report and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was constituted on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

(b) The terms of reference of the GoM are as follows:-

1. To consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency;
2. In particular, the GoM may consider and advise on the following:-

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(i) State funding of elections;</p> <p>(ii) Fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption;</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts, including enunciation of public procurement standards and a public procurement policy;</p> <p>(iv) Relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre;</p> <p>(v) Introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources;</p> | <p>(vi) Amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants; and</p> <p>(vii) Consideration of relevance/need for section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.</p> <p>(c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) has, so far, submitted two reports to the Government.</p> <p>(d) Statement containing some of the major recommendations made by the GoM and the action taken by the Government on these recommendations is enclosed.</p> |
|---|---|

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by the GoM on tackling corruption	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3
1.	The Departments/Ministries should primarily use serving officers as IOs & POs and in important cases, they may request CVC to appoint their CDI as IO.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and instructions have been issued.
2.	Consultation with UPSC should continue while second stage consultation with CVC may be dispensed with. However, in those cases where consultation with UPSC is not required under the extant rules/instructions, the second stage consultation with CVC should continue.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and instructions have been issued.
3.	The major penalty of compulsory retirement should be modified so as to provide for a reduction in pension upto 33%. Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and other similar applicable rules may be amended accordingly.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government with the modification that the competent authority may impose upto 20% cut in pension in such cases. Necessary action has been initiated.
4.	Mere superannuation of an officer should not be a ground for dropping proceedings for minor penalty. A cut in pension up to 20% should be imposed in this type of minor penalty. Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and other similar applicable rules may be amended accordingly.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government with the modification that a ceiling of upto 10% may be allowed in place of upto 20%. Action has been initiated.
5.	In all cases where the Investigating Agency has requested sanction for prosecution and also submitted a draft charge sheet and related documents along with the request, it will be mandatory for the competent authority to take a decision within a period of 3 months from receipt of request, and pass a Speaking Order, giving reasons for its decision.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government. Instructions are already in place for adhering to the prescribed time limit of 3 months.
6.	Old cases of CBI, pending for more than ten years may be reviewed by a Committee headed by a retired Judge of the	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and action has been

1	2	3
	Supreme Court.	initiated.
7.	The Public Procurement Bill, 2012 should be introduced in the Parliament expeditiously.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and the Ministry of Finance has been advised accordingly.
8.	A general advisory should be issued to all Ministries/Departments to carry out an exercise for putting in place regulating parameters for exercise of discretionary powers of Ministers and putting them in public domain so as to minimize arbitrariness in exercise of such powers.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and instructions have been issued.

[English]

#### **Delay in AI Flights**

3280. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Air India flights have been delayed by one hour or more than that or cancelled alongwith the details thereof during each of the last two years and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the said delays or cancellation or flights;

(c) the number of cases in which the said delay was caused due to mismanagement or officials; and

(d) the number of employees/officers held accountable in this regard and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The required information, being voluminous and extending over a long time period is being compiled by the airline.

#### **Functioning of Blood Bank**

3281. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blood Bank in the central hospital of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) at Bishrampur, Sarguja in the State of Chhattisgarh is not operational;

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

(c) the efforts being made to make it operational;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be made

operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Building work for the Blood Bank in Central Hospital of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) at Bisrampur, Dist. Surguja, Chhattisgarh has been completed. SECL is in the process of procuring major equipment for operating the Blood Bank.

(d) and (e) The mandatory equipment is likely to be procured within a period of 6-9 months thereafter the blood bank would be made operational after obtaining prerequisite permissions/ license from the Government of Chhattisgarh.

[English]

#### **Special Package for Punjab**

3282. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing special package for the development of infrastructure in the State of Punjab;

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

(c) whether for Government has received any request from the Government of Punjab 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) No, Madam. No proposal of the Government Punjab for providing special package for the development of Infrastructure in the State is pending with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Occupancy Rate in Engineering Colleges and Business Schools**

3283. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the occupancy rate has declined in 2011-12 in engineering colleges and business schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a shortage of skilled faculty and also the absence of industry link-ups;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that an overwhelming percentage of students from lower-rung engineering colleges and B-schools lack skill sets needed to start working without extensive training;

(f) if so, whether the Government has drawn up any suitable programmes to address these shortcomings so as to meet corporate Indian's requirements; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) the details of vacancy is as under:

	2010-11				2011-12			
	Total intake	Filled	Vacancy	% of vacancy	Total intake	Filled	Vacancy	% of vacancy
Engineering	1314594	1077967	236627	18	1485894	1203574	282320	19
Management	277811	230583	47228	17	352571	285583	66988	19

Though vacancy position in engineering & management has gone up marginally, the net enrolment has increased over the two year period as indicated above.

(c) and (d) As per the information given by the AICTE, the percentage vacancy of faculty is as under:

	2010-11 Percentage	2011-12 Percentage
Engineering	20%	20%
Management	24%	23%

(e) to (g) To enhance the employability of engineering graduates, a programme of Finishing School for Engineering Graduates was conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development on pilot basis during 2007 in IIT Roorkee and six NITs (Calicut, Durgapur, Jaipur, Surathkal, Tiruchirapally and Warangal). Based on the pilot programme, the Ministry in 2008 asked Centrally funded Technical Institutions to conduct the programme. A review was conducted in 2010 and it was found that the desired results were not fully met by the Scheme. AICTE

was asked to constitute a Committee and suggest measures to redesign the programme of Finishing School throughout the country. Also, as a long term measure to enhance the employability of engineering graduates, AICTE is taking steps to update the syllabus of engineering courses.

[Translation]

#### **Pay Scale for Teachers**

3284. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum pay scale for each teacher under RTE Act, 2009;

(b) whether the said pay scale has been implemented by the States as per law;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Section 23(3) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teachers shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. The Model Rules under RTE circulated to States/UTs for adoption/adaption and framing their own State RTE Rules provides that the State Government or local authority, as the case be, shall notify terms and conditions of service and salary and allowances of teachers in order to create a professional and permanent cadre of teachers. It also provides that the scales of pay and allowances, medical facilities, pension, gratuity, provident fund, and other prescribed benefits of teachers, including those employed for the purpose of imparting special training, shall be that of regular teachers, and at par for similar work and experience.

[*English*]

**Introduction of Commerce and Computer Courses in A & N Islands**

3285. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman & Nicobar Administration send any interim reply within a fortnight or final reply within 15 days to the MP's communication regarding MP's tour to Diglipur from 9th April to 10th April, 2010 Introduction of Commerce and Computer courses in school dated 19 April, 2010 addressed to the Lt. Governor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Administration deliberately ignored the MP in giving reply against the grievances/issues he took up in public interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any violation made by A&N Admn. to the instructions contained at para 57 & 60 of Central Secretaries, MoP;

(f) if so, the action the Government proposes to implement; and

(g) the action proposes to initiate against the defaulting Government servants of A&N Administration?

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

& Nicobar administration has informed that it has sent interim reply to the Hon'ble MP within the prescribed time and also sent the final reply.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Land on Concessional Rates**

3286. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Education gives recommendations for allotment of land on concessional rates to various trusts and NGOs for setting up schools in Delhi;

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

(c) whether complaints of misuse of the land allotted on concessional rates/illegal transfer of the said land by these trusts and NGOs to some other person/institutions have been received by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such trusts/NGOs and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the policy of allotment of land on concessional rates to various trusts and NGOs for setting up schools in Delhi existed only upto the year 2003. However, thereafter, no such policy is in force.

(c) to (e) No allotment of land on concessional rates to any trusts and NGOs etc. has been made during the last three years.

[*English*]

**NCPSL**

3287. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives behind the constitution

of National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL);

(b) the composition of the said organization alongwith the criteria laid down for the appointment of its members;

(c) whether the NCPSL organization have no representatives from the various States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for promotion of Sindhi Language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The objectives of National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) are to promote, develop and propagate the Sindhi Language; to take action for making available in Sindhi the knowledge of scientific and technical terminological development as well as the knowledge of ideas evolved in the modern context; to

advise the Government of India on issues connected with Sindhi Language, and to undertake any other activity for the promotion of Sindhi language as may be deemed fit by the Council.

(b) The composition of the Council is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) NCPSL has representatives from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh and it is the endeavour of the Government of India to include eminent members of the Sindhi Community from all over the country.

(e) For the purpose of propagation and development of Sindhi language, the schemes being implemented are (i) Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for selected promotional activities relating to the Sindhi Language; (ii) Award of Prizes to Sindhi Writers for Literary books; (iii) Bulk purchase of Sindhi Books/Magazines/Audio-Video Cassettes related to Sindhi, published/produced during the concerned financial year for free distribution to Educational Institutions/Schools/Colleges/Public Libraries, etc; (iv) Financial Assistance for publication and purchase of books in Sindhi Language; and (v) Conducting Sindhi Language Learning Classes.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Composition of the Council	Present Members in Council
1	2	3
1.	A Chairman and a Vice-Chairman to be nominated by the Government of India;	Chairman Shri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development  Vice-Chairman Shri Ramesh Warlyani  Blue spot building floor, Opposite Mantralay, Shastri Chowk, Raipur-492001 (Chhattisgarh)
2.	Not less than two and subject to maximum of four representatives of the Sindhi Voluntary Organizations of all India importance preferably representing different zones (to be nominated by the Government of India);	1) Mrs. Renu Idnani, Educationist and President Northern Zone Sindhi Council of India, B-19, Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057.  2) Shri Sudesh Sachdev, Vice-President, Sindhi Council of India, Northern Region, BP-12 Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110088  3) Shri Shyam Jumani, Journalist/



1	2	3
		<p>Writer, Vice-President of Sindhi Federation of South India, C-56, Durgabai Deshmukh Colony, Hyderabad - 500007</p>
<p>3. Six Sindhi Scholars in the field of Sindhi Languages/Literature</p>		<p>4) Shri Ashok Bhagwandas Kamdar, Chairman, Sindhi Panchayat Federation, Maharashtra, Banglow No.3, Goodwill Society, ITI Road, Aundh, Pune-411007</p> <p>1) Prof. C.J. Daswani, Retd. Professor Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 157, Sahyog apartments, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, New Delhi-110091</p> <p>2) Miss Vimmi Sadarangani, Professor of Literature, House No.8, Maleer, Ward No.4- A, Adipur - 370205 (Gujarat)</p> <p>3) Shri Ravi P. Tekchandani, Sr. Lecture, Department of Modern Indian Languages and Literary Studies, D-14-(29-31), Chhatra Marg, Delhi University, Delhi - 110007</p> <p>4) Shri Laxman Bhatia 'Komal', Poet/Journalist, Retd. Chief Sub Editor, Times of India, B-26, Press Enclave Saket, New Delhi-17</p> <p>5) Shri Hiro Thakur, C-27, Subhavana Niketan, Pitampura, Delhi-110034</p> <p>6) Prof. Baldev Matlani, Professor &amp; Head of Dept. of Sindhi, University of Mumbai, C-1901, Palash Towers, Veera Desai Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400053</p>
<p>4. Six prominent public men interested in promotion and development of Sindhi language to be nominated by the Government of India</p>		<p>1) Shri Inder Kumar Gunani, Social Worker, Social Worker, BC-18A, (East) Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110088</p> <p>2) Shri Ashok Anshwani, Social Worker, Editor, MIG-51, Ratanlal Nagar, Kanpur (UP)-208022</p> <p>3) Shri Raju Bharat, Managing Director, Kenilworth Hotel, 1 &amp; 2,</p>

1	2	3
		Little Russel Street, Kolkata-700052
		4) Justice Indersen Israni (Retd.), J-54, Krishna Marg, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur-302001 (Rajasthan)
		5) Shri Bharat Vatwani, H-39, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110052
		6) Shri Pawan Kumar Premwani, H.No.9812, Gali Zamir Wali, Nawab Ganj, Azad Market, Delhi-110006
5.	Chairman, Council for Scientific & Technical Terminology, New Delhi	Chairman, Council for Scientific & Technical Terminology, New Delhi
6.	Two representatives of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, one of whom shall be from its Internal Finance Division;	1) Joint Secretary (Languages), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. 2) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
7.	One representative each of four States/UTs having substantial Sindhi speaking population;	1) Shri Amar Doulatani, Social Worker, Ahemdabad, Hotel Metropole, Opp. R.T.O. Circle, Subhash Bridge Corner, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)-380027 (representative of Gujarat) 2) Shri Rajendra Manwani, Social Worker, Bhopal, 30, Betwa Apartment, New Market, TT Nagar, Bhopal, MP (462003) (representative of Madhya Pradesh) 3) Shri Suresh Shadani, Vice President, Rashtriya Sindhi Morcha, Behind Lucky Bharat Garage, Pandri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh (representative of Chhattisgarh) 4) Shri Pankaj Jeswani B.D., Music Composer -Singer, J-17-C, MIG Flat, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110052 (representative of Delhi)
8.	Director, Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore.	Director, Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore.

1	2	3
9. Director, Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi		Director, Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi
10. Nominee of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is being obtained separately		Shri Anwar Haleem, Joint Secretary & Deputy Director General (DDG), ICCR, Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-110002
11. Director, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi		Director, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi

**Lobbying by External Agencies  
in Foreign Countries**

3288. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has hired the services of external agencies to do 'lobbying' in any country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the amount spent on such 'lobbyists', during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether it had any impact on improving the image of India among the foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Based on requirements, the Government of India has from time to time, engaged the services of firms providing strategic consultation, to support and supplement the efforts of the Indian Embassy in the United States of America to promote India's interests in its relations with the United States.

(b) Currently, two firms based in Washington D.C. are engaged by the Government - M/s B.G.R. Government Affairs, LLC and M/s Podesta Group. During the period under reference, M/s Patton Boggs LLP provided its services till 8 March 2010.

The payments made for such strategic consultations during the last two years and the current year, year-wise are as follows:

(Amounts in US Dollars)

Year	M/s B.G.R. Government Affairs LLC	M/s Podesta Group	M/s Patton Boggs LLP
2010	349998	-	174999
2011	641663	583330	-
2012 (till date)	233332	233332	
Total	1224993	816662	174999

(c) and (d) The services of these firms have assisted Government of India in projecting India's concerns and perspectives on key bilateral and international issues and in promoting India's interests and image in the United States. They have contributed to advancing India-US strategic partnership based on a broad political consensus and bipartisan support in the United States, as reflected in the fact that India today has one of the largest country-specific support groupings - the Congressional Caucus on

India - in the United States Congress.

**Special Application for Disable**

3289. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Microsoft has unveiled special application for disabled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the new templates and the accessibility checker will make work much easier for them?

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

(b) and (c) Microsoft has recently unveiled a set of 40 templates (tools) for the benefit of people with visual, hearing and learning impairments. These templates when used are expected to automate the process of creating accessible documents and come along with a set of guides and training programmes. Further, with an aim to enhance employability prospects through skill development, Microsoft has also enabled Microsoft Office Specialist Certification for persons with impairments through its partners.

Accessibility for Microsoft translates into accessibility options into products that enable everyone to personalize their PC to make it easier to see, hear and use. Microsoft products including Flagship Windows, Office, Internet Explorer, etc. as well as hardware manufactured by the company feature accessibility and personalization options. Windows 7 and Windows Vista both include the Ease of Access Centre, a centralized location where the user can explore and manage accessibility options. Windows is also compatible with a wide range of assistive technology products such as screen readers, magnifiers and speciality hardware. Internet Explorer provides flexibility to use the browser in the way that best suits the needs and preferences of the user including improved template navigation and better support for screen reading. Office 2010 and Office 2007 are easier to navigate and more accessible and recent addition of Save As DAISY add-on makes it easy to publish Word documents in an accessible format. Some more details of the recently unveiled templates for special application for the disabled are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

1. **Templates for creating accessible documents:** One way to achieve accessibility is to ensure that documents created for use within government departments as well as for public consumption, such as Five Year Plan papers, Annual Reports, Acts/Laws/ Policies, Circulars/Office Orders, Census data, Citizen Charters, Gazette Notifications, Schemes Budgets, among others, are accessible by design. The 40 templates created and released by Microsoft India enable governments and businesses to have

accessibility incorporated at the time of creating a document itself. The Accessibility Checker in Microsoft Office helps validate the conformity of the document to accessible norms and highlight errors, if any. For example, if a template is used to create a circular, it can easily be converted into a digital talking book or a large print-output document for a visually impaired person. The templates, which have been tested by persons with various impairments can be downloaded from [www.microsoft.com/india/msindia](http://www.microsoft.com/india/msindia).

2. **Training:** To drive adoption of these templates and to support any customization, Microsoft India through its partners, will organize a minimum of two training workshops per quarter, working with relevant government ministries and departments to enable this.
3. **Accessibility Guides for educators, governments and businesses:** The guides for educators provide information about accessibility to ensure that all students have equal access to learning. The Guides for governments and businesses have information about various types of impairments and the accessible technology solutions available to ensure the needs of people with all types of abilities are met.
4. **Microsoft Office Specialist Certification:** Employability for persons with disabilities is a key area of focus and through the Microsoft Office Specialist (MOS) Certification, a globally recognized qualification, persons with disabilities can benchmark their knowledge and understanding of Microsoft Office. This certification can also help employers in business and government assess a person's competency. The certification is offered through Cyber Learning ([www.cyberlearningindia.com](http://www.cyberlearningindia.com)) in India across their 600 plus centres.

#### **Biometric Passports**

3290. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented e-passport scheme for issue of biometric passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the progress made under e-passport scheme so far; and

(d) the number and names of developed/developing countries where e-passport are being issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The pilot project for biometric passport was launched in August, 2008 and biometric passports were introduced for Diplomatic and Official passports. However, the project for implementation of biometric e-passports for the ordinary category has been delayed due to pendency of fresh security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of a technically qualified bidder. Consultations are still going on with the Ministry of Home Affairs and concerned agencies to devise a passport which would be tamper proof. More than 60 countries are issuing e-passports with biometric features.

[*Translation*]

#### **Talks with Chinese President**

3291. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of China visited India to participate in BRICS Summit;

(b) if so, whether talks were held with him on the sidelines of BRICS Summit regarding the incidents of intrusion in Indian territory by the Chinese security forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The President of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao visited New Delhi from March 28-30, 2012 to participate in the 4th BRICS Summit. During his visit he held bilateral talks with Prime Minister. The leaders discussed bilateral, regional and global issues. The two leaders inaugurated the Year of India-China Friendship and Cooperation and agreed to further strengthen bilateral dialogue mechanisms. They reiterated their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question.

[*English*]

#### **Coal Mining Policy**

3292. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any policy for coal mining in the country;

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

(c) whether Kolkata High Court has given any decision/direction in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has complied with the said decision/direction;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal mining in the country is being carried out under various Statutes like, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974), Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), and other Union Laws in so far the said Act and Laws relate to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various States.

(c) No Madam, no decision/direction has been given by the Kolkata High Court to the Union Government in this regard.

(d) to (f) Question does not arise in view of the above.

[*Translation*]

#### **Gurudwara under Construction in USA**

3293. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the news item appearing in the newspaper under the caption "America mein nirmanadhin Gurudwara mein tod-phod";

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

(c) whether the Government has held talks with the American Government in this regard as well as to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Government is aware of media reports stating that a Gurudwara, which is under construction, at Sterling Heights, Detroit, Michigan, was vandalised by unknown persons with graffiti on 6 February 2012.

(b) The Government conveyed its serious concerns to the U.S. authorities on this incident and asked for immediate investigations into this incident.

(c) The Government uses every opportunity to convey to the U.S. government the importance it attaches to the safety and security of Indian nationals and their properties, including places of worship, in the United States.

(d) The State of Michigan immediately launched investigations into the incident and on 16 February 2012 the U.S. Government entrusted the investigation of this incident to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[English]

#### **US Cutting Indian Jobs**

3294 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America has introduced call centre workers and consumers protection Act aiming at preventing the outsourcing of all call centre jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on BPO industries in India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard of interest of Indian IT industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (DOC), a Bill (No. HR 3596) called 'The United States Call Center Worker and Consumer Protection Act' has been introduced on 7.12.2011 in the House of Representatives.

This Bill will require (i) a list of those employers who relocate their call center overseas to be made public; (ii) require disclosure of the physical location of call center employees unless they are located in the United States and (iii) make companies ineligible for federal grants or guaranteed loans who relocate their call centers overseas.

The assessment of the impact on the BPO industries in India is premature since the Bill is in the draft stage.

(c) As per DOC, such issues have raised regularly at every possible forum/meeting with US side. Further, the Embassy of India, Washington has been strongly taking up issues relating to Indian IT industry with the US Government and other institutional stakeholders.

[Translation]

#### **Tax on Passport and Visa Services**

3295. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to levy tax on passport and visa services; and

(b) if so, the purpose behind levying these taxes and the amount to be generated with it every year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) and (c) The questions do not arise.

[English]

#### **Dhaka Bilateral Mission**

3296. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Dhaka bilateral mission in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The proposal for establishing a diplomatic representation of Bangladesh in Assam continues to be under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Remote Sensing Units**

3297. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas where remote sensing units are likely to be set up by the Government for mitigation of earthquake disaster and strengthening management;

(b) the extent to which work has been completed with regard to setting up of these units alongwith the time by which the rest of the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the place-wise details of the proposals sanctioned or under construction with regard to scientific analysis of the reasons and the remedial measures for the situation of draught in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) / Department of Space (DOS) is not planning to set-up remote sensing units specifically for mitigation of earthquake disaster.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ISRO/DOS does not have any proposals sanctioned or under consideration with regard to scientific analysis of the reasons and the remedial measures for the situation of drought in various parts of the country.

However, ISRO/DOS carries out Agricultural drought monitoring using satellite data and collateral information for 13 drought prone states of the country during Kharif season (June to November) and provides the monthly drought bulletins to the Relief Commissioners of the respective states, Commissioners/Directors of Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Meteorological Department and Central Water Commission.

[*English*]

#### **Discretionary Quota for Ministers**

3298. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether doing away with the discretionary powers of the Union Ministers including Chief Ministers and other State Ministers to allot land from the discretionary

quota is likely to help in controlling corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to do away with discretionary quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures, reducing scope for discretion.

A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted by the Government on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference of the GoM was 'relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre'.

The GoM reviewed information received from all Ministries/Departments as regards the discretionary powers enjoyed by the respective Ministries. None of the central Ministries reported any discretionary powers enjoyed by their Ministers as far as allotment of land is concerned.

On the basis of the review, the GoM had recommended that all Ministries/Departments may carry out an exercise for putting in place regulating parameters for exercise of discretionary powers and putting them in public domain so as to minimize arbitrariness in exercise of such powers.

The above recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by the Government and accordingly all central Ministries/Departments have been advised to put in place regulating parameters for exercise of discretionary powers, wherever such guidelines do not exist, and place them in public domain.

#### **Nuclear Weapons Programme**

3299. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the development and strengthening of nuclear weapons programmes by our neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such development will be in consonance with peace keeping measures in this region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to counter such developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has seen reports about the nuclear weapons programmes in our neighbouring countries. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on India's national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

*[Translation]*

### Prosperity Indices

3300. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the place of India in the Global Prosperity Index and the gap between urban and rural prosperity in the country;

(b) whether the urban prosperity has witnessed a decline in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 report by the London based Legatum Institute titled "The 2011 Legatum Prosperity Index" places India at 91st position in the ranking of prosperity of 110 countries. The ranking of prosperity for the years 2009 and 2010 was 78 and 88 respectively. The Prosperity Index is based on 89 variables grouped into 8 sub-indices taking into account both economic growth and citizen's quality of life. The data used for some of the sub-indices such as safety and security, personal freedom etc. may be subjective and cannot be commented upon. The Report does not provide prosperity indices for urban and rural areas separately.

(b) and (c) In India no official urban prosperity index has been prepared, but there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of life in the urban areas over the years as revealed by certain socio-economic indicators. The per capita income in urban areas has increased from Rs. 30095 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 44172 in 2004-05 and head count poverty ratio declined from 25.7 percent in 2004-05 to 20.9 percent in 2009-10. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the urban areas has declined from 36 per thousand live births in 2008 to 31 per thousand live births in 2010, the overall literacy rate has improved from 79.9 percent in 2001 to 84.9 percent in 2011 and the percentage of urban households with access to drinking water source within or near the premises has improved from 90.6 percent in 2001 to 91.9 percent in 2011. Likewise, the percentage of urban households having electricity as the main source of lighting has also gone up from 87.6 percent in 2001 to 92.7 percent in 2011.

(d) The Government follows various development policies to achieve the optimum results in terms of promoting growth and well-being of the people. Some of the following specific programmes are being implemented for provision of basic services to the urban poor and for the alleviation of poverty:

- i. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/ Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) launched in 2005-06: The shelter and basic amenities requirements of urban poor are addressed through Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (applicable to 65 identified cities) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (applicable to cities/towns other than the 65 cities).
- ii. Revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): The scheme revamped in 2009-10 strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also up gradation of their skills to enable them to access market jobs or undertake self-employment.
- iii. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): The Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in June 2009. This scheme is aimed at providing support to States that are willing to provide



^ property rights to slum dwellers. A preparatory phase of the scheme called 'Slum Free City Plans Scheme' has been commenced from 2009-10.

[English]

### Use of Explosives

3301. SHRI BANSU GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of maoists using explosives of Coal India Limited (CIL) for subversive activities have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which such explosives passed into their hands;

(c) the number of explosive magazines with CIL;

(d) whether explosive magazines of CIL are properly guarded; and

(e) if so, the details of arrangements with manpower in each subsidiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No such incidence has been reported in CIL.

(c) There are 326 explosives magazines in coal producing subsidiaries of CIL.

(d) All explosive magazines of CIL are properly guarded.

(e) Details of arrangements with manpower in each subsidiary is with CISF and the number varies with the threat perception.

[Translation]

### National Advisory Council

3302. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and composition of the National Advisory Council (NAC);

(b) the details of subjects on which NAC has submitted its recommendations during the years 2011 and 2012; and

(c) the status of progress, including social welfare subjects/schemes on which recommendations were made by NAC during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 NAC has been constituted to provide inputs in the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business.

Present Composition of NAC is as follows:-

Smt. Sonia Gandhi - Chairperson

### Members

1. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan
2. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
3. Prof. Pramod Tandon
4. Ms. Aruna Roy
5. Shri Madhav Gadgil
6. Shri Naresh C. Saxena
7. Dr. A.K. Shiva Kumar
8. Shri Deep Joshi
9. Ms. Anu Aga
10. Ms. Farah Naqvi
11. Shri Harsh Mander
12. Ms. Mirai Chatterjee

(b) The subjects on which NAC has made recommendations during 2011 & 2012 are as listed below:

1. National programme for shelters and other services for the urban homeless
2. Reforms proposed for the Rajiv Awas Yojana
3. Reforming Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)
4. Towards Inclusive Development to Empower Minorities
5. Prohibition of Child Labour upto the age of 14 years
6. Strengthening Natural Resource Management components under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
7. Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence

- (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011
8. National Food Security Bill, 2011
  9. Recommendations for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
  10. Recommendations for follow-up measures to eradicate Manual Scavenging
  11. Recommendations for a Central Law for Protection of Livelihood Rights and Social Security of Street Vendors
  12. Recommendations for a reformed and strengthened Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
  13. Recommendations on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011
  14. Essential Elements of National Policy for Domestic Workers
  15. Recommendations on Amendment to Right to Information Rules proposed by the Department of Personnel & Training
  16. Recommendations on Scheduled tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
  17. Inclusion of certain categories in BPL identification
  18. Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Bill, 2010

(c) The recommendations made by NAC concerns various Ministries/Departments and are at various stages of consideration and progress in different Ministries. Information in this behalf is being collected.

[English]

#### **Irregularities in Recruitment Process**

3303. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) lack transparency in their recruitment process as several irregularities have been reported from time to time;

(b) if so, whether recruitment done in several CEIs

where selection is made by interview without any written test, SC/ST/OBC candidates, selected on their own merit, are not counted against reserved vacancies as per the Government instructions;

(c) if so, whether UGC has received complaints regarding violation of reservation policy in CEIs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether there is urgent need for centralised recruitment mechanism in central universities on the line of common aptitude test for admission in such universities; and

(f) if so, 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) Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) are autonomous bodies and their recruitment procedure is formulated by their statutory bodies in accordance with their Acts, Statutes and Rules. In the Selection Committees for selection of teachers, one nominee of the Visitor is also present. Presence of Visitor's nominee ensures that all the rules and due process are followed. The selected teachers are finally approved by the Executive Council, which is the Supreme decision making body in Central Universities. The selection lists are also displayed on web-sites by respective CEIs. Therefore, there is no lack of transparency in recruitment to CEIs.

(b) In cases where SC/ST candidates are selected on their own merit, they are not counted against reserved vacancies. All Central Universities have to follow the rules/instructions of Government of India in the matter of implementing its reservation policy.

(c) and (d) UGC has informed that it has not received any specific complaint regarding violation of reservation policy in Central Universities, except University of Delhi. UGC has advised University of Delhi to implement the reservation policy at all levels of recruitment.

(e) and (f) Central Universities are established under respective Central Acts and are governed by provisions of the Act and the Statutes and Ordinances made there under. The Central Universities have autonomy regarding formulation of recruitment process, subject to rules of the Government for implementing reservation policy. There is no proposal for centralized recruitment mechanism in

Central Universities. Government is committed to preserving the administrative and academic autonomy of all Universities.

#### **Change in Syllabus by IGNOU**

3304. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) had made mid-session changes in the syllabus of Bachelor of Arts (Psychology) or BAPC programme;

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

(c) the details of students affected, number of complaints received and remedial measures taken to help the affected students of BA (Psychology) programme;

(d) whether the students of IGNOU are not getting their study material and assignments on time;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government is aware that the Delhi-2 (Raj ghat) Regional Centre of the IGNOU is facing serious irregularities and mischievous activists which results unnecessary harassment to the students;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the number of complaints received against the Delhi-2 (Rajghat) Regional Centre of IGNOU and the action taken/being taken by the Government in his regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), there has not been any mid-session changes in the syllabus of B.A. Psychology or BAPC Programme.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a), do not arise.

(d) No Madam. To ensure the timely receipt of the study material and assignments, IGNOU has already decentralized the distribution of study material to its students through respective Regional Centres, since July 2008. In addition, the assignments are also uploaded on IGNOU's website i.e. [www.ignou.ac.in](http://www.ignou.ac.in) to facilitate the students.

(e) In view of the (d), does not arise.

(f) to (h) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, only one complaint was received against the then Regional Director of Delhi-2 (Rajghat) Regional Centre of the IGNOU. The complaint has been referred to the Chief Vigilance Officer of the University and the enquiry in the matter is in progress.

*[Translation]*

#### **Visa Restrictions**

3305. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign countries have been imposing visa restrictions on skilled workers from India for the past few years;

(b) if so, the facts in the regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the adverse effect on trade due to the said action of Government of other countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remove the said obstacles so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. In recent years, USA and UK have tightened their employment visa rules for highly skilled foreign workers in terms of qualifications and documentation to prevent low skilled workers from entering their countries, especially as intra-company transferees. These measures are applicable to nationals of all countries and are not India specific. However, highly skilled genuine applicants who have secured employment in the destination countries will not be affected.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Commerce, on a continuing basis, is conducting studies to assess the impact of such policies initiated by other countries on India's bilateral trade relations with those countries. While limited and specific policy changes involving low-skilled workers for intra-company transfers will not have substantial impact on India's trade turnover with those countries, the

Government has brought the issues to the attention of the foreign governments during periodic consultations at various levels including consular talks, trade talks, foreign office consultations, trade in services negotiations, joint commission meetings and VIP visits etc.

[English]

### EDUSAT

3306. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecast of educational programmes has resumed through Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it will be beneficial to the students at various levels; and

(d) the details of the amount allocated/utilized for the said scheme during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. As per the information Provided by Department of Space (DOS), the telecast of educational programmes are resumed to a large extent through the satellites of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

(b) 82 Tele-education networks with more than 55000 terminals are deployed in 25 States & 3 Union Territories across the country. Presently, 60 networks are operational and 10 are in advanced stage of operationalisation. Action is initiated with users for making the remaining 12 networks operational.

(c) The satellite-based Tele-education has unique advantage of reaching the unreached in the remote, far-flung areas of the country. Tele-education supplements the curriculum-based teaching, imparts effective teachers' training, and provides access to quality resource persons by providing connectivity to schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

(d) Amount allocated/utilized by DOS under Tele-education programme is tabulated below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	1200	1112
2010-11	2888	1150
2011-12	1589	861
2012-13	1851	-

### Cancellation of Coal Blocks

3307. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cancelled allocation of coal to Andhra Pradesh from Singrauli Coal Block;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps his Ministry is taking to allot other coal block to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee meeting held in July, 2010, the Government de-allocated three coal blocks namely, Anesattipalli, Punukula-Chilaka and Penagadappa on 31.05.2011 allocated to M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd., the PSUs of Government of Andhra Pradesh as the allocattee company had not made any progress for development of the coal blocks.

(c) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and the Government has not called for any applications for allotment of new coal blocks.

### Investment by Other Countries in Aviation Sector

3308. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to restrict investment by carriers from countries considered sensitive by the security establishment and investments from such countries will be put under light security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified some potential threats such as hijacking of aircraft or terrorists using airplanes as missiles to carry out attacks and terror funding entities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address these security concerns?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No Madam, presently no foreign airlines is allowed to participate in the equity of domestic airlines.

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

#### Use of Satellites

3309. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the use of satellites to map the entire available water resources, forest cover and mineral deposits of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is sharing satellite images of agriculture, water resources and environment with the concerned Ministries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites is being used to map the water resources, forest cover and mineral deposits of India, as given below.

**Water Resources:** The project on 'India - Water Resources Information System' is jointly carried out by the ISRO/DOS and Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources. The objective of the project is to provide information on water resources of the country for developmental planning using satellite and collateral data. Web based 'India - Water Resources Information System' has also been launched.

The wetlands, including surface water bodies, were mapped for entire country at 1:50,000 scale under 'National Wetland Inventory and Assessment' project, at the behest of Ministry of Environment and Forests. Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the potential areas of ground water occurrence are being mapped at 1:50,000 scale for entire country in phases, at the behest of Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

**Forest Cover:** Since 1987, Forest Survey of India (FSI) prepares biennial forest cover maps at 1:50,000 scale of the country using Indian satellite data. The present

report pertains to twelfth cycle of forest cover mapping as India State of Forest Report 2011.

**Mineral deposits:** ISRO/ DOS and Geological Survey of India (GSI) are carrying out National Geomorphological mapping at 1:50,000 scale using Indian satellite data. These maps help to delineate the potential mineralized zones.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Pre-harvest acreage and production estimation of six major crops and Information on agricultural drought during the kharif season is shared with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The maps prepared under National Wetland Inventory and Assessment is shared with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The maps prepared under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission are provided to the Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

The maps and information generated under Snow and Glacier Studies, Coastal Zone Studies, Biodiversity characterisation at landscape level is shared with Ministry of Environment and Forests.

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3310. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission for re-structuring Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, whether this committee has recommended merging of District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) administration schemes with Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(c) if so, the fate of the directly recruited employees of DRDA in this regard; and

(d) the procedure to meet the administrative expenses of DRDAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 had set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. B. K. Chaturvedi, Member,

Planning Commission, to look into the issue of rationalisation and restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The sub-committee has recommended merger of District Rural Development Authority Administration scheme with Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. However, the Committee has not recommended winding up of activities undertaken under different schemes that are merged together. In the Budget 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 449.00 crore has been allocated for DRDA Administration scheme to meet salary, contingencies and other expenses of DRDA's.

(d) The sub-committee has observed that the guidelines for implementing the rationalised and restructured schemes would be drawn up by the Ministry/ Department concerned.

[Translation]

#### **Lack of Basic Facilities in Schools**

3311. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the adherence of facilities in schools stipulated under the right to Education (RTE) Act;

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

(c) whether it is also true that 93 percent of teacher candidates failed in the National Teacher Eligibility test conducted by the CBSE in 2010-11;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether only 9.8 percent of Government schools have all facilities stipulated in the Act;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Governments to establish within such area or limits of neighborhood as may be prescribed, a school where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The appropriate Governments are also required to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. The Government holds periodic meetings with State Education Secretaries and State Education Ministers in order to review the progress of programme implementation under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which has been revised to conform with the provisions of the RTE Act. Review meetings were held on 25th April 2011 and 4th January 2012 with State Education Secretaries, and 8th June 2011 and 22nd February 2012 with State Education Ministers. In addition, a comprehensive review of the progress made by the State is also undertaken at the time of consideration of the State Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB), the minutes of which are available on the website [www.sss.nic.in](http://www.sss.nic.in).

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the Guidelines dated 12 February 2011 issued by the National Council for Teacher Education under section 23 of the RTE Act, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted the Central Teacher Eligibility Tests (CTET) on two occasions, namely 26 June 2011 and 29 January 2012. The TET Guidelines provide that a person who scores 60% and above will be considered as TET pass. The number of candidates with more than 60% score is as under:

Candidates	CTET-June 2011		CTET-January 2012	
	Paper-I	Paper-II	Paper-I	Paper-II
Appeared	599754	568490	373926	526889
Passed	54748	43171	20710	34721
% passed	9.12%	7.5%	5.5%	6.5%

(e) to (g) As per data reported by the States under

the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, 92.71% schools have drinking water facilities, 60.28% have separate girls' toilets, 55.41% have boundary wall and 50.39% have ramps.

[English]

#### **Conversion of ISM into IIT**

3312. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is galvanizing the technical education by increasing the number IITs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad has bloomed into a full fledged engineering institute offering courses in almost all disciplines;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal for conversion of ISM into an IIT as has already been strongly recommended by the evaluation and review committee of Prof. S. Sampat in 1994;

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

(f) the time by which the ISM is likely to be converted into IIT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) that were to be set up in the XIth Five Year Plan have already started functioning in Mandi, Ropar, Patna, Jodhpur, Indore, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad and Bhubaneshwar.

(c) to (f) The conversion of ISM to IITs will have to await the formal approval of the XII Plan which would outline the vision in so far as the next five year plan period is concerned.

#### **World Bank Support to Improve Services Delivery System**

3313. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had expressed the view that the bank's attempts at fighting corruption in the Government's welfare schemes often got interpreted as acts of interfering;

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

(c) whether the World Bank has extended its support to the Government to improve service delivery in the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the service delivery in the Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No such view has been received by Central Government from the World Bank. However, it has been reported in the media in December, 2009 that the representatives of the World Bank at a workshop on accountability had expressed the view that the Bank's attempt at fighting corruption in the Government's welfare schemes often got interpreted as acts of "interfering".

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The list of Bank-financed projects aimed among other things at improving service delivery in centrally sponsored schemes is enclosed as Statement.

(e) The Central Government has already introduced the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha which lays down an obligation upon every public authority to publish citizens charter stating therein the time within which specified goods shall be supplied and services be rendered. The Bill also provides for a grievance redressal mechanism for non-compliance of citizens charter and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**Statement**

*List of Bank-financed projects aimed among other things at improving service delivery in centrally sponsored schemes:*

**List of projects as of March, 2012**

Project Name	Approval Date	Closing Date	Amount (in US\$ million)
National Rural Livelihoods Project	5th July, 2011	31st December, 2016	982
PMGSY Rural Roads Project	20th December, 2010	30th November, 2015	1512
Vocational Training India	5th June, 2007	31st December, 2012	287
Tech Engr Educ Quality Imp II	18th March, 2010	31st December, 2014	286
Secondary Education Project	22nd March, 2012	30th June, 2017	496
Third National HIV/AIDS Control	26th April, 2007	30th September, 2012	261
National Vector Borne Disease Control & Polio Eradication	31st July, 2008	31st December, 2013	496

**Hunger and Poverty**

3314. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent study at Oxford University, which reveals that there are more poor in the eight poorest States of India than in the 26 poorest nations of Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will be able to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, as per its millennium development goal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Human Development Report (HDR) 2010, 20th Anniversary Edition entitled "The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development" has introduced a new measure developed by Oxford University to capture what is described as multidimensional aspect of poverty called Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It is mentioned in HDR-2010 that eight Indian states,

with poverty as acute as the 26 poorest African countries, are home to 421 million multidimensionally poor people, more than the 410 million people living in those African countries combined.

Planning Commission has estimated poverty on the basis of yardsticks recommended by various expert committees in the past including Tendulkar Committee which submitted its report on poverty estimates in 2009. 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.

(c) and (d) The millennium development goal relating to poverty is to "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line". This implies reduction of poverty ratio from about 47.5 percent in 1990 to about 23.75 percent by 2015. In 2009-10, the poverty has come down to 29.8%. With continued growth in GDP and a more rapid growth in agriculture, the poverty Head Count Ratio is expected to be close to the MDG target by 2015.



### National Rainfed Areas Authority

3315. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring agency has been set up by the Government to monitor the funds allocated by the National Rainfed Areas Authority for the Bundelkhand region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have put to use the funds allocated in the first instalment;

(e) if so, whether the Authority has dispersed the second installment of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India have approved a Special package to implement drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region at a cost of Rs.7466 crore to be funded by an Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 3650 crore; and by implementing the on-going central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for the balance cost. A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (In-charge of Uttar Pradesh) and Co-chairmanship of Member (In-charge of Madhya Pradesh), Planning Commission has been constituted for monitoring the package. The Secretaries of the concerned line departments, Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Areas Authority and Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are also the Members of the Committee. The Monitoring Committee has so far met four times to review progress of the package.

Further, an Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with all Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Bundelkhand as its Members for giving suggestions and guidance for implementation of the package. Three meetings of the Advisory Committee have been held so far wherein the overall progress of the package has been reviewed.

For monitoring of the activities at field level, Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers of National Rainfed Area Authority are visiting the regions and reviewing the activities at the ground level periodically.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.361.52 crore was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh from Additional Central Assistance (ACA) component between 19.03.2010 and 31.03.2010. During 2010-11 an ACA of Rs.638.93 crore was released at various times between 30.08.2010 and 29.03.2011. During 2011-12 a further amount of Rs.425.18 crore has been released from 27.06.2011 to 31.03.2011 to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Against this total released amount of Rs. 1425.63 crore, a utilisation of Rs. 548 crore (i.e. 38% of the total released amount) has been reported by the State Government to the National Rainfed Area Authority which is the monitoring agency for the Special package to implement drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region.

In the case of Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10, the first year of implementation of the package, an amount of Rs.332.28 crore was released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) between 19.03.2010 and 31.03.2010. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.468.69 crore was released from 13.01.2010 to 29.03.2011 to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. During 2011-12 a further amount of Rs.204.54 crore has been released at various times from 27.06.2011 to 31.03.2011 to the Government of Uttar Pradesh Against this total released amount of Rs. 1005.51 crore, a utilisation of Rs. 363.61 crore (i.e. 36% of the total released amount) has been reported by the State Government to the National Rainfed Area Authority.

[*Translation*]

### Sea Planes

3316. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held with the Prime Minister of Japan during his recent visit to India to manufacture seaplanes i.e. the planes which land on sea surface in India and to make available technology of the said planes to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of said planes proposed to be imported prima facie and the time by which the said technology is likely to be made available by Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Captive Coal Blocks

3317. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently cancelled the captive coal blocks which were allotted from 2006 onwards but not prior to 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the justification of cancellation and non-cancellation;

(c) the details of pending cases of cancellation of coal blocks allocated from 2002 onwards; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cancelled or re-allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal blocks de-allocated which were allocated from 2006 onwards but not prior to 2006 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Public/Private Sector	Name of Block allocated	Date of allocation	Date of de-allocation	Reasons for de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Public	Jainagar	02.08.2006	2008	GMDC surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
2.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Private	Datima	05.09.2008	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
3.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Private	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	17.05.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
4.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Public	Agarzari	25.07.2007	28.06.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
5.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Public	Tenughat-Jhirki	10.09.2008	07.03.2011	-do-
6.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Private	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
7.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation	Public	Ansettipalli	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Corporation Ltd.					Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
8.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Public	Punukula-Chilaka	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
9.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Public	Pengedappa	29.05.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
10.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chhati-bariatu	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
11.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Kerandari	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
12.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chhati Bariatu (South)	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
13.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Brahmini	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chichro Pastimal	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
15.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Public	Banhardih	02.08.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
16.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Public	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
17.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	Public	East of Damagoria (Kalyanshwari)	27.02.2009	21.10.2011	West Bengal Power Development Corporation has surrendered the block

(c) and (d) Sariya Koiyatand coal block allotted to M/s Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam Ltd., a Govt. company is pending for deallocation in view of the order of Hon'ble High Court of Patna.

[Translation]

### Completion of BPL Survey

3318. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about non-inclusion of the actually needy persons under the below poverty line (BPL) category or depriving the BPL category people on the basis of political discrimination from several States including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government felt the need to complete the B.P.L. survey again in each State and make new lists in public interest;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002. Some of the States raised the issue of non-inclusion of poor in the BPL lists. The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group which could advise the Ministry on the methodology for conducting the BPL census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. C. Saxena. The Expert Group submitted its report in August, 2009.

Based on the suggestions/ recommendations of the Expert Group and consultations with the State Governments/ UT Administration and other stakeholders, the Government decided to collect information on socio economic indicators for identification of poor. A Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC 2011) based on the recommendations of the Saxena Committee for rural and Hashim Committee for urban areas has been launched on 29th June, 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the State/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) and (d) In their Joint Statement issued on 3rd October, 2011, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

and Union Minister of Rural Development clarified that the Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on the indicators that are being collected through the SECC, 2011 for arriving a specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes. The present state-wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will not be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes. The eligibility and entitlements of households in the country for different central government programmes and schemes will be determined after the SECC, 2011 survey results are available and have been analysed. The Union Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission will consult with states, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology by the time the SECC, 2011 is completed. This methodology will seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household will be excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes.

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.

### Navodaya Vidyalayas

3319. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) the norms adopted for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) the number of such Vidyalayas functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) the number of Vidyalayas opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is planning to open more Navodaya Vidyalayas during the Twelfth Plan Period;

(e) if so, the details including the locations thereof, State-wise and the time by which these are likely to be opened; and

(f) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by Navodaya Vidyalayas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one JNV in each district of the country. In addition, the Govt. has also approved opening of 20 JNVs in the districts having large concentration of SC/ST population and two additional JNVs in Ukhrul and Senapati districts of Manipur. The state of Tamil Nadu has not yet opted for the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b) State-wise list of functional JNVs is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) List of JNVs opened in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as follows:

2009-10	2010-11
1. Palamu Jharkhand)	1. Jammu (J&K)
2. Dantewara Chhattisgarh)	2. Sriganganagar (Rajasthan)
3. Malkangiri (Orissa)	
4. Gaya (Bihar)	
5. South 24 Parganas (West Bengal)	

No new JNV has been opened in 2011-12 and the current year.

(d) and (e) The Twelfth Plan proposals for new JNVs have not been finalized by the Planning Commission.

(f) The State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized by Navodaya Vidyalayas during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-II. No funds have been released during the current financial year.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	50
2.	Chhattisgarh	17
3.	Odisha	31
4.	Punjab	21
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	24
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Pondicherry	4
13.	Lakshadweep	1
14.	Haryana	20
15.	Delhi	2
16.	Rajasthan	33
17.	Uttar Pradesh	68
18.	Uttarakhand	13
19.	Bihar	39
20.	Jharkhand	24
21.	West Bengal	18
22.	Maharashtra	33
23.	Gujarat	23
24.	Goa	2
25.	Daman and Diu	2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	16

1	2	3	1	2	3
28. Assam		27	32. Nagaland		11
29. Meghalaya		8	33. Sikkim		4
30. Manipur		9	34. Tripura		4
31. Mizoram		7	Total		586

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Exp. As on 31.1.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	317.48	325.16	338.64	340.18	387.57	344.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5763.32	5969.83	6413.83	6576.51	8332.40	6106.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6051.30	6015.73	4957.65	5193.37	2949.38	2272.37
4.	Assam	6939.40	6829.07	6758.57	6637.03	6738.39	5129.1
5.	Bihar	9812.66	9616.92	8499.87	8526.92	10537.65	8220.72
6.	Chandigarh	241.27	234.46	293.71	292.35	335.15	289.84
7.	Chhattisgarh	4924.31	4880.97	3459.84	3439.17	3749.98	3192.78
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	130.06	138.20	231.01	221.58	179.94	185.46
9.	Daman and Diu	318.43	340.27	296.99	288.58	326.29	314.77
10.	Delhi	29148.15	7031.32	33591.14	7756.31	8352.77	1765.96
11.	Goa	389.65	383.89	569.47	575.86	487.19	463.6
12.	Gujrat	5510.60	5502.20	5111.12	5040.4	4898.02	4734.72
13.	Haryana	5695.59	5633.85	5610.87	5568.86	5396.85	4617.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2683.15	2603.71	3893.14	3847.13	2987.63	2575.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5021.19	4858.88	6469.52	6392.87	4325.00	3541.02
16.	Jharkhand	5773.13	5632.78	6615.91	6472.34	5422.31	4523.75
17.	Karnataka	6334.00	6307.05	6782.51	6715.86	8067.43	6842.76
18.	Kerala	3738.98	3735.29	4001.97	3996.63	3999.50	3511.7
19.	Lakshadweep	178.46	178.35	164.17	163.48	194.85	169.14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12873.72	12759.11	11777.1	11635.69	13504.25	14855.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	8251.40	8405.07	8977.5	8966.73	8970.65	8498.63
22.	Manipur	3849.57	3837.27	4057.83	4048.11	3068.81	2354.68
23.	Meghalaya	3167.82	2870.92	2370.81	2346.73	3392.46	1922.97
24.	Mizoram	1707.76	1693.16	1200.65	1189.4	1210.99	868.6
25.	Nagaland	4427.58	4379.40	4147.88	4126.77	2235.14	1607.3
26.	Odisha	8592.29	8508.88	7564.13	7549.8	8534.09	7120.27
27.	Pondicherry	1142.91	1143.31	1090.11	1085.76	1095.96	941.22
28.	Punjab	5239.27	5179.00	6191.87	6402.84	6668.51	5053.5
29.	Rajasthan	7724.80	7847.94	8178.58	8382.47	10227.87	8090.16
30.	Sikkim	1020.80	1012.74	2168.01	2159.56	892.80	662.17
31.	Tripura	1811.16	1794.96	1223.06	1205.79	1176.84	887.92
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17110.38	17005.53	19704.8	19664.64	19468.34	15428.75
33.	Uttranchal	4452.85	4404.79	3985.11	3928.94	3765.15	3149.01
34.	West Bengal	7099.57	6881.64	6064.63	5998.43	3744.79	3080.25
Total		187443.00	163941.64	192884.00	166737.09	165624.95	133321.57

[English]

**Irregularities in Allocation  
of Coal Blocks**

3320. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been reported in allocation of coal blocks to commercial entities during 2004-09 causing Rs. 10.7 lakhs crore of loss to Government and windfall gains to a number of private companies.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of companies which have been allocated coal blocks during the said period;

(d) whether tenders were invited and auction was done for allocation of coal blocks;

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

(f) whether the Government has conducted inquiry into the loss of public money and has fixed responsibility in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the action being taken to recoup the losses to the national exchequer and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) Out of 218 coal blocks, a total 174 coal blocks are allocated to 267 companies during the period 2004-

2009. Out of 174 coal blocks, 21 coal blocks are de-allocated. Hence 153 coal blocks stand allocated to 245 companies out of the above.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Amendment of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 enabling the introduction of allocation of coal blocks through auction by competitive bidding took time for its enactment and notification of Rules made thereunder.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise in view of answer given to part (f) of question.

[Translation]

#### **Expansion of Air Services**

3321. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to promote the expansion of air services during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the routes identified;

(c) the time by which these routes are likely to be operational;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct a new airport in Haryana; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

Route Dispersal Guidelines.

A Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Rohit Nandan has examined the present Route Dispersal Guidelines and suggested measures to ensure better connectivity for smaller cities and towns. The Committee has recommended revision of Route Dispersal Guidelines. The report of the Committee has been placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stake holders. Comments received from various organizations are under examination.

(d) and (e) Proposal submitted by the State Government of Haryana for setting up of a cargo airport is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

3322. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of new schools required to be set up in the country to meet the objectives of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Governments for implementation of the first phase of RMSA during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals alongwith the present status thereof. State-wise;

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of RMSA; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps being taken to further improve the Abhiyan?

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



PURANDESWARI): (a) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the physical target for 11th Five Year Plan was to open about 11000 new secondary schools (Classes IX-X), against which opening of 9670 new secondary schools has been sanctioned. The Working Group on Secondary Education has estimated a requirement of about 20000 new schools for 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) All Annual Plan proposals received from the States/UTs during last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 were placed before the Project Approval Board (PAB) of the scheme for consideration and various interventions including opening of 9670 schools and strengthening of 34311 existing schools were approved for those proposals which complied with RMSA norms.

Statement indicating State-wise proposals received for opening of new secondary schools and approval thereto during last three years under RMSA is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Implementation of RMSA is reviewed in the meetings of Project Approval Board and the State Education Secretaries. Recently, several Centrally Sponsored Schemes including RMSA were reviewed in the Conference of State Education Secretaries held in January 2012. Need for continuing of sharing pattern of 75:25 between Centre and States in the 12th Five Year Plan, enhancement of MMER, adoption of State Schedule of Rate and extending RMSA to Government aided schools etc. were identified commonly by States and are part of the recommendations of the Working Group on Secondary Education for 12th Five Year Plan.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise proposals received for opening of new secondary schools under RMSA and approval thereto*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Proposals for new secondary schools received	Approval accorded	Proposals for new secondary schools received	Approval accorded	Proposals for new secondary schools received	Approval accorded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	205	0	137	102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	14	11	60	22
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1898	350	657	447	210	169
6.	Chhattisgarh	218	218	1175	500	1145	633
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	4	4	3	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	5	2	2	1
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	205	0	131	72	507	256
13.	Haryana	131	0	168	32	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himanchal Pradesh	104	69	45	45	26	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	69	259	182	371	279
16.	Jharkhand	468	300	300	297	300	297
17.	Karnataka	558	80	419	249	0	0
18.	Kerala	60	60	211	36	21	16
19.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1400	341	0	0	605	603
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1911	0
22.	Manipur	60	44	23	23	91	49
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	190	25	25	0
24.	Mizoram	23	23	32	32	36	26
25.	Nagaland	70	35	102	67	78	45
26.	Odisha	1087	300	800	400	42	9
27.	Puducherry	0	0	12	9	4	2
28.	Punjab	131	70	79	79	162	73
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	17	0	0	0	9	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1944	200	968	344	710	710
32.	Tripura	55	0	42	42	46	41
33.	Uttarakhand	34	23	63	58	156	147
34.	Uttar Pradesh	825	254	1499	318	761	449
35.	West Bengal	38	0	0	0	1006	0
Total		9399	2440	7407	3274	8429	3956

**Fund Allocation for Rural and Urban  
Development in Chhattisgarh**

3323. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount approved and released by the Union Government to Chhattisgarh for different rural and urban schemes during the last three years; and

(b) the details of funds utilized, scheme-wise and year-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The statement of amount released by the Central Ministries on flagship rural and urban schemes to Chhattisgarh for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed. The statement on scheme-wise expenditure by Chhattisgarh for 2009-10 and 2010-11 (including the State share) is enclosed.

**Statement***Rural and Urban Development in Chhattisgarh*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA)	827.10	1322.67	1685.05	1633.98	1638.56
2.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	162.80	322.05	132.80	196.31	258.32
3.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	555.93	963.41	878.63	1231.07	698.70
4.	Mid-Day-Meal (MDM)	182.89	184.90	361.88	359.13	474.63
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	540.03	805.06	678.58	304.16	801.51
6.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	128.22	105.17	122.01	90.53	139.06
7.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	50.18	64.38	54.80	25.31	27.02
8.	National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP)	155.77	156.90	179.52	184.90	235.07
9.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	261.65	240.41	327.24	307.92	462.10
10.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	216.06	216.06	280.90	97.72	559.94
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	60.00	66.71	96.57	86.09	85.23
12.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	136.14	136.14	503.44	503.42	212.61
13.	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	218.56	357.06	262.77	328.24	385.02
14.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	16.04	17.82	131.80	146.44	265.61
15.	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission*	251.13	194.19	82.10	37.84	43.17

Note: Expenditure includes State's Share.

Source: CPSMS and Central Ministries.

\* Releases from CPSMS and Expenditure data from State Government Plan Document, 2011-12

**Review of Universities Functioning**

(d) if so, the details thereof?

3324. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to overhaul the university education keeping in view the standard and quality of higher education being imparted by many universities across the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it conducts periodical review of universities in the country. A detailed review of each university is conducted before it is included in Section 2(f) and 12B. A comprehensive review of 124 deemed to be universities was conducted in the year 2009 with the help of Expert Committees. State Private Universities are established by Acts of the concerned State legislatures. At

present these are regulated by the UGC as per provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities), Regulations, 2003. These private universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of concerned Statutory Council(s). Out of the 111 State Private Universities, the UGC Expert Committees have already visited 53.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Quality enhancement and improvement in standards of higher education is an ongoing process. Government has taken several measures in this regard. These measures include introduction of the semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc. The UGC has issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standards of teaching in Indian Universities. In order to improve quality of teachers and teaching, National Eligibility Test (NET) and State Level Eligibility test (SLET) have been made compulsory requirements, with the only exception being those who have completed Ph.D in accordance with UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/ Ph.D Degree), Regulations 2009. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions. The UGC has launched several schemes to improve the standards of education in Universities and colleges. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible universities and colleges for creation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities, including Libraries, Laboratories and Hostels and for strengthening of teaching and research. In order to attract best talents in the teaching profession, the Government has notified new pay structure for the University teachers w.e.f 01.01.2006. The UGC has issued the "Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities Regulations" 2003 and the "Institutions Deemed to be Universities Regulations" 2010 for regulating the functioning of private universities and deemed to be universities in the country.

The Ministry has undertaken legislative initiatives including The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which provides

for making accreditation mandatory in order to ensure independent credible quality assurance mechanism for higher educational institutions in the country.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allotment of Coal Blocks**

3325. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the coal blocks for allocation through tender/auction since passing of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the identified blocks;

(c) whether the Government has allocated the identified blocks on the basis of tenders and bidding after the said Bill was passed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the rules framed by the Government for allocation of captive coal blocks through tenders and bidding;

(e) whether the Government has made available tenders and the list of the applicants and their partners in the private sector captive coal blocks; 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) 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.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 02.02.2012 in the Gazette of India.

(e) and (f) The coal blocks have not been advertised/ circulated for allotment so far. Hence, no list of applicants is available.

[English]

**Complaints against Discrimination  
by Educational Institutions**

3326. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGANOKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of increasing number of complaints against discrimination by educational institutions in the country of the students on the basis of caste, religion or gender;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government against the erring institutions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant rules so that the negligent institutions are punished suitably;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to ensure the prevention of such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) There have been reports of sporadic cases of discrimination by educational institutions. However, as education is in Concurrent List and majority of educational institutions are under the purview of the State Governments, data on such incidents is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) The National Policy on Education, 1986 lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The Acts of the respective Central Universities, stipulate that the university shall not discriminate on grounds of caste, religion, etc. Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) are autonomous bodies and therefore, as and when any such complaint is received, the same is forwarded to the concerned CFEI for appropriate action in the matter. The complaints pertaining to the educational

institutions falling under the purview of the State Governments, are forwarded to the respective State Governments for redressal. Further, the Government has, from time to time, issued instructions to all State Governments and Centrally Funded Educational Institutions to curb such discriminations.

The University Grants Commission has reported that in order to give effect in letter and spirit to the provisions of the Constitution and other Statutory provisions and policies to safeguard the interests of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), and in particular to eliminate caste based discrimination against or harassment of the SC/ST students in all forms in Higher Educational Institutions, it has finalized draft UGC (Prevention of caste based Discrimination/Harassment/Victimization and Promotion of Equality in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 and the same is being put up in next meeting of University Grants Commission.

**Skype Computer Programme**

3327. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme for providing skype computer programmes for free-teaching of children in rural areas in the country;

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

(c) the time by which each village in the country is proposed to be provided the facility of computer programmes and the amount of funds proposed to be allocated for the said purpose?

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

(b) Skype is a tool/medium of one-to-one communication with the help of internet connectivity. The teacher, the curricular resources and the range of teaching-learning materials are expected to play a facilitating role. This Ministry provides infrastructural and other support to set up computer labs in schools. Further, as an integral part of learning management systems (e-Gyan Kosh of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or sakshat of National Mission on Education-Information Communication Technology) and as stand alone video lectures (Indian Institute of Technology, Consortium for

Educational Communication-University Grants Commission and IGNOU) broadcast on Gyan Darshan and on the internet, the technique of e-teaching has been explored.

(c) The unit of target for providing funds to build infrastructure and capacity for computer labs at secondary stage under the Information Communication Technology in School Scheme is the school and at primary stage under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it is the District. Under the ICT in School Scheme an amount of Rs. 6.4 lakh (non recurring) and Rs. 2.7 lakh (recurring) is provided per school at secondary stage. The sharing pattern is 75:25 between Centre and State except for North East States including Sikkim where the ratio is 90:10. Under Computer Aided Learning programme an amount of Rs. 50 lakh is provided per District.

*[Translation]*

3328. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to establish a National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCHER is likely to replace the existing regulatory bodies such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education and Distance Education Council;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make NCHER an effective and all encompassing body of higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 provides for the establishment of an over-arching authority called the National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) for determining, maintaining and coordinating standards in higher education and research including university education, vocational, technical, professional and medical education other than agricultural education. The

higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 28th December, 2011 and has been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

(c) The proposed NCHER will subsume the existing regulatory bodies including the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and the Distance Education Council (DEC).

(d) The UGC was constituted as a statutory body under the UGC Act, 1956 for coordinating the activities of higher education and maintaining standards. Later several councils were set up to regulate areas of technical, professional and medical education with each of them taking different views on matters of standards & promotion of higher education. This led to fragmentation of knowledge and prevented free flow of ideas across disciplines. The Kothari Commission had recommended that the UGC should represent the entire spectrum of higher education and that higher education should be regarded as an integrated whole. The National Policy on Education 1986 and Plan of Action 1992 envisaged the establishment of a National Apex Body to bring greater coordination and integration in planning and development of higher education. The National Knowledge Commission in its report, 2007 recommended the establishment of an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education. The Committee to advise on the Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education in its Report 2009 also recommended the creation of an all encompassing National Commission for Higher Education and Research as a Constitutional body to replace existing regulatory bodies. For these reasons, the NCHER is proposed to be created.

(e) The NCHER will primarily have the role of promotion, coordination and facilitation of higher education in the country. It will be vested with powers to ensure that no institution enrolls students without satisfying the minimum standards.

*[English]*

#### **Teacher Student Ratio**

3329. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed at present to arrive at teacher-student ratio under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of teachers under the above Act/Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the additional funds released to the States/UTs to recruit more teachers; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to engage trained teachers in schools and improve teacher student ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms have been revised to conform with the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. The revised norms are as under:

**A. For classes I to V:**

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91 -120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

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

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Social Studies; and (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- (iii) Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (a) a full time head-teacher and (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.

(b) to (d) The requirement of additional teachers under the RTE Act was estimated at the national level at 5.08 lakh when the Act became operative. Since then, based on proposals received from the State Governments, 6.31 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA with the required budget against the teacher salary as part of the Annual Work Plan & Budget of the States to enable them to meet the RTE requirements. With this, since inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001-02, 19.14 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned up to 2011-12 against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.12.2011 by the State Governments/Union Territories. This does not include the teacher posts under State sector.

(e) To ensure the availability of quality teachers, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), under section 23 of the RTE Act, has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible to be recruited as a teacher in primary and upper primary schools. One of the essential qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be conducted by the appropriate government. Guidelines for the Teacher Eligibility Test have already been notified and are available on the Ministry's website [www.mhrd.nic.in](http://www.mhrd.nic.in). In addition to sanctioning additional teacher posts, States have also been asked to fill up the teacher vacancies under State sector as also to rationalise deployment of teachers.

**Evaluation of Private Management Institutes**

3330. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether an evaluation of private management institutes has been made recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some management/engineering institutes in the country are planning to close down;

(d) if so, the details of such institutes, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any of these institutes were provided land at concessional rates;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(h) whether the MBA course in India has become less attractive;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) whether the Government is considering to come to the aid of colleges which plan to close down their MBA course; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The State wise number of management/engineering institutions which have submitted application to All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE) for closure of programme is as follows:

Madhya Pradesh-5, Chhattisgarh-4, Gujarat-13, West Bengal-2, Bihar-1, Uttar Pradesh-17, Uttarakhand-1, Haryana-6, Punjab-6, Rajasthan-18, Andhra Pradesh-56, Tamil Nadu-2, Karnataka-5, Maharashtra-7.

The AICTE has not asked for reasons closure of these institutions. However, this may be due to poor admission in the institutions.

(e) and (k) No Madam.

#### **Manufacturing of Telecom Equipment**

3331. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the action taken by the Government for Research and Development of indigenous telephone equipment in the country alongwith the targets achieved as a result thereof;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Association (TEMA) has proposed for a detailed accounting of foreign made hardware/software on the service provider's network;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the

Government thereto; and

(e) the details of agreement signed by the Government with other countries for the development of indigenous technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The action taken by the Department of Telecommunications for Research and Development of indigenous telephone equipment in the country are as follows:

(i) Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) has been entrusted with indigenous research and development activities for communication need of the country. Major technologies programs undertaken and developed in the last three years are as follows:

a. Gigabit Passive Optical Network (G-PON) for providing end-to-end broadband delivery over Optical Fibre Cable (OFC).

b. Next Generation Network (NGN) technology, which will help in building a packet switching based IP (Internet Protocol) converged communication networks providing fixed line, mobile and broadband services over a common infrastructure.

c. Shared GSM Radio Access Network (SG-RAN): This helps in setting up a GSM network in such a way that its resources namely, BSC, BTS, etc. can be shared by multiple operators.

d. Broadband Wireless: Technology solution for providing broadband services in rural and remote areas of the country based on WiFi technology.

e. Telecom Security:

- Technology for Centralised Monitoring System (CMS) for lawful interception and monitoring by security agencies.

- Developing a Secure and Dedicated Communication Network (SDCN) for intra-Government classified communication.

(ii) Department of Telecommunications has also set up in 2007-08, seven Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOE) in PPP mode in seven premier academic institutes of the country viz IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Bombay, IIM Ahmedabad and IISc Bangalore on different focus areas for R&D with each one being supported by one telecom service operator as under:



*The Seven Telecom Centres Of Excellence (TCOE)*

Sl. No.	Name of TCOE	Hosting Institute	Sponsor	Focus Area
1.	IITCOE	IIM-A	IDEA Cellular	Telecom Policy, Regulation and Customer Care
2.	VEICET	IIT-KGP	Vodafone-Essar	Next Generation Networks & Technology
3.	AIIScCET	IISc	Aircel	Information Security and Disaster Management
4.	AICET	IIT-D	Bharti Airtel	Telecom Technology Management
5.	BITCOE	IIT-K	BSNL	Multimedia and Telecom Technologies, Cognitive Radio and Computational Mathematics
6.	TICET	IIT-B	TataTeleservices	Rural Telecom Technology
7.	RITCOE	IIT-M	Reliance Comm.	Telecom Infrastructure and Energy

TCOEs have filed 11 patents, proof of concept of 20 products has been developed and 14 Intellectual Property Rights (PRs)/Contributions have been made to global standards.

(iii) The Payment of any technical know-how fee and royalty for technology transfer is under automatic route.

(iv) 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 clause (1) of sub-section (2AB) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act.

(v) Draft National Telecom Policy - 2012 has, inter-alia, following provisions under objectives related to R&D of telecommunication equipment:

1. Promote innovation, indigenous R&D and manufacturing to serve domestic and global markets by increasing skills and competencies.
2. Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.

3. Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, TPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing i.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.

4. Develop and establish standards to meet national requirements, generate IPRs, and participate in international standardization bodies to contribute in formulation of global standards, thereby making India a leading nation in the area of international telecom standardization. This will be supported by establishing appropriate linkages with industry, R&D institutions, academia, telecom service providers and users.

5. Put in place appropriate fiscal and financial incentives required for indigenous manufacturers of telecom products and R&D institutions.

(b) The funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year to C-DOT is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds' Allocation & Spent Rs. in Crores	
		GBS (RE) allocated	GBS Actual spent/given
1.	2008-09	121.82	112.00
2.	2009-10	140.00	100.00
3.	2010-11	152.80	63.71
4.	2011-12	150.00	126.00

TCOE has been released Rs. 3.5 crore by Government and Rs. 31.18 crore by sponsoring industries.

(c) No Madam.

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

(e) Department of Telecommunications has not signed any agreement with other countries for the development of indigenous technology.

#### **Regional Languages in KVS**

3332. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Policy on three language formula including modern Indian language at school level and the manner in which the same is followed or proposed to be followed by the Central Schools (Kendriya Vidyalayas) located in the States and the National Capital; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to teach regional language including Odiya as a subject to primary and high schools level as the same is precondition for Civil Services of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Three language formula emphasises the teaching of at least three languages to ensure that students passing out of the secondary school have an adequate knowledge of these languages to foster multilingualism, the traits that improve cognitive growth, social tolerance, divergent thinking and scholastic achievements. Under this formula first language to be studied must be the mother tongue or the regional language. The second language will be some other modern Indian language or English in Hindi speaking states; and Hindi or English in non-Hindi speaking states. The third language will be Hindi or English or modern Indian Language not studied as the second language.

As per the scheme of studies of Kendriya Vidyalaya, a student studies 2 languages i.e. Hindi and English from

Class I to V. Sanskrit is offered as third language for classes VI to VIII. From class IX onwards, students may offer any two languages from amongst 18 regional languages, including Odiya, prescribed by CBSE in Secondary curriculum. But one of these two languages must be either Hindi or English. Regional languages may also be offered as an additional language/subject from class IX onwards. However, arrangements for teaching of the regional language/mother tongue shall be made, provided 20 or more students opt for the same.

#### **Enrolment of Girls**

3333. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education has been launched with an objective to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girls child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is applicable for all girls irrespective of caste, community and school right from class I;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for not implementing the scheme as stated above; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" in May, 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce

the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child covering all SC/ST girls and all girls of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of Caste) who pass class VIII and enroll in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. At the time of enrolment the girls should be unmarried and below 16 years of age. A sum of Rs.3000/- is kept as a fixed deposit in the name of the eligible girls who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest on reaching 18 years of age and passing X class examination.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (f) Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech on 28-02-2006 had announced an incentive scheme for the girls who pass class VIII and enroll in secondary schools. The focus of the scheme is to arrest the dropout rates of girls, mainly belonging to SC/ST community, at secondary level and promote their enrolment and retention. Accordingly, the scheme was launched in May, 2008 with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

#### **Pakistani President's Visit to India**

3334. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani President visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed by the Prime Minister of India with him; and

(c) the progress made during the discussion on bilateral issues including terrorism and trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) President of Pakistan, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012. During the visit, a meeting was held in New Delhi between Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. The two leaders had a friendly and constructive conversation covering all aspects of India-Pakistan bilateral relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. It was noted that there had been steady progress in the dialogue process which was restarted last year. Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the fact that Pakistan has moved forward on trade-

related issues and both leaders felt that we should tap into the considerable potential of bilateral economic and trade ties. The issue of terrorism was discussed during the meeting. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter needed to be discussed further between the two Governments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Exploration in South China Sea**

3335. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese officials have advised India to back off from oil and natural gas exploration in South China Sea by ONGC in collaboration with a Vietnamese company, during ASEAN Summit in Cambodia and warned of grave consequences in case of not discontinuing this exploration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time since when ONGC is engaged in exploration of oil in the said area along with the attitude of China at present in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. The 20th ASEAN Summit held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in April 2012 was internal to the 10 Member States of ASEAN. It was not attended by any Dialogue Partners of ASEAN, including India and China.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), in collaboration with Vietnamese companies, has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea

since 1988. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has 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.

#### **Unsatisfactory Broadband Services**

3336. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the broadband services are not satisfactory in the country;

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

(c) the number of complaints received by BSNL and MTNL in this regard during the last year and the current year, till date;

(d) the number of those complaints on which immediate action has been taken; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the broadband facilities in the country particularly in rural and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) TRAI has been monitoring quality of service through quarterly performance monitoring reports provided by broadband service providers against the quality of service benchmark notified by TRAI through regulation on 'Quality of Service of Broadband Service, Regulations 2006 dated 6th October 2006.

As per the performance monitoring reports submitted by the Broadband service providers for the quarter ending December 2011, it is seen that the service providers are generally meeting the quality of service parameters. However, some of the service providers are not meeting the benchmark for some of the parameters in some of the service areas. Non-compliance is noticed mainly in parameters pertaining to Service Provisioning and fault repair.

State-wise details of the Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of service of Broadband Service Providers for Quarter Ending December 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The status of complaints received by

BSNL and MTNL during the last year and the current year along with the action taken by them are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas, Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh village Panchayats. The objective of this scheme is to extend the existing optical fiber network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF). The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years.

In addition, USOF has launched following scheme to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas.

1. **Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme** to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas. Under this scheme BSNL will provide 8, 88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions over a period of 5-years in this scheme. As on February 2012, a total of 3,54,595 broadband connections have been provided.

2. (a) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in ASSAM"**

This OFC Scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 Districts of Assam within 18 months from 12/2/2010. As of February 2012, about 177 nodes have been installed.

(b) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-I Circle (comprising states of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura)"**

The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 Districts within 24 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

(c) **"Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-II Circle (comprising states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland)"**

The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. This OFC Scheme would connect 407 locations in 30 Districts within 30 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

## Statement-I

## Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Broadband Service Providers for Quarter Ending December, 2011

Sl. No.	Service Operator	Service Provisioning		Faults Repair		Billing Performance		Response Time to the Customer for assistance		
		%age of connections provided within 15 days of registration of demand	% of faults repaired by next working day (>90%)	% of faults repaired within 3 working day	Rent Rebate	%age of bills disputed	%age of billing complaints resolved within 4 weeks	%age of cases to whom refund of deposits is made within 60 days of closures	%age of calls answered by operator (Voice to voice) within 60 sec.	%age of calls answered by operator (Voice to voice) within 60 sec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1. BSNL</b>										
1.1	Andhra Pradesh	99.90%	95.00%	99.70%	314	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	86.50%	93.40%
1.2	Assam	97.70%	82.50%	86.30%	2	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	85.00%	92.00%
1.3	Bihar	100.00%	93.10%	99.40%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.4	Chhattisgarh	100.00%	93.10%	99.50%	158	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	80.60%	91.10%
1.5	Chennai	100.00%	95.00%	100.00%	0	0.40%	100.00%	100.00%	87.80%	100.00%
1.6	Gujrat	100.00%	95.20%	99.60%	127	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	82.80%	90.30%
1.7	Haryana	100.00%	94.10%	99.70%	320	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	85.20%	93.70%
1.8	Himachal Pradesh	100.00%	92.60%	99.70%	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	88.10%	93.10%
1.9	Jammu and Kashmir	99.80%	94.70%	98.70%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	80.30%	91.90%
1.10	Jharkhand	100.00%	93.40%	100.00%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	82.80%	91.10%
1.11	Karnataka	99.90%	94.20%	99.50%	940	0.10%	99.98%	100.00%	86.10%	94.80%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.12	Kerala	100.00%	90.90%	99.60%	84	0.30%	100.00%	100.00%	78.10%	87.60%
1.13	Kolkata	100.00%	88.30%	99.80%	0	0.20%	100.00%	100.00%	93.40%	98.70%
1.14	Maharashtra	99.90%	94.50%	100.00%	2109	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	85.80%	94.60%
1.15	Madhya Pradesh	100.00%	95.10%	100.00%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	89.60%	95.30%
1.16	North East I	100.00%	90.70%	99.60%	829	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	84.10%	92.80%
1.17	North East II	100.00%	95.50%	100.00%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	92.20%	94.80%
1.18	Orissa	100.00%	92.80%	100.00%	21	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	83.50%	93.80%
1.19	Punjab	99.98%	94.10%	99.50%	327	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	80.50%	91.60%
1.20	Rajasthan	100.00%	96.20%	100.00%	3	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	85.30%	95.10%
1.21	Tamil Nadu	100.00%	93.80%	99.90%	0	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	92.30%	96.70%
1.22	Uttaranchal	99.99%	93.10%	100.00%	38	0.00%	99.90%	99.90%	87.40%	97.10%
1.23	UP East	98.70%	94.50%	100.00%	163	0.20%	100.00%	100.00%	86.30%	94.20%
1.24	UP West	100.00%	93.30%	99.30%	42	0.10%	100.00%	100.00%	78.10%	89.90%
1.25	West Bengal	95.80%	91.60%	98.97%	79	0.30%	100.00%	100.00%	84.80%	95.30%
1.26	A and N	52.70%	91.40%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	94.70%	100.00%
2.	<b>MTNL</b>									
2.1	Delhi	97.07%	71.77%	89.02%	17676	0.12%	98.01%	117.00%	99.70%	99.82%
1.1	Mumbai	94.32%	84.63%	93.61%	16854	0.011%	100.00%	NA	70.66%	73.23%
3	Bharti Airtel Ltd.									
3.1	Andhra Pradesh	100.00%	93.89%	99.70%	3	0.23%	93.00%	100.00%	95.75%	97.91%
3.2	Delhi	100.00%	96.91%	99.43%	3	0.08%	95.00%	100.00%	97.42%	98.84%
3.3	Gujarat	100.00%	98.32%	99.86%	1	0.10%	96.00%	100.00%	90.87%	94.43%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.4	Haryana	100.00%	99.78%	100.00%	6	0.05%	92.00%	100.00%	96.93%	98.55%
3.5	Karnataka	100.00%	94.19%	100.00%	0	0.26%	88.00%	100.00%	96.79%	98.45%
3.6	Kerala	100.00%	93.05%	100.00%	0	0.06%	85.00%	100.00%	96.53%	98.08%
3.7	Kolkata	100.00%	96.86%	99.37%	4	0.06%	86.00%	100.00%	97.98%	99.20%
3.8	Madhya Pradesh and CG	100.00%	98.09%	99.56%	145	0.11%	99.00%	100.00%	94.67%	97.33%
3.9	Maharashtra	100.00%	98.16%	99.51%	7	0.07%	98.00%	100.00%	92.90%	95.77%
3.10	Mumbai	100.00%	98.19%	99.52%	1	0.08%	97.00%	100.00%	94.22%	96.80%
3.11	Punjab	100.00%	97.81%	99.54%	2	0.06%	97.00%	100.00%	97.19%	98.69%
3.12	Rajasthan	100.00%	97.97%	99.81%	0	0.04%	100.00%	100.00%	97.47%	99.18%
3.13	Tamilnadu	100.00%	92.59%	100.00%	0	0.33%	92.00%	100.00%	95.04%	98.34%
3.14	UP - East	100.00%	99.44%	99.88%	1	0.05%	96.00%	100.00%	97.20%	98.78%
3.15	UP - West	100.00%	96.27%	99.34%	21	0.13%	92.00%	100.00%	97.70%	99.02%
4.	Hathway									
4.1	Andhra Pradesh	100.00%	97.00%	99.00%	266	1.97%	100.00%	100.00%	93.00%	97.00%
4.2	Delhi	100.00%	92.00%	97.00%	109	1.79%	100.00%	100.00%	71.00%	82.00%
4.3	Gujarat	400.00%	87.00%	99.07%	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	89.00%	96.00%
4.4	Haryana	100.00%	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	DNF	DNF
4.5	Karnataka	100.00%	95.00%	99.00%	367	0.86%	100.00%	100.00%	84.00%	87.00%
4.6	Maharashtra	99.80%	88.00%	96.40%	4808	0.98%	100.00%	100.00%	51.00%	86.00%
4.7	Punjab	100.00%	95.00%	97.00%	28	1.45%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	NA
4.8	Goa	100.00%	86.00%	99.00%	0	0.00%	NA	DNF	100.00%	100.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.9	Uttar Pradesh	100.00%	97.00%	98.00%	0	0.99%	100.00%	100.00%	DNF	DNF
4.10	Chhatisgarh	100.00%	94.00%	97.00%	0	1.06%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA
5	SIFY									
	All India	94.99%	73.17%	39.47%	0	NA	NA	NA	93.19%	95.20%
6	Quadrant Televenture Ltd. (Formerly HFCL Infotel Ltd.)									
	Punjab	99.86%	97.11%	99.96%	1	0.02%	100.00%	100.00%	90.00%	93.00%
7	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.									
	Maharashtra and Goa	6.00%	92.69%	100.00%	0	0.76%	94.00%	97.00%	95.47%	98.14%
8	Beam Cables									
	Hyderabad	97.66%	90.00%	99.00%	2374	2.00%	100.00%	NA	62.33%	86.00%
9	Alliance Broadband									
	Kolkata	100.00%	99.00%	100.00%	0	0.09%	100.00%	NA	98.00%	99.00%
10	Broadband Pacenet India Private Ltd.									
10.1	Mumbai	100.00%	94.00%	99.00%	8	0.00%	DNF	NA	77.00%	97.00%
10.2	Mumbai-Pune	100.00%	97.00%	100.00%	3	NR	NR	NA	80.00%	100.00%
10.3	All India	100.00%	93.00%	99.50%	0	0.00%	NA	NA	73.00%	100.00%
10.4	Madhya Pradesh	100.00%	96.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%	NA	80.00%	100.00%
10.5	Gujarat	100.00%	97.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%	NA	80.00%	100.00%
10.6	Rajasthan	100.00%	98.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	NA	NA	95.00%	100.00%
10.7	Andhra Pradesh	100.00%	90.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	NA	NA	95.00%	100.00%
11	Tikona Digital Networks									
	All India	97.07%	94.03%	99.13%	NR	0.81%	100.00%	100.00%	22.33%	37.67%







1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.2	Assam				97.30%	99.90%				
1.3	Bihar				87.80%	99.90%				
1.4	Chhattisgarh				91.00%	99.60%				
1.5	Chennai				83.30%	100.00%				
1.6	Gujrat				89.20%	99.80%				
1.7	Haryana				91.80%	99.60%				
1.8	Himachal Pradesh				84.90%	99.30%				
1.9	Jammu and Kashmir				89.70%	99.30%				
1.10	Jharkhand				89.00%	99.50%				
1.11	Karnataka				93.40%	99.90%				
1.12	Kerala				88.10%	100.00%				
1.13	Kolkata				83.70%	99.80%				
		0	0	72.60%	0.01	%	24	221	0	
1.14	Maharashtra				92.50%	99.60%				
1.15	Madhya Pradesh				93.10%	99.90%				
1.16	North East I				89.10%	99.30%				
1.17	North Kast II				89.40%	98.80%				
1.18	Orissa				92.90%	99.50%				
1.19	Punjab				88.20%	99.70%				
1.20	Rajasthan				90.50%	99.90%				
1.21	Tamil Nadu				94.20%	100.00%				
1.22	Uttaranchal				96.80%	99.10%				

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.23	UP East				93.60%	99.70%				
1.24	UP West				92.20%	99.80%				
1.25	West Bengal				92.10%	99.50%				
1.26	A and N				15.00%	99.40%				
	<b>2 MTNL</b>									
2.1	Delhi	0	1.33	79.40%	95.00%	99.88%	C/DNF	C/DNF	C/DNF	NA
1.1	Mumbai	0	0	78.55%	80.00%	98.00%	1.00%	70	350	NA
	3. Bharti Airtel Ltd.									
3.1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.17%	103.68%	100.00%	0.00%	70	263.67	NA
3.2	Delhi	0	0	0.52%	100.00%	99.97%	0.00%	28	3.33	NA
3.3	Gujarat	0	NA	0.41%	99.00%	99.99%	0.00%	49	48.8	NA
3.4	Haryana	0	NA	NA	100.00%	99.94%	0.00%	31	3.33	NA
3.5	Karnataka	0	0	0.75%	99.89%	99.99%	0.00%	85	264	NA
3.6	Kerala	0	NA	NA	101.56%	99.99%	0.00%	103	312.33	NA
3.7	Kolkata	0	0	0.60%	100.00%	99.99%	0.00%	25	2.67	NA
3.8	Madhya Pradesh and CG	0	0	0.57%	99.00%	99.88%	0.00%	72	76.8	NA
3.9	Maharashtra	0	NA	0.44%	99.00%	99.98%	0.00%	57	56.8	NA
3.10	Mumbai	NA	0	0.59%	99.00%	99.92%	0.00%	54	54.7	NA
3.11	Punjab	0	0	0.74%	100.00%	99.99%	0.00%	46	7.73	NA
3.12	Rajasthan	0	NA	NA	99.00%	99.99%	0.00%	13	4.33	NA
3.13	Tamilnadu	0	0	0.59%	102.38%	99.98%	0.00%	76	281.33	NA
3.14	UP - East	0	NA	NA	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	14	3.33	NA

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.15	UP - West	0	NA	NA	100.00%	99.97%	0.00%	28	3	NA
4.	<b>Hathway</b>									
4.1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	86.00%	87.00%	99.00%	0.98%	80	310	NA
4.2	Delhi	0	0	87.00%	85.00%	97.00%	0.99%	12	310	NA
4.3	Gujarat	0	0	88.00%	85.00%	99.00%	0.97%	55	250	NA
4.4	Haryana	0	DNF	NA	85.00%	100.00%	0.98%	10	320	NA
4.5	Karnataka	0	0	86.00%	90.00%	100.00%	0.98%	80	320	NA
4.6	Maharashtra	0	0	86.00%	85.00%	99.00%	0.97%	20	275	NA
4.7	Punjab	NR	0	86.00%	85.00%	97.87%	0.97%	80	325	NA
4.8	Goa	0	0	86.00%	90.00%	99.00%	0.98%	50	250	NA
4.9	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NA	89.00%	85.00%	99.00%	0.98%	28	284	NA
4.10	Chhatisgarh	0	0	87.00%	85.00%	99.00%	0.98%	10	310	NA
5.	<b>SIFY</b>									
	<b>All India</b>	0	0	86.00%	DNF	100.00%	0.00%	42	242	NR
6	Quadrant Televenture Ltd. (Formerly HFCL Infotel Ltd.)									
	Punjab	0	0	69.00%	100.00%	99.80%	0.00%	90	300	NA
7	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.									
	Maharashtra and Goa	NR	NR	70.00%	87.40%	99.87%	0.00%	42	197	NA
8	Beam Cables									
	Hyderabad	0	0	43.33%	80.00%	99.00%	1.00%	100	300	NA
9	Alliance Broadband									
	Kolkata	7	0	NR	DNF	99.00%	1.00%	NA	NA	NA



1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	All India	0	0	50.98%	94.00%	99.62%	1.00%	DNF	DNF	DNF
24	You Broadband									
24.1	All India	NA	0	74.54%	85.59%	98.38%	0.00%	14	257	NA
24.2	Maharashtra	NA	0	76.46%	85.68%	98.35%	0.00%	23	260	NA
24.3	Gujarat	NA	0	73.67%	85.87%	98.41%	0.00%	12	254	NA
24.4	Karnataka	NA	0	71.15%	85.10%	98.31%	0.00%	6	234	NA
24.5	Tamilnadu	NA	0	61.03%	85.39%	98.33%	0.00%	8	260	NA
24.6	Haryana	NA	0	75.00%	85.10%	98.54%	0.00%	18	262	NA
24.7	Andhra Pradesh	NA	0	75.00%	85.99%	98.33%	0.00%	15	263	NA
25	Spectranet									
	All India	0	0	53.00%	DNF	99.00%	DNF	DNF	DNF	Nil
26	Five Networks	%								
	All India	12	5500	NR	95.00%	98.00%	1.00%	NA	286.67	NA
27	Vasai Cables									
	Mumbai	0	1	80.00%	80.00%	97.55%	1.00%	4	255	NR
28	Softeng Computers									
	All India	5	0	0.00%	95.00%	99.00%	0.50%	10	253.33	NA

DNF = Data not as per Format    NR = Data not reported by the Service Provider    NA = Not Applicable    C/DNF= Complied the parameter but Data is not in the required format

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	BSNL			MTNL			
	2011-12 (up to Feb 12)	2012-13		2011-12		2012-13	
1.	Complaints received during the last year and the current year till date:	2177840	***	1137602 (Delhi) 1234799 (Mumbai)		***	
2.	The numbers of those complaints on which immediate action has been taken;	By next working day 92.92%	Within 3 days 99.29%	***	By next working day Delhi 70.31 %	Within 3 days Delhi 85%	*** Mumbai 90.58%

\*\*\*For current year the same is not compiled by BSNL/MTNL yet because period being too short

[English]

#### Learner Director Evaluation System

3337. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to implement Learner Director Evaluation System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it would be helpful to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Chandigarh Region has volunteered to take up the project to develop an online programme for evaluation of learning the child himself/herself.

[Translation]

#### Interest Subsidy on Education Loan to Girl Students

3338. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide

subsidy on principal amount of loan availed for higher technical and vocational education by the girl students; and

(b) 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) The Government is implementing a Central Scheme to provide full Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to pursue Technical/Professional Education in India. The Scheme is based on income criteria. All students including girls belonging to economically weaker sections, with parental family income from all sources, less than Rs. 4.5 lakh annually, are eligible for interest subsidy on education loans obtained under the Scheme.

The Scheme is linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of IBA and restricted to students enrolled in recognised Technical/Professional Courses (after Class XII) in India in Educational Institutions established by Acts of Parliament, other Institutions recognised by the concerned Statutory Bodies, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and other Institutions set up by the Central/State Government. There is presently no separate scheme to provide interest subsidy for loans obtained for



pursuing vocational education by girl students.

[English]

#### **Code of Ethics for Teachers**

3339. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) proposes to formulate a professional code of ethics for school teachers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such a code is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has developed a "Code of Professional Ethics of Teachers" (2009) in consultation with various stakeholders, including the State Governments and representatives of the All India Federation of Primary School Teachers (AIPTF). In accordance with the decision taken by the Council in March, 2012, the Code has been shared by the NCTE with State Governments, KVS, NVS and other school managements as advisory for adoption/adaptation by them.

#### **Navi Mumbai Airport**

3340. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra seeking an early approval of Central Steering Committee on the Request for Qualification (RFQ) for development of greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in approval; and

(d) the time likely to be taken a final decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Steering Committee meeting of Navi Mumbai International Airport held on 10th January, 2012, City & Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) gave a presentation on the

draft Request for Qualification (RFQ) document. Thereafter CIDCO was asked to submit additional information.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **SAARC Workshop**

3341. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) workshop on e-governance held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and decisions arrived at the workshop;

(c) the response of concerned countries in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) workshop on e-Governance with special focus on Land Records was held on 16-17th February, 2010 in New Delhi. The Conference was attended by representatives of the SAARC Countries. The SAARC countries informed that they are at initial stages of work in the areas of e-Governance and there is lot of scope for cooperation between SAARC countries to work together. The meeting concluded that specialized training for Government officials in the area of e-Governance has the potential of carrying forward the cooperation and partnership.

#### **Satellite Interactive Terminal**

3342. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra regarding Central funds for setting up the Satellite Interactive Terminals needed for Satellite Academic Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development is mainly implementing:

- (i) National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology which primarily focuses on higher education institutions; and
- (ii) The Centrally sponsored scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" with the objective of establishing an enabling environment to promote the usage of ICT in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools for imparting computer literacy and computer aided learning.

The request from the Government of Maharashtra seeking funds for Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) for the School Education Department is not covered under the above mentioned two schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Stay in Five Star Hotel**

3343. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the crew members of Air India and its subsidiaries are entitled for stay in five star hotels while on duty in India and abroad;
- (b) if so, the rules laid down in this regard;
- (c) whether Air India and its subsidiaries have their guest houses in India and abroad;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise and country-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for allowing its staff to stay in hotels despite its guest houses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) All the crew members of Air India and its subsidiaries are entitled for stay in four star hotels and above while on duty in India and Abroad. In respect of Pilots, it is as per the Agreement with the Management. As regards Cabin Crew, the same is based on examination and recommendation made by a Committee of senior executives and subsequent approval.

(c) to (e) Air India has a guest house in New Delhi as also in the Staff Housing Colony at Delhi and Mumbai. However, the number of rooms are not sufficient to

accommodate crew of even a single flight. The guest house in Delhi consisting of 4 rooms is meant for the senior executives.

*[Translation]*

#### **Issuing of Aadhaar Card**

3344. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for slow pace of formation and issuance of Aadhaar Cards under the Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI);
- (b) the clear-cut policy of the Government to make these Aadhaar Cards mandatory/compulsory for all the citizens of India in future;
- (c) the steps being taken to speed up this scheme; and
- (d) the details of usages of the Aadhaar number for the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) UIDAI was authorized to enroll 200 million residents through Multiple Registrars by March 2012 and it has achieved this target.

(b) Currently, enrolment for Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Aadhaar numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric details. Aadhaar does not confer citizenship nor does it guarantee entitlements which will be determined by the relevant statutory/implementing authorities.

(c) The Cabinet Committee on UIDAI has given its approval for continuation of enrolments of additional 400 million residents by UIDAI. UIDAI's Multiple Registrars Model in 18 States/UTs (as per Statement-I) will carry out these enrolments and they are expected to be done over the next 18 to 24 months.

(d) Government of Jharkhand (Rural Development Department) in partnership with three banks, namely Bank

of India, Union Bank of India and ICICI Bank has started a pilot project for delivery of MGNREGS wages and Old Age Pensions and Scholarships/Stipend payments using the Aadhaar number and the online Authentication services in 4 blocks. As on 21.4.2012, 2246 transactions have been made involving a sum of Rs.8,44,600/-.

Basically, Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to improve delivery of public services. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile, telephone and LPG connections. The Ministry of Road transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health & Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI & PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty lines who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutions or other Government hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Some of the State Governments have also recognized Aadhaar as PoI & PoA for their resident centric schemes. Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has recently decided to implement projects using Aadhaar platform for authentication of beneficiaries under Public Distribution System, authentication and disbursement of social security pensions using the Aadhaar enabled payments Platform. Any decision relating to making Aadhaar mandatory for any given scheme is to be taken by the concerned agency/ Department.

#### **Statement**

##### *Unque Identification Authority of India*

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa

1	2
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

#### **Posting of Administrative Service Officers in Other States**

3345. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of administrative service officers of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh who are working in the States other than their own State;

(b) whether such officers are working in the States of their choice despite a ruling given by the Hon'ble Courts and Central Administrative Tribunal directing them to serve their own States;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take penal action against such officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

#### **Uranium Contamination in Punjab**

3346. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:  
SHRI SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has carried out a study on uranium contamination in both the air and ground water in the Malwa and other regions of Punjab;

(b) if so, the salient findings of this report with regard to 60th concentration and toxicity of uranium and its impact on human health in Punjab and the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the report has found that the use of phosphate fertilizers with high concentration of uranium and the subsequent agro-chemical processors that came into play following their use are responsible for this contamination;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends conducting a study in all those agro-climatic zones where there is both heavy use of phosphate fertilizers and salinity in water; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has analysed around 700 samples for uranium content in water from Malwa region of Punjab in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar. The samples are jointly collected by BARC and Guru NanakDev University, Amritsar, Punjab. BARC has not carried out any study for uranium content in air.

(b) Madam, In the study carried out by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar during September-

October, 2009; uranium content of 235 water samples collected from four districts (Bhatinda, Mansa, Faridkot and Ferozpur) of Punjab state was measured. Uranium concentration in these water samples ranged from 2.1 - 644 ppb (microgram per litre). BARC has further analysed additional 365 samples from Malwa region of Punjab in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar. The uranium content in these samples are also within the aforementioned range.

In a new study carried out for screening purpose, we have already collected ninety two (92) water samples from remaining thirteen (13) districts (TaranTaran, Moga, Barnala, Sangrur, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mohali, Ropar, Nawanshehar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Pathankot) for the assessment of uranium content. These samples were collected under a collaborative project with Guru Nanak University, Amritsar. The uranium content in these samples varied from 0.1-153 ppb and eight samples have uranium concentration above the permissible radiological limit of 60 ppb for drinking water specified by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

BARC has not carried out any study on the effect of uranium content in drinking water on human health in Punjab. Hence, the Department is unable to offer any comments on this issue. However, several studies focusing on health effects of radiation have been carried out in Finland among people who use drilled wells as sources of drinking water, which have uranium concentrations much higher than that observed in Malwa region. Nevertheless, none of the human studies reported so far have shown a clear association between chronic uranium exposure and cancer risk, clinical symptoms, or toxicity.

The levels of uranium in ground water observed during the study are relatively high at some of the locations. Ground water with higher uranium concentration can be made potable by the use of techniques such as Reverse Osmosis (RO). Based on field study carried out in Punjab, the use of RO systems was recommended.

(c) and (d) Sir, BARC has not carried out any study to find out whether the use of phosphatic fertilizers is related to the higher uranium content in ground water in Punjab. Hence it is unable to offer any comments in this regard.

(e) and (f) As far as BARC is concerned, there is no such proposal under consideration.

**Bureau for Accident Investigation**

3347. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau of India to investigate into cases of air accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government does not have a database on accidents and incidents involving aircraft in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time likely to be taken to set up the bureau and creation of a database on air Accidents and Incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes Madam, an Independent Accident Investigation Committee has been formed under Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India vide notification No. AV.15029/002/2008-DG dated 26.05.2011.

Notification on the draft Rules framed for Air Accident Investigation Bureau has been sent for publication in the Gazette of India for inviting the comments of public/stakeholders. The same has also been put up on the website of Ministry.

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation maintains a database on Accidents, Serious Incidents and Incidents involving aircraft in the country.

**File Noting under RTI Act**

3348. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a noticeable decrease in file notings on all documentations to avoid going on record and coming under RTI;

(b) if so, whether such practices would dilute the ambit of RTI;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to prevent such dilution of RTI; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Closing of Schools**

3349. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no provisions in the Right to Education Act to close any Government schools having inadequate number of students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Government schools were closed in the country due to non-availability of children and teachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(e) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 *inter alia* provides for establishment of schools by the appropriate Government or local authority within such areas or limits of neighbourhoods may be prescribed.

(c) to (e) State-wise number of Government schools reported under the District Information System for Education (DISE) for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement. While the number of government schools has increased from 10,35,178 in 2008-09 to 10,63,230 in 2010-11, some States, such as Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, etc have reported reduction in the number of Government schools over this period, due to merger of primary and upper primary schools and closure of schools on account of inadequate number of children. The State Governments are required to establish schools in accordance with the area or limits of neighbourhood specified under the respective State RTE Rules and to undertake rationalisation from the viewpoint of ensuring availability of neighbourhood schools adhering to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act.

**Statement**

State/UT	Number of Govt. Schools		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	313	322	322
Andhra Pradesh	79550	79813	79245
Arunachal Pradesh	4328	4341	4081
Assam	60147	44518	44350
Bihar	67649	67618	67917
Chandigarh	112	112	108
Chhattisgarh	45804	46172	46315
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	274	273	272
Daman and Diu	87	91	84
Delhi	2768	2733	2729
Goa	1124	1032	1055
Gujarat	33182	33425	33518
Haryana	15460	15153	14911
Himachal Pradesh	15071	15091	15097
Jammu and Kashmir	20866	21310	22134
Jharkhand	39461	39624	40440
Karnataka	46199	46330	46462
Kerala	5042	5095	4922
Lakshadweep	39	44	44
Madhya Pradesh	109757	111510	111893
Maharashtra	65979	67573	68972
Manipur	2563	2512	2386
Meghalaya	3747	3682	7590
Mizoram	2356	2427	2327
Nagaland	1886	2005	2084
Odisha	55713	53041	57099
Puducherry	435	434	434

1	2	3	4
Punjab	19326	19967	20116
Rajasthan	81058	79603	77286
Sikkim	855	892	887
Tamil Nadu	35436	35616	36122
Tripura	3742	4143	4204
Uttar Pradesh	140219	147042	151440
Uttarakhand	17286	17327	17305

[Translation]

### Quality of Coal

3350. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal available in coal mines is of low grade as per international standards because of availability of more quantity of ash in it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any scheme for refining of coal with international collaboration for obtaining coking and thermal coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of future action plan for development of clean coal and environment friendly coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal available in our country is of high ash content in general compared to coal available in other countries. About 57.5% of available thermal coal resources are of inferior quality with ash content of more than 35%.

(c) to (e) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is presently operating 17 washeries with the throughput capacity of 39.40 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). Besides, CIL envisages setting up 20 new washeries for an ultimate capacity of 111 mtpa of raw coal throughput and decided to develop all new opencast mines of 2.5 mtpa and above capacity with an integrated coal washery.

### Smart Schools

3351. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:  
SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:

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

(a) the percentage of Government schools where computer aided education is being provided and the number of such schools, State-wise;

(b) the salient features of the scheme to convert Government schools to a smart format-complete with internet, camcorders, digital cameras and projects- to keep students abreast of the latest technology;

(c) the present status of the aforesaid proposal and the number of smart schools opened so far, State-wise; and

(d) the expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon and the share of the State Governments therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) So far 49.37% of Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools were approved for coverage to impart computer aided education under Information and Communication Technology in Schools Scheme. The State- wise list of number of schools approved including Smart Schools may be seen at Statement-I.

(b) Smart schools concept has already been extended to 31 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 33 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Under the existing Information Communication Technology in School Scheme as against

the target of setting up of 150 more such schools, this Ministry has approved for coverage of 63 Smart School so far. The Smart School are being established in the Districts by conversion of one of the existing State Government schools, to serve as role model and to share the infrastructure and resources with the neighbourhood schools also. In Smart schools, the emphasis is not only on the use of Information Technology but also on the use of skills and values that are important in the next millennium. A grant of Rs.25 lakh (non recurring) and Rs.2.5 lakhs (recurring) is provided per Smart school under the Scheme.

(c) 63 Smart schools have been approved by

Project Monitoring & Evaluation Group (PMEG), Ministry of Human Resource Development so far. State-wise details of Smart Schools may be seen at Statement-II.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1732.5 lakh has been approved for establishment of 63 Smart Schools out of which Rs.243.75 lakh has been released as Central share for establishment of 49 Smart schools so far. Funds were not released to other 14 Smart Schools approved due to pending Utilisation Certificates/ Progress Report for earlier releases/non submission of budget provisions by States. The project cost is shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 except for the NER states including Sikkim where it is 90:10.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	No. of Smart Schools approved by PMEG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	12	-	14	-	28	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	200	5000	2000	-	4031	-	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	154	-	35	-	55	24	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	641	-	-	1240	969	-
5.	Bihar	180	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	20	67	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	100	200	800	1100	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	06	06	-	-	13	01	02
9.	Daman and Diu	15	-	22	-	-	08	-	02
10.	Delhi	-	75*	53*	-	-	594*(594+516)= 1110*	-	-
11.	Goa	230	-	432	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	150*	1150	2500	2730	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	100	-	500	1000	1000	1617	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	628	-	618	848	05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	-	200*	200*	200	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	1074	-	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Karnataka	480	-	2279	4396	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	125	-	1016	3055	-	-	-	05
19.	Lakshdweep	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	230	-	320	1000*	2000	-	2000	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	200	500	2500	-	-	5000	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	65	-	130*	260	-	04
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	75	75	100	241	164	04
24.	Mizoram	60	-	-	100	-	37	181	04
25.	Nagaland	53	147	284	-	-	82	-	04
26.	Orissa	200	-	1500*	-	-	4000	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	25	169	-	-	-	182	04
28.	Punjab	200	-	-	2000	870	494	-	05
29.	Rajasthan	100	-	2500	2000	-	2000	-	-
30.	Sikkim	103	-	02	-	-	46	-	04
31.	Tamil Nadu	125	-	400	400	1880	461	1999	05
32.	Tripura	-	200	400	282	-	282	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	200	2500	1500	-	1500	1608	05
34.	Uttarakhand	25	-	100	500	500	500	-	-
35.	West Bengal	200	-	343	1400	-	2000	-	05
Total		2720	1110	21080	25150	10435	19482	14062	63

\* The number of schools approved were shifted to next financial year.

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Smart Schools approved by PMEG	1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	5.	Bihar	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	05	6.	Chandigarh	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	7.	Chhattisgarh	-
4.	Assam	-	8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02
			9.	Daman and Diu	02
			10.	Delhi	-
			11.	Goa	-
			12.	Gujarat	-

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	-
18.	Kerala	05
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-
21.	Maharashtra	-
22.	Manipur	04
23.	Meghalaya	04
24.	Mizoram	04
25.	Nagaland	04
26.	Odisha	-
27.	Puducherry	04
28.	Punjab	05
29.	Rajasthan	-
30.	Sikkim	04
31.	Tamil Nadu	05
32.	Tripura	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	05
34.	Uttarakhand	-
35.	West Bengal	05
Total		63

#### Allocation of Coal Blocks

3352. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the de-allocated coal blocks have been given back to some firms including those firms whose allotment of coal blocks was cancelled in January, 2012;

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

(c) whether any irregularities have been found in the allocation of coal linkage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) No, Madam.

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

#### SC/ST/OBC Employees under MDMS

3353. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST and OBC employees working as cook under the Mid-day Meal Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether for the recruitment of cook, reservation of rules has been followed under the said programme;

(c) if so, the reasons for lesser number of cooks from the reserved categories; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) As per Mid Day Meal Guidelines, cook-cum-helpers are part time workers who are engaged by the States/UTs on honorarium basis; and preference is given to persons from SC, ST and OBC categories in their engagement.

(c) Currently, 25% of cook-cum-helpers are SC; 15% are ST and 34% are from OBC category.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, question does not arise.

**Statement***Details of Cooks/Helpers under MDM: Category-wise: 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30461	18662	66078
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7200	0
4.	Assam	11548	22941	25295
5.	Bihar	62389	5124	70079
6.	Chandigarh	246	4	79
7.	Chhattisgarh	18197	39729	36017
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	477	0
9.	Daman and Diu	13	39	198
10.	Delhi**	0	0	0
11.	Goa*	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	8404	21898	38037
13.	Haryana	16020	0	6408
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4081	2022	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2208	3138	2379
16.	Jharkhand	10963	34237	21635
17.	Karnataka	23199	10457	31009
18.	Kerala	2056	233	6478
19.	Lakshadweep	0	106	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	57961	64608	65010
21.	Maharashtra	58623	37186	81038
22.	Manipur	131	1531	563
23.	Meghalaya	52	10520	44
24.	Mizoram	0	4800	25
25.	Nagaland	0	4296	0
26.	Odisha	19917	26555	2655
27.	Puducherry	258	0	620

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	30357	0	10944
29.	Rajasthan	14441	20217	86648
30.	Sikkim	48	959	701
31.	Tamil Nadu	27679	17557	38262
32.	Tripura	1879	3212	2671
33.	Uttarakhand	3338	1321	4547
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104598	3928	163287
35.	West Bengal	83700	7116	61057
Total		592768	370073	821764

\* Cooking done by Self Help Groups.

\*\* Cooking done at Centralized Kitchens.

#### ICSSR

3354. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that adequate funds are required to Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR);

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to increase the financial allocation/assistance to ICSSR;

(c) if so, the proposed allocation for ICSSR in the 12th plan period, State-wise;

(d) whether it is true that many institutes have been funded through ICSSR;

(e) if so, the details of these institutes;

(f) whether there is any effective supervisory mechanism in place to review the functions of these institutions; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam The Annual Plan Allocation of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for the year 2012-13 has been increased to Rs. 100.00 crores from an allocation of

Rs. 34.00 crores in 2011-12.

(c) The 12th Plan Period Allocations have not been finalized by the Government of India. No state-wise allocations are made by ICSSR.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The list of Institutes is placed at Statement

(f) and (g) ICSSR has reported that it periodically reviews its Research Institutes through a duly constituted Review Committee consisting of eminent social scientists. ICSSR has representation on the Governing Board and Finance Committee of each Research Institute to oversee the administrative and financial policies of these institutes. ICSSR reviews the research activities of each Research Institute in the annual meeting of Directors of these Research Institutes, gets their Annual Reports along with their annual audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates.

ICSSR has conducted comprehensive review of its Research Institutes 5 times so far. First Review was done in 1974 at the beginning of the 5th Five year Plan period. The Second Review was done during the period 1977 to 1979. The Third Review Committee reviewed the activities of the research institutes for the period of 7th Five year Plan. The Fourth Review Committee conducted the review in 1997 and the Fifth Review Committee reviewed the research institutes during the period 2005 to 2008.

**Statement***List of Research Institutes Funded by ICSSR*

Sl. No. Name of the Research Institute	
1	2
1.	Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore
2.	Centre for Development of Studies (CDS), Trivandrum
3.	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSS), Kolkata
4.	Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad
5.	Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi
6.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi
7.	Centre for Social Studies (CSS), Surat
8.	Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai
9.	Indian Institute of Education (HE), Pune
10.	Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), Lucknow
11.	Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi
12.	Sardar Patel Institute of Social and Economic Research (SPIE&SR), Ahmedabad
13.	Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad
14.	Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur
15.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh
16.	Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi
17.	Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad
18.	Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies (NKCCDS), Bhubaneswar
19.	Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad
20.	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi

1	2
21.	Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISC&D), Guwahati
22.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad
23.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences (BANISS), Mhow (MP)
24.	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain
25.	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (ANSISS), Patna

*[Translation]***Reservation Rules for Promotions of IAS**

3355. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation rules are being applied in the case of promotion of the IAS officers belonging to the SC/ST category;

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

(c) the number of the said persons given promotion during the last three years under the reservation rules, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Discrepancy in Aadhaar Enrolment**

3356. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than eight crore out of total 13 crore persons allotted Aadhaar number by the Unique Identity Authority have not received any Aadhaar card as yet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more than 4.5 lakh such letters sent by

the Authority have been returned by the Postal Department because of wrong address;

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

(e) whether such large-scale discrepancy suggests that bogus Aadhaar registration is being done by the Authority; and

(f) if so, the details of the plan of the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As on 20.04.2012, 17.00 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated and 10.44 crore Aadhaar letters have been dispatched. Out of these, 6.58 crore Aadhaar letters have been delivered as reported by India Post and the remaining 3.86 crore letters are in transit.

(c) and (d) As per Postal Training Centre Portal of the Department of Posts, the total returned letters as on 20.04.2012 are 6.46 lakhs. This is 0.98% of the total Aadhaar letters delivered. There are five reasons for returned letters - refused, deceased, insufficient address, addressee cannot be located and unclaimed.

(e) and (f) No Madam. The letter being returned are having clear remarks of the concerned postman of the area and they are one of the five mentioned reasons - refused, deceased, insufficient address, addressee cannot be located and unclaimed.

The procedure for enrolment requires that residents be enrolled into the UID database after proper verification of their demographic and biometric information to ensure that the data collected is clean and without duplicates. This process is being further strengthened to improve the security and quality in the second phase of enrolments.

[Translation]

#### Foreign Pilots

3357. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic airlines have requested the DGCA to increase the contract of foreign pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of foreign pilots employed in India by various Air companies;

(d) whether the present recession in the aviation sector has restricted the opportunities of Indian pilots to get training and improve their skill; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to appoint trained Indian pilots in place of foreign pilots and the time-limit fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (b) Yes Madam. To cover the shortage of type rated commanders, Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) policy has been reviewed. Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) policy provides for extension up to 31st December 2013 on case to case basis.

(c) The detail of foreign pilots employed by various air companies is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Training of Pilots is prerogative of airlines concerned. However, the pilots holding the licences are required to undergo training in accordance with the Aircraft Rules 1937 and Schedule II thereof, to maintain validity of their licences.

(e) Indian pilots who are Inducted by Airlines and are eligible to become Pilot-in-Command as per the policy of Airlines are trained by them to phase out expat pilots. As a follow up, the cases of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) pilots are processed on the basis of information furnished by each Airline with phase out programme of expat pilots. Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) policy provides for extension up to 31st December 2013 on case to case basis.

#### Statement

*Details of Foreign Pilots employed by Aviation Companies as on date are given below:*

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	No. of Foreign Pilots
1	2	3
1.	Air India	14
2.	Kingfisher Airlines	15
3.	Jet Airways	183
4.	Spice Jet	88

1	2	3
5.	Blue Dart	07
6.	Go Airlines	03
7.	Indigo Airlines	90
8.	Alliance Air	07
9.	Non Scheduled Operators	90
Total		497

[English]

### **CBI'S Abysmal Performance**

3358. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success rate of CBI is abysmally less than the rate of its failure;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No Madam. So far as CBI is concerned a total of 2359 cases have been disposed from trial during last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010 & 2011 and the conviction rate is hovering in between 65% to 70%. The year wise conviction rate during the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010 & 2011 is as follows:

Year	Conviction rate during the year
2009	64.4%
2010	70.8%
2011	67%

No action is called for, as the conviction rate is not abysmally less, which has been reflected in the above table.

[Translation]

### **Increase in Flights for Haj Pilgrims**

3359. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase

the number of flights from Lucknow Airport to facilitate the Haj journey of pilgrims from Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of flights to be operated to facilitate the air journey of Haj pilgrims (travelling through Haj Committee of India) from Lucknow would depend upon the number of pilgrims departing from that station and the type of aircraft deployed by the carrier. So far, both these issues have not been finalised for the upcoming Haj operations.

### **Lack of Basic Facilities to Various States**

3360. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of population is still deprived of facilities like health, education, drinking water and employment in the country including Madhya Pradesh even after 61 years of independence;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there have been reports of non-co-operative approach by some State Governments towards solving the said problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to resolve 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) to (b) There are still challenges of adequate access to health, education, drinking water & employment for a large proportion of country's population spread over different states. The State Governments are implementing several programmes to address these issues. The Government of India has also been implementing various flagship programmes through State Governments and their agencies in these sectors. These flagship programmes include National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the health sector; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Mid Day Meal (MDM) in education sector; National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in drinking water sector and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA) for generation of employment. The Statewise Central funds released on account of these programmes for the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The State Government and the Central Government jointly work, through various programmes, to address the challenges. There is full co-operation from both sides.

**Statement**

*State-wise Central Funds Released under 5 Flagship Programmes during 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Ourantee Act (MGNREGA)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Mid-Day- Meal (MDM)	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1477.58	1835.52	851.91	462.47	929.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.42	238.80	20.92	184.83	104.74
3.	Assam	426.86	1069.21	516.55	522.44	902.60
4.	Bihar	1300.73	1851.09	715.09	330.02	924.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	1638.56	698.70	474.63	139.06	462.10
6.	Goa	2.60	10.79	8.25	5.01	19.76
7.	Gujarat	324.29	880.28	353.02	571.05	644.99
8.	Haryana	275.12	404.61	167.13	237.74	279.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	311.38	141.93	73.52	146.03	186.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	781.31	300.71	90.06	420.42	210.91
11.	Jharkhand	1219.69	579.03	485.70	148.17	447.85
12.	Karnataka	662.57	627.88	565.26	667.78	662.55
13.	Kerala	951.05	170.22	142.77	113.39	570.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2968.51	1904.27	767.04	292.78	931.40
15.	Maharashtra	1040.44	1179.63	692.56	718.36	1341.26
16.	Manipur	624.97	39.41	18.94	47.60	77.51
17.	Meghalaya	284.98	144.11	35.28	95.89	48.20
18.	Mizoram	329.57	108.14	33.07	38.83	72.99
19.	Nagaland	673.47	97.98	24.64	80.91	111.51
20.	Odisha	978.22	927.20	259.96	171.05	684.59



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	114.29	481.12	175.61	123.44	351.13
22.	Rajasthan	1619.70	1485.81	529.01	1153.76	1003.19
23.	Sikkim	100.80	40.23	10.36	69.19	29.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	2815.52	681.42	403.34	429.55	785.20
25.	Tripura	959.33	174.94	84.08	83.86	63.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4240.48	2661.83	1076.39	802.32	2043.36
27.	Uttarakhand	373.51	208.92	142.56	75.57	212.12
28.	West Bengal	2597.03	1776.53	772.51	342.51	955.84
Total of 28 States		29170.98	20720.31	9490.16	8474.03	15057.30

Source: Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS)

[English]

#### **Greenfield Airport at Kokrajhar**

3361. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any pragmatic initiatives to set up a Greenfield Airport at Kokrajhar to provide air service connectivity to the people of Bodoland territory in lower Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard alongwith the time by which the said airport is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, Bodoland Territory Council had agreed for developing Rupsi Aerodrome instead of Kokrajhar. The Indian Air Force (IAF) has also requested Aiports Authority of India (AAI) that Rupsi Aerodrome may be transfered to iaf for its development and operationalisation for both Civil and Military use.

#### **Premium Services under India Post**

3362. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a new business

structure for emerging and premium services under India Post;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the avenues identified for the same;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the locations identified for starting such services?

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

(b) and (c) A Request For Proposals (RFP) has been issued for a consultancy to advise the Department of Posts on creating a new business structure for emerging and premium services. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been made in B.E. 2012-13 for the purpose.

(d) No location has been identified.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Mobile Towers**

3364. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) the criteria/norms for installation of mobile towers in the country;

(b) the current number of mobile towers set up by telecom companies including BSNL and MTNL in the country, circlewise and State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of towers sanctioned by BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and the current year alongwith the details of towers made functional so far, circle-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the telecom operators who are not setting up of towers as per the needs of telephone capacity, operator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, Telecom Service Providers carry out a planning exercise based on population/existing customer base/expected customer base and Radio Frequency (RF) planning for mobile coverage. Considering above factors, sites/towers is selected as per planned/available equipment. Further, Telecom Service Providers have to obtain siting clearance from Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. Before installation of tower, the telecom service providers have also to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities such as municipal corporation, Gram Panchayat etc.

(b) The current number of Base Transmitting Stations (mobile towers) set up by telecom companies including BSNL and MTNL in the country as on 29.02.2012, Licence Service Area-wise, including Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The mobile tower erection and commissioning is an ongoing process of the project. Mobile Towers are always erected before bringing equipments for Commissioning the tower. Circle-wise details of cellular BTSs (2G+3G) installed in the BSNL's network during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of BTS towers installed by MTNL in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Mobile towers and Base Transmitting Stations (BTSs) are being installed by the telecom service providers as per availability of users, spectrum and Radio Frequency

planning. This is an ongoing process and telecom service providers augment their mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the quality of service.

**Statement-I**

*Licensing Service Area-wise BTS (Mobile Towers)*

(As on 29.02.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Licensing Service Area (LSA)	Total No. of BTS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57684
2.	Assam	13324
3.	Bihar	43687
4.	Chennai	19480
5.	Delhi	20828
6.	Gujarat	43792
7.	Haryana	17019
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7090
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9787
	Karnataka	51333
11.	Kerala	35059
12.	Kolkata	18068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42871
14.	Maharashtra	59532
15.	Mumbai	26930
16.	North East	6456
17.	Odisha	21318
18.	Punjab	25647
19.	Rajasthan	32492
20.	Tamilnadu (Excluding Chennai)	44602
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	44406
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	38142
23.	West Bengal	28802
<b>Total</b>		<b>708349</b>

**Statement-II***Details of Cellular BTSs provided during last three years in the BSNL's Network*

Name of Circle	During 2009-2010 (2G+3G)	During 2010-2011 (2G+3G)	During 2011-20 (2G+3G)
Haryana	582	174	38
Himachal Pradesh	288	168	7
Jammu and Kashmir	502	142	161
Punjab	854	582	188
Rajasthan	1,433	125	42
Uttaranchal	190	120	93
UP(E)	1,669	577	19
UP(W)	674	433	255
Andman Nicobar	58	6	0
Assam	344	304	42
Bihar	742	270	105
Kolkatta TD	548	278	2
Jharkhand	522	291	128
NE-I	187	146	159
NE-II	196	126	100
Odisha	880	107	19
West Bengal	835	297	90
Chhattisgarh	239	829	145
Gujarat	820	2366	543
Maharashtra	1,446	3674	276
Madhya Pradesh	971	1819	207
Andhra Pradesh	1,223	1986	510
Chennai TD	597	735	206
Kolkatta	1,018	1334	587
Karnataka	1,441	1779	217
Tamilnadu	1,196	1793	396
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,455</b>	<b>20,461</b>	<b>4,535</b>

**Statement-III**

*Details of BTS Towers provided during last three years by MTNL*

Year	Delhi Service Area	Mumbai Service Area
2009-10	562	62
2010-11	375	646
2011-12	72	203

[English]

**Absorption of ITS Officers**

3365. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) whether the BSNL and MTNL have been incorporated by administrative orders and Indian Telecom Service (ITS) is an organised service created through constitutional provisions in which recruitments are made through UPSC;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ITS officers working in these PSUs till date;

(c) whether ITS officers can be absorbed in organisations which are formed through administrative orders;

(d) if so, the details of absorption rules governing such posts;

(e) whether these rules have legal sanctity; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) MTNL and BSNL were set up respectively on 1.4.1986 and 1.10.2000. Indian Telecom service (ITS) is a central group 'A' Service (technical Service) to which recruitments have been made through UPSC. As on date, 973 ITS officers are working in BSNL and 87 ITS officers are working in MTNL.

(c) to (f) With the approval of the Cabinet, the Department of Telecommunications has initiated and pursued the process of absorption of Group 'A' officers

including ITS officers in BSNL/MTNL as per Rule 37-A of CCs (Pension) Rules, 1972. The said Rule was notified by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare) vide their Notification No. 4/6I/99-P&PW(D) dated the 30th September, 2000 and has legal sanctity.

[Translation]

**Criteria for Identifying Poor**

3366. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present criteria fixed for identification of poor in the country are found to be confusing;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the gap between rich and poor in the country has increased in recent years; and

(d) if so, the assessment made regarding this increase about the above gap during the last decade and the reasons for this increase?

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) No, Madam. Following international best practices, identification of poor is based on proxy deprivation indicators suggested by the Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. C. Saxena to advise the Ministry on the methodology for conducting the BPL census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Expert Group submitted its report in August, 2009. Based on the suggestions/recommendations of the Expert Group and consultations with the State Governments/UT Administration and other stakeholders, the Government decided to collect information on socio-economic indicators.

A Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC 2011) is underway to identify the people Below Poverty line (BPL) based on a self-declaration of respondents in response to the criteria (Statement-I) finalized for the survey by the Ministry of Rural Development.

In urban areas, poverty is to be identified through identification of specific vulnerabilities, covering three broad

categories namely, residential, occupational and social. Statement-II gives the details.

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.

(c) and (d) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has released the key results of the Household Consumption Survey covering the period July, 2009 to June, 2010 in the document titled "Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2009-2010." The report compiles the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) - for rural and urban areas separately in terms of decile class of MPCE. On the basis of the data contained in the survey report, the ratio of MPCE of top 20% to bottom 20% of the population is estimated to be 6.7% for the urban areas and 4.2 % for rural areas in the year 2009-10 as against the corresponding figure of 6.3% and 4.1% respectively in the year 2004-05. The level of consumption expenditure for all groups of population has increased during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, but the increase in expenditure level of top 20% of the population is comparatively high.

Reduction in income disparities and upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of people of low-income households has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural & backward areas and also to develop infrastructure to bring a tangible improvement in the income and standard of living of the people. The Government implements a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. intended to enhance income, mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people.

#### **Statement-I**

*'Criteria for Identifying Poor' in Rural Areas based upon recommendations of N.C. Saxena Report, August 2009 as finalised with modifications by the Ministry of Rural Development.*

1. **List of Automatic Exclusions:** The following are the criteria for automatic exclusions:-
  - i. Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
  - ii. Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
  - iii. Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
  - iv. Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
  - v. Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose: any non agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
  - vi. Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m.;
  - vii. Households paying income tax or professional tax;
  - viii. Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
  - ix. Households owning Refrigerator;
  - x. Households owning landline phones;
  - xi. Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/tubewell;
  - xii. 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
  - xiii. Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated borewell/tubewell;
  
2. **List of Automatic Inclusions:** Following categories of households would be compulsorily included subject to exclusion criteria.
  - i. Households without shelter;
  - ii. Destitutes/living on alms;
  - iii. Manual scavengers;

- iv. Primitive Tribal Groups;
- v. Legally released bonded labourers;

3. **Deprivation Indicators:** The following are the deprivation indicators used for inclusion:-

- i. Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- ii. Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
- iii. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
- iv. Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- v. SC/ST households;
- vi. Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- vii. Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual.

**Statement-II**

*'Criteria for Identifying Poor' in Urban Areas as based on Interim Recommendations of Hashim Committee to Government of India in May, 2011*

**Categories of vulnerabilities:**

1. **Residential Vulnerability:** The following categories of households are defined as 'residentially vulnerable' i.e. houseless population, persons living in Kuchha/temporary houses, where usage of dwelling space (whether ownership-based or rented accommodation) is susceptible to insecurity of tenure, and households are affected by the deprivation of access to basic civic services.
2. **Occupational Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: persons unemployed for a significant proportion of time and/or the duration of his/her employment is uncertain or irregular; persons engaged in informal/casual, low-end occupations with low and uncertain wages/earnings; persons whose employment is subject to unsanitary, unhealthy and hazardous work conditions, oftentimes bounded/semi-bounded in nature or undignified and oppressive in the conditions of labour, etc., and finally, persons occupationally vulnerable on the basis of stability/nature/periodicity of payment.
3. **Social Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: female-headed households, minor-

headed households, old age in terms of dependency on the head of household, and education in terms of level of literacy, health in terms of disabilities and/or chronic illnesses.

[English]

**Radiation Tag on Cell Phones**

3367. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed certain legally binding on emission limit from mobile towers and mobile handsets, imported or manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ask the cell phones manufacturing companies to put radiation tags on cell phones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the manufacturing companies thereto?

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

(i) The Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) exposure radiation norms to be followed by Unified Access Service Licensees/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licensees from Base Transceiver Stations have been prescribed by amending license conditions vide letter No.842-998/2008-AS-IV/13 dated 4th November 2008. Thereafter, exposure limit for the radio frequency field (Base Station Emissions) have been lowered to 1/10th of the earlier exposure levels vide letter No.800-15/2010-VAS(pt) dated 30.12.2011 as further amended vide letter dated 10.04.2012. The new norms will come into effect from 01.09.2012.

(ii) Department of Telecommunications has adopted SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) level for mobile handset as 1.6 Watt/Kg. averaged over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue. All the indigenous manufacturers have been instructed vide OM No. 18-10/08-IP dated 25th January 2012 to make necessary changes in the design, software and packaging for compliance of above instructions on or before 01.09.2012. To regulate indigenous as

well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under the BIS Act 1986. All cell-phone handsets sold in the market in India shall comply with relevant Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) standard.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) All the indigenous manufacturers have been instructed vide O. M. No. 18-10/2008-IP dated 25th January 2012 to display Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value on the mobile handsets on or before 01.09. 2012.

Indian Cellular Association (ICA), representing indigenous mobile phone manufacturing companies, favours adoption of a reasonable and practicable standard which is consonant with world practice and human health standards.

[*Translation*]

#### **Promotion of Indian Culture**

3368. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest for knowing and studying Indian culture is developing at large in the universities of various countries including European countries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to further promote development of interest of foreign countries towards our country's culture;

(c) the funds allocated for promotion and dissemination of Indian culture in the universities of other countries, during the last two years and till date; and

(d) the details of the future plans to encourage the persons well acquainted and versed with Indian culture for upliftment and maintaining the dignity of Indian culture?

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, there is increasing interest in universities in foreign countries in studying and understanding Indian culture, history and philosophy. This is reflected in growing number of requests from universities across Europe, Africa, Asia, the North America as well as the Latin America for Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to establish Chairs for Indian studies in those universities. Compared to 43 Chairs which ICCR supported in 2009-10, the number has gone up to 93 in the year 2011-12 and there are 62 new proposals seeking ICCR's support.

(b) ICCR uses a number of mechanisms to promote interest in foreign countries towards Indian culture. These include, apart from Chairs, festivals of India abroad, performances by Indian cultural groups abroad even outside the festivals, Indian exhibitions both archival and contemporary on a large variety of subjects including religious diversity; archeological richness; modern India; contemporary paintings, installations etc.; seminars and conferences on India related civilizational themes; support to organizations abroad to promote Indian culture; encourage senior academics from abroad to undertake research in India on culture related subjects; and inviting prominent scholars from other countries to visit India for interactions with academics and universities in India. Expansion phase over the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 announced in the budget speech in the Parliament in 2008 had mandated ICCR to broaden India's cultural diplomacy through these activities.

(c) Expenditure on chairs, seminars, academic visitors, and fellowship programmes for last two years and till date is given below:

i	Financial Year 2010-11	Rs. 12.21 Crores
ii	Financial Year 2011-12	Rs. 16.54 Crores
iii	Financial Year 2012-13 (Allocated Budget)	Rs. 14.54 Crores

It may, however, be noted that universities are also involved in various other activities of ICCR such as Festivals, Performances and Exhibitions and therefore, total budget of ICCR would more broadly reflect the extent of ICCR's engagement with the Universities.

(d) To promote the dignity of Indian culture, ICCR proposes to further consolidate the achievements of expansion phase and establish more Chairs abroad for studies on India, invite established academics from other countries to visit India; organize more cultural events abroad and cultural collaborations with other countries; encourage high level research on Indian cultural themes etc.

[*English*]

#### **Dual Courses in Various Universities**

3369. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of allowing students to pursue dual courses in different Universities;

(b) if so, the guidelines available with the

Government and the ways of implementation; and

(c) the details of Universities/ Institutions which will be included in this. Scheme and the criteria for inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC has not notified any regulations on pursuing two degrees simultaneously in the same session either through regular or distance mode.

[Translation]

#### **Issue of Passports to Criminals**

3370. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued passports to the criminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the instructions issued in this regard to the passport offices in the country including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) As per Government instructions, passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority establishes the applicant's citizenship, identity and the absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents. Thus, the Government takes all safeguard measures, so that passports are not issued to criminals and undesirable elements.

The above-mentioned checks are uniformly applied by all Passport Offices including in Uttar Pradesh. The passports under the normal category where the police verification report is required are issued only after receipt of clear police verification report. The cases in which the fresh passport applications are submitted with verification certificates or re-issue cases with or without verification certificate, are issued on post-police verification basis subject to no adverse information found in the system during the processing of the applications. Where the passports are issued on post-police verification basis, the genuineness of verification certificates are checked through telephone, fax and e-mail before issuance of the passport. In case of receipt of non-genuineness of verification

certificate or adverse police verification report afterwards, a show cause notice is issued to the applicant. In case of non-receipt of reply within the prescribed time limit, the passport is impounded/revoked under the Passports Act 1967 and with intimation to the all check posts/immigration authorities.

[English]

#### **Vocational Education**

3371. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government vocational schools at plus two level which are functioning in the country including Tamil Nadu as on date;

(b) the grants released by the Government to these schools during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the number of vocational schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information is being collected from the States/UTs.

(b) No grant was released to State Governments/ UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" from 2007-08 to 2010-11, since the scheme was under revision. The revised scheme was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 15.09.2011 and an amount of Rs.16.51 Cr has been released to the States in 2011-12.

(c) The revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) provides assistance to States for strengthening of existing and establishment of new vocational education sections in mainstream schools both in Government sector and in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The vocational education courses being imparted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) also contribute to extending Vocational Education in Higher Secondary Schools.

#### **Universities in India**

3372. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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



(a) the norms laid down for according recognition to the private universities;

(b) the number and the details of the universities functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of private universities out of the above;

(d) whether there are any foreign universities/ educational institutes functioning in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the average number of students per university; and

(f) the details of private universities properly inspected for continuing their recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) "University" is defined under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, as a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under the UGC Act. State legislatures are empowered to set up Private Universities through State Acts. Such Universities are automatically covered under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, the Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare by notification in the Official Gazette, any institution for higher education, other than a University, to be a deemed to be university. Norms and the procedure for declaration of an Institution as Deemed to be University are laid down in the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. (Details are available at the UGC website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in))

(b) and (c) At present, 568 Universities are functioning in the country. State-wise lists of Central, State, Deemed and Private Universities are available at the UGC website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). Out of them, 110 are Private Universities.

(d) and (e) In the absence of the Central law for regulating the entry and operations of foreign universities/ educational institutes, no authentic information about operation of and enrolment in foreign universities/ educational institutes, in the country is available. However, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has issued regulations for providing technical education in India in collaboration with foreign institutions/universities AICTE has approved six collaborations with foreign

universities/institutions under the regulations, which can be seen at <http://www.aicte-india.org/misappforeigncoll.htm>.

(f) Private Universities are set up through State legislations and it is a continuous process. 40 Private Universities have been inspected by the UGC Expert Committees so far and the Committee reports have been uploaded on the UGC website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

#### **Exploration of New Coal Reserves**

3373. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground and opencast coal mines in the country as on date, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the new coal mines opened during the last three years and the current years, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new coal mines or start mining in some new coal blocks to increase coal production in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State-wise and the target fixed for coal production from these coal mines during the Twelfth Five year Plan; and

(e) the total investment likely to be made for the purpose and the sources from where funds are likely to be mobilized in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The list of company-wise, state-wise number of underground and opencast coal mines is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The list of new coal mines opened during the last three years (provisional) in the Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and others is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The list of identified future coal mine projects of CIL & SCCL planned to start contribution during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) The estimated investment likely to be made in CIL and its subsidiaries and SCCL for the purpose is Rs.4838.49 Crore and it would be mobilized from internal resources of the respective companies.

**Statement-I**

Number of Working Coal Mines 2011-12  
(including non-producing but not yet closed)

Company	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Chhattisgarh			Jandk			Jharkhand				
	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ECL			0			0			0				0			0	5	10		15
BCCL			0			0			0				0			0	15	35	25	75
CCL			0			0			0				0			0	40	24	1	65
NCL			0			0			0				0			0				0
WCL			0			0			0				0			0				0
SECL			0			0			0	16	39	1	56			0				0
MCL			0			0			0				0			0				0
NEC			0			0	3	4	7				0			0				0
CIL	0	0	0				3	4	7	16	39	1	56	0	0	0	60	69	26	155
SCCL	14	36	50			0			0				0			0				0
JSMIDCL			0			0			0				0			0	1			1
DVC			0			0			0				0			0	1			1
DVC EMITA			0			0			0				0			0	1			1
IISCO			0			0			0				0			0		1	1	2
JKML			0			0			0				0		7	7				0
WBPDCCL			0			0			0				0			0				0
SAIL			0			0			0				0			0			1	1
BECML			0			0			0				0			0				0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ICML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	0
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
PANEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
PIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JNL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APMDTCL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
KEMTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SEML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BSISPAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	36	50	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	7	21	40	1	62	0	7	7	75	27	174

Company	Madhya Pradesh			Maharashtra			Orissa			UP			West Bengal			Meghalaya			All India				
	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total			
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
ECL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	77	1	90	0	17	17	1	105	

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
BCCL				0				0			0	0	0	1	2		3		0	16	37	25	78
CCL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	40	24	1	65
NCL	5			5				0			0	5	5				0		0	10	0	0	10
WCL	7	21	2	30	31	22		53			0	0	0				0		0	38	43	2	83
SECL	8	27		35				0			0	0	0				0		0	24	66	1	91
MCL				0				0	16	11	27	0	0				0		0	16	11	0	27
NEC				0				0			0	0	0				0	1	1	3	5	0	8
CIL	20	48	2	70	31	22	0	53	16	11	27	5	5	13	79	1	93	1	1	164	273	30	467
SCCL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	15	35	0	50
JSMIDCL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	1
DVC				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	1
DVC EMTA				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	1
IISCO				0				0			0	0	0	1	1		2		0	0	2	1	4
JKML				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	7	0	7
WBPDCCL				0				0			0	0	0	1			1		0	0	0	0	1
SAIL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	1
BECML				0				0			0	0	0	1			1		0	0	0	0	1
ICML				0				0			0	0	0	1			1		0	0	0	0	1
JSPL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	1
HIL				0				0			0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TSL				0				0			0	0	0				0		3	5	0	0	8
MIL				0				0			0	0	0				0		0	0	1	0	1

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
BLA	1			1				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CML				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PANEM				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PIL				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
JNL				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
JPL				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SIL				0				1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
APMDTCL				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
UML				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
KEMTA				0				1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ESCL				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SEML				0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
BSISPAT				0				1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	21	48	2	71	33	23	0	56	17	#	28	5	5	17	80	1	98	1	1	204	324	31	559

**Statement-II***The details of new coal mines opened during the last three years (provisional)***(a) PSU**

Sl. No.	Coal Company	Name of Mine	State
1.	CCL	Purnadih OC	Jharkhand
2.	CCL	Pindra OC	Jharkhand
3.	CCL	Tarmi OC	Jharkhand
4.	CCL	Hesagara OC	Jharkhand
5.	CCL	Tapin OC	Jharkhand
6.	CCL	Govindpur Phase-II OC	Jharkhand
7.	WCL	Urdhan	Madhya Pradesh
8.	WCL	Ghonsa	Maharashtra
9.	WCL	Inder UG to OC	Maharashtra
10.	WCL	Nakhoda UG	Maharashtra
11.	WCL	Juna Kunada	Maharashtra
12.	SECL	Rajgamar 4 and 5 UG	Chhattisgarh
13.	SECL	Amgaon OC	Chhattisgarh
14.	SECL	Saraipalli OC	Chhattisgarh
15.	SECL	Mahan-II OC	Chhattisgarh
16.	SECL	Ketki UG	Chhattisgarh
17.	SECL	Vijay West UG	Chhattisgarh
18.	SECL	Amera	Chhattisgarh
19.	SECL	Amadand	Madhya Pradesh
20.	SECL	Kotma West UG	Madhya Pradesh
21.	SECL	Khaira UG	Madhya Pradesh
22.	MCL	Natraj UG	Odisha
23.	MCL	Kaniha OCP	Odisha
24.	MCL	Talcher West Project UG	Odisha
25.	SCCL	Dorli-OC II	Andhra Pradesh
26.	SCCL	JK-5 OC RFR	Andhra Pradesh

**(b) Captive Coal Blocks**

Sl. No.	Coal Company	Coal field wise Location	Block Name	Statewise location
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Jharia	Tasra OC	Jharkhand
2.	West Bengal Power Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Kasta	Barjora OC	West Bengal
3.	B.S. Ispat Ltd.	Wardha	Marki Mangli-I	Maharashtra
4.	DVC	Kasta	Barjora North	West Bengal
5.	Topworth Urja and Matels Ltd.	Yawatmal	Marki Mangli-III	Maharashtra

**Statement-III**

*Future Projects Planned to Start Contribution during XIIth Plan (CIL & SCCL)*

Sl. No.	Mine/ Project	STATE	OC/UG	PR Cap (Mty)	Pro 2016-17 (Mte)
1	2	3	4	4	5
<b>ECL</b>					
1.	Sonepur (Comb)	WB	OC	4.60	1.60
2.	Pandaveswar	WB	OC	2.00	0.15
3.	Chuperbhita	JH	OC	4.00	2.50
4.	Hura-C	JH	OC	3.00	2.50
5.	Simlong OC (Extension)	JH	OC	2.00	0.60
6.	Jhanjra Low height CM	WB	UG	0.4	0.30
7.	Tilaboni	WB	UG	1.86	0.30
8.	Kumardih B CM	WB	UG	0.51	0.15
9.	Shankarpur UG(1.16) OC(2.00)	WB	OC	3.16	0.30
<b>BCCL</b>					
1.	Block-IV OCP	JH -	OC	6.00	4.50
2.	South Tisra/North Tisra Aug. NC OC(2.00)	JH	OC	6.00	2.70
3.	Exploitation of seam I/II by Continuous Miner Technology at Block-II	JH	UG	0.45	0.45
4.	Madhubandh Turnkey	JH	UG	1.20	0.1
5.	GhanoodihGoluckdih CM UG	JH	UG	0.50	0.60
6.	Moonidih XVI Top Seam	JH	UG	1.20	0.40
7.	Lohapatti	JH	UG	0.50	0.30

1	2	3	4	4	5
CCL					
1.	Tapin Intg	JH	OC		1.10
2.	Ashok Expn / West OCP	JH	OC	15.00	3.50
3.	Chano-Rikba OC	JH	OC	2.00	0.20
4.	Gose OC	JH	OC	2.00	0.40
5.	Koed / Manatu OC	JH	OC	10.00	0.80
6.	Pachra Integrated OC	JH	OC	15.00	0.80
7.	Pichri / Pichri Extn OC	JH	OC	1.20	1.00
8.	KD Hesalong Extn. OC	JH	OC	4.50	4.26
9.	Ramgarh-II West OC	JH	OC	1.00	0.20
10.	Argada OC	JH	OC	1.25	1.00
11.	Piparwar Mangardaha UG	JH	UG	1.38	0.10
12.	Ashwa NS	JH	OC	1.00	0.10
13.	Pundi Expn	JH	OC	2.50	1.00
14.	Religara	JH	OC	0.60	0.50
15.	Hesalong	JH	OC	1.50	1.00
16.	Kuju	JH	OC	1.00	1.00
NCL					
1.	Jayant Expn	UP	OC	5.00	5.00
2.	Bina- Kakri Amlg	UP	OC	10.00	0.50
3.	Semaria	MP	OC	2.00	0.20
4.	Block-B Extn	MP	OC	6.00	0.30
WCL					
1.	Chincholi	MH	OC	0.30	0.16
2.	Dhuptala (Sasti UG to OC)	MH	OC	1.70	0.10
3.	Kamptee Deep	MH	OC	1.50	0.93
4.	Makardhokra - III OC (Dinesh OC)	MH	OC	3.00	2.10
5.	Motaghat	MH	OC	1.25	0.83
6.	Naigaon/Bellora Deep	MH	OC	1.00	1.00
7.	New Majri UG to OC	MH	OC	0.80	0.56



1	2	3	4	4	5
8.	Niljai Expansion (Deep)	MH	OC	3.00	0.86
9.	Pauni-III (Sakhari - Irawati)	MH	OC	1.25	0.87
10.	Ukni Deep	MH	OC	2.00	1.35
11.	Bhatadih Expansion II (Bhatadi North-West)	MH	OC	1.25	0.30
12.	Chikalgaon / Chinchala	MH	OC	3.00	0.18
13.	New Majri Sector A Extn.	MH	OC	1.00	0.60
14.	Yekona-I Extn. (Wanoja)	MH	OC	0.50	0.12
15.	Yekona-II Extn. (Shivani)	MH	OC	1.25	0.30
16.	Padmapur Deep	MH	OC	2.00	0.60
17.	Pauni Deep	MH	OC	1.50	0.73
18.	Pimpalgaon Deep	MH	OC	1.00	0.90
19.	Ballarpur Augmentaion	MH	UG	0.40	0.32
20.	Bhakra	MP	UG	0.27	0.14
21.	Dhankasa	MP	UG	1.00	0.36
22.	Harradol	MP	UG	0.14	0.11
23.	Jamuniya	MP	UG	0.72	0.29
24.	Maori Block with CM. Package (incremental)	MP	UG	0.90	0.29
25.	Sharda	MP	UG	0.32	0.07
26.	Saoner Mine-I Expn (INCREMENTAL)	MH	UG	0.75	0.29
27.	Tawa-II Expansion	MP	UG	0.75	0.60
28.	Tawa-III	MP	UG	0.48	0.24
29.	Gandhigram	MP	UG	1.20	0.10
SECL					
1.	Kusmunda Expn (15-50 MTY)	Chhattisgarh	OC	35.00	9.54
2.	Gevra Expn (35-50)	Chhattisgarh	OC	15.00	4.80
3.	Dipka Expn (25-35)	Chhattisgarh	OC	10.00	4.50
MCL					
1.	Balram OC Extn.	Odisha	OC	7.00	1.00
2.	Garjanbahal	Odisha	OC	10.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	4	5
3.	Madhupur	Odisha	OC	2.00	1.00
4.	Siarmal	Odisha	OC	40.00	4.00
5.	Kulda OC expn	Odisha	OC	5.00	2.00
SCCL					
1.	K.K 6&7	AP	UG	1.50	0.10
2.	Kasipet	AP	UG	0.47	0.24
3.	Jallaram	AP	UG	2.28	0.40
4.	JVR OC II	AP	OC	4.00	0.10
5.	Kistaram OC	AP	OC	2.00	0.05
6.	MNG OC	AP	OC	1.50	0.428
7.	RKP OC I	AP	OC	2.50	1.00
8.	RG OC III Ph 2	AP	OC	2.00	0.44

### Higher Education for Poor Students

3374. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government during the last five years to increase participation of the children belonging to the poorest families in higher education;

(b) whether the Union Government has any plan to provide free and compulsory education to girls upto college level to smooth out disparity in gender education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government is implementing Means-cum-Merit Scholarship to meritorious students. Similarly the University Grants Commission (UGC) is also providing scholarships and fellowships to SC, ST, minorities and other meritorious candidates. The Central 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 (with parental family income from all sources up to Rs.4.5 lakh annually) from Scheduled Banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian

Banks' Association (IBA) for pursuing courses of studies in professional/technical streams from recognised institutions in India. The scheme is effective from the academic year 2009-2010. The Scheme is based solely on income criteria and not social background. The details of the Scheme are available on this Ministry's website at [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in). The All India Council for Technical education (AICTE) implements the scheme on "Tuition Fee Waiver scheme for Women, Economically Backward and Physically Handicapped Meritorious Students" under which, tuition fee waiver is provided to women, economically backward and physically handicapped meritorious students pursuing degree/diploma level technical education. Details of the scheme are available at <http://www.aicte-india.org/tefwhws.htm>

(b) and (c) Under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child in the age group of 6-14 years is provided eight years of elementary education. The Act requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children from poor families (to be reimbursed by the State). The Central Government is also implementing National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has reported that it is implementing Merit Scholarship Scheme for Single Girls Students for 10th pass students. The UGC has introduced the scheme of PG Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child which seeks to promote girls education through

scholarships to such girls who happen to be the only child in their family. During the XI Plan, UGC has strengthened the Women's Studies Centres by establishing them as Statutory Departments in the University system to promote and expand women's studies in teaching, research and field action. The UGC has also introduced a scheme for Construction of Women's Hostels to provide hostel facilities to women and incentivise them to pursue higher education.

[*Translation*]

#### **CBI and Income Tax Department's Raids**

3375. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Income Tax Officers have mounted raids on many commercial complexes and companies during the month of February 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the kind of irregularities noticed in these raids;

(d) the names as well as serial-wise details of those drug companies alongwith irregularities on which raids have been conducted in this regard; and

(e) the names of the officers against whom action has been taken in connection with raids conducted in Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) indicating their names and serial-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) CBI and Income Tax Officers conduct searches at various places, from time to time, during investigation in accordance with law, depending on requirement of the cases. The number of raids/searches and properties, cash etc. seized/recovered during searches are a part of individual case records and such data is not maintained centrally.

#### **Employment Opportunities in Rural Areas**

3376. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create enough employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns during the current Five Year Plan with a view to checking the migration of a large number of rural people towards metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the Central schemes proposed to be launched in this regard; and

(d) the amount earmarked for this 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 (d) The Government implements various flagship programmes and other schemes aimed at building infrastructure and providing basic services, with the objectives of increasing inclusiveness and reducing poverty by providing direct and indirect employment opportunities to the people in rural areas and small towns. Among these, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a major employment programme aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do the unskilled manual work. Unique feature of the Act inter alia include, time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days, incentive-disincentive structure to the state governments for providing or not providing employment as per demand, emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors, and machinery, ensuring the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure and assets in the rural areas. The Act also mandates 33% participation of women. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis. It has also successfully raised the negotiating power of the agricultural labour, resulting in higher agricultural wages, improved economic outcomes and resulted in reduction in distress migration. MGNREGA has directly led to creation of 1151.78 crore persondays of work since its inception in 2006-07 to 2011-12 (as reported on 16.04.2012). During this period total expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 156562.91 crore. There is a budget provision of Rs. 33000.00 crore for implementation of MGNREG scheme in 2012-13.

In addition to MGNREGA, other major employment programme to mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people in rural areas is Aajeevika (National Rural Livelihood Mission) having a budget provision of Rs. 3563.00 crore for 2012-13. All these

schemes will cumulatively impact migration. Overtime, because of the opportunities for employment being generated in rural areas as a result of flagship programmes, rural-urban migration is likely to come down. Independent and area specific studies by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore & Disha, Ahmedabad, Institute of Human Development and that of Centre for Science and Environment have come out with the findings that with the implementation of MGNREGA, there is a reduction of out-migration from the villages in different parts of the country.

### **Complaints against Recruitment Agencies**

3377. CAPT. JAINARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:

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

(a) the names of the recruiting agencies against whom complaints have been received from various States in the country during the last two years;

(b) the State-wise details of the said agencies against whom action has been taken; and

(c) the name-wise details of the recruiting agencies against whom the complaints have been redressed alongwith the details of the basis on which the complaint has been redressed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) From time to time complaints against registered recruiting agencies come to the notice of the Government. Most of the complaints relate to not providing of the promised employment, non-payment of wages by the foreign employer as promised, poor working conditions & accommodation, deployment of workers for employment on visit/commercial visas, etc.

On receipt of such complaints, immediate action is initiated under the Emigration Act, 1983. The registration certificate of the registered recruiting agency is suspended/ cancelled as the situation warrants and the Bank Guarantee submitted by the recruiting agent for grant of the Registration Certificate is also invoked, if required.

Names of the recruiting agencies, State-wise, against whom complaints have been received during the year 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The name-wise details of the recruiting agencies against whom the complaints have been redressed are

given in the enclosed Statement-II.

On receipt of a complaint against a registered recruiting agency, action is initiated against it with the direction to resolve the grievances of the complainant. If the complaint is from person(s) in India, the reply of the Recruiting Agent is sent to the complainant(s) for his/their comments. If the complainant is satisfied with the reply of the Recruiting Agent or he confirms the veracity of the affidavit furnished by the Recruiting Agent for the settlement of their grievances, the matter against the recruiting agency is closed/dropped.

In case the complaint is received through an Indian Mission abroad, the reply of the recruiting agency is forwarded to the Indian Mission concerned and if the Indian Mission is satisfied with the reply of the recruiting agency or confirms redressal of the grievances of the emigrant worker(s), the matter against the recruiting agency is closed.

### **Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the Recruiting Agency against whom complaint(s) received	State
1	2	3
1	M/s. Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
2	M/s. Star Asia Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
3	M/s Vanitha Global Placements	Andhra Pradesh
4	M/s Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
5	M/s Karunya Travel Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
6	M/s Ricky International	Andhra Pradesh
7	M/s Garuda Travels	Andhra Pradesh
8	M/s Nishant Enterprises	Chandigarh
9	M/s Britney Immigration	Chandigarh
10	M/s Star Haj & Umrah	Chandigarh
11	M/s Jai Mata Tour & Travels	Chandigarh
12	M/s Skyways Consultatnts	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3
13	M/s. Overseas Link International	Kerala
14	M/s Nakshathra International	Kerala
15	M/s Mars Overseas Services	Kerala
16	M/s ABC Indo Overseas	Kerala
17	M/s. Al-Zarafa Travel & Manpower Consultants	Kerala
18	M/s F.Q. International	Kerala
19	M/s Panam Travel Service	Kerala
20	M/s. Orbital Enterprises	Kerala
21	M/s Skyline International	Kerala
22	M/s First Flight Tours and Travels	Kerala
23	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
24	M/s Thoppil Medical & Dental	Kerala
25	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
26	Mis Oybftal Enterprises	Kerala
27	M/s Pioneer Placement	Kerala
28	M/s Al-Razi International	Kerala
29	M/s Sharon Consultancy	Kerala
30	M/s Dakshin Enterprises	Kerala
31	M/s Allied Management	Kerala
32	M/s Gowri Travel Management	Kerala
33	M/s Kumar Travels	Kerala
34	M/s Sujina Manpower	Kerala
35	M/s Kumar Travels	Kerala
36	M/s Vattamattathil	Kerala
37	M/s Al Zarafa Travels & Manpower Consultants	Kerala
38	M/s. York Recruitment Heathcare & Technical	Kerala
39	M/s Rais Management Services	Kerala
40	M/s Gowri Travel Management	Kerala
41	M/s Inter Management Services	Kerala

1	2	3
42	M/s Riya Travels	Maharashtra
43	M/s Mathew International	Maharashtra
44	M/s Libra International Services	Maharashtra
45	M/s. Sky Travel Service	Maharashtra
46	M/s. Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
47	M/s. Riya Travels	Maharashtra
48	M/s Vira Recruitment & Training	Maharashtra
49	M/s. Al Saif International	Maharashtra
50	M/s. Al-Akbar Enterprises & Travels services	Maharashtra
51	M/s Akbar Travels of India	Maharashtra
52	M/s Al-Wahid International	Maharashtra
53	Ashutosh Marines	Maharashtra
54	M/s Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
55	M/s HSS Travel	Maharashtra
56	M/s Sugam Travels	Maharashtra
57	M/s Supar Management	Maharashtra
58	M/s Globus Travels & Tours	Maharashtra
59	M/s Badr Travel Agency	Maharashtra
60	M/s Mid Land Management	Maharashtra
61	M/s Safar Consultants	Maharashtra
62	M/s JerryVerghese Con.	Maharashtra
63	M/s Hana International	Maharashtra
64	M/s Sagar Enterprises	Maharashtra
65	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra
66	M/s M.T. Travels Agency	Maharashtra
67	M/s Maharaja Travel Services	Maharashtra
68	M/s Efftee Enterprises	Maharashtra
69	M/s Indo Overseas	Maharashtra
70	M/s Parker Agency	Maharashtra
71	M/s Disha International	Maharashtra

1	2	3	1	2	3
72	M/s Evershine Placement	Maharashtra	100	M/s Danish Travels	New Delhi
73	M/s New Marhaba Travels	Maharashtra	101	M/s Sabri International	New Delhi
74	M/s National Exports	Maharashtra	102	M/s Anice Contruction	New Delhi
75	M/s Gold Star Enterprises	Maharashtra	103	M/s ABC International Placement	New Delhi
76	M/s. Sahil Travel Services	Maharashtra	104	M/s F.M. International	New Delhi
77	M/s SOS International	Maharashtra	105	M/s J.K. Travels	New Delhi
78	M/s Bilal Overseas	Maharashtra	106	M/s Dynamic Staffing Service	New Delhi
79	M/s Multilink Management Consultant	Maharashtra	107	M/s Al-Harmain Overseas	New Delhi
80	M/s Maharaja Travels Services	Maharashtra	108	M/s R.K. International	New Delhi
81	M/s Varikkodan International	Maharashtra	109	M/s Suntech Engineers & Contractore	New Delhi
82	M/s Renu Travels	Maharashtra	110	M/s Overseas Travel & Placement Services	New Delhi
83	M/s M.K. Travels of India	Maharashtra	111	M/s Sahara Overseas	New Delhi
84	M/s Qureshi Enterprises	Maharashtra	112	M/s M.K. Tours & Travels	New Delhi
85	M/s Air King International	Maharashtra	113	M/s Preet International Recruiting Agency	New Delhi
86	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra	114	M/s Habsons Jobsup Limited	New Delhi
87	M/s Sai Krishna Employment Bureau	Maharashtra	115	M/s Rans Overseas Associates	New Delhi
88	M/s Blesscee International	Maharashtra	116	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Orissa
89	M/s Benoy International	Maharashtra	117	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Orissa
90	M/s Al Yamama	Maharashtra	118	M/s. Bipasha Travles	Punjab
91	M/s Akbar Travels of India	Maharashtra	119	M/s. M.P. Enterprises Ropar	Punjab
92	M/s Al-Saif Overseas Consultants	Maharashtra	120	M/s Airwings Services	Punjab
93	M/s Ajeet Management & Manpower Consultancy	Maharashtra	121	M/s Gill International Recruiting Agency	Punjab
94	M/s S.B. International	New Delhi	122	M/s. Rozgaar International	Punjab
95	M/s. Soniya International	New Delhi	123	M/s. J.B. Enterprises	Punjab
96	M/s. M. K. Tours and Travels	New Delhi	124	M/s Thar Overseas	Rajasthan
97	M/s Swaraj Overseas Limited	New Delhi	125	M/s Dhaka Manpower	Rajasthan
98	K.K. Overseas	New Delhi	126	M/s Shekhawati Manpower	Rajasthan
99	M/s Glomat Overseas Associate	New Delhi			

1	2	3
127	M/s International Overseas Consultants	Tamil Nadu
128	M/s. Veekay Consultants	Tamil Nadu
129	M/s Fourways Travel & Tours Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
130	M/s. New Way Travels	Tamil Nadu
131	M/s Classic Tour & Travels	Tamil Nadu
132	M/s Anush Consultants	Tamil Nadu
133	M/s Chennai Business	Tamil Nadu
134	M/s Sooriya Travels	Tamil Nadu
135	M/s S.S. Consultants	Tamil Nadu
136	M/s Five Star Travels	Tamil Nadu
137	M/s Amarnath Manpower Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
138	M/s A.K. Rajkhan Travels	Tamil Nadu
139	M/s S.S. International Manpower Services	Tamil Nadu
140	M/s R.R. Enterprises	Tamil Nadu
141	M/s Shanthi International Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
142	M/s Leeds HR Solutions	Tamil Nadu
143	M/s Anns HR Skills	Tamil Nadu
144	M/s Heena Travel Services	Uttar Pradesh
145	M/s Meet Point	West Bengal

*Year-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the Recruiting Agency against whom complaint(s) received	State
1	2	3
1	M/s Balaji Sai Travels and Tours Pvt. Ltd.,	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
2	M/s Dynamic International	Andhra Pradesh
3	M/s Jetway Travels	Andhra Pradesh
4	M/s Skyline Consultancy Services	Andhra Pradesh
5	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
6	M/s Gulf Travels	Andhra Pradesh
7	M/s Skyline Consultancy Services	Andhra Pradesh
8	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
9	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
10	M/s Razzak Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
11	M/s Ricky International	Andhra Pradesh
12	M/s. Vanitha Global Placements	Andhra Pradesh
13	M/s. Al-Hasim Overseas Employment Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
14	M/s Karunya Travel Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
15	M/s Jetway Travels	Andhra Pradesh
16	M/s Sony Tours & Travels	Andhra Pradesh
17	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
18	M/s Britney Immigration	Chandigarh
19	M/s J.M. Overseas	Chandigarh
20	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
21	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
22	M/s J.M. Overseas	Chandigarh
23	M/s Kashish Travels	Chandigarh
24	M/s Swastik Travel	Chandigarh
25	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
26	M/s Star Haj & Umrah	Chandigarh
27	M/s. Healthyway Immigration Consultants (P) Ltd.	Chandigarh
28	M/s Hargovind Travels	Chandigarh
29	M/s Canway Immigration	Chandigarh
30	M/s Foreign Employment	Gujarat

1	2	3
31	M/s SRT Innovision	Haryana
32	M/s Rajan & Associates	Karnataka
33	M/s Mita Manpower	Karnataka
34	M/s Sujina, Manpower Consultants	Kerala
35	M/s Infa International Trading	Kerala
36	M/s Continental Holdings	Kerala
37	M/s Active Human Solutions	Kerala
38	M/s Pama Consultants	Kerala
39	M/s Pan Asian Tours	Kerala
40	M/s Al-Zarafa Travels	Kerala
41	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
42	M/s Jeddah Tours & Travels	Kerala
43	M/s Trivandrum Air Travels	Kerala
44	M/s Mathew & Associates	Kerala
45	M/s AIMA Manpower	Kerala
46	M/s Regency Manpower	Kerala
47	M/s Inter Managements Services	Kerala
48	M/s. Maulavi Travel & Recruiting Agents Pvt. Ltd.,	Kerala
49	M/s. Jolly Gemini Manpower Consultants	Kerala
50	M/s Pulari Air Travels	Kerala
51	M/s Regency Manpower	Kerala
52	M/s S.J. Overseas	Kolkata
53	M/s Intellect Security Services	Kolkata
54	M/s Globe International	Maharashtra
55	M/s Sheila Consultant	Maharashtra
56	M/s Supar Travel Services	Maharashtra
57	M/s Tawakkal Manpower Services	Maharashtra
58	M/s Prince India	Maharashtra

1	2	3
59	M/s Skyways Bureau service	Maharashtra
60	M/s Hafiz Travel Service	Maharashtra
61	M/s Al-Sofi Travels	Maharashtra
62	M/s Fazal Enterprises	Maharashtra
63	M/s Imtiyaz International	Maharashtra
64	M/s Embassy International	Maharashtra
65	M/s Al-Win Services	Maharashtra
66	M/s Al Saalim International	Maharashtra
67	M/s Hazim Travel service	Maharashtra
68	M/s Salman Travel Agency	Maharashtra
69	M/s Royal Group	Maharashtra
70	M/s Anis Al-Farnas Enterprises	Maharashtra
71	M/s Saif Travel Linis	Maharashtra
72	M/s Ramesh Jewelers	Maharashtra
73	M/s Gulfa Manpower Consultants	Maharashtra
74	M/s Galaxy Tours & Travels	Maharashtra
75	M/s Al-Yamama Travel	Maharashtra
76	M/s Saudi Expo.	Maharashtra
77	M/s Interscope Manpower	Maharashtra
78	M/s Trade Well	Maharashtra
79	M/s S.K. International	Maharashtra
80	M/s Rajani Exports	Maharashtra
81	M/s Al-Yamama Travel	Maharashtra
82	M/s Welcome Placement Services	Maharashtra
83	M/s Shella Consultant	Maharashtra
84	M/s Saba Manpower Resources	Maharashtra
85	M/s Jay Pee Overseas	Maharashtra
86	M/s Hana International	Maharashtra
87	M/s Asha Travels	Maharashtra
88	M/s Suja Travels	Maharashtra



1	2	3	1	2	3
89	M/s Waha Travels & Tours	Maharashtra	119	M/s Alvi Manpower Service	Maharashtra
90	M/s Ahad International	Maharashtra	120	M/s Apple Travels	Maharashtra
91	M/s Skyview Technical Services	Maharashtra	121	M/s Asian Associates	Maharashtra
92	M/s M.K Travels of India	Maharashtra	122	M/s Samreen International	Maharashtra
93	M/s Najeeb Enterprises	Maharashtra	123	M/s Rays Travel Bureau	Maharashtra
94	M/s M.R. Travels	Maharashtra	124	M/s Shiv Kumar & Associates	Maharashtra
95	M/s Fazal Enterprises	Maharashtra	125	M/s Banoo Tours	Maharashtra
96	M/s Neda Travel Agency	Maharashtra	126	M/s Ali Bin Habib Travel Agency	Maharashtra
97	M/s V.G. Consultancy	Maharashtra	127	M/s. Al-Yaum Enterprises	Maharashtra
98	M/s Vijaya International	Maharashtra	128	M/s Al-Harmain Enterprises	Maharashtra
99	M/s Sky Travel Services	Maharashtra	129	New Premier Travels	Maharashtra
100	M/s Asian Services	Maharashtra	130	M/s A.B. Travels	Maharashtra
101	M/s Al-Alig International	Maharashtra	131	M/s. Amcos Trade Links	Maharashtra
102	M/s Al-Amana Travels	Maharashtra	132	M/s Careers World	Maharashtra
103	M/s Placement Pundits	Maharashtra	133	M/s Lynx Enterprises	Maharashtra
104	M/s International City Links	Maharashtra	134	M/s. Al-Khair International	Maharashtra
105	M/s Eman Enterprises	Maharashtra	135	M/s Treatwell International	Maharashtra
106	M/s Asiatic Travels	Maharashtra	136	M/s Al-Aman Travels	Maharashtra
107	M/s Nasiha Travels	Maharashtra	137	M/s Al-Aman Travels	Maharashtra
108	M/s Bright International	Maharashtra	138	M/s Hafiz Travel Service	Maharashtra
109	M/s H.R. Dynamics	Maharashtra	139	M/s Gokulam Export	Maharashtra
110	M/s Firdos Traveling Services	Maharashtra	140	M/s Sky Ship International	Maharashtra
111	M/s Beta Consultancy	Maharashtra	141	M/s Al Saalim International	Maharashtra
112	M/s International Overseas Services	Maharashtra	142	M/s Royal Travel	Maharashtra
113	M/s Abu Travel Services	Maharashtra	143	M/s Anis Al-Farnas Enterprises	Maharashtra
114	M/s G. Gheewala	Maharashtra	144	M/s Goodman's International	Maharashtra
115	M/s Mystic Tours	Maharashtra	145	M/s Ally International	Maharashtra
116	M/s A.G. Enterprises	Maharashtra	146	M/s Al-Raju Enterprises	Maharashtra
117	M/s. Banoo Tours	Maharashtra	147	M/s Rays Travel Bureau	Maharashtra
118	M/s Business Link	Maharashtra	148	M/s Zamir Enterprises	Maharashtra
			149	M/s Rahee Travel	Maharashtra

1	2	3	1	2	3
150 M/s Skyking Travel		Maharashtra	178 M/s A.R. International		New Delhi
151 M/s Bee Pee International		Maharashtra	179 M/s Jena Consultants		New Delhi
152 M/s Hafiz Travel Service		Maharashtra	180 M/s S.R. Associates		New Delhi
153 M/s Arafa Travels		Maharashtra	181 M/s Sobhagya International		New Delhi
154 M/s Rajani Exports		Maharashtra	182 M/s R.S. Consultants		New Delhi
155 M/s Nayan International		Maharashtra	183 M/s. ABC International Placement Services		New Delhi
156 M/s Samreen International		Maharashtra	184 M/s Deep Enterprises		New Delhi
157 M/s Firoz Enterprises		Maharashtra	185 M/s Mehfooz International		New Delhi
158 M/s Al-Alig International		Maharashtra	186 M/s ABC International Placement		New Delhi
159 M/s Travel Express		New Delhi	187 M/s ABC Enterprises		New Delhi
160 M/s Hilal Enterprises		New Delhi	188 M/s J.K. Travels		New Delhi
161 M/s. Sanaa International Recruiting Services		New Delhi	189 M/s Global Trading Corporation		New Delhi
162 M/s. V.S.S. (Visa Submission & Travel Services)		New Delhi	190 M/s Rans Overseas Associates		New Delhi
163 M/s As-Sirat International		New Delhi	191 M/s Palta Travel Advisers		Punjab
164 M/s M.S. International		New Delhi	192 M/s M.P. Enterprises		Punjab
165 M/s P.S. Consultants		New Delhi	193 M/s Paras Manpower		Punjab
166 M/s Transarab International		New Delhi	194 M/s Tabish Airways		Punjab
167 M/s Gulf Associates		New Delhi	195 M/s Sameer Tours & Travels		Rajasthan
168 M/s D.G. World Travels		New Delhi	196 M/s Sangam Tours		Rajasthan
169 M/s Rans Overseas Associates		New Delhi	197 M/s Rajasthan Travel Link		Rajasthan
170 M/s A-One Consultants		New Delhi	198 M/s Balaji Tours Travels		Rajasthan
171 M/s Bipasha International		New Delhi	199 M/s Sameer Tours & Travels		Rajasthan
172 M/s Al-Iqra International		New Delhi	200 M/s B.R.J. Overseas		Rajasthan
173 M/s Jebaa Manpower and Recruitment Services		New Delhi	201 M/s. Evergreen Management Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.		Tamil Nadu
174 M/s Swaraj Overseas		New Delhi	202 M/s. West Asia Exports & Imports Pvt. Ltd.		Tamil Nadu
175 M/s Gulf Associates		New Delhi	203 Ms/ Alpha HR Consultants		Tamil Nadu
176 M/s Al-Haram International		New Delhi	204 M/s Winners Tours & Travels		Tamil Nadu
177 M/s Paras International		New Delhi	205 M/s Reliance Manpower		Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
206	M/s Rarefield Engineers	Tamil Nadu
207	M/s Sun Travels	Tamil Nadu
208	M/s New Sun International	Tamil Nadu
209	M/s Yaka Manpower Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
210	M/s Heena Travel Services	Uttar Pradesh
211	M/s Intellect Security Services	West Bengal
212	M/s Yakthung Manpower & Security Services, Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of the Recruiting Agency against whom complaint(s) were made and then received	State
1	2	3
1	M/s Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
2	M/s Karunya Travel Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
3	M/s Ricky International	Andhra Pradesh
4	M/s. Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
5	M/s Nishant Enterprises	Chandigarh
6	M/s Al-Razi International	Kerala
7	M/s F.Q. International	Kerala
8	M/s Inter Management Services	Kerala
9	M/s Kumar Travels	Kerala
10	M/s Nakshathra International	Kerala
11	M/s Rais Management Services	Kerala
12	M/s. Overseas Link International	Kerala
13	M/s. York Recruitment Heathcare & Technical	Kerala
14	M/s Riya Travels	Maharashtra

1	2	3
15	Ashutosh Marines	Maharashtra
16	M/s Air King International	Maharashtra
17	M/s Ajeet Management & Manpower Consultancy	Maharashtra
18	M/s Al Yamama	Maharashtra
19	M/s Al-Saif Overseas Consultants	Maharashtra
20	M/s Al-Wahid International	Maharashtra
21	M/s Benoy International	Maharashtra
22	M/s Blesscee International	Maharashtra
23	M/s Disha International	Maharashtra
24	M/s Efftee Enterprises	Maharashtra
25	M/s Evershine Placement	Maharashtra
26	M/s Globus Travels & Tours	Maharashtra
27	M/s Gold Star Enterprises	Maharashtra
28	M/s HSS Travel	Maharashtra
29	M/s Indo Overseas	Maharashtra
30	M/s Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
31	M/s Libra International Services	Maharashtra
32	M/s M.K. Travels of India	Maharashtra
33	M/s M.T. Travels Agency	Maharashtra
34	M/s Maharaja Travel Services	Maharashtra
35	M/s Maharaja Travels Services	Maharashtra
36	M/s Mathew International	Maharashtra
37	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra
38	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra
39	M/s Mid Land Management	Maharashtra
40	M/s Parker Agency	Maharashtra
41	M/s Qureshi Enterprises	Maharashtra
42	M/s Renu Travels	Maharashtra
43	M/s Sagar Enterprises	Maharashtra

1	2	3
44	M/s Sai Krishna Employment Bureau	Maharashtra
45	M/s SOS International	Maharashtra
46	M/s. Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
47	M/s. Riya Travels	Maharashtra
48	M/s. Sahil Travel Services	Maharashtra
49	M/s. Sky Travel Service	Maharashtra
50	K.K. Overseas	New Delhi
51	M/s ABC International Placement	New Delhi
52	M/s Al-Harmain Overseas	New Delhi
53	M/s Anice Contruction	New Delhi
54	M/s Danish Travels	New Delhi
55	M/s Dynamic Staffing Service	New Delhi
56	M/s Habsons Jobsup Limited	New Delhi
57	M/s J.K. Travels	New Delhi
58	M/s R.K. International	New Delhi
59	M/s Suntech Engineers & Contractore	New Delhi
60	M/s Swaraj Overseas Limited	New Delhi
61	M/s. M.K. Tours and Travels	New Delhi
62	M/s. Soniya International	New Delhi
63	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Orissa
64	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Orissa
65	M/s Airwings Services	Punjab
66	M/s Gill International Recruiting Agency	Punjab
67	M/s. Bipasha Travles	Punjab
68	M/s. M.P. Enterprises Ropar	Punjab
69	M/s Chennai Business	Tamil Nadu
70	M/s S.S. Consultants	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
71	M/s S.S. International Manpoer Services	Tamil Nadu
72	M/s Sooriya Travels	Tamil Nadu
73	M/s. New Way Travels	Tamil Nadu

**Year-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Recuriting Agency against whom complaint(s) were made and then received	State
1	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
2	M/s Gulf Travels	Andhra Pradesh
3	M/s Rajan & Associates	Karnataka
4	M/s Mita Manpower	Karnataka
5	M/s Regency Manpower	Kerala
6	M/s Inter Managements Services	Kerala
7	M/s. Jolly Gemini Manpower Consultants	Kerala
8	M/s Globe International	Maharashtra
9	M/s Supar Travel Services	Maharashtra
10	M/s Tawakkal Manpower Services	Maharashtra
11	M/s Prince India	Maharashtra
12	M/s Skyways Bureau service	Maharashtra
13	M/s Fazal Enterprises	Maharashtra
14	M/s Al Saalim International	Maharashtra
15	M/s Hazim Travel service	Maharashtra
16	M/s Salman Travel Agency	Maharashtra
17	M/s Royal Group	Maharashtra
18	M/s Anis Al-Farnas Enterprises	Maharashtra

1	2	3
19	M/s Saif Travel Linis	Maharashtra
20	M/s Ramesh Jewelers	Maharashtra
21	M/s Galaxy Tours & Travels	Maharashtra
22	M/s Al-Yamama Travel	Maharashtra
23	M/s Saudi Expo.	Maharashtra
24	M/s S.K. International	Maharashtra
25	M/s Rajani Exports	Maharashtra
26	M/s Al-Yamama Travel	Maharashtra
27	M/s Saba Manpower Resources	Maharashtra
28	M/s Suja Travels	Maharashtra
29	M/s Waha Travels & Tours	Maharashtra
30	M/s Ahad International	Maharashtra
31	M/s Najeeb Enterprises	Maharashtra
32	M/s M.R. Travels	Maharashtra
33	M/s Fazal Enterprises	Maharashtra
34	M/s Neda Travel Agency	Maharashtra
35	M/s Vijaya International	Maharashtra
36	M/s Sky Travel Services	Maharashtra
37	M/s Al-Alig International	Maharashtra
38	M/s Al-Amana Travels	Maharashtra
39	M/s Placement Pundits	Maharashtra
40	M/s International City Links	Maharashtra
41	M/s Bright International	Maharashtra
42	M/s Beta Consultancy	Maharashtra
43	M/s International Overseas Services	Maharashtra
44	M/s Abu Travel Services	Maharashtra
45	M/s G. Gheewala	Maharashtra
46	M/s Apple Travels	Maharashtra
47	M/s Shiv Kumar & Associates	Maharashtra
48	M/s Careers World	Maharashtra

1	2	3
49	M/s Treatwell International	Maharashtra
50	M/s Royal Travel	Maharashtra
51	M/s Goodman's International	Maharashtra
52	M/s Hilal Enterprises	New Delhi
53	M/s. Sanaa International Recruiting Services	New Delhi
54	M/s. V.S.S. (Visa Submission & Travel Services)	New Delhi
55	M/s P.S. Consultants	New Delhi
56	M/s Gulf Associates	New Delhi
57	M/s D.G. World Travels	New Delhi
58	M/s Swaraj Overseas	New Delhi
59	M/s Gulf Associates	New Delhi
60	M/s Al-Haram International	New Delhi
61	M/s A.R. International	New Delhi
62	M/s Jena Consultants	New Delhi
63	M/s Palta Travel Advisers	Punjab
64	M/s M.P. Enterprises	Punjab
65	M/s Sameer Tours & Travels	Rajasthan
66	M/s Sangam Tours	Rajasthan
67	M/s. West Asia Exports & Imports Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
68	M/s Winners Tours & Travels	Tamil Nadu
69	M/s Reliance Manpower	Tamil Nadu
70	M/s Rarefield Engineers	Tamil Nadu

#### **Availability of Machines**

3378. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether availability of machines in 2011-12 has been low vis-a-vis previous years leading to loss of crores of rupees to the nation in the form of coal production;

(b) if so, the availability/utilization of various machines such as dragline, saw wheel, dozer and dumpers

and the details of expenditure incurred on repair of machines/spare parts during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether a number of officers/officials with one year or even less than one year service left are holding sensitive posts;

(d) if so, the details of such officers/officials; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to remove such officers/officials from the sensitive posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No Madam. The availability of machines during 2011-12 in CIL has not been low compared to previous year. There is improvement in the % availability in case of Dragline & Dumper whereas in case of Shovel, Dozer & Drill, it is same as that of previous year. The % availability of machines in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 in CIL is as under:

Type of Machines	% Availability	
	2011-12	2010-11
Dragline	79	78
Shovel	72	72
Dumper	67	66
Dozer	65	65
Drill	77	77

The year-wise details of expenditure incurred on repair of machines/spare parts in CIL/subsidiary companies are being collected.

(c) to (e) In CIL, there is no such rule that officers / officials having less than 01 year can not be posted in sensitive post. Normally, CIL management follows a policy in which officers who are holding sensitive positions and have completed 05 years service by March in a particular year, are transferred from one company to other (for intra company it is 3 years.). Non-executive cadre employees holding sensitive posts are rotated within the company on completion of three years as per the company's extant policy.

[English]

### **Aircraft Fumigation**

3379. SHRIMATI INGRID McLEOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in clear violation of the laid down guidelines, caged rats are being gassed to death by various airlines to test the efficacy of their aircraft fumigation;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Aircraft fumigation is carried out by the concerned airline. DGCA does not grant such permission to any airline. As informed by Air India, they were using caged rats as the indication for the effectiveness of the fumigation. Other airlines Jet Airways, Jet lite, Spice Jet and Indigo etc do not use caged rats to test the efficiency of their aircraft fumigation.

(c) As informed by Air India, they have advised fumigation agency to discontinue this practice due to objections raised by PETA (People for Ethical Treatment of Animals) and to use Gas Concentration Meter to measure the effectiveness of fumigation. Accordingly they have discontinued the practice of using caged rats to test the effectiveness of fumigation w.e.f. November 2011.

### **Polytechnics under PPP Mode**

3380. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any applications from private partners for setting up of polytechnics under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

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

(c) the present status of the Polytechnic Scheme under PPP mode?

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 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the following 110 proposals for setting up of polytechnics under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode have been received from various State Governments.

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received
1.	Delhi	4
2.	Rajasthan	29
3.	Jharkhand	12
4.	Kerala	16
5.	Maharashtra	25
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Odisha	19
Total		110

(c) The proposals received under this scheme are at various stages of evaluation, short-listing, approval and submission of required documents by the State Governments, etc.

#### **Protocol with UAE**

3381. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been preferred destination for skilled and unskilled Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details of the workers presently working in UAE;

(c) whether the Government of India has recently concluded a protocol with the Government of UAE to streamline the employment process of Indian workers through an electronic contract registration and validation system;

(d) if so, the salient features of the said protocol; and

(e) the modalities/requirements to be fulfilled by Indian workers before the Labour Department of UAE to get the above facilities?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) United Arab Emirates is one

of the preferred destinations for Indian workers going overseas for employment. However, many India workers also go for employment to other Gulf countries as well.

(b) Approximately 1.5 million Indian workers are estimated to working in UAE.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The UAE Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Overseas Indian Aff have agreed to jointly deploy an electronic contract registration validation system that ensures:

- Full transparency of the contract terms;
- Disclosure of such terms to the prospective worker and securing the worker's informed consent to the same terms prior to being deployed to the UAE;
- Approval by the concerned Indian government agencies of the terms of the contract for the purpose of granting emigration clearance to the prospective worker, and
- Non-substitution of any of the agreed-to terms of employment in the final and official contract document to be signed by the worker and the employer after the former's arrival in the UAE.

(e) The protocol mandates the informed consent and approval of the worker, the employer and the competent Indian authorities, of the full terms of the work contract prior to the worker's deployment to the UAE. The contract terms are, in turn, captured in the contract document that is eventually signed by the worker and employer in the UAE and duly registered with the Ministry of Labour. The new system is activated by an online application by a UAE employer for the granting of work permits that requires disclosure of the key terms of the employment offer. The UAE (Ministry of Labour) processes the application and provides access to the electronic record to Indian government- accredited recruitment agencies in India that are then required to obtain the worker's attested consent. A duly designated Indian government agency also accesses the record for the purpose of reviewing the terms of the employment and granting an emigration clearance accordingly. This is followed by the registration of the electronic contract and the issuance of the work permit by the UAE Ministry of Labour.

[Translation]

### Lease of land to JVC

3383. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No.3284 on 14 December, 2011 and state:

(a) whether the companies mentioned in the replies to all the parts of the question were awarded tenders on lease or through nomination;

(b) if so, the company-wise areas of land allotted alongwith the rate at which the said allotment was made and the term of allotment;

(c) the per square meter rate at which the land was acquired from the farmers;

(d) whether the said land has been allotted to the companies at higher rates;

(e) if so, whether the farmers are proposed to be given a share of profits earned as a result thereof;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the farmers are being given dividends out of the profits earned from airport operations; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) In the year 2006, IGI Airport was handed over to JVC namely, M/s. Delhi International Airport Private Limited for a period of 30 years on lease on revenue sharing basis through call of a open tender with approval of Cabinet.

Land to Hotel Corporation of India (HCI), a PSU and subsidiary of Air India had been allotted with call of tender in 1980. Similarly to M/s. AB Hotel (Radisson) had also been leased in 1989 through call of open tender on payment of yearly lease rental plus percentage of gross turnover.

Land to Flight Kitchen Operators (4 nos.) had been leased for 30 years on nomination basis on payment of yearly lease rental plus percentage of gross turnover. Land had been lease out to PSU Oil companies for Retail Petrol Outlets/CNG on nomination basis and for AFS through call of open tender.

(b) Company-wise details are: I M/s. DIAL (5107 acres)- Land along with entire assets was transferred to JVC i.e. M/s. DIAL on lease for a priod of 30 years, extendable for another 30 years on payment of upfront fee

of Rs.150 crores and revenue share with AAI. Other terms and conditions are as per OMDA.

II. (i) HCI (45000 sqm. (30000 for hotels & 15000 for flight kitchen)- Land was allotted for a period of 30 years @ of Rs.163 psmpa for build up area + royalty on GTO to be paid by HCI to AAI.

(ii) AB Hotel Radisson (21350 sqm.)- Rs.10,67,500 (per annum) was paid as lease rental in the year 1994 + royalty on GTO to be paid by the party to AAI.

(iii) M/s. Ambassador Flight Kitchen (14720 sqm.)- Rs. 2,65,520/- per annum was paid as lease rental in the year 1981 + royalty on GTO to be paid by the party to AAI.

(iv) M/s. Tajsats Flight Kitchen (14440 sqm.)- Rs.2,61,040/- per annum was paid as lease rental in the year 1981 + royalty on GTO to be paid by the party to AAI.

(v) M/s. Oberoi Flight Kitchen (15000 sqm.)- Rs.2,43,000/-per annum was paid as lease rental in the year 1978 + royalty on GTO to be paid by the party to AAI.

(vi) BPCL (Petrol Pumps -2-1672.20 sqm. & 1150 sqm.)@ of Rs.664.82psmpa (2010 rates).

(vii) HPCL (Petrol Pumps -2- 2302 sqm. & 1672 sqm.)@ of Rs.664.82psmpa (2010 rates).

(viii) IOCL (Petrol Pump 2757 sqm.)@ of Rs.664.82psmpa (2010 rates).

(ix) GAIL/CNG 1294 sqm. @ of Rs.664.82psmpa (2010 rates), (land to oil companies (PSUs) had been allotted without call of tender).

(c) to (h) Land had been allotted on prevailing rates at that time and not on higher rates. AAI had acquired the land through State Government. Compensation had been paid to farmers as decided by the Revenue Authorities as per State Government Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

[English]

### Shortage of Faculty

3384. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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



(a) whether there is a huge shortage of faculty in the central universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present sanctioned and actual faculty strength in these universities, State-wise and University-wise;

(c) the reasons behind the faculty shortages and the measures being taken to fill up the current vacancies;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the future demand for faculty in the higher educational institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to ensure that the future demand is adequately met;

(f) the steps taken by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to ensure that all Central Universities take steps for developing institutional capacity to prepare teacher educators;

(g) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to take action -for developing institutional capacity to prepare teacher educators; and

(h) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Details of the sanctioned as well as actual faculty strength, State wise and University wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Consequent to enactment of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, it was decided to increase capacity in all Central Universities to accommodate reservation for OBCs. Consequently, 5115 teaching positions were newly sanctioned. Some of these posts have yet to be filled up. In addition, during XI plan, a large number of positions have been sanctioned for strengthening the existing departments as well as for opening new departments/courses in many Universities. Similarly, in 2009, 16 new Central Universities, including 3 State Universities converted as Central Universities, were established. Each new Central University was sanctioned 140 teaching posts. Some of these positions have yet to be filled up. While communicating the non-plan budget, Central Universities are being instructed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to make serious efforts to fill up

the teaching posts at the earliest. The Central Government has impressed upon all Central Universities to fill up vacancies on an immediate basis.

Age of superannuation of teachers in Central Universities has already been enhanced to sixty five years vide order dated 23.03.2007. Further, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment upto the age of seventy years.

(d) and (e) As per report of the Task Force constituted by the Government on Faculty Shortage and Design of Performance Appraisal System, the existing strength of the faculties in Universities and colleges in 2008 was 6,99,644. Considering the student enrolment data for the last several years, the average annual growth has been around 6%. Therefore, the demand for teachers would also consequently go up. In order to meet the rising demand for additional teachers, several initiatives have been taken. The revised pay scales for teachers have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2006. Now the entry pay for a teacher in Central University is more than what is received by a civil servant at entry. Rates of Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships have been increased, Science based education and research in Universities has been strengthened and Universities have been permitted to engage adjunct/guest faculty/contractual appointment of faculty to meet the shortfall.

(f) Steps envisaged in 12th Five Year Plan for developing institutional capacity to prepare teacher educators, *inter-alia* includes reforms in Academic Staff Colleges, establishment/increase of Faculty Induction Development Cells (FIDC) and establishing Schools/ Departments of Education in all Central Universities.

(g) and (h) Report of the Committee on Implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, which was communicated to all States, the State Governments have been requested to enhance the capacity to prepare teachers, both by increasing annual intake in existing institutions and by increasing the number of teacher education institutions. Education is in Concurrent List and therefore, States are required to take action at their own level to meet the need for teacher educators for state controlled institutions.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Name of the University	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength	Vacant Positions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	284	136	148
2		University of Hyderabad	542	402	140
3		English and Foreign Languages University	238	206	32
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	124	88	36
5	Assam	Assam University	325	303	22
6		Tezpur University	241	170	71
7	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	140	19	121
8	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalay	329	83	246
9	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	727	475	252
10		Indira Gandhi National Open University*	461	293	168
11		Jamia Millia Islamia	824	690	134
12		University of Delhi	1998	1008	990
13	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	140	28	112
14	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	140	15	125
15	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	17	123
16	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu **	0	0	0
17		Central University of Kashmir	140	13	127
18	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	140	61	79
19	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	140	32	108
20	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	140	8	132
21	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	228	30	198
22		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	329	156	173
23	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	69	43	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Manipur	Manipur University	260	178	82
25	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	406	301	105
26	Mizoram	Mizoram University	338	227	111
27	Nagaland	Nagaland University	240	140	100
28	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	140	14	126
29	Pondicherry	Pondicherry University	460	358	102
30	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	140	23	117
31	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	140	28	112
32	Sikkim	Sikkim University	201	50	151
33	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	11	129
34	Tripura	Tripura University	216	98	118
35	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	2395	1547	848
36		Aligarh Muslim University	1887	1509	378
37		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	75	55
38		University of Allahabad	630	345	285
39	Uttarakhand	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	326	263	63
40	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	714	617	97
<b>Total</b>			<b>16602</b>	<b>10060</b>	<b>6542</b>

Abovementioned figures are as on 31.03.2011 except Indira Gandhi National Open University and University of Jammu.

\* Details are as on 28.03.2012.

\*\* University has become operational in August 2011 on appointment of Vice Chancellor.

[English]

#### **Short Service Commission Officials**

3385. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Short Service Commission Official (SSCO), who have rendered five years of service and are still under the age of 35 years, are also eligible for the limited competitive examination to IPS, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said examination is a prejudice

against the women officers and Short Service Commission Officers as most of the Short Service Cadres are made up of women officials;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to rectify this anomaly in order to give second honourable career to the released SSCO officers; and

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

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Limited Competitive Examination) Regulations, 2011 provides that officers recruited as Deputy Superintendents of Police in State under State Police Service and Assistant Commandants in Central Para Military Forces (Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibet Border Police, Central Industrial Security Force and Sahstra Seema Bal) and officers of the rank of Captain or Major or equivalent in the Armed Forces having minimum five years experience of continuous and actual service will be eligible to appear in the examination. No distinction between regular officers and SSCOs of armed forces for the purpose of their eligibility to appear in the examination has been made, provided the officer is in service. Officers must have not attained the age of 35 years on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

(d) and (e) As per the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Limited Competitive Examination) Regulations, 2011, all officers who are eligible can appear in examination.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas**

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

(a) whether the number of teachers (including Principal/ice-Principal) and non-teaching staff belonging to reserved category posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in very hard, sensitive, very sensitive and bordering areas is higher as against the ratio of teachers/non-teaching staff of reserved category to that of general category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps or proposes to take any steps to adopt a uniform policy for posting of teachers (including Principal/ice-Principal) and non-teaching staff belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the said areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any requests have been received during 2011 from public representatives in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/

proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Posting of staff in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is affected at the time of initial direct recruitment, promotions and transfers, taking into consideration the following:

Posting on direct recruitment are decided keeping in view the:

(i) Preference if any depending on availability of vacancy.

(ii) Ladies and physically handicapped candidates are given preference for posting near to their hometown, depending on vacancies.

(iii) Organizational interest in terms of filling up of vacancies in less sought after regions.

- Promotions are given normally at the same or a nearby station subject to the availability of vacancy.

- Transfer are made on the basis of extant transfer guidelines which are applicable uniformly to all the staff irrespective of category and keeping in view the choice given by the staff.

Overall preference is given to post the candidate as per their choice depending on availability of vacancy. Category of the candidate is not given consideration while deciding posting in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Some representations have been received regarding disproportionate posting of teaching and non-teaching staff in sensitive, most sensitive, north-eastern region, naxalites affected and bordering areas. KVS has addressed the issues raised therein in line with the policy of KVS.

### **Non-Profitable Economic Policy**

387. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of various States is declining due to non-profitable economic policies of the Government;

(b) if so, whether such economic policies are

imposed on the States without taking into account the condition of the States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the States and to achieve the desirable growth rate?

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 follow macro-economic policy to achieve the optimum results in terms of promoting growth and well-being of the people. The state-wise annual growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and the all India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years given in the enclosed Statement-I indicate that various States registered different growth rates during this period. The traditionally low performing States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh etc performed better in terms of growth rate of GSDP during the last three years and many of them even registered growth rate higher than that of the national average. While Gujarat has recorded consistent increase in GSDP growth rate during the last

three years from 6.78 percent in 2008-09 to 10.47 percent in 2010-11, however, in case of Bihar, the GSDP growth rate declined from 14.58 percent in 2008-09 to 10.42 percent in 2009-10 and again increased to 14.77 percent in 2010-11. The annual growth rates of GSDP of States depend on a number of factors which include resource endowments, infrastructure and various other state specific factors.

(c) The Government have taken several measures to improve the growth performance across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, Border Area Development Programme etc. In addition, several centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of various states.

#### **Statement**

##### *Rate of Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 2004-05 prices*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Eleventh Five Year Plan Target*	% Growth over Previous Year #		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.5	6.88	5.98	9.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	8.73	14.80	7.87
3	Assam	6.5	5.72	7.98	7.34
4	Bihar	7.6	14.58	10.42	14.77
5	Jharkhand	9.8	-1.75	4.98	6.01
6	Goa	12.1	10.00	10.63	8.30
7	Gujarat	11.2	6.78	10.10	10.47
8	Haryana	11	8.20	11.00	9.59
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	7.42	8.12	8.80
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.4	6.46	4.80	6.63
11	Karnataka	11.2	7.11	5.20	8.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Kerala	9.5	5.56	8.95	9.13
13	Madhya Pradesh	6.7	12.37	10.50	8.17
14	Chhattisgarh	8.6	8.39	3.25	11.16
15	Maharashtra	9.1	8.36	8.08	10.47
16	Manipur	5.9	6.56	7.63	6.16
17	Meghalaya	7.3	12.94	9.03	9.39
18	Mizoram	7.1	13.34	10.39	9.18
19	Nagaland	9.3	6.34	4.36	3.98
20	Odisha	8.8	7.75	6.67	8.60
21	Punjab	5.9	5.85	6.61	7.04
22	Rajasthan	7.4	7.09	4.30	9.69
23	Sikkim	6.7	16.39	31.87	8.94
24	Tamil Nadu	8.5	4.89	9.43	11.74
25	Tripura	6.9	9.44	8.62	8.74
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.1	6.99	6.10	7.86
27	Uttarakhand	9.9	12.68	11.12	7.37
28	West Bengal	9.7	4.90	9.84	7.06
	All India	9	6.72	8.39	8.39

source:

\* Planning Commission

# Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - Central Statistics Office

### Safety Audit of Coal Mines

3388. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has made safety audit of each coal mine mandatory at regular interval;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms fixed by CIL for safety audit and the extent to which coal mining will become safe on application of these norms;

(c) the details of the infrastructure likely to be set up in various mines for implementation of safety audit of CIL mines in the country and the details of expenditure likely to be incurred therein;

(d) whether the Safety Committee of CIL has made any suggestions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said suggestions have been implemented;

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

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. It is not mandatory to conduct safety audit at regular intervals as per statute. However, in CIL, Safety Audit is conducted in mines of CIL from time to time to find out the status of safety of mine apart from compliance of statutory provisions regarding safety. Subsidiary-wise status of last safety audit conducted in CIL is given below:

- ECL: 2007-08
- BCCL: 2007-08 and next round of safety audit is under process
- CCL: 2008-09
- NCL: 2011-12 (Internal Audit)
- WCL: 2005-06
- SECL: 2007-08
- MCL: 2009-10 (OC Mines) & 2011-12(UG) Mines.

(c) Depending upon the recommendations of safety audit, corrective actions have been taken for removing the deficiencies, if any. The infrastructural set up required for implementation of safety audit of CIL mines as well as expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred varies from mine to mine depending upon the nature of deficiencies pointed out in safety audit.

(d) to (g) Yes, Madam. In the 49th meeting of the Safety Board of CIL held on 11th April, 2012 it has been recommended that safety Audit should be conducted at a regular interval in all mines and the same would be implemented.

#### **Shortage of Staff in Airline Companies**

3389. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be Pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of staff in the airline companies across the country, airline-wise;

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of staff?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No such information is available on this issue. However, a minimum number of operational and engineering staff as per the Civil Aviation Requirements is ensured by DGCA.

#### **Construction of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3390. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) the details of the Kendriya Vidyalayas for which land has been allotted but construction work has not been started as yet, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not starting the construction work;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to priorities construction of such 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 State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) where construction works has not started is as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government is regularly making a provision in the annual budget for the construction of new buildings of KVs. The allocation made during the last 3 years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Rupees in crore
1.	2009-10	207.29
2.	2010-11	231.98
3.	2011-12	180.00

**Statement**

*State wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas under Construction for which land has been allotted but construction work not started*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Present Status & Reasons for non starting work
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Mahabubnagar	The tender action has been suspended for the time being, till the fund position improves.
2.	Assam	(i) Halflong	
3.	Chhattisgarh	(i) Jashpur	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Chenani	
5.	Karnataka	(i) No.3, Belgaum	
6.	Odisha	(i) Rayagada	
		(ii) Bhadrak	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Deoria	
8.	Delhi	(i) Sec. 5, Narela	Approval of drawings by local body is awaited. CPWD has already been requested for expediting the approval at the earliest.
		(ii) Khichripur	Approval of drawings by local body is awaited. KVS is persuing the construction agency for expediting the approval of drawings.
		(iii) Sector 22 Rohini	The case regarding dismantling of existing unsafe temporary classroom is pending in the CBI Court as these temporary classrooms are obstructing the planning of main building.
		(iv) Sector 25 Rohini	-do-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) No. 3 Sagar	Work awarded by CPWD but could not be started due to non-availability of approach road to site. The matter has already been taken up with District Administration for



1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	(i) Dhule	<p>resolving the issue.</p> <p>On the allotment of land, the work has been sanctioned to CPWD. However, at belated stage, local administration informed that a development road is passing through land allotted to this KV. Accordingly, stop order has been given to CPWD till resolving the issue. The matter has been taken up with the concerned office for resolving the issue.</p>

#### Telephone Exchanges

3391. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

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

- (a) whether existing capacity of several telephone exchanges is inadequate and some of them are not functioning properly in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof alongwith the complaints received in this regard and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and expand the capacity of such telephone exchanges;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra; and
- (e) the time by which the capacity is likely to be expanded of said telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) The wireline telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are having adequate capacity and are functioning properly in the country including Maharashtra Telecom Circle. Further, the exchanges have been progressively upgraded to the

latest technology in order to provide new features to the consumers.

[English]

#### Modernisation of SSC

3392. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to modernise Staff Selection Commission (SSC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to conduct common test for the various category of posts in the Central Government jobs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government in view of the fact that the Staff Selection Commission(SSC) is equipped with currently available technology for utilizing it in pre and post-examination processes and update its IT infrastructure continuously.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.
- (d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Complaints Received by CVC**

3393. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received, investigated and pending with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last three years, Ministry-wise;

(b) the number of cases where CVC recommended punitive or other criminal action during the last three years, Ministry-wise, category-wise and year-wise;

(c) the present status of these cases;

(d) the number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last three years, Ministry-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the specific steps taken to check irregularities/corruption in Government departments?

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) Complaints received in the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are dealt according to its Complaint Handling Policy. After receipt of the complaints in the CVC, it is scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/corruption are noticed, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (i.e. Chief Vigilance Officer of the organization or Central Bureau of Investigation) to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the CVC. Details of number of complaints received in the CVC and number of complaints sent for investigation and report to the organizations concerned for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

Year	No. of complaints received including brought forward from previous year	No. of complaints sent for Investigation Report
2009	14348	1714
2010	16689	945
2011	17407	1023

(b) The Central Vigilance Commission on considering the investigation report furnished by the Chief

Vigilance Officer or the Central Bureau of Investigation and depending on the facts of each case and the evidence/records available, advises (a) initiation of criminal and/or regular departmental action (major or minor penalty) against the public servant(s) concerned; (b) administrative action against public servant(s) concerned; or (c) closure of the case. Such advices are generally known as 'first stage advice'. The number of cases where CVC has recommended punitive or other criminal action during the last three years at the first stage is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Such data is not centrally maintained. However, the disciplinary authority concerned considers the advice of the CVC while taking a final decision in disciplinary cases.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a total of 2262 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last three years. The year-wise break-up is as under:

Year	No. of cases registered under the PC Act, 1988.
2009	795
2010	650
2011	600
2012 (up to March)	217
Total	2262

The names of accused, their designation and Ministry/Departments to which they belong is part of each individual case record and the Ministry-wise data regarding registration of the cases is not maintained centrally.

(e) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. The Central Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures, reducing scope for discretion. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps, in the recent past, to combat corruption. These include:-

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill,

2010 in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011.

- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters.
- (viii) Acceptance of the First and Second Report of the

Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption;

- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in the Parliament;
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;
- (xiii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.
- (xiv) Introduction of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

#### **Statement**

*Break-up of nature of First Stage Advice given by the CVC during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Year	2009			2010			2011		
	On the investigation reports of		Total	On the investigation reports of		Total	On the investigation reports of		Total
	CBI	CVO		CBI	CVO		CBI	CVO	
Criminal Proceedings	106	15	121	87	12	99	73	32	105
Major penalty proceedings	44	473	517	61	495	556	35	509	544
Minor penalty proceedings	5	316	321	18	291	309	08	212	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>869</b>

[English]

#### **Surrender of BWA Spectrum by BSNL**

3394. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any

proposal from the BSNL to surrender its Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum;

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

(c) whether the BSNL has alleged that it was allotted non-standard frequency;

- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the frequencies

allotted to private operators;

(e) whether the Ministry is considering to allot standard frequency as desired by BSNL; 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) Yes Madam. BSNL in their recent letter dated 29th March, 2012 have submitted proposals with two options as under:

Option I: for surrender of BWA spectrum in 2.5-2.69 GHz band allotted to them in all the 20 circles and requested to refund Rs.8313.90 crore from the Government.

Option II: for surrender of BWA spectrum in 2.5-2.69 GHz band allotted to them in 6 circles viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu & Kolkata and requested to refund corresponding upfront charges (Rs.6724.51 Cr) paid by BSNL from the Government.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. BSNL has alleged as mentioned in their letter dated 29th March, 2012 that it was allotted non-standard frequency (details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

It may be mentioned that as per the guidelines for auction and allotment of BWA spectrum dated 1st August 2008 & 11th September 2008 (Statement-II) and based on BSNL's application/request dated 21.09.2007 and 21.01.2008 for one carrier of 20 MHz bandwidth in 2.5GHz band, BSNL were allotted BWA spectrum in 2.5-2.69GHz band in various service areas. The guidelines stipulated that one block of 20 MHz shall be allocated to BSNL in all the Service Areas immediately, at a price equal to the highest bid in the respective area.

It may be mentioned that BSNL did not make any request for the change of frequencies from 2.5 GHz to 2.3 GHz band until the publication of Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) issued on 25.02.2010, a public document for BWA spectrum auction and even until the declaration of results of successful bidders of the BWA auction in 2.3-2.4 GHz band.

Clause 2.2 of NIA provisioned that the Government has allocated one block of 20 MHz of unpaired spectrum

in Delhi and Mumbai for MTNL and one block of 20 MHz of unpaired spectrum in the a, remaining service areas for BSNL. BSNL and MTNL shall not be participating in the BWA auction, but shall be required to match the winning price achieved in the respective service areas in the BWA auction as payment for the spectrum allotted to them. Table 4 stipulated for service area wise frequency allocation for BSNL and MTNL in the 2.5-2.69 GHz band (Statement-III). The details of frequencies of other operators is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

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

#### **Statement-I**

*Allegation made by BSNL regarding allotment of non-standard frequency (As provided in their letter dated 29th March, 2012)*

1. At the time BSNL planned for Wireless broadband, then WiMAX was the only technology available and commercially used worldwide.
2. The telecom industry is moving towards LTE technology now compared to WiMAX technology.
3. However LTE TDD technology in the 2.5 GHz band, allocated to BSNL, is still in development stage and BSNL cannot utilize it for commercial service. Whereas other operators have been allocated spectrum in 2.3 GHz band and ecosystem around this band is developing faster. They will have price advantage due to economy of scale and faster and cheaper availability of equipment/CPE.
4. Further 2.5 GHz being higher band will require more BTS to cover rural areas compared to 2.3 GHz band. Hence BSNL does not have level playing field. BSNL is in a disadvantageous position due to 2.5 GHz band allocated to it.
5. In 2.3 GHz band, the service providers have a choice to deploy either WiMAX or LTE as on today whereas in 2.5 GHz only WiMAX can be deployed as LTE is in the developing stage in this band take some more time.
6. Since the industry is moving towards LTE, these factors have put BSNL in much more disadvantages position.

**Statement-II***Government of India**Ministry of Communications & IT**Department of Telecommunications**WPC Wing**Dated 1 August, 2008***Detailed Guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for BWA Services**

The Government of India hereby announces the following guidelines for auction and allotment of spectrum for BWA services.

**1. Frequency Bands**

1.1 Spectrum in 2.5 GHz band shall be allocated for BWA services through bidding/ auction;

**2. Eligibility for Bidding for BWA Spectrum**

Any person

- (i) who holds a UAS licence or
- (ii) who fulfills the eligibility criteria for obtaining a Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) as per Department of Telecommunications guidelines dated 14.12.2005.

(iii) who holds a ISP licence category 'A' or 'B'

**3. Amount of Spectrum and Reserve Price**

3.1 Spectrum shall be auctioned in the 2.5 GHz, and 2.3 GHz bands for data services. Each successful bidder can get 20 MHz in 2.3 and 2.5 GHz bands in a telecom service area. The number of blocks shall be two in 2.3 GHz band and two in 2.5 GHz band. The reserve price per MHz in 2.3 GHz and 2.5 GHz bands shall be 25% of the 3G reserve price.

Spectrum in 700 MHz and 3.3-3.6 GHz bands shall be auctioned as and when it becomes available.

**4. Mergers and Acquisitions**

4.1 Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per policy guidelines on the subject issued by DOT vide No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof.

**5. Auction Process**

5.1 A controlled, simultaneous, ascending e-auction shall be conducted, as per details to be notified separately. The broad stipulations shall be as follows:-

- (a) The bidding shall be service area wise.
- (b) The bid shall be submitted in Rupees for each block of spectrum.
- (c) Successful bidder shall deposit 25 per cent of the successful bid amount as bid deposit within 5 days of the close of the auction, failing which it shall forfeit the earnest money.
- (d) Successful bidder shall deposit the balance amount (bid amount - bid deposit) within fifteen calendar days of the bid, failing which it shall forfeit the earnest money.
- (e) Neither a bidder can withdraw a bid after placing, nor it can reduce a bid in subsequent rounds. If a bidder withdraws a bid at any point of time, it shall forfeit the earnest money.
- (f) The Government of India reserves the right to disqualify any bidder violating these rules.
- (g) If the number of bids is less than or equal to the number of spectrum blocks available in the service area, the spectrum shall be allocated to all the bidders at the highest bid price. If the number of bids is greater than the number of spectrum blocks available, the auction shall proceed as per e-auction rules.
- (h) When the number of bidders left is equal to the number of blocks of spectrum being auctioned in any service area, the auction shall be closed. All the bidders shall have to match the bid of the highest bidder (H1). In case they do not match, then that block would be offered to the next highest bidder at the highest bid price (H1). If any block is left vacant then that block shall be re-auctioned.
- (i) The top bidders shall be called in decreasing order of their bids to choose which block of spectrum they wish to be allocated.
- (j) If there is a tie between a bidder who is a UAS licensee and another who is an ISP licensee, then preference will be given to UAS licensee.

If there is a tie between two UAS licensees or two ISP licensees, then preference would be given to the bidder with the higher subscriber base.

- (k) One block of 20 MHz shall be allocated to MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai/Metro Service Areas and BSNL in other Service Areas at a price equal to the highest bid in the respective service area.

## 6. **Grant of Licence**

- 6.1 The successful bidder shall get spectrum allotment for BWA services for a period of 15 years duration.
- 6.2 The successful bidder shall obtain SACFA clearance and a separate wireless operating licence from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing under Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 as per prescribed procedure.
- 6.3 In case UAS or ISP licence for BWA service is cancelled/terminated for any reason, the spectrum allocated shall stand withdrawn forthwith;

- 6.4 If the period of the UAS or ISP license is expiring before the extended spectrum allotment for BWA services, its existing UAS or ISP license shall be extended in the 19th or 14th year of its validity as applicable, to a date 15 years from the date of BWA spectrum allotment at a price. This price would be determined by the Government at the time of extension of licence. This automatic extension of the UAS or ISP licence shall be done for the period required to make it co-terminus with the BWA spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions, if required.

- 6.5 A separate entry fee shall be payable for grant of UAS/ISP licence for BWA services in addition to BWA spectrum auction price. This shall be equal to the entry fee of the UAS/ISP licence issued by the Department of Telecom.

## 7. **Roll Out Obligations**

- 7.1 The roll out obligations for BWA services in various service areas shall be as follows:

Category of Circle	At the End of 2 Years From Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation	At the End of 5 Years From the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation
Metros	—	90% of metro area
A, B and C	25% rural SDCAs area coverage.	50% rural SDCAs area coverage.

## 8. **Penalty for Non-Fulfilment of Rollout Obligations**

- 8.1 If the licensee does not achieve the two years roll out obligations under para 8 above, its performance bank guarantee shall be encashed. If it fails the 5 years roll out obligation its spectrum assignments shall be cancelled.

## 9. **Annual Spectrum Usage Charges**

- 9.1 No annual spectrum charge shall be payable for BWA services in the first year from the date of allocation of spectrum.
- 9.2 The operators shall pay an annual spectrum charge of 1% of AGR after a period of one year.

## 10. **Other Issues**

- 10.1 The Government of India reserves the right to amend or modify these terms and conditions before the commencement of auction process. The final conditions shall be as indicated in the bidding

document.

- 10.2 The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder.
- 10.3 Trading/sharing of spectrum, if any, shall be governed by Government policy.
- 10.4 Auction shall be conducted by an independent expert agency to be appointed for this purpose by the Government of India.

*F. No. P-11014/16/2008-PP*

*Government of India*

*Ministry of Communications & IT*

*Department of Telecommunications (DoT)*

*WPC Wing*

Dated 11th September, 2008

**Clarification/Amendments to the Guidelines for**

**Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for BWA Services issued on August 01, 2008**

A number of queries/requests for clarifications and suggestions for amendment were received from various

sources on the guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum for BWA Services issued by DoT on August 01, 2008. Based on the feedbacks and inputs received, following clarifications/amendments are provided:

Para No. of guidelines (a)	Existing (b)	Substituted by (c)
1	2	3
1. Frequency band Sub para 1.1	Spectrum in 2.5 GHz band shall be allocated for BWA services through bidding/auction	Spectrum in 2.5 GHz and 2.3 GHz band shall be allocated for BWA services through bidding/ auction.
2. Eligibility for Bidding for BWA Spectrum	Any person (i) who holds a UAS licence or (ii) who fulfills the eligibility criteria for obtaining a Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) as per Department of Telecommunications guidelines dated 14.12.2005. (iii) who holds ISP license category 'A' or 'B'	Any person (i) who holds a UAS/CMTS licence; or (ii) who fulfills the eligibility criterion for obtaining a Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) and obtains UASL as per Department of Telecommunications guidelines dated 14.12.2005 before starting telecom operations; or (iii) who holds ISP license category 'A' or 'B'
3. Amount of Spectrum and reserve Price Sub para 3.1	Spectrum shall be auctioned in the 2.5 GHz, and 2.3 GHz bands for data services. Each successful bidder can get 20 MHz in 2.3 and 2.5 GHz bands in a telecom service area. The number of blocks shall be two in 2.3 GHz band and two in 2.5 GHz band. The reserve price per MHz in 2.3 GHz and 2.5 GHz bands shall be 25% of the 3G reserve price.  Spectrum in 700 MHz and 3.3-3.6 GHz bands shall be auctioned as and when it becomes available.	(a) Spectrum shall be auctioned in the 2.5 GHz and 2.3 GHz bands. Each successful bidder can get 20 MHz either in 2.5 or 2.3 GHz bands (TDD mode) in a telecom service area. The number of blocks shall be two in 2.5 GHz band and two in 2.3 GHz band.  Spectrum in 700 MHz and 3.3-3.6 GHz bands shall be auctioned as and when it becomes available.  (b) The reserve price for 20 MHz (TDD) shall be as under:  Circle Reserve Price(in Rs. Crores) for 20 MHz  Metro & Category 'A' 80 Category 'B' 40

1	2	3															
		Category 'C' 15															
		(c) The earnest money (in the form of a Bank Guarantee from a Schedule Bank) shall be 25% of the reserve price.															
4. Mergers and Acquisitions Sub para 4.1	Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per policy guidelines on the subject issued by DOT vide No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof.	Mergers and acquisitions shall be as per policy guidelines on the subject issued by DOT vide No. 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April 2008 or any subsequent revision thereof. This policy is applicable for merger between two license holders only in a service area.															
6 Grant of Licence Sub para 6.2	The successful bidder shall obtain SACFA clearance and a separate wireless operating licence from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing under Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 as per prescribed procedure.	The successful bidder shall obtain SACFA clearance and a separate wireless operating licence from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing under as per prescribed procedure.															
6. Grant of Licence Sub para 6.4	If the period of the UAS or ISP license is expiring before the extended spectrum allotment for BWA services, its existing UAS or ISP license shall be extended in the 19th or 14th year of its validity as applicable, to a date 15 years from the date of BWA spectrum allotment at a price. This price would be determined by the Government at the time of extension of licence. This automatic extension of the UAS or ISP licence shall be done for the period required to make it co-terminus with the BWA spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions, if required.	If the period of the UAS or ISP license is expiring before the extended spectrum allotment for BWA services, its existing UAS or ISP license shall be extended in the 19th or 14th year of its validity as applicable, to a date 15 years from the date of BWA spectrum allotment in such manner, as the Government deems fit This price would be determined by the Government at the time of extension of licence. This automatic extension of the UAS or ISP licence shall be done for the period required to make it co-terminus with the BWA spectrum allocation period by amending licence conditions, if required.															
7. Roll Out Obligations Sub para 7.1	The roll out obligations for BWA services in various service areas shall be as follows:  <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Category of Circle</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">At the End of 2 Years From Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">At the End of 5 years from the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metros</td> <td>—</td> <td>90% of metro area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A, B and C</td> <td>25% rural</td> <td>area</td> </tr> </table>	Category of Circle	At the End of 2 Years From Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation	At the End of 5 years from the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation	Metros	—	90% of metro area	A, B and C	25% rural	area	The roll out obligations for BWA services in various service areas shall be as follows:  <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Category of Circle</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">At the End of 5 years from the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metros</td> <td>90% of metro area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A, B and C</td> <td>50% rural SDCAs area coverage.</td> </tr> </table>	Category of Circle	At the End of 5 years from the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation	Metros	90% of metro area	A, B and C	50% rural SDCAs area coverage.
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Metros	—	90% of metro area															
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Category of Circle	At the End of 5 years from the Date of BWA Spectrum Allocation																
Metros	90% of metro area																
A, B and C	50% rural SDCAs area coverage.																



1	2	3
	SDCAs area coverage.	50% rural SDCAs area coverage.
10. Other issues Sub para 10.2	The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder.	The Government of India reserves the right to cancel the bidding process or disqualify any bidder without assigning any reason.

**Statement-III***Auction of 3G and BWA Spectrum - Notice Inviting Applications*

Service area	3G Spectrum		BWA Spectrum (MHz)
	Uplink (MHz)	Downlink (MHz)	
1	2	3	4
Delhi	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Mumbai	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Kolkata	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Maharashtra	1964-1969	2154-2159	2535-2545 & 2635-2645
Gujarat	1964-1969	2154-2159	2535-2545 & 2635-2645
Andhra Pradesh	1964-1969	2154-2159	2535-2545 & 2635-2645
Karnataka	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Tamil Nadu	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Kerala	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Punjab	1935-1940	2125-2130	2635-2655
Haryana	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Uttar Pradesh (E)	1964-1969	2154-2159-	2635-2655
Urtar Pradesh (W)	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Rajasthan	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Madhya Pradesh	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
West Bengal	1928-1933	2118-2123	2635-2655
Himachal Pradesh	1935-1940	2125-2130	2635-2655
Bihar	1935-1940	2125-2130	2635-2655
Odisha	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655

1	2	3	4
Assam	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
North East	1964-1969	2154-2159	2635-2655
Jammu and Kashmir	1935-1940	2125-2130	2635-2655

**Statement-IV***BWA Auction - Final Results*

Service Area	Winning Price (Rs. crore)	Successful Bidder	Frequency (in MHz)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	2,241.02	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	2,241.02	Qualcomm Incorporated	2327.5 - 2347.5
Mumbai	2,292.95	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	2,292.95	Qualcomm Incorporated	2327.5 - 2347.5
Maharashtra	915.64	Bharti Airtel Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	915.64	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2327.5 - 2347.5
Gujarat	613.85	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	613.85	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	2327.5 - 2347.5
Andhra Pradesh	1,059.12	Aircel Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	1,059.12	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2347.5 - 2367.5
Karnataka	1,543.25	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2302.5-2322.5
	1,543.25	Bharti Airtel Limited	2325.0 - 2345.0
Tamil Nadu	2,069.45	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2312.5 - 2332.5
	2,069.45	Aircel Limited	2335.0 - 2355.0
Kolkata	523.20	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	523.20	Bharti Airtel Limited	2332.5 - 2352.5
Kerala	258.67	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	258.67	Qualcomm Incorporated	2325.0 - 2345.0
Punjab	332.27	Bharti Airtel Limited	2320.0 - 2340.0
	332.27	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2357.5 - 2377.5
Haryana	119.90	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2322.5 - 2342.5
	119.90	Qualcomm Incorporated	2362.5 - 2382.5

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh (E)	142.50	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	2320.0 - 2340.0
	142.50	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2357.5 - 2377.5
Uttar Pradesh (W)	183.87	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	2320.0 - 2340.0
	183.87	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2357.5 - 2377.5
Rajasthan	97.32	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	2320.0 - 2340.0
	97.32	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2357.5 - 2377.5
Madhya Pradesh	124.66	Augere (Mauritius) Limited	Z302.5 - 2322.5
	124.66	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2332.5 - 2352.5
West Bengal	70.97	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2305.0 - 2325.0
	70.97	Aircel Limited	2332.5 - 2352.5
Himachal Pradesh	20.66	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	2322.5 - 2342.5
	20.66	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2345.0 - 2365.0
Bihar	99.28	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	99.28	Aircel Limited	2335.0 - 2355.0
Odisha	63.63	Aircel Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	63.63	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2335.0 - 2355.0
Assam	33.02	Aircel Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	33.02	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2325.0 - 2345.0
North East	21.27	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2302.5 - 2322.5
	21.27	Aircel Limited	2325.0 - 2345.0
Jammu and Kashmir	21.27	Aircel Limited	2340.0 - 2360.0
	21.27	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	2380.0 - 2400.0

[*Translation*]

### Hacking of Websites

3395. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the details of hacking of the Government websites during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether as per the report titled, "Norton Cyber Crime Report", millions of people fell victim to cyber crime in India in 2010 resulting in a huge direct financial loss;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Cyber Cooperation Centre;

(d) if so, the details and its proposed functions thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Centre is likely to be set up alongwith the other measures taken to tackle the cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per incidents reported to and tracked by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total number of 92, 204, 248 Government websites were hacked during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. 133 Government websites were hacked during January to March 2012.

(b) The Norton Cyber Crime Report was published in August 2011.

The report is based on survey conducted involving 19636 people across 24 countries including 600 people from India. As per this report, US \$ 4 billion were lost due to cyber crime in India compared to US \$ 114 billion world-wide and 80% of the people surveyed experienced cyber crime. The report mentions that the data is extrapolated based of survey. The data is not validated.

According to Reserve Bank of India, 2232 Internet fraud cases involving Rs 1234.94 lakh we registered in the year 2010. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered 2 cyber crin cases involving Rs. 17 Lakhs during the year 2010.

(c) to (e) Preliminary discussions have been held on establishment of a multi stake older Cyber Coordination Centre which will detect malicious cyber activities in the Indian Cyber space and issue early warning alerts. Such alerts will facilitate mitigation of cyber attacks with coordinated efforts or all stakeholders in Government, Academia and Industry.

Government has taken several measures to tackle cyber crimes. These are:

- (i) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (ii) Setting up of Early Warning and Response to cyber security incidents through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and collaboration at national and international level for information sharing and mitigation of cyber attacks.
- (iii) CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security Mock drills and workshops & training programs on regular basis to enhance

security posture of Infrastructure and awareness.

- (iv) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out security audit of their information technology infrastructure regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- (v) The Government has circulated Cyber Security Policies and Guidelines for implementation in all Ministries/ Departments.
- (vi) Government is facilitating for skill & competence development in the area of cyber security by providing domain specific trainings on Cyber Forensics, Network & System Security Administration. Labs for training in collection and analysis of digital evidence for Law Enforcement & Judiciary have been setup.
- (vii) The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber tercorism. This is being implemented by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

[English]

#### Using LPG for Mid-Day Meal Scheme

3396. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether Non-Liquefied Petroleum Gas fuel including fuel wood continues to be the major cooking fuel under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government has been promoting usage of fuels including Liquefied Petroleum Gas;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total assistance provided for the said purpose during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) the total and average number of cooks/helpers

engaged under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme per school/ children alongwith the details of total and average honorarium paid to them, year-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has reviewed the adequacy of cooks and helpers under the scheme and the honorarium paid to them; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In 78% schools across the country, mid day meal is cooked with fuels other than gas.

(c) and (d) One time Central assistance @ Rs. 5000/- per school is provided to States and Union Territories for provisioning of kitchen devices (Stove, Chulha, etc.), containers for storage of foodgrains and other ingredients and utensils for cooking and serving. In addition LPG cylinders for cooking in schools are also provided at

domestic rates under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Detail of Central assistance released State-wise, for provisioning of kitchen-devices during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) to (g) The States/UTs have engaged 2252063 CCH and paid an amount of Rs. 120258 lakh till 31.12.2011 against the release of Central assistance of Rs. 204952 lakh for the year 2011-12. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The criteria for engagement of cook-cum-helpers is one CCH for a school having up to 25 students, two CCHs for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional CCH for every addition of up to 100 students. The Mid Day Meal Scheme guidelines provide for payment of Rs. 1000/- as honorarium to each cook-cum-helper per month. The number of CCHs to be engaged by each State/ Union Territory is decided by Programme Approval Board of MDMS every year.

**Statement-I**

*Central assistance released under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for provisioning of kitchen devices during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	97.55	-
3.	Assam	-	-	1566.20
4.	Bihar	943.35	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	38.10	-	152.32
8.	Haryana	98.80	-	191.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.80	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	386.95	91.95	-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	876.80	-	-
12.	Karnataka	549.85	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	521.60	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	3226.95	-	77.85
16.	Manipur	82.50	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	318.35	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	56.70	-
19.	Nagaland	20.75	27.05	-
20.	Odisha	133.90	-	-
21.	Punjab	432.60	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	2713.00	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	4.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	480.75	-	-
25.	Tripura	76.75	16.50	44.05
26.	Uttarakhand	95.35	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	671.85
28.	West Bengal	2499.05	-	-
29.	A and N islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	D and N Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	1.60	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-
Total		13504.80	289.75	2708.22

**Statement-II**

*Detail of cook-cum-helpers engaged by States/UTs, Central assistance released to States/UTs and payment of honorarium made by States/UTs*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011)		
		Cook-cum-helpers (engaged by State/UT)	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakh)	Honorarium paid (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165227	12392	8566
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8422	758	379
3.	Assam	113873	10249	6815
4.	Bihar	183583	13769	8261
5.	Chhattisgarh	131777	10292	6017
6.	Goa	0	244	0
7.	Gujarat	84009	6893	4312
8.	Haryana	32384	2714	1943
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25179	1914	1373
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23525	2117	1338
11.	Jharkhand	80138	6380	3263
12.	Karnataka	99338	8599	5283
13.	Kerala	13032	1424	710
14.	Madhya Pradesh	231013	20635	11075
15.	Maharashtra	230184	17264	14681
16.	Manipur	4232	381	320
17.	Meghalaya	12402	1553	830
18.	Mizoram	5044	439	159
19.	Nagaland	4789	431	352
20.	Odisha	70670	5300	3710
21.	Punjab	34560	3712	1726
22.	Rajasthan	117451	10831	6742
23.	Sikkim	1891	170	95
24.	Tamil Nadu	109634	9548	4902

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	11042	994	596
26.	Uttarakhand	31067	2448	1904
27.	Uttar Pradesh	372088	32552	19065
28.	West Bengal	52900	19284	5695
29.	A and N islands	0	57	0
30.	Chandigarh	621	56	39
31.	D and N Haveli	556	39	22
32.	Daman and Diu	295	22	15
33.	Delhi	0	1406	0
34.	Lakshadweep	106	8	0
35.	Puducherry	1031	77	70
Total		2252063	204952	120258

### Supply of Coal

3397. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is being supplied to State-owned electricity generating companies, in both controlled and decontrolled price;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Public Sector Unit-wise and State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving coal to State-owned electricity companies at controlled price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) After the complete decontrol of coal price w.e.f. 01.01.2000, Coal India Ltd has been fixing the prices for all the grades/categories of coal produced by its subsidiary companies including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC). There is no Government control over such price. However, with effect from 26.02.2011, CIL is notifying two sets of coal price; one for Power Utilities, Fertilizer and Defence and another for sectors other than Power Utilities, Fertilizer and Defence. The coal is sold to the customers in different sectors at the prices so notified.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a)

of the question.

(c) Since the price of coal has been decontrolled by the Government, there is presently no question of selling such coal at the controlled price.

[Translation]

### Foreign Registered Aircraft

3398. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several aircraft registered in foreign countries operated in India during each of the last three years and the current year which caused revenue loss at a large scale and it has not been recovered till now;

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

(c) whether the concerned agencies failed to check the recurrence of such cases;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any action has been taken against guilty



persons/officials;

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

(g) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (g) No Madam. Foreign registered aircrafts are granted permission for non-scheduled flights in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Series F Part 1 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Losses cannot be attributed where permission is granted.

[*English*]

#### **Central University in Backward and Tribal Areas**

3399. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of Central Universities in backward and tribal areas of the countr particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new Central Universities in the countr; particularly in backward states;

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

(d) whether the teacher-student ratio in the higher education is very low; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor 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) There are a total of 44 Central Universities, of which 10 are located in the North Eastern States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University is located at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. Only one University exists in state of Maharashtra, viz. the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya, which is located at Wardha.

(b) and (c) The XI Plan envisaged setting up of one

Central University each in States which did not have any Central University till then. Accordingly, 16 Central Universities have been established (including conversion of 3 State Universities into Central Universities through Central Universities Act, 2009. The 12th Five Year Plan has yet not been approved.

(d) As per the Report of the Task Force on Faculty Shortage and Design of Performance Appraisal System, constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the teacher student ratio works out to be 1:20 and there is a need to improve the teacher student ratio, especially in science & technical courses.

(e) Consequent to enactment of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, it was decided to increase capacity in all Central Universities to accommodate reservation for OBCs. Consequently, 5115 teaching positions were newly sanctioned. Some of these posts have yet to be filled up. In addition, during XI plan, a large number of positions have been sanctioned for strengthening the existing departments as well as for opening new departments/ courses in many Universities. Similarly, in 2009, 16 new Central Universities, including 3 State Universities converted as Central Universities, were established. Each new Central University was sanctioned 140 teaching posts. Some of these positions have yet to be filled up. While communicating the non-plan budget, Central Universities are being instructed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to make serious efforts to fill up the teaching posts at the earliest. The Central Government has impressed upon all Central Universities to fill up vacancies on an immediate basis. Age of superannuation of teachers in Central Universities has already been enhanced to sixty five years vide order dated 23.03.2007. Further, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment upto the age of seventy years.

[*Translation*]

#### **Action Taken Against Officers**

3400. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appeals against the decision of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and the cases decided against the Union Government by the High Courts are not being maintained in a centralized form nor any action is taken against any officer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government alongwith reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Ministries/Departments concerned are competent to take action in terms of the provisions of Transaction of Business Rules and no centralized data about appeals against CAT orders is required to be maintained in the DOP&T. It is only where the orders of CAT/Courts are against the rules, policy or instructions of Government that the Ministries/Departments concerned are required to consult the DOP&T by making references in single files.

#### **Nuclear Security Summit-2012**

3401. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister went on a visit to South Korea to attend the Nuclear Security Summit in the month of March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other countries which participated in the Summit;

(d) whether during his stay at Seoul, he held discussions with Heads/representatives of other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Prime Minister visited Seoul to attend the Second Nuclear Security Summit from 26-27 March 2012. The Summit was attended by 53 countries (Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia,

Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA and Vietnam) and four international organisations (UN, IAEA, INTERPOL and EU). The Summit adopted a Communique.

(d) and (e) On 25 March 2012, Prime Minister held meetings with the President of the Republic of Korea which covered bilateral, regional and international issues of common interest. The two sides signed an agreement on simplifying visa procedures. Prime Minister also held bilateral meetings with Prime Ministers of Italy, Norway and Turkey. During the Nuclear Security Summit, Prime Minister also met leaders of other countries.

*[English]*

#### **Modernisation of Post Offices**

3402. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI BHASKARROA BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to set up Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and carry out computerisation of post offices in the country as part of its ongoing modernisation and upgradation drive;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of ATMs proposed to be set up, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of States for setting up of ATMs;

(d) the details of post offices identified for the purpose, State-wise and the amount spent initially on these projects; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to improve the postal services and boost the revenue of post offices?

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

(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Department proposes to set up 1000 ATMs. 820 Head Post Offices have been identified for setting up ATMs. The remaining 180 Post Offices will be identified during implementation phase. Department has computerized 24,969 Departmental Post Offices. The state wise details are given in Statement.

(c) 820 Head Post Offices chosen for setting up ATMs covers all states across the country.

(d) The state wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Till date no expenditure has been incurred for setting up ATMs.

(e) Department offers a number of premium services like Speed Post, Express Parcel Post, Logistics Post etc to generate additional revenue for the Department.

#### Statement

*Detail of Post Offices on computerized and ATMs to be set up:*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle/State	No. of offices computerized	No. of offices for setting up ATMs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2344	100
2.	Assam	632	19
3.	Bihar	997	32
4.	Chhattisgarh	340	10
5.	Delhi	390	13
6.	Gujarat	1327	34
7.	Haryana	489	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	462	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	252	09
10.	Jharkhand	443	13
11.	Karnataka	1683	60
12.	Kerala	1508	51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1069	42
14.	Maharashtra (includes	2215	61

1	2	3	4
	State of Goa)		
15.	North Eastern (Includes states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	378	09
16.	Orissa	1192	35
17.	Punjab	770	22
18.	Rajasthan	1320	51
19.	Tamilnadu	2548	92
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2513	73
21.	Uttarakhand	383	13
22.	West Bengal (includes State of Sikkim)	1714	47
Total		24969	820

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Trained Teachers

3403. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI PINAKI MISRA:  
SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHIRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained teachers in the States:

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

(c) the number of untrained teachers engaged in teaching at present, State-wise;

(d) whether there are vacant posts of teachers in primary and secondary schools, universities and higher technical institutes including vocational educational

institutes in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for filling up of these vacant posts and providing training to teachers in the country if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the standard of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Availability of professionally qualified teachers is an important element of quality. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for additional teachers to enable States to meet the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms laid down in the RTE Act. Since inception of SSA in 2001-02, 19.14 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned upto 2011-12 against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.12.2011 by the State Governments/Union Territories. State-wise details of numbers of teachers sanctioned and recruitment made are given at Statement-I. State wise details of untrained teachers engaged in teaching under SSA, as per DISE 2010-11 data are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

At the secondary education level, against an estimate of 1.79 lakh additional teachers, 52352 additional teachers have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. Vacancies also keep arising in universities and higher technical institutes. Shortage of teaching staff has arisen on account of massive expansion in higher education in the recent past.

(e) The State Governments have taken steps for filling up the vacant posts. The State Governments are amending the recruitment rules to align with the teacher qualification norms laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), vide its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010, in pursuance of section 23 of the RTE Act. Further, the Teacher Eligibility Tests (TET) are being conducted. The Central TET has been conducted twice by the CBSE and several States have conducted the State level TET. Steps have also been taken to improve the situation in the institutes of higher and technical education.

(j) The RTE Act, places obligation on the appropriate government and local authority to ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the Act. The RTE Act also provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall be in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, and shall take into account all round development of the child, build on the Child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration, and shall make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety. Under revised norms of SSA, several steps have been taken to improve the quality of elementary education, including recruitment of additional teachers, periodic in-service training of teachers, free distribution of text books, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block resource Centers and Cluster Resource Centre and support for learning enhancement programs for Mathematics and Language.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Teacher sanctioned till date	Recruitment till 31.12.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38319	39847
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6441	5226
3.	Assam	28793	0
4.	Bihar	403413	191983
5.	Chhattisgarh	66685	54985
6.	Goa	169	179
7.	Gujarat	38372	26677
8.	Haryana	11320	9133
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3553
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	39739

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	104231	84048	24	Tamil Nadu	32918	37666
12.	Karnataka	27195	24278	25	Tripura	6909	5694
13.	Kerala	2925	0	26	Uttar Pradesh	423553	258924
14.	Madhya Pradesh	171267	98287	27	Uttarakhand	14155	5998
15.	Maharashtra	41434	15311	28	West Bengal	196808	114336
16.	Manipur	2719	0	29	Andaman Nicobar	177	194
17.	Meghalaya	13262	14020	30	Chandigarh	1390	785
18.	Mizoram	2473	1886	31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	856	377
19.	Nagaland	3147	590	32	Daman and Diu	113	95
20.	Odisha	89901	88442	33	Delhi	7104	36
21.	Punjab	14090	9694	34	Lakshadweep	35	36
22.	Rajasthan	114132	94201	35	Pondicherry	48	36
23.	Sikkim	568	185	Total SSA		1914252	1226441

**Statement-II***Total untrained teachers as per DISE 2010-11 (Govt. teachers)**All teachers (including contract teachers)*

State/UT	Total teachers	Recruited after 2001	Recruited before 2001
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4323	135	221
Andhra Pradesh	341981	37245	2767
Arunachal Pradesh	14661	8758	3584
Assam	166521	19033	113193
Bihar	336151	173167	12927
Chandigarh	3430	55	94
Chhattisgarh	112460	33714	9375
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1120	1	3

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	479	0	3
Delhi	40343	459	1374
Goa	3097	46	90
Gujarat	197847	5997	7267
Haryana	76383	1830	1763
Himachal Pradesh	48115	4333	2693
Jammu and Kashmir	96042	33678	11556
Jharkhand	134468	73281	13072
Karnataka	194054	1195	2942
Kerala	53464	1525	2392
Lakshadweep	701	15	62
Madhya Pradesh	265538	27222	23280
Maharashtra	286811	3438	1927
Manipur	14044	4133	4950
Meghalaya	22352	13494	5071
Mizoram	11104	2854	1198
Nagaland	11909	3668	5690
Odisha	189383	33401	7968
Puducherry	5449	113	199
Punjab	93165	1998	5576
Rajasthan	269016	7747	10153
Sikkim	7685	1481	2761
Tamil Nadu	144109	2278	2634
Tripura	29759	8704	10010
Uttar Pradesh	486190	136088	19992
Uttarakhand	45144	2550	2015
West Bengal	415148	168138	55969
<b>Total</b>	<b>4122446</b>	<b>811774</b>	<b>344771</b>

[English]

**Bilateral Ties with South Korea**

3404. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral agreements have been made between India and South Korea during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to South Korea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) During the visit of Prime Minister to the Republic of Korea from 24 - 27 March 2012, an Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures was signed to encourage greater contacts, travel and engagement between India and the Republic of Korea. A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA) and Foreign Service Institute (FSI) to exchange faculty, trainees, and best practices was also concluded.

[Translation]

**Funds for SSA**

3405. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the budget allocation for the expansion of school education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is on the rise continuously during the last few years;

(b) if so, the percentage increase made in the said amount during 2008-09 to 2011-12;

(c) whether the Government is aware that only 6% of the allocated funds for elementary education is being spent on students;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The budget allocation for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has progressively increased over the years: from Rs.13,100 crore in 2008-09 and 2009-10, to Rs.19,838.23 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 21,000 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 25,555 crore for 2012-13. The percentage increase in the Central allocations from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is 95.07%.

(c) to (e) No Madam. SSA provides support for a variety of interventions, which benefit children. These include, *inter alia*, support for providing (i) children access to schools by opening new schools as per norms laid down by the State Governments under the State Rules for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, (ii) Special Training for out-of-school children to be mainstreamed in regular schools as per section 4 of the RTE Act, (iii) transportation or residential facilities for children in habitations which are too small for a regular school, (iv) textbooks and school uniforms for children as per the prescribed norms, (v) adequate number of teachers so that the pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) is in accordance with the PTR laid down in the RTE Act, (vi) academic support through block and cluster resource centres for enhancing teacher capability to teach children, (vii) adequate classrooms and other facilities, including drinking water and toilets for all children as well as ramps for barrier free access to children with disabilities, (viii) school and teacher grants for procurement of local materials to enhance teaching-learning, (ix) grants under the Innovation component of SSA for girls/SC/ST/urban deprived/ early childhood care and education/ minorities, and computer aided learning. All these interventions are focused on children for achieving SSA goals for universal access, universal retention, bridging gender and social gaps and providing education of satisfactory quality. SSA provides for a ceiling of 33% of the project cost towards civil works, and 6% for management, which are also in the interest of children.

**Implementation of RTE Act**

3406. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enforce/ implement various provisions of the Right to Education Act in a phased manner in the country;

(b) if so, the number of phases in which the said legislation is proposed to be enforced;

(c) the stipulated timeframe for completion of each phase; and

(d) the number of children proposed to be admitted in schools in each phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is applicable to all States/UTs, except Jammu and Kashmir, and all its provisions have come into force 1.4.2010 throughout the country. The RTE Act provides time window for implementation of certain provisions, such as establishment of neighbourhood schools and adhering to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule within a period of three years, acquiring the minimum qualifications by teachers within a period of five years, etc. It is the responsibility of the appropriate Government and local authority to ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education for all children in the age of 6-14 years.

#### **Financial Position of BSNL and MTNL**

3407. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
DR. BALIRAM:  
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether both the telecom PSUs, the MTNL and the BSNL are facing financial crisis;

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

(c) the amount expended for payment of pension to their retired employees per month;

(d) whether the salaries of the employees are being paid by premature withdrawal from fixed deposits and taking loans from banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to improve the financial conditions of both the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are facing losses.

In case of BSNL, it has fully met its operational expenses through internal accruals during Financial Year 2011-2012. However, for CAPEX authorizations, market borrowings were partially resorted to, which stood at Rs. 1320.47 crores as on 31.03.2012. The main reasons for financial crisis in BSNL are as follows:

- Large legacy work force whose salary & wages is around 50% of the revenue. The expenditure on this account has increased due to implementation of the wage revisions.
- Inheritance of legacy wireline systems which are expensive to maintain.
- Economically unviable rural operations as social obligation.
- Maintenance of Legacy Telegraph system.
- Vast area of operation and thus CAPEX & maintenance costs are extremely high.
- Payment of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) upfront spectrum cost to the Government.

In case of MTNL, the financial crisis is mainly due to the cash out flow of Rs. 11097.97 crores towards the 3G & BWA upfront spectrum cost to the Government and high staff costs which is more than 80% of the revenues of MTNL.

(c) MTNL is spending Rs. 34.40 crores (approx) per month on payment of pension to the employees absorbed from the Government, who have opted for pension for their combined service in the Government and MTNL.

In case of BSNL, the contribution made towards pension fund is Rs. 2024 crores and Rs. 1399 crores for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(d) and (e) No Madam. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regularly reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL for monitoring their financial health. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve their financial conditions are as follows:

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.



- Strengthening of stable revenue streams through concerted focus on broadband and enterprise business with major focus on Government projects.
- Focussing on the revenue from top 100 Cities for monitoring purpose.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Aggressive push on Data usage and value added services.
- Clear cut segregation of commercial activities from social obligation to ensure sustainable growth.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

To bring about synergies between various telecom units of DoT, a committee was constituted by DoT. The Committee has recommended that the DoT may encourage creation and recognition of synergistic alliance of BSNL and MTNL through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths to their mutual benefit.

In addition, one of the provisions in the draft revised National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012), inter-alia also contains the provision to encourage recognition and creation of synergistic alliance of public sector and other organisations of Department of Telecommunications through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths in building a robust and secure telecom and information infrastructure of the nation.

[English]

#### **Absorbed Employees in BSNL and MTNL**

3408. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

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

(a) the details of the institutional arrangements for settling the grievances of BSNL absorbed DoT Employees;

(b) whether after formation of MTNL in 1986, there has been no absorption of Group 'A' officers in MTNL;

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

(d) whether there has been a negative impact on the MTNL's working due to non absorption of Group 'A' officers; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There are Public Grievances Cells for redressal of grievances in every Telecom Circle in BSNL for all employees, including DoT employees absorbed in BSNL. The functioning of these cells is being monitored at BSNL Corporate Office. Issues are also referred by BSNL to the nodal Department, i.e. DoT, if required.

(b) and (c) After formation of MTNL in 1986, 88 Group 'A' officers have been absorbed in MTNL w.e.f. 01.10.2000.

(d) and (e) For, smooth working of MTNL, it is desirable to have its own employees including both middle and senior level management fully acceptable to the board of the company. However, it is imperative that both the transition and efficient functioning of MTNL is kept in view. Therefore, the Government has been implementing the process of absorption of Group 'A' officers in MTNL. Till date 88 officers already stand absorbed in MTNL w.e.f. 1.10.2000.

#### **Financial Crunch in Airline Sector**

3409. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses incurred by the country's airlines during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith their present debts, airline-wise;

(b) whether his Ministry has recently asked all the airlines to submit their financial position on the assets, debt and working capital requirements;

(c) if so, whether a panel under the Aviation Secretary has been set up to look into the specific requirements of the aviation industry to make it sustainable; and

(d) if so, the steps suggested by the panel and the time by which specific proposals are likely to be submitted to the Government for reforms in aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Based on returns filed by airlines with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, all scheduled airlines operating in the country except IndiGo are incurring losses. The total operational losses for all the airlines for the period 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 19,000 cr. approx. and Rs. 0,000 cr. loss is anticipated in 2011-12. The losses incurred by Air India during the last three years are as under:

Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	(-) 5548.26
2009-10	(-) 5552.44
2010-11	(-) 6865.17

The Ministry does not maintain profit/loss data of private airlines.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. An Inter Ministerial Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to identify the factors causing stress in civil aviation and suggest solutions to the same. Finance Secretary; Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas; Director General of Foreign Trade and Joint Secretary (Civil Aviation) are members of this Working Group. The Working Group held its first meeting on 21.12.2011. The recommendations made by the Working Group, *inter-alia*, include rationalization of the VAT on ATF, permission to foreign airlines to invest in the domestic airlines undertakings, allow airlines to import ATF directly for their own consumption, revision of fare structure by airlines so that costs of operations are covered.

#### **Proposed New BPL Norms**

3410. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the new BPL norm issued by Planning Commission, per capita income of around Rs. 22/- and Rs. 29/- per day has been proposed as the new poverty lines for rural and urban poor respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which it has been decided;

(d) whether the Government has cancelled the new BPL norms and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has appointed a new panel to revisit methodology for estimating poverty with current realities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the expert group is likely to submit its report?

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 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.

(d) to (g) 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.

#### **Intrusion by Chinese Helicopters**

3411. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intrusion by two Chinese helicopters have been reported in Himachal Pradesh on 16 March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue

with the Chinese Government;

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

(e) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has seen media reports in this regard. China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fifteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalayas under PPP Mode**

3412. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether fund crunch is being felt in opening and proper running of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is a proposal to open Kendriya Vidyalayas under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is making available requisite funds on regular basis for maintenance and up keep of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(d) and (e) The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in its 91st meeting held on 19.01.2012 has taken a policy decision that the scheme of opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Public Private Partnership (PPP mode) is not in keeping with the mandate of KVS.

**Funds Released and Incurred  
on New IITs**

3413. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of funds released and expenditure incurred on the new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The State-wise details of funds released and expenditure in the new IITs during the last three years, is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Institute	Amount released			Expenditure incurred		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IIT-Hyderabad	45.22	62.13	120.00	41.86	62.81	95.21 (approx)
2.	Bihar	IIT-Patna	52.50	20.00	162.8	15.02	30.07	90.00
3.	Gujarat	IIT-Gandhinagar	12.50	23.00	35.52	8.27	22.17	26.18
4.	Himachal Pradesh	IIT-Mandi	17.00	5.00	64.00	4.03	12.78	68.37
5.	Odisha	IIT-Bhubaneswar	37.50	45.38	104.83	22.99	54.53	76.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	IIT-Indore	27.78	19.15	47.47	7.30	17.45	56.31
7.	Punjab	IIT, Ropar	20.00	25.34	37.55	14.63	26.25	22.12
8.	Rajasthan	IIT, Rajasthan	36.00	50.00	66.22	28.45	39.29	28.12 (as on 31.12. 2011)

**Internet and Telecom Facilities**

3414. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the Hinds allocated by the Government for providing internet and telecom facilities in the rural areas

during the last three years and the current year so far along with the funds earmarked in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has entrusted the work of providing telecom and broadband facilities in the rural areas to any company/agency;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for the said purpose;

(d) whether the Ministry of Finance has opposed the entrusting of the work to BSNL for providing high

speed broadband facilities in rural areas;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The funds allocated/disbursed under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for providing Telecom facilities in the rural areas during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. The allocation under 12th Five year plan has not yet been received from Planning Commission. However in Plan Outlay 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 3000 crore has been allocated for USOF by the Planning Commission as budgetary support.

(b) and (c) All the access service licensees as well as licenced internet services providers are eligible for providing telecom and broadband services in their respective service areas including rural areas.

(d) to (f) During inter-Ministerial consultations on Cabinet Note for "Scheme for creation on National Optical Fibre Network for Broadband connectivity to Panchayats", Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance), has supported the proposal of a scheme with the express understanding that:

i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) should not

be selected on nomination basis as Executing Agency (EA). A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 may be entrusted with the responsibility of execution of the programme from Stage I itself. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will select implementing agency through competitive bidding from amongst the eligible operators. In order to expedite the process, assistance of the BSNL may be taken for carrying out a detailed survey and preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). BSNL may be separately paid for this work. However, for abundant caution, the same may technically vetted by a separate set of experts.

(ii) Laying of the Optic fibre Cable and its maintenance may be done in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode with selection of the private entity will be paid annuity from the USOF.

The Government has approved National Optical Fiber Network on 25.10.2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to all Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber to connect to Gram Panchayats wherever necessary. The project will be executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a company under the Companies Act 1956, incorporated on 25/2/2012 for this purpose.

#### **Statement**

*Service Area-wise Statement of Funds Allocated/Disbursed under USOF During the Last Three Years and the Current Year (up to 31.03.2012)*

(in Rupees crore)

Sl. No.	Service Area	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.21	0.17	0.29	0.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85.04	70.05	32.34	35.11	222.53
3.	Assam	6.81	10.13	9.51	7.98	34.42
4.	Bihar	57.79	41.61	11.48	11.62	122.50
5.	Chattisgarh	9.98	27.85	21.12	13.51	72.47
6.	DOT HQ	750.00	1377.61	2601.77	1270.62	6000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujrat	43.34	55.50	13.69	21.83	134.36
8.	Haryana	19.68	25.22	8.84	4.90	58.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.70	10.23	5.11	18.52	54.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.81	7.81	4.21	4.31	24.13
11.	Jharkhand	1.03	4.88	3.44	9.84	19.18
12.	Karnataka	78.94	58.18	24.12	25.53	186.77
13.	Kerala	14.30	15.71	4.75	7.66	42.42
14.	Maharashtra	86.06	181.81	65.85	57.07	390.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	89.69	103.05	57.14	31.59	281.47
16.	North East-I	3.58	6.20	13.73	14.35	37.87
17.	North East-II	7.76	9.44	6.62	6.18	30.00
18.	Odisha	37.45	52.22	21.98	15.69	127.34
19.	Punjab	34.99	35.37	12.42	8.17	90.94
20.	Rajasthan	58.81	102.05	59.17	41.17	261.19
21.	Tamil Nadu	34.69	26.21	22.45	14.37	97.73
22.	UP (East)	81.89	109.67	68.47	44.46	304.49
23.	UP (West)	35.61	29.74	10.05	13.69	89.09
24.	Uttaranchal	21.75	19.58	14.08	7.57	62.98
25.	West Bengal	12.25	19.67	7.48	1.93	41.33
Grand Total		1600.00	2400.00	3100.00	1687.96	8787.96

Note:

1. DOT HQ payment at Sl. No. 6 above pertains to payment made to BSNL Corporate Office for RDEL-P (Support for RDELs installed prior to 1.4.2002 in liue of phasing out of Access Deficit Charge)
2. Maharashtra Service Area includes Goa
3. North East-I Service Area consists of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura
4. North East-II Service Area consists of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland
5. West Bengal Service Area includes Sikkim

**BRICS Summit 2012**

3415. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
Khatgaonkar:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:DR.  
M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI HEMANANAD BISWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five emerging economies under the BRICS umbrella met recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the agenda discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether an agreement has been signed between BRICS countries to promote trade in local currency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other issues discussed and agreements signed during BRICS summit and the benefits likely to accrue to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. The fourth BRICS Summit was held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012.

(b) The BRICS Summit agenda covered two clusters of themes. The cluster 'Global Governance', covered issues relevant to the global economic situation, the contemporary political situation (including developments in West Asia), WTO and the international trading regime, and reform of international institutions of global governance. The second cluster 'Sustainable Development' covered issues relevant to sustainable development particularly in the context of the forthcoming UN Conference of Sustainable Development (Rio+20), issues of food and energy security and consolidation of intra-BRICS cooperation.

(c) to (e) Two Agreements, (i) Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies, and (ii) BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement were signed at the Summit by BRICS EXIM/ Development Banks. Both of these are enabling agreements subject to national country regulations that would help to enhance cooperation amongst the BRICS Development Banks, reduce intra-BRICS trade transaction costs and promote intra-BRICS trade.

#### **Abolition of Haj Subsidy**

3416. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Muslim organizations have demanded to abolish Haj subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons given by these organisations in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No such specific request has so far been received by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indian Fishermen Arrested by Pakistan**

3417. SHRI T.R. BAALU:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23 Indian fishermen were arrested by the Pakistani naval authorities recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Government has taken up the matter with the Pakistani Government;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the number of fishermen and other prisoners released by Pakistan during the last year and the current year and the number of fishermen and prisoners still languishing in Pakistani jails as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As per media reports, 23 Indian fishermen were arrested by Pakistani authorities on April 4, 2012, for allegedly entering into Pakistan's territorial waters.

(c) and (d) High Commission of India in Islamabad immediately took up this issue with concerned authorities in Pakistan and requested consular access for these fishermen in order to ascertain their nationality as well as enquire about their well being. Government of Pakistan has so far not provided consular access to these fishermen.

(e) According to available information, as on 13 April 2012, there are 425 fishermen and 219 civilian prisoners, believed to be Indian, in various Pakistani jails. As a result of Government's efforts, 218 Indian fishermen and 17 civilian prisoners have so far been released by

Pakistan in 2012. 103 fishermen and 13 civilian prisoners released by Pakistan in 2011; and 454 fishermen and 19 civilian prisoners in 2010.

#### **Air Fares**

3418. DR VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several private airlines are still levying hidden charges in the fares/increasing the fares by imposing fuel surcharge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to instruct all scheduled domestic airlines to maintain transparency in announcing fares for peak and non-peak seasons; and

(d) the steps being taken to set up a regulatory authority to control air fares?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Scheduled domestic airlines are displaying components of total fare on their respective website, which comprises of Basic Fare, Airline Fuel Charges, Congestion Charges/Transition Charges, User Development Fees/Airports Development Fees, Passenger Service Fees and Service Tax. There are no hidden chargers other than the break up mentioned above.

(c) With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been asked to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of affecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

(d) There is no proposal to set up regulatory authority to control Air fares.

#### **Nuclear Waste**

3419. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the existing practice, nuclear waste is being kept in borosilicate glass containers;

(b) if so, whether in a departure from the existing practice, the Department of Atomic Energy proposes to bury it underground;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether this arrangement will require lot of space for burying;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the arrangements made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up underground laboratories to study the effects and desirability of storing nuclear waste in deep underground sites 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) No, Madam. Under the existing practice, waste is not kept in borosilicate glass container. Rather, a three stage approach is followed in our country in line with the practice followed world over for management of high level waste. These steps are:

(1) Waste is first converted into an inert solid material in the form of sodium borosilicate glass.

(2) As a second step, the above solidified waste is stored under surveillance in an air-cooled engineered facility for a period of 25-30 years to facilitate dissipation of heat generated due to decay of radioactivity.

(3) Finally, it is planned to dispose the solidified waste to a deep geological repository at a depth of about 800-1000 meters to isolate the radioactivity from the environment.

(b) There is no departure from the existing practice. Isolation of radioactivity from bio-sphere is ascertained by adopting the above mentioned three step approach.

(c) No Madam. Geological repository would not require lot of space.



(d) The need of repository would arise only after 30-40 years. This is because the inventory of radioactive waste generated is very small for the current nuclear power program of the country and present interim storage facility is adequate for the above period. Research activities for the development of geological repository have been undertaken. Presently, work related to host rock characterization with a view to develop comprehensive data bases are in progress.

(e) Yes Madam. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has a proposal to construct an Underground Research Laboratory during the XII Five Year Plan. The proposed laboratory will be of generic nature. Such laboratories are used for development of methodology and technology related to emplacement of solidified waste in the repository. Experiments in such laboratories will form a basis for the development and construction of underground geological repository for storing high level nuclear waste in the future.

[*Translation*]

#### **Record Portal of Raid by CBI**

3420. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government do not have any system of record to ascertain the number of officers and other persons premises raided by CBI during each of the last three years alongwith the quantum of assets seized in such raids;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the Government reviews the working of CBI in absence of such information; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) CBI conducts searches in various cases against the officers and other persons at their premises during investigation of the cases. The details of searches/raids conducted & quantum of assets seized during the said raids/searches is the part of each individual case record and the data regarding the same is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per Section 8 of CVC Act, 2003, the CVC exercises superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Accordingly, in respect of PC Act cases, monthly review meeting is held between CVC & CBI, in which performance of CBI is reviewed.

[*English*]

#### **E-mail Accounts Registered Abroad**

3421. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Home Ministry has asked the representatives of the Department of Information Technology to provide access of emails accounts registered abroad;

(b) if so, the response of the DIT in this regard;

(c) the details of other steps Government proposes to take to get information of accounts registered abroad;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate new encrypted policy to tighten security; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard and on other aspect of cyber crime and hacking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Law Enforcement Agencies and other Investigating Agencies quite often approach Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) to help them in getting access to the records of the email accounts involved in the criminal activities in the country and are registered abroad.

(b) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) forwards the requests to the concerned Service Providers. In some of the cases, the Service Providers are able to provide the information about email accounts to the extent of registration and access log details pertaining to limited period only.

(c) (i) The Information Technology (Intermediaries

guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for seeking information from the intermediaries.

- (ii) Bilateral and multilateral treaties such as Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty are also used for obtaining information about email accounts. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) also collaborates with Computer Emergency Response Teams of other countries for sharing information relating to cyber crimes.
- (iii) Considering the threats due to usage of email accounts registered abroad. CERT-In has issued advisories to the Ministries/Departments in the Government to use email services being provided by the Government agencies only and not to use foreign based email accounts for official work. The Government regularly interacts with such Service Providers to address the issue and implement solution, keeping in view security, services and developmental needs of the country.

(d) and (e) Encryption has emerged as a powerful tool to secure information in Cyber space and assure the confidentiality and integrity of information in transit and storage. The same Encryption Technology is also used by criminals to hide information and transactions thus endangering national security. Recognizing encryption as a strategic tool, a provision has been inserted in Information Technology Act 2000 to empower the Government to prescribe the modes or methods for Encryption, so as to enable its gainful use for improving security keeping, in view the interests of the law enforcement agencies.

The Government has taken many steps to prevent cyber crime, and hacking, these include:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (ii) Early Warning and Response to cyber security incidents is being provided through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and collaboration at national and international level for information sharing and mitigation of cyber attacks.

- (iii) CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security Mock drills and workshops & training programs on regular basis to enhance security posture of Infrastructure and awareness.
- (iv) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out security audit of their information technology infrastructure regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- (v) The Government has circulated Cyber Security Policies and Guidelines for implementation in all Ministries/Departments.
- (vi) Government is facilitating for skill & competence development in the area of cyber security by providing domain specific trainings on Cyber Forensics, Network & System Security Administration. Labs for training in collection and analysis of digital evidence for Law Enforcement & Judiciary have been setup.
- (vii) The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism. This is being implemented by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

#### **Appointment of Backward Classes**

3422. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments of the candidates belonging to the Backward Classes made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in Class-I Posts in various cadres of the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) whether the posts reserved for backward classes in various Ministries and Departments of Central Government are still lying vacant; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to fill up these 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. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The total number of candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) recommended for appointment in Group 'A' posts by the Union Public Service Commission during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are 942,980 and 1177 respectively.

(b) and (c) Some reserved vacancies remain unfilled due to non-availability of candidates, time gap between occurrence of a vacancy and its filling up, etc. Instructions provide that if the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in direct recruitment quota are not filled up in first attempt, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment year. Besides, the Government has been launching special recruitment drives from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies both in direct recruitment quota and promotion quota.

[*Translation*]

#### **Automatic Resource Centres**

3423. SHRI GANESHRAONAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up automatic postal resource centres for sorting of dak in the country;

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

(c) whether the said resource centre is likely to be set up in Maharashtra during the current year; and

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

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

(b) It is proposed to replace the existing Automated Mail Processing Centres (AMPC) at Chennai and Mumbai during XII Plan. It is also proposed to set up AMPCs in Hyderabad and Bangalore. The Government would also explore the possibilities of setting up of AMPCs in the following cities during the XII Plan:-

Sl. No.	State	Name of location (City)
01.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
02.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
03.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
04.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
05.	Punjab	Ludhiana
06.	Kerala	Kochi
07.	Bihar	Patna
08.	Maharashtra	Vashi

(c) No Madam. The Automated Mail Processing Centre is not likely to be set up in Maharashtra during the current year.

(d) Due to expansion plan of Mumbai Airport, the Department of Posts has to relocate the existing Automated Mail Processing Centre in Mumbai to an alternate location. Therefore, in view of the relocation of the existing site, AMPC is not likely to be set up in Mumbai during the current year. The feasibility for setting up AMPC at Vashi is also likely to be examined.

#### **Central Universities in Bihar**

3424. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the proposal to convert the Patna University in Bihar into Central University is pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to set up more Central Universities in Bihar at Gaya/Motihari;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government has offered sites for the setting up of these Universities;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(g) the time by which these Universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government. However, a notice for Private Member's Bill titled University of Patna Bill, 2011 was received and the Ministry has decided to oppose the Bill.

(c) to (f) Under the Central Universities Act, 2009, a Central University, named, Central University of Bihar has already been established and has started functioning from its temporary premises at BIT Campus, Patna. The State Government of Bihar offered three sites, all in Motihari, for permanent location of the Central University of Bihar. However, the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government found all the three sites not suitable for locating the Central University. Since no alternate sites were offered by the State Government, this Ministry, in consultation with Ministry of Defence has identified 300 acres of Defence land at Panchanpur, Gaya for permanent location of Central University of Bihar. Site proposed at Panchanpur in Gaya district is proximate to the historical and cultural Centre of international importance and is located at a distance of 25 kms from Gaya International airport and as such is well-endowed with physical and social infrastructure.

(g) Central University of Bihar has already been established on 02.03.2009 and is functioning from its temporary location at BIT Campus, Patna.

#### Haj Pilgrimage

3425. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of pilgrims who went for Haj pilgrimage from Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): State-wise list of pilgrims who performed Haj pilgrimage through Haj Committee of India during the last two years is attached as Statement.

#### Statement

Year States	2010 Proceeded	2011 Proceeded
1	2	3
Andaman Nicobar	109	30

	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		7144	7193
Assam		3674	3615
Bihar		5439	5322
Chandigarh		41	35
Chhattisgrah		471	439
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		16	8
Daman and Diu		46	12
Delhi		1919	1825
Goa		276	95
Gujarat		5226	4821
Haryana		1203	1255
Himachal Pradesh		171	78
Jammu Kashmir		6820	8278
Jharkhand		2690	2834
Karnataka		6474	6682
Kerala		8201	8115
Lakshadweep		59	296
Madhya Pradesh		4146	4028
Maharashtra		12507	10847
Manipur		307	203
Odisha		756	697
Pondicherry		285	62
Punjab		394	386
Rajasthan		5167	4980
Tamil Nadu		3746	3743
Tripura		103	123
Uttar Pradesh		30799	31636
Uttrakhand		1145	1049
West Bengal		9576	9722
Qouta Increase			
Govt. Quota		6770	6063

1	2	3
Khadim-Mul Hujjaj	242	252
HC	96	177
Total	126018	124901

#### **Control over an Island of East China Sea**

3426. SHRI ARJUN RAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding the control over island of East China Sea between China and Japan is likely to affect the interests of India;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any diplomatic steps to get this dispute between the neighbouring countries solved; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The East China Sea dispute is a bilateral issue between China and Japan. India is not a party to this dispute. Government's position is that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute.

[English]

#### **Proposals for Recognition**

3427. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:

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

(a) the criteria/norms laid down for universities to be recognised under section 2(f) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956;

(b) the number of Gujarat and Bihar based universities set up by the State Legislative Assembly/private universities of the States which have applied for recognition/

approval under section 2 of the said Act;

(c) the number of applications already approved or disapproved, as on date; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. State Governments are empowered to set up State/State Private Universities through State Acts. Such Universities are automatically covered under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

(b) to (d) There are 29 State Universities in the state of Gujarat, which include 11 State Private Universities and 14 State Universities in the State of Bihar. All the above Universities have been included in the list of State/State Private Universities maintained by UGC. However, applications for inspection of the six State Private Universities from Gujarat are pending as per UGC Regulations, 2003 for want of separate State Acts, which the Universities have not submitted so far. The UGC has requested the State Government of Gujarat and the Private Universities concerned to submit separate State Acts as required under UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Inspection of these Universities is contingent upon the receipt of the Acts from State Government or the Universities concerned.

#### **Operational Costs**

3428. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air traffic has increased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly in rural areas/non-metro cities like tier 2 and tier 3 cities;

(c) the present position thereof in the towns and cities of Haryana; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to cope up with the growth of air traffic at airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The growth of domestic passenger carried during the last three years from 2009 to 2012 (till Mar.) is as follows:

Year	Pax Carried (Millions)	Growth (%)
2008	41.27	-
2009	43.84	+6.23
2010	52.02	+18.66
2011	60.66	+16.61
2012 (Till March)	15.27	+6.55

(b) and (c) City wise information not maintained by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(d) To cope up with the significant growth in air traffic, the following Sector specific measures have been taken by the Government:

(i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place vide which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports, (ii) To create world class airport infrastructure, upgradation/modernization of a number of metro and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through Joint Venture Companies, (iii) AAI has undertaken upgradation & modernization of 35 non-metro airports in the country in a time bound manner. In addition, 13 more airports have also been taken up for upgradation. (iv) AAI has also undertaken the modernization and expansion of the international airports at Chennai and Kolkata. (v) A new policy for green field airports has been envisaged, (vi) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines.

#### **Foreign Entities in Sale of 2G Spectrum**

3429. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government is contemplating to allow foreign companies to bid without an Indian partner or as 100 percent foreign entities in the upcoming sale of second generation airwaves (2G);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the said proposal is likely to help the telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) In Telecom Sector, current cap on FDI is 74%. Further, eligibility condition for bidders to participate in 2G auction has not been announced, However, bidders have to comply with the conditions in the Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for the upcoming Second Generation spectrum (2G) auction.

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

#### **Satellites for Monitoring Border Areas**

3430. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch a high penetration capability satellite to keep constant monitoring of the large area of Indian borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said satellite is likely to transmit uninterrupted pictures continuously;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said system would be helpful in controlling plane crashes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) ISRO proposes to launch Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT-1) with C-band Synthetic Aperture Radar, which has cloud penetrating capability for imaging various parts of the country, including border areas. ISRO also proposes to launch a GEO imaging satellite (GISAT) in geostationary orbit to provide near real time pictures of large areas of the country, including borders, under cloud free condition.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. RISAT-1 will be transmitting the picture data only during the passage of the satellite over India to the receiving station located at Hyderabad. The GISAT will provide the pictures of the areas of interest on near real time basis. That is, selected Sector-wise imaging every 5 minutes and entire Indian landmass every

30 minutes at 50m spatial resolution.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The said systems would not help in controlling plane crashes.

However, Satellite based search and rescue system could help to monitor aviation mishaps if standard distress alert beacons are carried on board. The satellite picks up the distress signals from beacons and alerts the Rescue Coordination Centres. The search and rescue activities are carried out by Coast Guard, Navy, Army and Air Force.

### **AI Passenger Service System**

3431. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total payment made to each Global Distribution System (GDS) month-wise after the common passenger service system implemented in the month of February, 2011 in domestic sector with details of rate per segment by each GDS;

(b) the existing mechanism that Air India has to cross check the bills sent by GDS to match with the actual segment sold;

(c) the official(s) who are responsible for Billing Information Data Tape (BIDT) processing and raising debit memos;

(d) whether Air India have found any segment abuse during the period February, 2011 till November, 2011 through Billing information Data tape;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of Agent

Debit Memos (ADMs) issued against travel agents for segment abuse in domestic sector;

(f) whether any system disconnection notice has been issued to any agent during this period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The total payment made to each Global Distribution system (GDS) month-wise after the common passenger service system implemented in the month of February, 2011 is enclosed as Statement. However, details of rate per segment by each GDS cannot be disclosed due to non-disclosure clause in each agreement with the GDS. Also the rate structure is complex and this depends upon the market-area of sale.

(b) The DIBT Audit job has been outsourced and for any cause of revenue loss, ADMs (Agent Debit Memos) are issued through the Billing and Settlement Plan (BSP) managed by IATA.

(c) This job is outsourced.

(d) and (e) BIDT audit has been outsourced and ADMs are issued to agents who cause revenue losses to Air India. 9279 ADMs have been issued for the period February, 2011 to June, 2011. The amount recovered is USD 1,19,017.

(f) and (g) Services are suspended when there is a violation of laid down procedures. These can be restored as soon as corrective action is taken by the agent and the shortfall deposited with Air India.

### **Statement**

#### *Payment Made to each Global Distribution System*

Month	SABRE	AMADEUS	ABACUS	TRAVELPORT
1	2	3	4	5
February, 2011	2,841,525.00	51,028,166.00	7,644,518.00	74,774,388.00
March, 2011	46,086,751.00	593,743,817.00	18,052,573.00	141,776,564.00
April, 2011	60,364,019.00	196,379,502.00	23,671,883.00	127,248,641.00
May, 2011	66,064,327.00	171,714,492.00	21,852,522.00	117,822,070.00
June, 2011	40,637,184.00	166,096,945.00	20,696,086.00	107,144,048.00
July, 2011	41,370,224.00	155,845,096.00	20,345,081.00	111,223,408.00

1	2	3	4	5
August, 2011	39,171,897.00	181,732,888.00	18,945,998.00	95,740,426.00
September, 2011	38,748,415.00	174,192,233.00	16,008,546.00	116,141,420.00
October, 2011	42,788,927.00	189,471,890.00	20,092,723.00	106,604,029.00
November, 2011	46,172,809.00	204,893,434.00	21,635,77.1.00	98,335,960.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>424,246,078.00</b>	<b>2,085,098,463.00</b>	<b>188,945,651.00</b>	<b>1,096,810,954.00</b>

### **Solar Water Purifier**

3432. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed a low-cost solar water purifier recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed a low-cost solar water purifier.

(b) BARC has developed solar energy driven portable domestic Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis (BWRO) technology for water purification. The technology is based on solar photovoltaic. It has capacity of 10 litres per hour which can desalinate contaminated water of salinity 1000 - 3000 ppm to provide drinking water of 50 - 300 ppm. The product water is devoid of toxic elements, pathogens and turbidity. The technology is available for know-how transfer to interested parties on non-exclusive basis.

### **Assistance to NRIs**

3433. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NRIs are falling prey to drug menace abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to help such NRIs abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Certain cases of NRIs falling prey to the drug menace have been brought to the notice of Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(b) As per the enclosed statement, 105 Indians have been detained during last 3 years by various countries for Drug-related cases as reported by different Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(c) The Indian Missions/Posts respond to the problems of Indian nationals abroad that come to their notice. The matter is appropriately taken up by Indian Missions/Posts with the local authorities as necessary in host countries. Indian Mission/Post officials are sent to the place of incidence/detention centre(s) as considered necessary to liaise with the local authorities and the Indian community, and render all possible assistance and also keep their family members informed in India. Legal assistance is also provided to Indian nationals in accordance with specific rules and regulations as and when required.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of Cases	No. of Cases (Year wise)		
			2009	2010	2011
1.	Malaysia	27	9	8	10
2.	Saudi Arabia	66	No breakup of cases have been received		
3.	Washington	1	No breakup of cases have been received		
4.	Lebanon	1	No breakup of cases have been received		
5.	Washington	1	No breakup of cases have been received		
6.	New York	5	No breakup of cases have been received		
7.	Lebanon	1	No breakup of cases have been received		
8.	Indonesia(Medan)	2	No breakup of cases have been received		
9.	Vietnam	1			

*[Translation]***Funerals and Prayers**

3434. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindus living in certain Muslim countries are not permitted to conduct rites such as funerals and prayers in accordance with their religion;

(b) if so, the names of such countries alongwith the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue with the said countries; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Rules relating to death rituals are governed by the laws of the host countries. Whenever specific problems are brought to the notice of the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, they take up the matter with the local authorities.

*[English]***Selection of Candidates**

3435. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection of candidates for Board level

posts in the Public Sector Undertakings is done by the Public Enterprises Selection Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rules and regulations governing appointment of SC/ST category candidates on the Board of Directors?

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) PESB finalises Job Description for the Board level posts in CPSEs in consultation with the administrative Ministry/Department concerned. Shortlists applicants for Selection Interview and makes recommendation to the Competent Authority 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 concerned Ministry 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. In the selection of Directors, the inputs of the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry and the CMD concerned are taken into account.

(c) In case of Board level appointments, SC/ST candidates are treated at par with general candidates.

### Settlement of Service Tax Dues

3436. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India owes huge amount of money to various States in the country as service tax;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by the Air India to settle the dues;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Contribution of Ancient Astronomers

3437. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government recognizes the contribution made by India's ancient astronomers in unearthing the secrets of the space;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any effort has been made by the Government to put to use the ancient Indian science of astronomy into making its forays in the space;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) India's ancient Astronomers Aryabhatta (476-550 A.D), Varahamihira (505-587 A.D), Brahmagupta (598-668 A.D), Bhaskara-1 (600-680.A.D), and Bhaskara-2 (1114-1185 A.D) have been credited with postulating certain fundamental principles of Astronomy including the helio-centric concept of rotation of Earth around the Sun, prediction of lunar and solar eclipse, concept of gravitational force and mathematics of planetary motion.

(c) and (d) These principles are fundamental in nature and form an important step in the advancement of Astronomy and contribute to our understanding of the

Modern Astronomy and the methods of Celestial Mechanics that are used in the Space Programme.

Government of India is conscious of the significant contributions of the Indian Astronomers. It is for this reason that the first Indian Scientific Satellite, launched in 1975, was named after Aryabhatta. The second Indian built satellite for Earth observation, launched in 1979 was named as Bhaskara-1 and the next Indian Earth observation satellite was named as Bhaskara-2. The observatory at Nainital was named by the Government as Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences in 2004. It is also noteworthy that the International Astronomical Union has named a crater on the Moon as Aryabhatta.

(e) Not applicable.

### Nuclear Science Study

3438. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of nuclear science study programmes sponsored by the Government;
- (b) whether the Government has tied up with other countries in exchanging the knowledge; and
- (c) 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 research and development activities in the areas of nuclear science (viz. physics, chemistry, nuclear engineering, life science, isotope applications & technology, etc) are sponsored to various national universities, R&D labs and other institutes such as IITs and MSc through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences.

(b) and (c) Yes, Research Centres and Aided Institutions of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) have been pursuing research in frontier areas in physical sciences through collaborative programmes with CERN (Europe), GANIL (France), ILL (Grenoble), BNL (USA), SERC(UK), DOE(USA), CEA(France), Homi Bhabha National Institute(HBNI), a deemed to be university under DAE provides academic linkages between different research laboratories, aided institutions, industrial units and public sector undertakings of the Department. HBNI has established relationship with several academic and research institutes both Indian and foreign.

[*Translation*]

**Functioning of Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University**

3439. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar has started functioning with complete structural set up;

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

(c) the eligibility criteria fixed by the Government for appointment of Vice-Chancellor/Registrar of the said University; and

(d) the details of infrastructure, number of lecturers and students and curriculum thereto of the said university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar was established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1946, which was converted as a Central University with effect from 15.01.2009 by the Central Universities Act, 2009. The University, which is an autonomous body governed by the said Act and Statutes & Ordinances framed thereunder, has informed that they have all requisite facilities and infrastructure.

(c) As per the Statute (2) of the Statutes framed under Central University Act, 2009, the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from out of a panel recommended by a Committee as constituted under sub-clause (2) of Statute (2). The Committee referred to above shall consist of five persons, out of whom three shall be nominated by the Executive Council and two by the Visitor, and one of the nominees of the Visitor shall be the convener of the Committee. The qualifications for the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar are prescribed under the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010. The First Vice Chancellor and First Registrar are appointed by the Visitor in exercise of the transitional provisions under Section 44 of the Act.

(d) As per information given by the University, the University has its own buildings for every Department/

Centre including Administrative Block, Central Library and Girls/Boys Hostels. There are 178 sanctioned posts of Assistant professors and 3166 students enrolled as on 31.03.2011. The University follows the curriculum as approved by its statutory bodies like Academic Council and Executive Council.

[*English*]

**Boats Seized by Pakistan**

3440. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has seized large number of fishing boats of Indian fishermen in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the report that the fishing boats which were seized by Pakistani authorities are being auctioned posing a grave threat to Indian coastal security;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to available Information, the number of boats of Indian fishermen reportedly captured by Pakistani authorities is 575. Moreover, several cases of capture of Indian boats are not confirmed by the Pakistan side.

(c) to (e) Government has seen media reports that Pakistani authorities have started auctioning Indian boats seized by them. Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody 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 of superior judiciary from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. The Judicial Committee, in its 5th meeting held in India from January 23-27, 2012, has recommended that the fishermen should be repatriated by

sea lanes, along with their boats. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the issue of their early release and return of their boats with the Government of Pakistan.

#### **Capacity Utilisation by Private Airlines**

3441. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the private airlines in domestic sector are utilizing much less flight slots in comparison of their allocated quota resulting in inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check hoarding of slots especially prime departure time slot by airlines;

(d) whether the ban on Indian private airlines helped foreign airlines to utilize the space unutilized by the domestic airlines;

(e) if so, whether 80% of foreign flying rights go unutilized; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Time slots for operation of flight and routes to be flown are filed by the airlines on the basis of commercial inputs and operational feasibility.

(d) No Madam.

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

#### **Kisan Vikas Patra**

3442. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made a decision to discontinue the selling of Kisan Vikas Patras (KVPs);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of money invested by people for buying KVPs so far;

(d) whether the Government is planning to bring any other small saving instrument to benefit small investors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Based on the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee for Comprehensive Review of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), KisanVikasPatras (KVP) were discontinued w.e.f. 1st December, 2011.

(c) On 29th Feb. 2012, amount outstanding in Kisan Vikas Patras was Rs. 1,56,054 crores.

(d) to (f) A new national savings instrument - National Savings Certificate (NSC-IX Issue) 2011 with a maturity period of 10 years has been introduced w.e.f. 1.12.2011.

#### **Waiving of Police Verification**

3443. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that police verification is not required in the cases of passports to Government employees;

(b) if so, the time that is normally taken in issuing such passports;

(c) the time that has been taken by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi in issuing such passports for which applications were received in the month of January 2011; and

(d) the steps being taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. The passports to Central Government employees, State Government employees, Employees of Statutory bodies and Public Sector Undertaking are issued on submission of an Identity Certificate (No Objection Certificate) from the employer.

(b) The Government has fixed a time target of 30 days for issue of fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue

of passports. The passports application of a Government servant is processed only after receipt of confirmation of Identity Certificate (No Objection Certificate) from the issuing authority.

(c) In the absence of separate classification for the Government servants, it is not possible to estimate the time taken in issuance of passports under this category.

(d) With a view to streamline the entire procedure of issuance of passports, the Ministry is engaged in comprehensive overhaul of passport delivery system through the Passport Seva Project. The Project aims " to deliver all Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner & in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and committed, trained & motivated workforce."

#### **Evacuation of Coal**

3444. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to take immediate steps to evacuate coal from pitheads or face action;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Liquidation of pithead stocks lying with the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited is a continuous process. While no specific direction has been issued by the Ministry of Coal to Coal India Limited or its subsidiary companies in the recent past to evacuate coal from pitheads or face action, the position is regularly monitored in the Quarterly Review Meetings held at the level of Minister of Coal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the Question.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Education Mission**

3445. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to initiate National Education Mission for teaching in view of inferior quality of teaching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to bring education policy within the purview of National Education Mission is under the consideration of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government to achieve the targets of proposed education mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Hon'ble President of India in her address to both the Houses of Parliament on 12th March, 2012 had announced as under:

"The teacher is at the core of the education system. My Government intends to launch a National Mission for Teachers aimed at improving teacher education and faculty development."

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble President of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has held meeting with different stake holders on 17th April, 2012 to work out the contours to launch a National Mission for Teachers aimed at improving teacher education and faculty development.

*[English]*

#### **Special Campaign under SSA**

3446. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special campaign has been launched recently to enroll all children in the age group of 6-14 years under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the feedback received from the State Governments;

(c) the amount Government is spending per student per year under the Abhiyan; and

(d) the share of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) School enrollment campaigns are launched by States at the start of the school academic year for awareness generation to enroll

out-of-school children in schools and to reach out to hitherto un-reached children, including children in remote areas, working children, girls, children belonging to SC and ST communities, and children in difficult circumstances. In addition, the *Shiksha ka Haq Abhiyan* was launched on 11th November, 2011 on the occasion of National Education to disseminate information on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act through school level interactions with children, teachers and community members, as well as media and communication effort. A message to children from the Prime Minister's was read out in schools across the country.

(c) and (d) Norms under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provide for various interventions to universalize access and retention, bridge gender and social category gaps in education and improve the quality of education. The detailed norms are incorporated in the SSA Framework of Implementation, and are available on the website [www.ssa.nic.in](http://www.ssa.nic.in). These norms include, for example, provisions for opening new schools, providing additional teachers, infrastructure, teaching learning material, etc. and are intervention specific. Barring provisions for textbooks, uniforms, special training, the norms are not based on per-child costs. Insofar as community mobilisation is concerned, SSA norms provide for 0.5% of the total district outlay to be utilized for community mobilization, and all states have been advised to include provisions for "Shiksha ka Haq Abhiyan" in their Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) for 2012-13. The requirements of the States for progressing towards the goal of universal elementary education are considered every year through the AWPB proposals. Under SSA funds are shared between the Central and State Governments in the 65:35 ratio. In the case of the States in the North East Region, the funds are shared in the 90:10 ratio. For the year 2011-12 the Central outlay under SSA was Rs. 21,000 crore.

#### **Amendments in Resolution against Sri Lanka**

3447. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India brought in any amendments to the US sponsored resolution against Sri Lanka while supporting the resolution; and

(b) if so, the details of the extent to which the original resolution has been diluted by India?

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

Yes. India had brought in amendments to the resolution on Sri Lanka in the Human Rights Council (HRC) Session of March 2012.

(b) The amendments proposed by India underlined the need for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the relevant special procedures mandate holders to provide advice and technical assistance in consultation with and with the concurrence of the Government of Sri Lanka. This was in line with the Council's own resolutions of 5/1 and 5/2 in 2007 on institution-building.

[Translation]

#### **ILOs Directions**

3448. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international convention or the directions of International Labour Organization (ILO) are existing to protect the rights of migrant workers against exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has investigated into the case wherein Indian workers in Dubai had protested against their working conditions; and

(d) whether Indian Mission in UAE have surveyed about the working conditions of Indian workers and taken up the matter with the local Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. There are two ILO conventions dealing with Migrants namely, C.NO.97, concerning Migration for Employment and C.NO.143, concerning Migrant Workers.

(b) The Guidelines are in the Annexure.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Ministry has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Government of UAE on manpower. A joint committee has been established to implement the MOU. Issues relating to India workers are raised at Joint Committee meetings.

#### **Annexure**

ILO International Labour Organization Guidelines to protect the rights of immigration workers against exploitation.

**Convention No. 97**

Article 6 of Convention No. 97 states that each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to apply, without discrimination in respect of nationality, race, religion or sex, to immigrants lawfully within its territory, treatment no less favorable than that which it applies to its own nationals in respect of the following matters:

(a) In so far as such matters are regulated by law or regulations, or subject to the control of administrative authorities:-

- (i) Remuneration, including family allowances where these form part of remuneration, hours of work, overtime arrangements, holidays with pay, restrictions on home work, minimum age for employment, apprenticeship and training, women's work and the work of young person's;
- (ii) Membership of trade unions and enjoyment of the benefits of collective bargaining;

(b) Social security (that is to say, legal provision in respect of employment injury, maternity, sickness, invalidity, old age, death, unemployment and family responsibilities, and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security scheme), subject to the following limitations;

- (i) There may be appropriate arrangements for the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition;
- (ii) National laws or regulations of immigration countries may prescribe special arrangements concerning benefits or portions of benefits which are payable wholly out of public funds, and concerning allowances paid to persons who do not fulfill the contribution conditions prescribed for the award of a normal pension;

(c) employment taxes, dues or contributions payable in respect of the person employed; and

(d) Legal proceedings relating to the matters referred to in this Convention.

**Convention No. 143**

This convention states that recalling the provisions of the Migration for Employment Convention(Revised),

1949, which require ratifying Members to apply to immigrants lawfully within their territory treatment not less favorable than that which they apply to their nationals in respect of a variety of matters which it enumerates, in so far as these are regulated by laws or regulations or subject to the control of administrative authorities. Recalling that the definition of the term "discrimination" in the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, does not mandatorily include distinctions on the basis of nationality, and that further standards, covering also social security, are desirable in order to promote equality of opportunity and treatment of migrant workers and with regard to matters regulated by laws or regulations or subject to the control of administrative authorities, ensure treatment at least equal to that of nationals.

As far as India is concerned, neither of the conventions (No.97 and No. 143) has been ratified.

[English]

**Indian Projects in Afghanistan**

3449. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is playing a key role in the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan after the end of Taliban regime;

(b) if so, the number of projects undertaken by Indian companies and total aid being provided by Indian Government to Afghanistan annually;

(c) whether Afghanistan has requested for more aid from Indian Government for its infrastructure projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India is both a neighbour of Afghanistan as well as one of the major partners in Afghanistan's reconstruction and development. Both the international community and the Government of Afghanistan have conveyed that they believe that India has an important role to play in Afghanistan. India remains committed to assisting the people and Government of Afghanistan as they build a peaceful, pluralistic, and prosperous country.

(b) While there are a number of Indian companies executing projects in Afghanistan, under Government's aid

to Afghanistan, three projects are being executed by Indian companies. In Financial Year 2011-12, Rs. 327.59 crores was spent under the 'Aid to Afghanistan' head of MEA's budget.

(c) and (d) Government's assistance to Afghanistan is predicated on requests received from the Government of Afghanistan. Action is taken through mutual consultations to implement such projects.

#### UPSC Examination

3450. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of attempts to 10 for candidates in the UPSC Examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same benefit is also proposed to be extended to other examinations conducted by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to increase the number of attempts to 10 for all the candidates appearing in Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission(UPSC).

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

12.01 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148(E) in

Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2012.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Limited Competitive Examination) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2012.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6561/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Memorandum of Action Taken (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6562/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:—

(i) S.O. 2830(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2011, granting relaxation regarding minimum qualifications notified by National Council for Teacher Education, mentioned therein, to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 2068(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2011, granting relaxation regarding minimum qualifications notified by National Council for Teacher Education, mentioned therein, to the State of Chhattisgarh.

(iii) S.O. 1353(E) published in Gazette of India dated



10th June, 2011, granting relaxation regarding minimum qualifications notified by National Council for Teacher Education, mentioned therein, to the State of Bihar.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6563/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974:-

(i) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2011.

(ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 902(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6564/15/12]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6565/15/12]

**12.02 hrs.**

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 2012."

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 24th April, 2012.

**12.02½ hrs.**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

**32nd and 33rd Reports**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:

(1) Thirty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

(2) Thirty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**12.03 hrs.**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

**13th and 14th Reports**

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, I beg to

\* Laid on the Table.

present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:

- (1) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants - 2011-12 of the Ministry of Railways.
- (2) Fourteenth Report on "Demands for Grants - 2012-13 of the Ministry of Railways.

12.03 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT

**18th and 19th Reports**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2011-2012):

- (1) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Urban Development.
- (2) Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

**20th to 24th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:

- (1) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on "Prevention of illegal coal mining and theft" of the Ministry of coal.
- (2) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the

Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Coal.

- (3) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Mines.
- (4) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Steel.
- (5) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Coal.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

**233rd Report**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): With your permission, I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants(2012-2013) pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises(Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises).

12.05 ¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE

**54th to 57th Reports**

*[English]*

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagpur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
- (2) Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of AYUSH.

- (3) Fifty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Health Research
- (4) Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of AIDS Control.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam, I rise to inform the House on the visit of H.E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 8th April, 2012.

His Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012. The primary purpose of his visit was to pray at the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer. However, President Zardari was kind enough to accept Prime Minister's invitation to lunch in New Delhi on his way to visit Ajmer.

President Zardari and Prime Minister met before lunch for about forty minutes and had friendly and constructive discussions covering India-Pakistan relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. In their discussions, the two leaders noted that there had been steady progress in the bilateral dialogue process which was resumed last year. The dialogue process will continue as planned in the months to come.

Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the fact that Pakistan has moved forward on trade-related issues. Both leaders felt that we should tap into the considerable potential of bilateral economic and trade ties for progress and prosperity of our two peoples. The issue has been discussed by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries, and there is a way forward which has already been identified.

**12.08 hrs.**

(Shri P.C. Chacko *in the Chair*)

Prime Minister and President Zardari discussed the subject of terrorism. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter need to be discussed further between the two Governments. It was noted that the Home Secretaries are due to meet shortly and they would be discussing this issue further.

President Zardari mentioned the need for all issues

**12.05½ hrs.**

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE  
MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND  
PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES  
AND SPECTRUM

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 13 - Shri P.C. Chacko.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the retirement of S/Shri Praveen Rashtupal, S.S.Ahluwalia and Ravi Shankar Prasad from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the retirement of S/Shri Praveen Rashtupal, S.S.Ahluwalia and Ravi Shankar Prasad from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

*The motion was adopted.*

**12.06 hrs.**

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Visit of President of Pakistan to  
India on April 8, 2012**

in the bilateral relationship including Sir Creek, Siachen, and the issue of Kashmir to be addressed. Both leaders felt that we need to move forward step by step and find pragmatic and mutually acceptable solutions to all those issues.

The two leaders also discussed developments in the region. They agreed to use the potential of regional cooperation for the economic development of people of both countries. It was clear from the conversation that both countries consider the dialogue process and the improvement of bilateral relations as being in the mutual interest of the people of India and Pakistan.

The two leaders also felt that priority needed to be given to issues of people-to-people contacts. In this context, they decided that a liberalised visa agreement which has been worked out should be signed during the next meeting of the Home/Interior Secretaries.

President Zardari invited Prime Minister to visit Pakistan. PM accepted the invitation with pleasure and said that he would be happy to visit at an appropriate time. The diplomatic channels will be used to work out mutually acceptable dates and substantive preparations for that visit.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6566/15/12]

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Sir, I have the highest regard for the hon. the Minister of External Affairs. The statement pertains to the visit by a Head of State and the discussions of the Head of States and that of Governments. Parliamentary propriety and courtesy requires that the statement ought really to have been made by hon. the Prime Minister so that we have the benefit of having the Prime Minister share with the House and thus the country as to exactly what transpired. This is not a comment on the Minister of External Affairs statement which he has read out with great ability. I am raising a point about the Prime Minister's continued and persistent actions from Parliament whenever it concerns his duty and function to keep the Parliament apprised for what he is doing as Prime Minister particularly in this instance, his discussion with the Head of State of a visiting country.

**12.10 hrs.**

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 217 DATED 28.03.2012 REGARDING AIRCRAFT UNDER EU EMISSION TRADING\***

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A JIT SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement (Hindi version only) correcting the reply given on 28.03.2012 to Starred Question No. 217 regarding Aircraft under EU Emission Trading.

[Translation]

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) From January 2012, emissions from all domestic and international flights that arrive or depart from an EU Airport will be covered by the EU-ETS. The likely impact on the airfare though expected to be significant is not being estimated as no Indian carrier is submitting the trial data required this year on emissions in view of the stand of the Government to oppose the scheme. Hence the question of impact does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. A number of countries including India have expressed their reservations on the Scheme in various fora. These countries include China, USA, Brazil, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria etc.

(d) and (e) Due to unilateral inclusion of Indian International flight to/from an EU airport in the EU-ETS from 1st January, 2012 in the ETS, the Ministry of Civil Aviation hosted an International Meeting on 29-30th September, 2011 at New Delhi of non-EU ICAO Council members and other non-EU Member States in which a Joint Declaration was adopted opposing the EU-ETS. India thereafter took the lead to co-present a Working Paper (WP), which was adopted by the ICAO Council.

In spite of the international opposition and ICAO Resolution, because of the continued reluctance of the EU to withdraw or suspend the Scheme pending dialogue, another follow up meeting was held in Moscow on 21-22nd February, 2012 in which 32 countries participated. The countries present, adopted the Moscow Declaration on the EU-ETS, in which, this time, a basket of retaliatory measures are available to all Governments as counter measures. Depending upon EU's response to the Moscow Declaration, appropriate measures would be undertaken

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6567/15/12.

by all signatories to the Declaration, including India, and also by other nations that wish to join the Moscow Declaration.

[*English*]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in relation to EU ETS, China in February has barred its airlines from participating in the scheme and suspended the purchase of nearly 14 billion worth of planes from European airlines. In our Indian market. Airbus has 73 per cent share. It has orders of 250 planes. Your own Minister in the Cabinet, Environment Minister has called this EU decision a deal breaker and unacceptable. My pointed question to the hon. Minister, through you, is that EU has started a trade war. Will the Civil Aviation Minister stop European airlines flying over India and let them go over Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal? What is the Civil Aviation Ministry's position in the ongoing talks in ICAO?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This thing is being discussed at the ICAO and India has taken the lead to discussing this with many leading aviation countries on how to deal with this European Trade Emission law. We have instructed our airlines not to give any data to the European Union about their requirements for tags, emission and all that.

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS - Cond.

[*English*]

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.** \*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table of the House the statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs in pursuance of Rule 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-2012 and laid its 10th Report in the Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2011. The Report included

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6568/15/12.

24 recommendations on which Action Taken Report was submitted to the Committee on 9th December, 2011.

Now, I am laying on the Table of the House the progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, as required under hon. Speaker's above direction. The recommendations of the Committee have been studied in true letter and spirit and every endeavour will be made to look into these recommendations.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents but would request that this may be considered as read.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you, Madam Speaker, I wish to raise an issue of urgent importance with the special permission of Madam Speaker.

I represent Vidisha Parliamentary constituency of Madhya Pradesh in this house. The wheat of Madhya Pradesh and specially the Sharbati wheat of my Parliamentary constituency Vidisha is famous all over the world. I say it with pride that Madhya Pradesh contributes a major part of wheat in central pool. Last year 50 lakh metric ton wheat was procured from Madhya Pradesh. This year, the procurement is expected to be 80 lakh ton as a result of various developmental schemes being run in agriculture sector by Madhya Pradesh government, but I am sorry to say that our farmers are craving for taxes. Taxes mean gunny. Their harvested crops are in the fields but they have no gunny to pack them. I say it with grief that this severe crisis has not arisen all of sudden. Madhya Pradesh government had demanded 2,69,000 bales from central government estimating its requirement, submitted its demand in writing along with 468 crore rupees in advance. Even then one lakh bales are yet to be received in the last week of April. Today morning I gathered information from Vidisha, where 5700 bales have been received vis-a-vis requirement of 16,000 bales which means 10,000 bales less than the requirement. I want to say crops have been harvested, if it rains now the crops would be ruined and the farmers have to suffer a loss.

So, I wish to say through you that this is the plight of food management in the country, when we demand fertilizers at the time of sowing crops, the farmers do not get it; when the crops ripens they do not get gunnies to pack them and if they get gunnies they do not get godowns to put them. Madhya Pradesh government has requested the central government in writing if they do not have new tare, then permission should be given to reuse the old gunnies but even that has not been granted. We requested

if Jute gunnies are not available then plastic gunnies should be allowed as of new, even that permission has not been granted till now. Today the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh himself is arriving to meet the respective ministers but what I am saying to you that this machination of food management is as such that unavailability of fertilizers at the time of sowing seeds, of gunnies when the crops are ready, of storage after packing and godown to put them has become its hallmark. Harsimart Badal has raised the issue of lack of storage in Punjab several times. Shri Rajnath Singh has procured the rotten foodgrains in the table of the house, showed it to the speaker in her chamber. The foodgrains of worth 58,000 crore rupees rot every year in the country and this year its estimate is likely to be 80,000 crore rupees.

So, I want to say through you that the farmers of Madhya Pradesh are going to give you 80 lakh metric ton foodgrains with its hard-work, but if the gunnies are not provided to them it will be a gross injustice to them. I wish to say through you that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is arriving here today, Please send him back with taxes and particularly provide gunnies to the farmers of Vidisha immediately who are waiting for the same eagerly so that farmers can get rid of the problem.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Kailash Joshi, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani):  
Gunnies are not available even in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, the minister should reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... The leader of opposition has raised an issue in the house, the minister should reply it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, there is crisis of storage throughout the country. The government is not paying heed to the points raised by Smt. Sushma ji. If these issues are not addressed, there will be destruction in the country. The government is not aware of the foodgrain crisis in the country arising out of it. It is true that wheat is not grown only in Madhya Pradesh but throughout the country. I can not tell you the deplorable condition of those places where wheat is grown. Today farmer is in distress after producing his crops.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important issue which is being raised in the House. The Government will take note of that. We will now move on to the next item.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here today with a very heavy heart, when I refer to Mr. Jhina Hikaka, the young tribal MLA from Laxmipur of Orissa, who has been abducted since the 24th of last month. Today is the 32nd day when he is being led by the Maoists to a so-called praja court. The Snkakulam-Koraput Divisional Committee of Andhra-Onssa Zonal Committee is holding Mr. Hikaka in custody. The young MLA is a popular leader amongst the tribal population and of that area. He has been doing a lot of developmental works for the upliftment of the tribals. He is not only a law graduate, but also a computer-savvy young man, who could have got work or employment in any of the companies or even in the Government service, and could have earned handsome salary, but he preferred to serve his people in that area and his countrymen.

After three years being an MLA and working or serving in that area, on an unfortunate night of 24th March, he was abducted by the Maoists. All sorts of negotiations are taking place through the interlocutors from the Maoists side and also from the Government side, to get him released. Negotiations and persuasions are still continuing. But today is the very penultimate day, that is 25th April, when his future is going to be decided by a praja court. A person who has been elected handsomely with a margin of more than 28,000 votes is now being tried in the so-called *praja* court.

I stand here today to appeal to the Maoists who are holding him in custody. I also appeal to all the leaders of this House to make an appeal so that good sense prevails. When I look up to you, I also look up to the message that is inscribed, that is flashing in a vermilion colour, Dharma Chakra Pravartanaya. The wheel of righteousness should prevail and it should go on. The democratic process on which we all adhere to, should also prevail. By appealing to the Maoists, we are not demonstrating any weakness. We are only appealing to them to be human and that the inhuman activity that they have been indulging in should be abrogated.

Today, when our friends from the BJD stood in front of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi, I was reminded of this - what Mahatma Gandhi would have done, had he been confronted with this type of activity, what would have been

his action, how he would have reacted to this type of activity, when elected young tribal leaders who are serving the people who are action working day in and day out for the upliftment of the people, are being abducted and killed by inhuman activity?

I am also reminded of an incident that happened last year - Vineel Krishna, a young IAS officer was abducted by the Maoists, but after a lot of persuasion, he was released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Three-four days back another young IAS officer, Shri Alex Paul Menon also has been abducted. These things are happening day-in-day-out. Is there any other method to tackle this issue? That is a question I think we should deliberate.

One issue is to negotiate with them and to bring them back to our civilization. Another issue is to go hamstrung against them and do not negotiate at all. But I would say that when we look up to that message that always shines before us when we either stand or sit here, when we look at the statue of Mahatma Gandhi I think the best way is to negotiate, to convince them and at least to ask them to behave humanly. Therefore, I would appeal to all sections of the Members who are present here in this House and also to those people who are outside. The wife of abducted Mr. Jhina Hikaka comes out with a swollen face. She has two young children to look after. She has one elder tribal, father and an old mother, who is sick for the last two weeks, to look after. It should behove on them. Therefore, repeatedly the Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has been appealing to them. Whatever they have asked for is being met. I would request, through you, Sir, that a message should go from this House to release Shri Jhina Hikaka as quickly as possible because you have to act humanly and that is the human attitude that should be shown. With these words, I conclude. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those Members who wish to associate with him can send their names through the slips.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (*Karur*): Yesterday also we have raised this issue. ...(*Interruptions*) We have been raising these issues but the Government is not coming out with a statement. ...(*Interruptions*) Let the Government say what it wants to do. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat please. You have not been called.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (*Raigad*): Mr. Chairman, this is very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give your name to associate with it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate with the matter being raised by the hon. Member may send their names in writing.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nishikant Dubey is also associating with this matter.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to associate, you may send your name in writing. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sampath, you are not allowed to speak. Please take your seat. This is not the way.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is such an important issue. A number of important issues are to be raised in the House. So, please cooperate. Those who want to associate with this important issue may send their names in writing.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following Members may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Mahtab:

- Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
- Shri Subrata Bakshi
- Shri Jose K. Mani
- Shri Prem Das Rai
- Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
- Shri Nama Nageswara Rao

- Shri Prabodh Panda
- Dr. Tarun Mandal
- Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar
- Shri P.L. Punia
- Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan
- Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel
- Dr. Ram Chandra Dome
- Shri Khagen Das
- Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'
- Shri Harsh Vardhan
- Dr. M. Thambidurai
- Shri Narahari Mahato
- Shrimati Susmita Bauri
- Shri S. Semmalai
- Shri A. Sampath
- Shri P. Lingam
- Shri P.R. Natarajan
- Shri P.K. Biju
- Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury
- Shri Pulin Bihari Baske

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity. I want to raise an issue of public importance in the house. Kel caste has not been given status of schedule tribe in Uttar Pradesh. Kel people in North India live like Dravid people in Southern India. They have large population. Dravid in South India have been provided reservation. In several states of north India like Jharkhand, Bihar, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra they have been granted the status of kel tribe but it is unfortunate that Uttar Pradesh is the only state where they have not been given the status of tribe till date. In Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh their population is 2 lakh. In Chitrakoot one lakh, in Banda 2 lakh, in Mirzapur 3 lakh, in Sonbhadra 2 lakh, in Lalitpur one lakh kel people live. Likewise kol people also live in several other districts. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav sent a proposal to grant them the status of schedule tribe to the government of India duly passed by legislative assembly

and cabinet during the previous government in Uttar Pradesh. It is unfortunate that even after one year they have not been given the status of schedule tribe. As a result of it Naxalism is gradually increasing in that area. They live under poverty line. Their condition is worse than schedule tribes. I want to attract the attention of government and this house through you that government should take this issue seriously. Shri kapil Sibbal is here, I want that he should act upon it taking cognizance of the same.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you.

SHRI BISHNO PADA ROY: Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Angandwadi programme has been started throughout the country so that the last man and poor children can be saved from malnutrition and education can be provided to them. The whole house is witness that the finance Minister in the last year budget mentioned that Anganwadi workers would be given 3,000 rupees as honorarium. When it was announced that the Anganwadi workers would be given 3000 rupees honorarium, it filled them with joy. I am not talking about prevailing corruption but I want to say that 3,000 rupees honorarium has not been provided till date as it was announced one year ago. Why the amount was not provided to the state government when the budget was passed from here? Why it is not being ensured? The Anganwadi workers have not got the 3,000 rupees honorarium when it was announced one year ago. The honorarium of Anganwadi workers and Assistant workers was increased who are involved in saving the last level children of the country from malnutrition and providing them education. I demand the government should immediately ensure whether they are getting the honorarium or not by releasing the fund.

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I wish to raise an important matter before this august House which is pertaining to the malpractices existing in the railway ticket reservation system.

During the vacation season, there is always shortage for long distance railway tickets each and every year. It is despite the alternative arrangements to meet the vacation over boarding. Misusing this situation, there some rackets which are working. They are focusing on the ticket reservation counters and purchase long distance tickets.



Hence, they exploit the passengers.

This malpractice creates a situation that the long distance tickets, even on Tatkal Scheme are not available to the passengers at any time. So, passengers who reserve long distance tickets even before two months are getting waiting listed tickets. The passengers from distant States like Kerala suffer a lot due to this situation. These rackets charge Rs. 750 to 1000 for sleeper tickets and about Rs. 1500 for 3rd AC tickets.

Recently, some members of the racket, who are alleged to have been involved in this unfair act, were charged for it. Hence, I would request that the Government may take immediate steps to make railway ticket reservation system loophole-free and thereby put an end to the actions of the ticket rackets. It is also requested that more special trains may be chartered and more coaches may be attached to cope up with the over crowding of passengers during vacation season.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jose K. Mani is allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Dhanapalan.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Hon'ble Chairman, I want to raise a very important matter before the House. Previously, we had prevention of food adulteration Act. In 2006 we enacted food security and standards Act. But we had opposed it at the time of its enactment. One thing is correct in it that it was enacted to ensure quality and stop adulteration. But, because of this legislation, small sellers and khomachewale will face difficulty. In Indian culture or Hindustani system Kherchi sellers are there in every village. They will face difficulty. We raised this issue at that time also. This Act has come into force from 2011. State level committees should have been formed simultaneously, which has not been formed. As per rules, there should be a laboratory in every district, which is not there. Several rules have been framed under this Act. According to these rules it is necessary for small sellers to take licence, otherwise, he will have to give rupees 5 lacs as fine or six months jail and if some small mistake is found, there is provision of one to ten years imprisonment or a fine of rupees one lakh. But the difficulty being experienced is that section 31 of the Act provides that it will not be implemented on khomchewale. But they will have to get registered themselves. Hundreds of conditions are levelled while doing registration. Be it a hotelwala, dibbe wala or canteen wala, hundreds of conditions are imposed on them. In Indore there are pohe or vegetable sellers in almost every street. Under some of

the conditions, they will be asked whether they have washed their items with R.O. water or not. In these days, our Indian Government is not able to provide clean water to people for drinking. When big companies like coca cola is blamed and pesticide is found in their soft drink, they say that there is pesticide in water in India, we are not to be blamed. In such a situation, how can small vegetable sellers can ensure clean product.

Sir, Madhya Pradesh remained closed for three days on this issue. Traders are not happy in Chhatisgarh on this count. Rajasthan remained closed on this issue. Therefore, my submission is that rules framed under this Act may be reconsidered. In Indian culture a labourer goes and buys 100 gram oil. We are retailers. We do not have mall culture. There are not many shops of Reliance fresh vegetables. Keeping all this in view, the rules framed under the Act which has been implemented after five years should be reconsidered because general traders, small traders are in difficulty. I wanted to submit only this much before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is associated with the above subject.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Madam Chairman, I want to draw the attention of the government that Mahatma Gandhi Rural Guarantee Scheme has completed almost five years. If we see these five years, we do not see a good picture of this scheme. The object of this scheme was that the citizens of India could get at least 100 days job. The scheme was implemented in 2006 with this object and 40 thousand crore rupees were provided for it. But corruption washed away this scheme. I am forced to say this because the workers done under this scheme are not qualitative.

As per Government data, almost 12 crore job cards have been distributed so far and 10 crore Bank Accounts have been opened. But our dream that this scheme will change the condition of villages, has not come true. But we have even failed to give 100 days job. Average employment is less than 50 days. In some states the scheme has shown good results.

Therefore, I want to say that the scheme be continued so that people can get benefit of it.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Sir, I rise to urge upon the Government to establish a separate Ministry for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries in the larger

interest of the nation. Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries do not get as much attention as required. The total output of animal husbandry accounts for more than 30 per cent of the country's agricultural sector. Livestock and fishery sectors together account for more than 6 per cent of total GDP. India has the highest population of livestock in the world and is also the largest producer of milk. The Government has a National Dairy Plan to achieve a target of 180 million tones of milk production annually by 2021-22. This Plan also proposes to bring 65 per cent of the surplus milk produced under organized sector for procurement as against present 30 per cent. India with a coastal line of 8129 kilometers, 20 lakh square kilometers of Exclusive Economic Zone and 12 lakh million hectares of brackish water bodies has vast potential for developing fisheries. Out of the estimated marine fishery potential of 3.9 million tonnes, only 2.6 million tonnes are tapped. If more fishery potential is tapped, then more than 2 crore fishermen and their families will be benefited. These Departments mainly cater to the needs of rural people who are mostly unorganized. If these Departments are clubbed as one Ministry under a separate Minister, then the sufferings of the people involved in these avocations can be mitigated and addressed to a great extent. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has three separate Ministers, one for the Department of Animal Husbandry, one for the Department of Dairy and another for the Department of Fisheries and they are working efficiently.

I would also like to point out that the Budget allocation of Rs. 2009.37 crore including Plan Outlay for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries for 2012-13 is insufficient. More funds have to be allocated for developing these sectors rapidly. I once again would like to call upon the Government to establish a separate Ministry for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries and help the vast population dependent on these sectors for their survival.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the Government to urgently restore the supply of kerosene to the State of Kerala that was cut short by the Central Government. The Central Government has reduced the quota of kerosene from 15660 kilolitres to 10,660 kilolitres. This steep reduction in supply is adversely affecting poor households and fishing community in Kerala as they are largely dependent on kerosene.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the

Government that the number of ration card holders in Kerala has increased by six lakhs in the last year. On the corollary of that, the demand for kerosene also has increased drastically. Due to the shortage of kerosene in open market, people are forced to depend on black market for the same. This imposes a huge financial burden on the poor masses in the State. There are 17348 fishing boats in Kerala depending on kerosene as fuel. Shortage of kerosene has adverse impact on fishing community also. As per the current estimate, Kerala needs to have 20,000 kiloliters of kerosene to meet the requirements of people. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to urgently take necessary measures to ensure sufficient supply of kerosene to the State of Kerala.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising an issue pertaining to lakhs of people who came as refugees to our country from erstwhile East Pakistan and Bangladesh because of their persecution as minorities.

These refugees have settled and are staying in different parts of the country and in different States like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. They are staying in these States for years together. In spite of staying here for many years, these refugees have not been granted citizenship in our country.

Sir, an assurance was given by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself that the granting of citizenship of these refugees would be considered favourably but the Central Government, till today, have not considered granting citizenship to lakhs of Bengali refugees.

Sir, when the Citizenship Act was brought before this House in 2003, an amendment was moved and that amendment was supported by all political parties. In spite of the support from the political spectrum of this House, the amendment was not accepted by the Government to grant citizenship to these hapless people. As a result of this, there are Namashudras living in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. They are recognized as Scheduled Caste in the State of West Bengal but they are not recognized as Scheduled Caste in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. I have already introduced a Private Member's Bill in this regard. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another issue. Please speak about the refugees.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is the same issue pertaining to the refugees. They are belonging to the

Namashudras who are recognized as Scheduled Castes in the State of West Bengal. Although the Government of Uttar Pradesh recommended them for inclusion under Scheduled Caste, that has not been considered. The problem has been accentuated when these people are being excluded by other identification. Now, uncertainty is prevailing in the country.

I demand that Citizenship Act should be suitably amended. Sub-Section 1(b) of Clause 2 of the Act should be amended accordingly to recognize and grant citizenship to the Bengali refugees who migrated from erstwhile Pakistan even before Indira-Mujib Agreement. They have been staying in the country for years together without having a right of citizenship. This uncertainty should be ended. The persecution of lakhs of Bengali refugees should be ended.

I demand that Citizenship Act should be amended to grant citizenship to these Bengali refugees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Khagen Das are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Chairman, recently, the Government of India has sent a Delegation of Parliamentarians under the leadership of hon. Leader of Opposition to visit Sri Lanka, especially the North and East Regions of Sri Lanka wherein IDPs are kept.

I thought that the Government of India will come forward to make a statement on the first day itself. But so far the Government has not yet made any statement in this hon. House. Some of the Members who went to Sri Lanka on the delegation have narrated very sad stories.

What is happening in Sri Lanka? Even today thousands of people have been kept in Manik Farm, inside the barbed wire fencing. Thousands of Tamil IDPs are kept there. Those who have been brought out of the Manik Farm have been taken elsewhere and they have not yet been provided with shelters. Their children have been orphaned. There are no schools for their education. Thousands of army men are just roaming around the Tamil habitations. You will be surprised to hear there are army men even inside the temples, mosques, and churches. They are simply threatening the Tamil IDPs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the visit of the delegation, you want the response of the Government. You have already brought that to the notice of the Government. You can conclude with that. Please do not go into the details

of that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I will conclude within one or two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is something which happened in some other country.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The tyranny is going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not going into that issue.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Within one or two minutes I will conclude.

The tyranny continues. This has been happening for the past 25 years. The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord has not yet been fructified. The 13th Amendment has not yet been implemented. That is why my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has stated two or three days ago that there should be a referendum for a separate Tamil Eelam. Otherwise, it cannot be solved. See what has happened in Kosovo, East Timor, South Sudan and other countries. The Government of India has prevailed upon the UNO to see that these countries are liberated peacefully. The same thing should happen in Sri Lanka also to have a separate Tamil Eelam. Then only peace and tranquillity will prevail.

So, I would suggest that the Government of India should prevail upon the UNO and other international forums to see that a separate Tamil Eelam is carved out of Sri Lanka, by means of referendum.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon'ble Chairman, expansion of copper project of Malajkhand in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh is being strongly opposed by the people. 2917 acre of land of 903 farmers have been acquired for this project from 1973 to 1984. The contract executed between farmers and HCL management is not being followed. The minor children of farmers at the time of contract had not been given employment. Now, the children have become adult and employment of HCL dies in harness, his dependants are not being given employment in HCL. The second main reason is that the poisonous water coming out of Teling dam falls in Narmada river. This river passes through world fame Kanha National Park. Wild animals are dying by drinking poisoness water. People and cattles are badly affected. Almost 10-12 k.m. of area is being affected. The fertile water of farmers feild is of no use because of acid

mix water. I, through you, demand from the Minister of mines that this should be inquired into and the leakage of poisonous water should be stopped and employment should be given to the members of the family of displaced persons. The irregularities being committed in Hindustan copper limited should be inquired into by a central team.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

In Sheohar, Sitamarhi and Motihari districts in my constituency, the programme by Patna Akashwani Kendra are not reached to the people because of lack of proper frequency proper and long distance. People of this area have told that they are not benefitted with the programmes Broadcast by Ratna Akashwani Kendra as the distance of these districts is 200 km. from Patna. However, Nepal Radio Programmes are well heard. Due to lack of proper techniques, people of these districts are not benefitted by the important information regarding welfare schemes of central and state government. It is requested that Akashwani Kendra should be located near Shivhar so that people of these districts are benefitted by these programmes.

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the employees of Air India ranging from ground employees to engineers and pilots are not getting their legitimate wages for several months, causing a lot of severe hardships and difficulties to them. A significant number of employees have come from humble background and modest means. While some of their recently recruited employees have availed education loans in order to complete their education, others have financial commitments to their families. The employees and their families have to suffer the humiliation of loan defaults and the ensuing stress. The employees are no longer able to bear this agony which has been thrust upon them for no fault of theirs. It is not only the regular employees, but Air India is also not paying salaries for several months even to its contract workers.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and order immediate payment of all arrear salaries to regular employees and also to contract workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Advocate A. Sampath is allowed to associate on the issue raised by Shri Khagen Das.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to raise an important issue which is very close to the hearts of over seven crore Tamilians spread across the Globe.

India proposed to construct 50,000 houses at a cost of Rs. 1,200 crore for displaced ethnic Tamils in Sri Lanka, out of which more than 1,000 houses have already been built up. It has been reported that most of the houses constructed are under the Sinhalese occupation.

The Sinhalese have been forcefully made to settle in the Tamil dominated areas in Sri Lanka. Even the Government of India has been forcefully compelled to engage in the building work of these 50,000 houses only to Sinhalese. Sinhalese will use the opportunity to house more Sinhala settlers in the north and eastern areas.

They even do not spare the sewing machines given by the Government of India for handing over to the widows who lost their husbands in the war, which are given to Sinhalese settlers. The names of beneficiaries of Tamil families are erased and they are inserting the name of Sinhalese settlers who had settled close to the Navatkuli area. Not only this, Sinhalese military Governor transferred 500 bicycles allocated to the Jaffna peninsula by the Indian Government to the Sinhalese families in the newly created Weli-oya Division. Similarly, a part of the consignment of 500 tractors allocated to the Northern farmers by the Indian Government has been transferred to the Sinhala areas by the Governor of the Northern Province.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to adopt any mechanism to ensure that the rehabilitation measures initiated by the Government of India for the Sri Lankan Tamils should only reach to them and should not be diverted at any cost. I would also urge upon the Government of India to direct the Indian Embassy in Sri Lanka to keep an eye on all these issues.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon. Chairman, in our country we have been taking efforts to store food grains and the buffer stock meant for future needs. The godowns maintained by the Central Warehousing Corporation have been set up for this purpose. In many states we find these godowns are lying empty remaining unutilised. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the announcement made by our Hon. Union Agricultural Minister that this year's food grain production has gone up beyond expectations and a good yield is there in 2011-12.

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

He has also stated that a major portion of them are not stored in CWC godowns for want of facilities. But I would like to bring to your notice that the CWC godowns in Chennai city are lying empty without grains-storage. Neither the food grains of the Food Corporation of India nor the Civil Supplies Stock of the State Government are stored there. Not only that, even the private sector are also not utilising the storage facilities of the CWC godowns. The higher rate of rent to extend storage facilities have resulted in keeping the CWC godowns empty. The Centre's policy to have a uniform metropolitan rent-rate has resulted in a situation where even the private parties have moved away from the CWC godown facilities. I urge upon the Union Government to exempt Chennai city from the ambit of the uniform policy that covers the metropolitan cities. Only few companies are utilising them now. In the coming days, these godowns may face closure. Due to this policy of enforcing increased rent, these godowns are under-utilised resulting in loss of jobs. The labour force utilised in the storage work have been rendered jobless. So, I urge upon the Government to have a re-look and ensure that these godowns are saved from closure and the interests of the workers are protected.

**13.00 hrs**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASVA (Bahraich): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today country has completed 64 years of independence but poor Adivasi people who are living in jungles and hill areas and earning their livelihood from agriculture are still deprived of irrigation facility. Irrigation facility is must for agriculture but they are fully dependant on rain. Even today less than 15 percent land is irrigation in Adivasi dominated areas. The central Govt. has made no legislation for irrigation facility. The government has no data about the number of adivasi people in the country and how my irrigated land is available for them. Due to such negligence they are still backward as compare to other people. The government says that 99 big and 140 medium irrigation projects have been launched for tribal areas. The government is misleading tribal people. Tribes are hardworking people. They have uneven land but land is fertile. But they are unable get good crops. The government says that they have started accelerated irrigation scheme but no special benefits of this scheme are reaching in tribal areas. There is a separate Tribal Development ministry but it has no contribution as far as irrigation facilities are concerned.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Bharich, Narmada

district and Sagpada, Dediypada and Valiya Talukas of Bharich district are tribal area and all the Talukas have no irrigation facility. I would like to request the government through you, that if you want to bring the tribal people of the country at par with other people, you have to provide irrigation facilities them too.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Cimco wagon facility is situated in my constituency Bharatpur and it fulfils all prequalifications and criteria. In 2010-11 purchase order of the supply of two thousand wagons was given to this factory. The target fixed for the delivery of wagons in the year 2011-12 has not been received purchased by the railway. As per the present medium, this factory fulfils all the requirements of modern technology but in view of this budget it seems that this factory will not get purchase order from the Railway. It will adversely effect 40 thousand people indirectly and 5000 families directly. If purchase adversely the railway are not given to this wagon facility it will adversely effect the private sector companies working in railway sector and it will also effect the overall development and economic development of the railway.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the government, through you that railway ministry should intervene immediately in this matter and purchase orders of railway wagons be given to Cimco wagon factory. Under the Mission 2020 fixed by the former Railway Minister, target of manufacturing of 29000 wagons every year was fixed so that railway could achieve its target and revenue income but no effective steps have been taken to implement that Mission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request, through you, that the target fixed for manufacturing of wagon under mission 2020 should be achieved and the workers of Bharatpur may be provided with employment.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMALABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. There is an important mid day meal programme for primary and middle school students. This programme is financed 75 per cent by the central government. Due to price rise and some other reasons amount of this programme is increased from time to time but workers engaged in preparing food are paid an amount of Rs. 1000 per month as honoraum whereas they have an important role in preparing nutritious food under the said scheme.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say

that daily wages under 'MNREGA' is also Rs. 122 per day whereas cook is mid day meal is getting just Rs. 33 per day which is not justifiable. List of rates of daily wage for skilled non skilled worker is there with the collector of every district in the country which is approved by labour department of that state but at present district collectors do not have any guidelines for the cooks preparing food for mid day meal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would request Human Resource Development to issue necessary directives to each state government. That honorarium paid to the cook working in mid day meal programme should be paid as per the minimum wage being paid in that district.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee. It is a state subject, you can just make a mention.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. An accident took place in the night of 14th and 15th in my Parliamentary constituency Jalandhar. At least 400 persons were at work in the factory when all of a sudden building collapsed and many workers trapped in it and died. Till now about 25 workers have been found dead and more than 150 workers got injured in this accident. It is very unfortunate that so many workers died there and the system of disaster management available there is very weak. This incident took place about 11 days ago but all debts are still lying as it is and has not been cleaned. Most of the workers died there belong to Bihar and Jharkhand. They come to Punjab for work. Through this House I would request the hon. Prime Minister to provide maximum help to the victims from Prime Minister relief fund. Because Punjab, Delhi and other areas come under seismic zone and if there is any earthquake in this area we do not have proper disaster management system. The government of India should take steps to strengthen disaster management system so that people could be helped by it in case of any emergency.

[English]

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government had proposed to set up 14 World Class Universities aiming to attain world class standards, during the 11th Five Year Plan period across the country. The Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants

Commission has also prepared the Concept Paper and identified 14 States and locations for establishing 14 Central Universities. This was confirmed by the replies given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in Parliament during Question Hour on various dates from the year 2009 to 2011.

Sir, of the 14 States selected for setting up World Class Universities, Tamil Nadu State is one among them. In Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore city has been identified as the location for the establishment of this type of university. Eminent scholars, students' community, industrialists and international information technology firms are concentrating in and around Coimbatore to expand their field of activities. The delay in setting up of the World Class University hampers the highly innovative and technological expectations of the youth and scholars of Tamil Nadu.

Further, Coimbatore is one of the first and foremost cities in Tamil Nadu in accommodating the young and energetic youth from all over India by having so many educational institutions and industries and the setting up of such a university in Coimbatore will go a long way in changing the face of South India. In the 11th Plan period, the Central Government is on record that it has allocated Rs. 1,750 crore for the establishment of these universities. It is surprising that even though the 11th Five Year Plan period has come to an end by 2011-12, no positive steps have been taken to even identify the land in Coimbatore city in all these four years.

Therefore, necessary steps for the setting up of the World Class Central University in Coimbatore city of Tamil Nadu, in consultation with the State Government, should be taken without further loss of time.

13.15 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the house. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. 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.

\* Treated as laid on the Table

[*Translation*]

**(i) Need to Start Broadcasting of Programmes from Akashvani Kendra at Gopeshwar and Enhance the Coverage of Akashvani Kendra of Pauri in Uttrakhand**

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to call the attention of the government to the Akashvani Kendra at Gopeshwar in Chamoli district of Uttrakhand. The foundation stone of this kendra was laid in 1992 and the broadcasting of programme from the kendra was to start in 1996 but broadcasting could not be started to this day. Since 1996 the people of this area are waiting for the broadcasting of programmes and songs from this kendra which is facing the shortage of staff as there are only 3-4 members of the staff. Similarly, the coverage of Akashvani Kendra at Pauri may also be enhanced. Since Garhwali and Kuman are the two main languages of Uttrakhand, new FM channels should be opened for thier propogation and publicity so as to ensure the development of these local languages.

I would like to wage urge upon the central district the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to start the broadcasting of programmes from Akashvani Kendra at Gopeshwar at the earliest and enhance the coverage of Akashvani Kendra at Pauri and also to initate necessary action to open up new FM channels in local languages.

**(ii) Need to release funds for rehabilitation of villagers living in Tadoba and Pench National Parks in Maharashtra, constitute a Special Tiger Protection Force and declare Nagpur as World Tiger Capital**

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I raise a very important matter concerning the Tiger Conservation in Central India. There are 7 premier Tiger Sanctuaries around Nagpur, harbouring over nearly 300 Wild Tigers. This includes Tadoba, Bor, Nagzira-Navegaon, Pench, Melaghat, Tipeswar and their respective buffer zones. Owing to easy connectivity from Nagpur, these sanctuaries are accessible from Nagpur airport at a distance of only 70 to 150 kms. Realizing the importance of conservation of forests and saving Tigers in the Vidarbha region, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of Maharashtra has declared Nagpur as the Tiger Capital of India.

To achieve this objective of creating a safe Tiger habitat for posterity, the foremost requirement would be

the rehabilitation of the people of remaining villages located inside the boundaries of Tadoba, Pench, Tipeswar, Navegaon, Melaghat, A sum of Rs. 100 crores is required to be released by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Government of India to rehabilitate the people of villages in Tadoba, Melaghat and Pench reserves.

Poaching of Wild Tigers has resulted in the rapid decrease in their population. During the last over 10 years, 337 Tigers lost their lives in and outside various reserves in the country. In Maharashtra alone, 37 Tigers lost their lives besides extinction of hundreds of leopards. In the sanctuaries surrounding Nagpur 7 Tigers died during the last two months. While the Government have announced various steps to protect the precious life of the rare wild animals but there is a wide difference between the walk and talk of the Government. Day by day poaching of wild tigers has been assuming an alarming situation. While the Hon'ble Prime Minister has all along been stressing the need to make all out efforts to protect the tigers but the continued killing of tigers is posing great threat to the survival of tigers. Therefore, there is the urgent need to have a Special Force to check this menace by establishing two battalion of Special Tiger Protection Force in Tadoba and Pench, employing 200 local youths to be part of the special force.

Nagpur has immense potential to emerge as a gateway for eco tourism for Tiger at the International level and has rightly sought to be made as the World Tiger Capital. The aim of promoting Nagpur as World Tiger Capital project is to "Make safe home for Wild Tigers in Central Indian landscape for future generations, facilitate access to tourists using Nagpur's strategic location advantage to enable local Adivasis and local operators to benefit from tourism based livelihoods and opportunity". About 8 million foreign tourists annually visit India and if the tourist infrastructure is aggressively marketed and created with all the attractive opportunities for productive investments in the Nagpur-Vidarbha region and in that case assuming that 1/10th of the foreign tourists (wildlife lovers) visit annually Nagpur-Vidarbha the earning from these wildlife lovers will go a long way in the economic development of the region.

I would urge upon the Government to have Rs.100 crores released by NTCA for the rehabilitation of the people in villages in Tadoba, Melaghat and Pench reserves, sanction of funds also by NTCA for creation of two battalions of Special Tiger Protection Force in Tadoba and Pench and declaration of Nagpur as the World Tiger Capital.

**(iii) Need to provide adequate compensation to the farmers where crops have been damaged due to frost in Haryana particularly in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the attention of the government to the need to provide adequate financial assistance as laid down by the government, the farmers whose crops have been damaged due to frost in winter season, on the luries of other natural calamities like Food, drought, hailstorm, or earthquake etc.

Due to sudden severe frost in South Haryana in Feb. 2012. The winter season crops like Mustard, gram, barley, pulses and vegetables etc. in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani. Mahendragarh were either completely damaged or severely effected. In such a situation the farmers of this region have been facing heavy financial losses or other difficulties. In view of this, the central government and the state government has constitute two groups to assess the actual loss caused by the damaged crops to the farmers and these groups have submitted their report to the government but to this day, no financial assistance has been given to the effected farmers.

I, therefore urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of the agriculture to get at the earliest, agequate financial assistance for the farmers from the government whose crops have been destroyed due to frost.

**(iv) Need to provide funds under Central Road Funds for construction of roads in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra**

SHRI DATTA MEGHA (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the government to this fact that during the last sixty years, areas other than Vidarbha in Maharashtra have seen contionous development of roads in rural areas whereas in Vidarbha, the rural road network is compratively almost negligible. Bringing Vidarbha at per with other regions of the state is not possible without central assistance for which central road fund could be one of the options.

Viderbha is not a rainfed region. It has no other sources of employment than agriculture. During the last sixty years there has been no change in this region. Villages have remained as they were earlier. It is causing resentment among the people and farmers are compelled to commit suicide Whenever I visit the rural areas, people

show me the bad shape of their raods. They demand new roads. Since last three years I have been constantly demanding the ministry of rural developoment, construction of some new roads and repair of some others in my constituency under the central road fund scheme. But no action has been taken so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the government to provide assistance at the earliest under the central road fund scheme for Chandur (Railway) - Sonegaon - Ragore Road - Loni-Dhavalasari - Dhanora phasi koeha papel road, Anjan Singi - Mangrul - Pulgaon raod and Loni - Vatpur - Selugund - Sakhra Road.

**(v) Need to introduce special trains from Delhi to Kerala and check the incidents of robberies in Kerala bound trains**

*[English]*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the issues faced by people in their train journey during summer vacation. People are struggling to get reservation in trains running in the long distance routes such as New Delhi-Kerala. It is difficult to reserve the tickets even before 120 days before the journey. This is the same story repeating every year. I request the Government to take necessary steps to introduce special trains to Kerala and to announce it well in advance. Presently special trains are announced at the last moment and passengers are not benefiting much because they are not getting time to plan the journey. If special trains are announced in advance passengers can schedule the journey accordingly. There is a lot of complaint about selling of train tickets in the black market. I request the Government to look into these matters and to take necessary action.

**(vi) Need to set up food processing industries and food park based on 'Amla; in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): In my parliamentay constituency Pratapgarh 'Amla' is grown in abundance as the local climate is adequately supportive for the crop of Amla. But for want of adequate processng facilities of amla, its crop worth thousand of rupees gets rotten every year. Only with the help of some micro industries, Amla candy and pickle is being processed in Burfi. However, for want of big processng industries in this region, a large quantity of Amla is still going waste. In my



parliamentary constituency. There is no industry as it is a backward industrial district and on that account, people of this region migrate to other states in search of jobs. According to science, Amla is the richest source of vitamin C and serves as a preventive in some diseases. On this basis, we can export amla products like other herbal products. Therefore, in view of the abundant availability of amla in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh, the amla based industries should be promoted and export of amla products should be encouraged on health grounds of which good possibilities are there.

I, therefore, urge upon the government to give incentive on the central level, to the setting up of amla based industries and to announce the setting up of a food park in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh.

**(vii) Need to include 'Khetauri', 'Bhuiyan', 'Ghatwal', 'Bhuiyan-Ghatwal', 'Periyar', and 'Radar' communities of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

*[English]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): I refer the matter raised under Rule 377 on 23.11.2010 regarding inclusion of Khetauri, Bhuiyan, Ghatwal, Bhuiyan-Ghatwal, Periyar and Kadar communities of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

In this matter, it was informed that the State Government has not furnished their comments/recommendation on the inclusion of these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. But it is understood from the State Government of Jharkhand that they have already furnished their comments/recommendation for inclusion of Khetauri, Bhuiyan, Ghatwal, Bhuiyan-Ghatwal, Periyar and Kadar communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the year 2005 and recently also.

Further to add that advanced science and technology can also reveal their identity by doing DNA tests. Secondly if the state government of Jharkhand is not doing justice with these communities, the Central Government's intervention will certainly help them. Article 342 of Constitution of India also gives right to the Central Government for bringing suitable amendments for their inclusion because they are living in Schedule V area.

Thus, these communities should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes immediately.

**(viii) Need to grant approval for four laning of National Highway No. 59A Indore and Betul**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Work of four laning of National Highway No. 59A between Indore and Ahmedabad has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress on this Highway. Alongwith it, there is a national highway No. 59A between Indore and Betul-Nagpur. The present condition of this section is very miserable. Four laning between Indore and Betul will provide a four lane highway from Ahmedabad upto Kolkata via Indore-Betul-Nagpur-Raipur providing connectivity with several national highways while on the otherhand, due to very miserable condition of the section of highway between Indore and Betul, this is rarely used and people have to take a long route. For that reason, it does not show the actual travel data. In my opinion, the four laning of this small section of the highway may provide a convenient journey between Ahmedabad, the place of national tourist significance and Kolkata. Even the present option of taking a longer route will also be curtailed alongwith the curtailing of time and expenditure. I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Road Transport and National Highways to grant their approval of their earliest for the four laning of the National Highway between Indore and Betul.

**(ix) Need to exempt Gujrat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam from Income Tax**

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): In spite of all out efforts of the state government and regular correspondence between the top officials of the ministry of social justice and employment of the Gujarat government and their counterpart of centre alongwith the officers of the ministry of finance, exemption from income tax is not being given to Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam while the state channelising agencies of Gujarat in which the people of backward classes and those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are working have been given exemption from income tax under section 10 (26B) of the income tax 1961, as to why the above mentioned Nigam has not been given exemption from income tax. Moreover, the income tax department of the state of Gujarat has levied on them an income tax of Rs. 25.53 crores.

I, therefore, urge upon the government that in view of the miserable condition of these poor people. They should be exempt from income tax.

**(x) Need to introduce a daily train as 'Vivekanand Express' from Kanyakumari to Delhi via Rameswaram and Thiruvannamalai**

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): The great Tamil Saint Poet Thiruvalluvar who contributed didactic couplets with universal appeal elucidating the value based rules of life stands majestically as a grand statue in Kanyakumari. Kanyakumari has got rail links with Delhi. These two places of tourism importance got another direct rail link with the introduction of Thirukkural Express in 2002 operated once a week. As Kanyakumari district has got higher level of literacy in Tamil Nadu, the rail passengers from this place to several places in India for the purposes of Education, Job opportunities and trade related activities are ever increasing. Hence, there has been a consistent demand from many quarters to make the weekly Thirukkural Express as a daily train. After ten years of persistent appeals it has now been made a twice a week train. As the need to make it a daily train is still there, the railways may still consider it. The Nation is now celebrating the 150th Birth Anniversary of Vivekananda who got a vision for India in Kanyakumari. Rameswaram is the holy town where Vivekananda landed first in Tamil Nadu after his famous Chicago Address and Thiruvannamalai is the world renowned spiritual town. Hence, I appeal to the railways to introduce a daily train as 'Vivekananda Express' from Kanyakumari to Delhi via Rameswaram and Thiruvannamalai linking these two places directly with the national capital.

**(xi) Need to invigorate the cash strapped Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited**

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): State-run BSNL's losses have more than tripled to about Rs 6,000 crore during 2010-11. BSNL might now end up losing its 'mini-navratna' status as the policies of mini-navratna status does not allow a loss making company to qualify. It gradually lost its market share to the fierce competition from private players. Losing the mini-navratna tag would mean that BSNL would no longer enjoy the financial and functional autonomy in its operations, it would not be able to place orders for projects and enter into joint ventures on its own toes without seeking government approval. The telecom's revenues have consistently declined during the past four years. Full Mobile number portability is another important area of concern. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has reported a loss of around Rs.6,000 crore in 2010-11, which is up three times compared to Rs. 1,822 crore reported in 2009-10, while its total revenues also declined to Rs.28,876 crore, a dip of around 10 per cent from Rs.32,072 crore. Notably, BSNL had reported the highest

net profit of over Rs. 10,000 crore in 2005-06. While Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) lost 131,581 customers, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd's (MTNL) lost 5, 84, 261 customers after mobile number portability (MNP) service was introduced in January 2011.

I urge the government to take all necessary step to redeem the cash strapped BSNL from losing its mini Navaratna status and make it a dominant player in the market.

**(xii) Need to permit differently-abled persons running STD/PCO booth allotted by Railways to sell additional miscellaneous items**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The Indian Railways, over the years, had allotted STD/PCO Booths to differently-abled persons on humanitarian ground so that the persons are able to pull their livelihood in a respectable manner with the help of the Railways.

But with the advent of new technology and development and easy affordability of Mobile phones, the business of STD/PCO booth has gone down heavily, so much so that these persons finding it difficult even to pay their respective licence fees to Railways. These persons are in very difficult condition to carry on their family responsibilities. They are practically on the verge of starving.

Therefore, in view of the above, I would like to urge the Hon'ble Railway Minister to grant these hapless STD/PCO booth operators permission to sell some additional items like packed snacks, biscuits, packaged drinking water from their respective booths. Here, I would also like to mention that permissions to sell additional items have already been given to Miscellaneous Article Contractors.

Therefore, I once again urge the Railway Minister to take immediate action on the subject and save these poor men.

**(xiii) Need to procure foodgrains at Minimum Support Price from farmers**

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): The Indian economic prosperities depends on agricultural growth. The agricultural growth depends on irrigation and MSP. But in reality what we have seen every year that the farmers are not getting MSP of their product. F.C.I. is the Government agency to buy the wheat and paddy from the farmers at MSP of their produce. But F.C.I. does not buy particularly food grains from the farmers. So the farmers are compelled to sell their produce to the middle man. So they get the price of their produce much below the MSP

so the Government Centre and Stalls should adopt a mechanism so that the farmers get MSP. Agriculture then will not be loss making venture for the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

**13.16 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.18 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eighteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shri Inder Singh Namdhari *in the Chair*)

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2012-2013

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for the year 2012-13.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for the year 2012-13 have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately. Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Rail Budget. After presenting the Budget new Railway Minister has taken over the charge. He is present in the House. During the discussion on demands for grants, many hon. members made their submissions. I think it was a very serious discussion and very good suggestions were made. But when the hon. Minister replied, he gave reply to one point only which was related to Odisha. Other points raised by the other members have either been noted down by him or his staff. I think we would get their replies either in writing or orally by the minister. If the hon. minister gives a written reply to the points raised by the hon. members in the House. Then hon. members would realise that whatever they have discussed in the House remained fruitful. Sir, through you I would like to convey this thing to the hon. Minister. Now I come to the main points.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a mention of electrification in Rail Budget. Some paragraphs have been given on electrification, doubling, gauge conversion, New lines, survey and planning commission. I come from Rajasthan. We have less electrification as compared to other states. Many states might have satisfactory progress in the regard. Why electrification is important? I would like to say that electric track is cheaper than conventional railway track. It is less pollutant. It is better from pollution point of view. It also enhances the speed of trains. Even then the pace of electrification work is very slow. Next point is about gauge conversion. We are listening about unigauge for the last thirty years.

[*English*]

The Railway has taken an initiative for unigauge.

[*Translation*]

We are listening about it for last thirty years and the work of gauge conversion has also been going on for the last 30 years. The progress was good during 5-10 years in the beginning. Thereafter pace was slowed down for 10-15 years. Now this pace has been accelerated to some extent. Sachin Pilot ji is sitting here. Matter of gauge conversion of Ajmer is pending. Bandikui matter is also there. The matters of gauge conversion of Shekhawati area and Banswada-Dungarpur rail lines are also pending. There are many areas and district headquarters which have not seen rail. Sir, through you I would like to say that we were presenting the budget and there after presenting

data, is not a sufficient exercise. Who is monitoring the work? I am here for the last three years. I would like to tell the hon. Railway Minister that once Muniyappa Ji visited Rajasthan. He took meeting of monitoring committee and discussed about pending projects. You go through the Rail Budget 2012-13, you will find that 487 projects are pending. So many projects are lying pending, but they have only within the House monitoring system because monitoring is limited to Rail Bhavan, GM office and DMR office only. The minister do not do monitoring even in capital of the country. If they do, they donot call us. Muniyappa ji visited capitals of states once in last three years. Is it not possible that Minister of State goes to capital of all states to hold meetings of Monitoring Committees in every three months and calls concerned MPs to such meetings? If more than one state or area fall under GM office, MPs of those states from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha be invited for discussion. Concerned Chief Minister should also be invited to the meeting because some time matter relating to land acquisition is also involved for which project is lying pending. There is matter of dedicated corridor which is going at small pace. Somebody was saying that funds will come from Japan. Funds should come from any source but the projects taken up should be completed. I would like to say through you

[English]

That there must be a monitoring system of the pending projects.

[Translation]

It is a very important issue and hon. Minister should pay attention towards it. Members from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha should also be invited to such meetings because they also have their interest in solving the problems relating to Railway.

My next point is regarding gauge conversion. I come from Rajasthan and a matter of gauge conversion in my parliamentary constituency Bikaner was also pending. I thank the railway department for completing it. Sriganganagar is my neighbouring constituency and one of my assembly constituency is adjourning to it. The work in Swarupsar Sriganga nagar district has been completed, signal work is also completed and inspection by railway authority has also been done but railway authority is not in a position to tell when this track is likely to be made operational. I have also asked questions repeatedly about it but they are not in a position to give a definite reply as to when it is likely to be made operationalised.

Secondly, I would like to say that at the time of gauge conversion all district headquarters should be connected with state capital. If there is any problem due to gauge conversion, some alternative route may be provided. This should be a policy of the railway. If this work of gauge

conversion is not completed for 10 years or may be five years due to insufficient funds then how a person from district headquarters will go to state capital? What other connectivity is available for him. He will have to go by road by bus or by his own means. Such thing should not happen.

[English]

These must be some alternative routes

[Translation]

Which may be a longer one. If it is not an overnight journey then that may be little bit longer because after sitting in train, people feel that it will be a comfortable journey. Such is the credibility of railway and 14 lakh railway employees have their contribution in it. What I want to say is that when district headquarters got disconnected from state capital due to gauge conversion some alternative route should be provided. That should be a policy of railway.

The hon. Minister said about high speed train. Now trains are running at a speed of 110 km. The Railway Minister has declared in budget that this speed will be increased upto 160 km. per hour. It is a good declaration but what is the planning for that. Sometime they talk about Bullet train and sometime they talk about the completion of electrification work. But when they are going to complete it they cannot tell the time schedule because then the matter goes to planning commission. What is the time schedule when the speed will be increased to 160 km. per hour? China and Japan are ahead of us. What technology they have acquired and how we can coordinate through our science and technology department? Many a times it is observed in Rajasthan, similar problem may also be there in U.P. and Bihar, that due to fog many trains are cancelled. It causes loss to the railway also. I think 50 to 60 trains are cancelled. Fog is a natural phenomenon. Can we run trains at a slower speed in fog? What technology has been adopted by other countries in this regard? I have talked to Science and Technology department and I was told that they have not received any such proposal from Railway. There is no coordination among the departments. Railway is not an independent body, it is a Central govt. deptt. Railway should also talk to Science and Technology department. Similarly, we should have dialogue with other countries who have invented new technology. We should see whether trains are being operated in fog in other countries or how they check accidents with the help of new technology. We should think about it. ...*(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meghwal Ji, you might remember that Mamta ji also announced about an anti-fog device.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, it is true that announcement was made but nothing has been done till

now. That is what I am saying that if any announcement is made in the House and it is not implemented then people say that Judiciary becomes active, media become active, they will become active naturally. People will approach court if you do not do anything here and railway does not function as per rules. They shall have decree, then we first pass rail budget and supplementary demands will follow that court has made so many decrees regarding railways, therefore funds be provided to comply these decrees. Your intervention is right. This is a biggest house, the biggest panchayat of this country, if anything is announced here it should be implemented. People say "we the people of India ..." This house reflects, "we the people of India..." its credit should be maintained and it can be maintained if we implement the announcement of this house within one year. If we ensure it, it will increase the dignity of this house and the respect for the elected members of parliament in their constituencies.

The incidents of theft in trains have sharply increased in the last few years. It is right that thieves have evolved new tactics, they monitor the crowd and the time of deboarding of passengers at railway stations and then take away the suitcases and purses being carried by women. When women were speaking on budget, I listened them attentively, most of them complained that there was not sufficient security for them in trains and they demand for extra security personnel for their security. For example, a woman is sleeping on her berth having her purse under her head, a thief comes and takes the purse away immediately. Can we make some arrangement for it. The GRP does not have such a system, who will go for registering FIR. After incident of theft no one would register false report. Can we make such an arrangement that after FIR in police station, in GRP police station of railways police should take steps to curb such incidents. Can we provide compensation to the victim. Why should one go to GRP for registering FIR and why should one appear in the court? Sometime purse of reputed persons are also stolen and no action is taken. Fifteen days ago an incident occurred when the purse of the wife of a former prime-minister was stolen and no body took care of that. Can we make some arrangement for providing compensation. This is a policy related matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What shall happen if people start writing exaggeratedly for compensation?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Why would one do so? The percent of such people will be very less, I don't

think anybody would do so. If anybody does so, he should be checked but I think there should be some arrangement for compensation.

I wish to raise another issue regarding policy, the problem of railway over-bridge, railway under-bridge and level crossing exists in every state. Now, railway has framed a law that for railway under-bridge 50 percent cost should be paid by some entity. It may be municipal corporation, UTI or any other entity of the village. There is no arrangement for providing 50 percent cost in rural areas. You make gauge conversion and it uplift the way. Earlier the farmers were crossing railway-tracks but after gauge conversion railway officers say that it is unlawful railway crossing. They are forcing people to cover 5 kilometers to cross railway lines. You converted gauge and it uplifted the track and then he can not go to his fields directly. If he produces 10 gunny of foodgrains, he fetches it by covering 5 kilometers from other sides. Earlier he could take it at home directly but now he has to cover distance of 5 kilometers around. It shall increase the price too. If milk is produced in his village, its cost shall also automatically increase as he has to cover five kilometers around. Similarly, a woman in the village who is expecting delivery has to cover five kilometers around. You can understand how much pain will she face while covering such a long distance. Sir, this is a very sensitive issue. I think it should not be called as unlawful railway crossing.

Sir, we have seen at many places that railway under-bridge can be constructed. Under-pass bridge can be constructed there if not ROB. Such 17 under-passes between Ratangarh to Bikaner in my constituency have been sanctioned. The villagers went on strike these because gauge conversion was not being done. I visited Rail-Bhawan too and they demanded for 50 percent cost. I requested them to carry out it under NREGA. They told me that NREGA fund won't be sufficient because NREGA is for rural areas. I told them that this project belongs to rural areas. The technical fee cost of railways is almost 45 percent for every under pass. We get it cleared by approving Railway Minister and Chairman, Railway board. It is known as 'technical waive'. It was waived for us but I want to say that railway under bridges can be constructed under NREGA and it is for villages also, but you have to make one amendment for it. The ratio of 60-40 has to be maintained for using NREGA funds. It consists 60 percent labour component and 40 percent material component. You have to amend it. Railway under passes can be constructed under 50-50 ratio. It may be 55 percent at some places. We can do this great work throughout the

country under NREGA and it will send a good message in the country that good quality basic infrastructures can be created under NREGA too and it has happened in my constituency.

I request you to do the same at other places. Railway has offered technical waiver but it requires one amendment in NREGA. If it is done, then railway under passes can be constructed in all the rural areas which will be beneficial for the rural population. You may fix its height upto 12 feet and rural population can cross it easily. Their cows, buffaloes, goats, ox carts and even mini-tractors can pass through it. Amendment in NREGA would be beneficial for NREGA also and spread good reputation of railway in the area.

The issue of green toilets has been raised. Railway stations are filthy and full of garbage. Once I attended railway meeting and I was informed that passengers use toilets while the train is not moving. It is the call of nature. You can not control for a long time. I would like to inform you that few months ago it was published in a magazine that a voluntary organisation from Nagpur started a movement to occupy the gents toilet during the process of inspection of toilet facilities inside the train and on the railway stations in the economic capital of the country, Mumbai. It is an irony because they mentioned that gents toilets are more in number than us. They said that they constitute 50 percent of the country's population, then why the number of toilets is less for us. That's why they occupied the gents toilets. Where should we go because it is the call of nature? This movement was carried out in Mumbai. I don't know whether railway is aware of it or not but this movement was carried out in Mumbai. The voluntary organisation of Nagpur commenced this movement. They said that if woman passengers are not getting toilet facility they should occupy the gents toilets and the organisation's members in group of 10-10 15-15 would help them. If this movement continues then I wish to suggest through railways that because of this movement I suggest that government of India run a project named TSC i.e. total sanitation campaign. This TSC programme is being run. If there is shortage of budget in Railway then it should be doubled through TSC and 15 percent more ladies toilets than gents toilets should be constructed at every railway station. This is my demand to the minister of railways through you. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to say through you that Railway constituted two committees. One is Dr. Anil Kakodkar committee and the other suggested for resource mobilisation. Sen Pitroda

committee recommends about resource mobilisation that there is requirement of 5.7 lakh crore rupees. From where such a huge amount can be arranged? Constituting committee only would serve no purpose. Some implementation plan has to be made for that. Why your expense increased? Study of railway would have been conducted 8 to 10 years ago. Price of diesel was hiked, prices of other things were hiked, that is why the railway expense was increased. I would like to give a suggestion that Railway should launch a biodiesel project. Why does railway not start innovative projects? Railway land is lying vacant. This land is encroached upon but the railway is not trying to grow biodiesel (Ratanjot). Why is it so? I don't know. Many countries have done it. Biodiesel should be grown on the vacant land of railways. There is a system with the railway and railway can irrigate it. Railway has staff, they can water 'Jetropha'. 'Jetropha' does not require much water and biodiesel will grow. It causes no encroachment will take place on railway land. Secondly, railway will get revenue from biodiesel. Expense on diesel will also be reduced. When a person travels early in the morning and keeps outside the window before coming next station, he finds that people are relieving themselves in open. Ratanjot cultivation is the solution of these three-four problems.

Sir, I would like to put forth two-three problems of my constituency. I come from Bikaner Parliamentary constituency. First of all I will talk about Rajasthan. Gauge conversion work should be completed at the earliest. You should expedite the work. You have announced Jaipur as a world class station but nothing has been done like a world class. You had announced some stations as model stations but nothing had been done there. You had promised to some other Members of Parliament that you would provide reservation counters, nothing has been done in this also. All have given suggestions but those have not been implemented. Those suggestions should also be considered. In my constituency, there is no passenger train between Bikaner and Delhi. So far as the passenger train is concerned, he is saying that Delhi is already congested. On this, we say that you give Rewari. You give for Sadalpur or for nearby stations of Delhi such as cantt, but it has to be developed. If there is congestion in old Delhi, then cantt has to be developed.

I had given a suggestion, there was a time when Bikaner was my state, then Maharaja of our state had extended three platforms at old Delhi station. Now a days, these platforms are known as platforms No. 16, 17 and 18. When it has been funded by Bikaner state, the stoppage for the train coming from Bikaner should invariably be provided there.

The provision to open a medical college has been made in the budget. This provision is being made for the last three years. They are saying that space is not available for the same whereas I say that sufficient land of railway is available at Bikaner. When railway medical college was to be opened in Rajasthan, then they should keep their promise. My next point is regarding long distance trains from Bikaner. In view of the convenience of the majority of the people of Bikaner train should be introduced for Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Bangalore and Indore.

Sir, Anupgarh region is an important place with a strategic point of view. Army has written that Anupgarh should be connected with Bikaner via Khajuawala. This is the demand of Army. I also think it should be connected.

This will boost the moral of army.

In the last, I would like to say that a Member of Parliament is entitled to have a personal Assistant (PA) but there is no facility for P.A. to travel alone. If I send him Bangalore air for any work, and when he returns after doing the work his air ticket will be reimposed. But if I will send him Jaipur by train then it is said that M.P. himself is required to travel with him. What is this rule? Atleast five passes in a year should be provided to P.A. so that we can send him alone and he can return back after doing our work. We are demanding five passes only, this is not a big thing. I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 22.3.2012 (Rs.)	Amount of Demand for Grants to be submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Railway Board	37,63,67,000	188,18,33,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	127,38,17,000	636,90,83,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	885,42,81,000	4427,14,05,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1464,46,49,000	7322,32,46,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	669,28,10,000	3346,40,49,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1551,85,55,000	7759,27,75,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	843,70,59,000	4218,52,95,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	1226,79,12,000	6133,95,58,000
9.	Operating Expenses - Traffic	4229,39,19,000	10902,82,08,000
10.	Operating Expenses - Fuel	3557,78,73,000	17788,93,67,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	723,78,03,000	3618,90,12,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	767,57,61,000	3837,88,03,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	3186,77,66,000	15933,88,29,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	7261,16,67,000	36305,83,33,000
15.	Dividend to General	4,28,83,000	9800,03,17,000
	Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation		

1	2	3	4
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement		
	Revenue	9,98,33,000	49,91,67,000
	Other Expenditure		
	Capital	10162,41,90,000	50812,09,47,000
	Railway Funds	4747,62,50,000	15278,12,50,000
	Railway Safety Fund	333,06,67,000	1665,33,33,000
	Total	41790,40,62,000	200026,48,10,000

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

**That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced to Re.1.**

Failure to stop privatisation of railway services through Public Private Partnership mode.(92)

**That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced to Re.1.**

Failure to allocate adequate funds for time-bound completion of railway projects sanctioned for West Bengal. (536)

Failure to withdraw the "fuel adjustment component" from the passenger fares. (537)

**That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced by Rs. 100.**

Need to provide stoppage to Rajdhani Express at Burdwan Junction. (538)

Need to provide stoppage to Kowrah-Ranchi Shatabdi hexpress at Burdwan Junction.(539)

Need to provide halt at Kondaipur in Asansol division of Eastern Railway. (540)

Need to make Durgapur Station a model station. (541)

Need to make Burdwan Junction a world-class station. (542)

Need to introduce a passenger train between Durgapur to Howrah. (543)

Need to provide stoppage to Agnibina Express at Manka Station in Eastern Railway. (544)

Need to provide stoppage to Himgiri Express at Durgapur Railway Station. (545)

Need to allocate adequate funds for railway safety and railway modernization programme. (546)

#### **Cut Motions (Taken)**

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): I beg to move:

**That the Demand Under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1.02.1) be reduced by Rs.100.**

Need to start passenger/freight services in the Pandabesvar-Palasthali section of Eastern Railway immediately.(65)

Need to make Guskara station a model station.(66)

Need to provide stoppage to all superfast and express trains at Guskara station. (67)

#### **That the Demand under the Head Appropriation to Funds**

(Pages 14.01.1-1.4.02.1) be Reduced by Rs.100.

Need to allocate adequate funds for time-bound completion of pending railway projects including railway safety and security programme.(84)

#### **That the Demand under the Head Assets-acquisition/Construction and Replacement**

(Pages 16. 01. 1-1 6. 04. 3) be Reduced by Rs.100.

Need for electrification of Sahibganj loopline and Andalat-Sainthia link line under Eastern Railway. (86)

Need to consiruci second Rail Over Bridge at Bolpur of Eastern Railway. (87)



Need start gauge-conversion from Aharnadpur Jn. to Katwa of Eastern Railway. (88)

Need to allocate adequate funds for time-bound completion of new line from Sun to Prantik in the Eastern Railway. (89)

Need to allocate adequate funds for time-bound completion of newline from Saithia to Kandi via Choun in the Eastern Railway. (90)

**That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced by Rs.100**

Need to take urgent steps to fill up all existing vacancies in Railways, especially those of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes. (93)

Need to withdraw the hike in freight rates on all essential commodities, particularly coal and salt. (95)

**That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous Working Expenses (Pages 12.01.1-12.03.1) be Reduced by Rs. 100.**

Need to adequate number of Railway Protection Force personnel in the trams particularly those running at night. (547)

**That the Demand under the Head Assets Acquisition, Construction and Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-16.04.3) be reduced by Rs. 100**

Need to undertake gauge-conversion of narrow gauge section from Katwa to Ahmedpur of Eastern Railway during the current financial year. (548)

Need to provide toilet facilities in EMU coaches.(549)

Need to provide toilet and drinking water facilities at Gaisi, Paraj and Talit stations and Khana Junction in Eastern Railway. (550)

Need to install escalator at Durgapur Railway Station.(551)

Need to construct a railway over bridge on Burdwan-Katwa Road at Burdwan Junction in Eastern Railway. (552)

Need to construct railway over bridge at Talit Point on Burdwan-Guskara road of Eastern Railway. (553)

Need to construct railway over bridge at Mankar station on Budbud-Baigona road of Eastern Railway. (554)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move:

**The Demand Under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced by Rs. 100**

Need to lay new lines from Belda to Nayagram.(104)

**The Demand Under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Acquisition, Construction and Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-16.04.3) be Reduced by Rs. 100**

Need to upgrade Bhadutala Halt Station. (107)

Need to extend Digha Egra rail line upto Balichak.(108)

Need to extend Kanthi-Egra rail line upto Belda.(109)

Need to install escalator at Kharagpur railway station. (110)

Need to construct new platform Nos. 7 and 8 at Kharagpur Railway Station. (111)

Need to construct road over bridge at level crossing No. 28 situated between Keshiari and Belda State road in lieu of existing level crossing. (112)

Need to lay new lines from Chandrakona road to Paskura in Ghatal. (113)

Need to open an additional Booking window on the western side of Mednipur railway station. (114)

SHRIMATI JAYSHRIBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I beg to move:

**That the Demand Under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be Reduced by Rs. 100.**

Need to run Ahmedabad-Mumbai Duranto Express daily. (491)

Need to allocate adequate funds for Ahmedabad-Mumbai bullet train project. (492)

Need to set up a Rail Industrial Park in Gujarat. (493)

Need to set up a diesel locomotive center in Gujarat. (494)

Need for widening of the level crossings at Bechraji and Visnagar. (495)

Need to reopen the level crossing at Boryavi in Mahesana. (496)

Need to start double stack container trains from the ports in Gujarat to main Inland Container Depot at Gurgaon. (497)

Need to constitute Railway Vidyalaya Prabanchhak Board (RVPB) for improving the quality of education and for increasing the number of schools. (498)

Need to procure medical vans for providing medical facilities to the railway employees posted in remote areas. (499)

Need to employ ex-servicemen in the Railways. (500)

Need to set up Polytechnic Colleges in Vadodara and Mahesana. (501)

Need to create a separate sports cadre in Railways to strengthen sports infrastructure. (502)

Need to start Bharat Tirth trains for pilgrimage places such as Somnath and Dwarka. (503)

Need to provide rail passes free of cost to the parents of those unmarried army personnel who received Paramvir Chakra and Ashok Chakra posthumously. (504)

Need to introduce a DEMU train between Ahmedabad and Palanpur via Mahesana. (505)

Need to expedite the work of gauge conversion from Mahesana to Taranga hills. (506)

Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers for land acquired in Gujarat for the purpose of Delhi-Mumbai Rail Corridor. (507)

***That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous***

**Expenditure (General) (Pages 02.01.1-02.02.1)  
Be Reduced By Rs.100.**

Need to initiate survey for laying of new line between Virangam and Shankheshwar. (508)

Need to initiate survey process for laying of new railway line in Taranga, Arnbaji, Kherbrahma and Abu Road. (509)

***That the Demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities (Pages 11.01.1-11.03.1) Be Reduced By Rs. 100.***

Need to increase amount of scholarship for the daughters of gangmen and group 'C' employees of railways. (510)

Need to build adequate number of hostels for the children of railway employees. (511)

***That the Demand Under the Head Assets-acquisition, Construction And Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-16.04.3) Be Reduced By Rs. 100.***

Need to upgrade Kalpur station as world class railway station. (512)

Need to reduce rush on Kalpur railway station and to provide better passenger amenities at Sabarmati and Maninagar railway stations. (513)

Need to provide medical facilities in long distance trains. (514)

***That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) Be Reduced By Rs. 100.***

Need to reserve 30 per cent licences for women for providing catering services at railway stations. (515)

Need to lay new rail line between Palanpur and Arnbaji. (516)

Need for gauge conversion between Mahesana and Maranga. (517)

Need to make Visnagar, Vijapur and Vadnagar stations as Adarsh Stations. (518)

Need to introduce a new train between Gandhinagar and Delhi. (519)

Need to introduce a new train between Mahesana and Surai. (520)

Need to provide stoppages to Garib Rath and Swam Jayanti Express at Unjha. (521)

Need to provide stoppage to Garib Rath at Mahesana. (522)

Need to start MEMU train between Mahesana and Virangam. (523)

Need to introduce a new Duronto train between Ahmedabad and Delhi. (524)

Need to increase number of reservation counters at Mahesana, Unjha, Siddhpur, Patan, Visnagar, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Kadi and Bechraji railway stations. (525)

Need to shift the Western Railways Headquarters from Church Gate, Mumbai to Ahmedabad. (526)

Need to deploy doctors in Shatabdi and Rajdhani express trains. (527)

Need to take back the proposal of segregating fuel component with train fares. (528)

***That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous***

***Expenditure (General) (Pages 02.01.1-02.02.1) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to start survey for gauge conversion of Katosan, Bechraji and Ranuj rail line.(529)

***That the Demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-16.04.3) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to electrification of rail line from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Palanpur-Jaipur. (530)

Need for doubling of rail line from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Palanpur-Jaipur. (531)

Need to undertake gauge conversion (broad gauge) in Ambaliansan, Vijapur. (532)

Need to construct two over bridges at Gopi Nallah and Bambariya Nallah in Mahesana. (533)

Need to increase the number of coaches in DEMU, MEMU trains running between Ahmedabad-Adu Road and Ahmedabad-Patan and to provide toilet facilities in these trains. (534)

Need to convert slums at railway land into pucca houses. (535)

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:

***That the demand under the Head Railway Board (pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be reduced by Rs.100.***

Need to provide 50% concession in railway tickets to senior citizens. (376)

***That the demand under the Head Railway Board (pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be reduced by Re.1.***

Failure to adopt adequate measures to prevent large scale theft of scrap iron lying at railway stations in Central Railway Zone. (555)

Failure to formulate and implement a scheme to connect all the tourist places in Maharashtra with railway network.(556)

***That the Demand under the Head Railway Board (Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) be reduced by Re. 100.***

Need to provide wagons as per demand, for

transportation of onion in Maharashtra, particularly in Nasik, Pune, Ahmed nagar, and Solapur districts. (557)

Need to provide special wagons or transportation of vegetables and fruits in Maharashtra, particularly in Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency. (558)

Need to make preferential allotment of refreshment centres and book stalls at railway stations to the poor educated unemployed youth. (559)

Need to start a new passenger train between Kolhapur and Kirlos-Karwadi.(560)

Need to provide stoppage to all trains, particularly the Haripriya Express, Ahmedabad Express, Rani Chennamma Express and Kolhapur-Solapur Express at Jaysingpur station. (561)

Need to provide a new railway crossing near Lakshmi Industry at Hatkanangale on the Kolhapur-Miraj railway route. (562)

Need to run Kolhapur-Nagpur Express via Kurduwadi, Laiur Raod, Purna and Akola on daily basis. (563)

Need to increase reservation quota in Kolhapur bound trains. (564)

Need to provide first AC coaches in Sahyadri Express (from CSTM to Kolhapur CSTM). (565)

Need to make Jaysingpur railway station an Adarsh station. (566)

Need to run Pune-Delhi Express train from Kolhapur. (567)

Need to complete the work of laying of new railway lines in Maharashtra on time. (568)

Need to allocate more Funds for ongoing survey of various railway lines in Maharashtra. (569)

Need to allocate adequate funds for completing existing rail projects in Maharashtra. (570)

***That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) (Pages 02.01.1-02.02.1) be reduced by Re.1.***

Failure to adopt adequate measures to prevent the growing incident of rail accidents. (571)

***That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) (Pages 02.01.1-02.02.1) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to conduct survey for laying of new railway lines in Maharashtra, especially in backward areas.(572)

Need to conduct survey for laying of new railway line between Kolhapur and Vaibhavawadi.(573)

***That the Demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent way and Works (Pages 04.01.1-04.03.1) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to undertake renovation and upgradation work of railway station buildings at district headquarters in Maharashtra, especially in Harkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(574)

***That the Demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities (Pages 11.01.1-11.03.1) be reduced by Re.1.***

Failure to provide residential accommodation to all the railway employees working in Pime division of the Central Railway Zone.(575)

Need to carry out maintenance and repair work of railway colonies under the Central Railways.(576)

***That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous***

***Working Expenses (Pages 12.01.1-12.03.1) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to install CCTV cameras in trains to ensure adequate security to passengers.(577)

Need to improve catering services provided by railways.(578)

Need to improve sanitation facility in long distance trains.(579)

***That the Demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-16.04.3) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to provide banking facility with ATM at all the railway stations of Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(580)

Need to construct Yatri Nivvas at all the railway stations of Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(581)

Need to provide medical facilities at all the railway stations of Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(582)

Need to convert the old booking office into a rest house at Jaysingpur railway station.(583)

Need to construct a shed and new ceiling of the existing shed at platform No. 2 of Kolhapur railway station.(584)

Need to construct a new shed near the new booking office at Jaysingpur railway station.(585)

Need to provide funds for renovation and modernization of Kolhapur railway station.(586)

Need to provide more trains in Maharashtra, particularly in Western region.(587)

Need to increase the number of unreserved coaches in all the long distance trains.(588)

Need to set up computerized railway reservation centres at all the railway stations under Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency. (589)

Need to provide safe drinking water and snacks bar at all the railway stations in Maharashtra.(590)

Need to provide food plaza or canteen at every platform at Sangli and Kolhapur railway stations.(591)

Need to construct road over-bridge at Palus in Tupari tehsil on Karad-Kundal rail route in Sangli district.(592)

Need to construct road over-bridges at Atigray, Hatkanangale and Jaysingpur on Miraj-Kolhapur rail route.(593)

Need for doubling of Kolhapur-Sangali-Pune railway line.(594)

Need to construct rail over-bridges/culverts at all the stations falling under Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(595)

Need to immediately complete the electrification work on Kolhapur-Pune railway line.(596)

Need to provide adequate parking facilities at all the railway stations in Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(597)

Need to construct sheds at all the railway stations between Kolhapur and Miraj.(598)

Need for electrification of all the railway divisions in Maharashtra.(599)

Need to construct foot over-bridges at all the railway crossings facing heavy traffic-jam in Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(600)

Need to provide more benches for convenience of

I passengers at all the railway stations in Haikanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(601)

Need to modernize all the railway stations in Maharashtra particularly in Haikanangale Parliamentary Constituency.(602)

Need to provide proper sanitation facilities at all the railway stations in Maharashtra, particularly in Hatkanangale Parliamentary.(603)

Need to modernize plants, equipments and railway stations under all the divisions in Maharashtra.(604)

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):  
I beg to move:

***That the Demand under the Head Railway Board  
(Pages 01.01.1-01.02.1) Be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to check accidents at unmanned railway crossings by deploying gatemen, particularly in the Balurghat Parliamentary Constituency.(605)

Need to provide clean and sufficient number of beddings in Garib Raths, particularly those running from Delhi (ANVT) to Varanasi and Patna.(606)

Need to remove the side middle berth, that is the ninth berth, from all the trains, especially in Garib Raths running from Delhi (ANVT) to Varanasi and Patna.(607)

Need to lay rail line between Jarwal Road and Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh.(608)

Need to readjust the timing of 15315 Gokul Express running between Gonda Jn. and Bareilly Jn. linking it with morning trains to Delhi from Bareilly.(609)

Need to extend Rajya Rani Intercity Express (22454/22453) running between Lucknow and Meerut upto Ghaziabad.(610)

Need to make Ghaziabad Jn. an Adarsh Railway Station.(611)

Need to provide stoppage to all the superfast mail and express trains at Jarwal Road in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh.(612)

Need to allocate more funds and expedite the work on rail-cum-road bridge on river Ganga between Digha ghat in Patna and Sonapur.(613)

Need to stop selling of mineral waters other than Rail Neer in trains and at platforms.(614)

***That the Demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition,  
Construction and Replacement (Pages 16.01.1-  
16.04.3) be reduced by Rs. 100.***

Need to expedite construction of road overbridge (ROB) on the western side of Sahibabad railway station in Ghaziabad (615)

Need to upgrade railway stations at Gangarampur, Rampur and Mailickpur under the North Frontier Railway. (616)

Need to take up electrification of rail route between Rampur Haat and Guwahati. (617)

Need to expedite broad gauge conversion of rail line between Gonda Jn.-and Bareilly Jn. (618)

Need to build more platforms and run all the east bound trains from Anand Vihar Train Terminal in Delhi. (619)

Need to provide better passenger amenities like waiting room, cloak rooms, ATM facilities etc. at Anand Vihar Train Terminal in Delhi. (620)

[English]

TEXT OF CUT MOTION

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur):  
Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. I rise in support of the demands raised and congratulate the Government and the Minister on taking pro-active steps to breathe life in our national veins.

At the very outset, Sir, I most wholeheartedly thank our new Railway Minister and a very dynamic Minister for the Guru Parikrama special train, which he has introduced. It connects the three very important religious towns of the Sikhs - the Amritsar Sahib, Patna and Nanded cities - hosting three very sacred Sikh shrines. Bearing in mind the fact that Sikhism takes tenets from many religions and beliefs, this will be a boon for people of all sects to appreciate this uniqueness.

Sir, it is true that the railway is one of the primary instalments of growth in the country as well as a means of swift and strategic movement of men and machines to the boarder areas. My parliamentary constituency - respected Railway Minister, I hope, you are listening to

what I am saying - is Gurdaspur, which is a very strategic area on the boarder of Pakistan. Firstly, I am thankful to you that a very longstanding demand of my area for a new railway link from Kadia town to Beas, which is an international headquarters of the Beas religion which is very important, has been sanctioned recently. It provides an alternative route for movement of defence troops and machineries. I urge upon the Government to expedite this railway link on a priority basis bearing in mind its strategic importance in an ever dynamic geo-political scenario.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I will also request the hon. Railway Minister to visit Punjab. We would wholeheartedly welcome him to Punjab and he must give us the date at the earliest so that he can lay the foundation-stone of that new rail link that he has just sanctioned for which almost Rs.250 crore have been sanctioned. I am very thankful to him for it.

Sir, as they say, 'Safety Never Sleeps' is the main focus of this Ministry this year. The Railway Minister, while taking the example of safety standards of Europe and Japan, in paragraph 8 of his speech has aimed at zero death target. It is my firm belief and I wholeheartedly agree with the Ministry that a zero tolerance approach must be adhered to by the Indian Railways much as we do for Civil Aviation. The implementation of the Train Protection Warning Systems, Train Collision Avoidable Systems and the proposed Railway Safety Authority are laudable measures focused on ensuring safer railway traffic in future.

While thinking of India's future, it is true that young India's expectations and standards are very high. Railways having been a symbol of national growth must continue to bring in a sense of pride in the nation's youth who have become more demanding and expect quality and swift service. Improvement in the on-line ticketing systems and catering services on rail is a must to cater to young India's needs.

As our dear colleague from Rajasthan, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal has rightly pointed out, I also think it is very unfortunate that even after 65 years of India's Independence there are so many unmanned railway crossings. The Minister has already proposed that 200 such unmanned railway crossings would be eliminated by the end of this year in Punjab. I welcome that step. I think it should be done in the whole of India. As India has one of the largest networks in the world, it is a black mark on the Indian Railways and they must get rid of this mark at the earliest.

I had a chance to serve my State as the Public Works Minister from 2002 to 2007. We had built 22 ROBs over there. A very major problem that used to come was that the State Government would have to put in 50 per cent of the money into the project. When it came to the Railways, it took a long time for the Railways to clear the ROB projects. Whosoever is building it, if you have given it to the State Government, the 50 per cent of the Railways money should go to the State Government. Let them build the ROBs. Let us not waste time in saying that let the State Governments put the 50 per cent money first. When it comes to the other 50 per cent, it takes years and years. As a result, there is a lot of traffic problem. So, I support what Shri Meghwal has said. It is very right. It is high time we did this. We have a Minister who is capable of doing it. I must congratulate him. We have high expectations of him and he must take up these minor issues. Only the bureaucrats will have to be told to do the work. It is high time you took this measure.

On the state of the Railway Stations, I must tell you that you have proposed a number of new railways stations as 'other stations'. I would like to point out that Amritsar is the Mecca of the Punjabis and the Sikhs. At least Amritsar station must be upgraded to international standards. The footfall is the highest. You have thousands and lakhs of tourists visiting Amritsar every single day. I think Amritsar Railway Station should be a model station. You have already promised it. I did visit the hon. Railway Minister a couple of days earlier. I had taken a lot of demands from my area and he has promised me that one of the places he wants to visit is the Golden Temple and I would like to welcome you there. When you go to Amritsar, this must be one of the important decisions that you must take and you must announce it over there that Amritsar station would be built as per the international standards.

Thirdly, I now focus for a moment on the state of the freight traffic of the Railways. Freight traffic has not done as well as was expected, even when the initial 11th Five Year Plan target had been revised downwards. There is an urgent need to improve this. Delay in the loading and unloading of freight leads to increase in idle time of Railway infrastructure as well as hampers the realisation of full potential of freight capabilities of the Railways. In Punjab, as is in the case of the rest of India, business is showing a preference or shift to the roadways, as instead of the Railways, they are finding it more convenient. The Railways also needs to consider making freight facilities industry-friendly. Covered wagons to reduce pilferages and weighing of wagons with multiple load slabs to increase

efficiency of freight movements are a pressing need.

Another matter of concern has been the reports suggesting that the rates of movement of fertilizer, coal and food grains would go up. If this is true, I wonder what the intention of the Ministry is in raising these rates and whether there would be adequate measures to push in the effects of this increase on the farmers and consumers. I call upon the hon. Minister of Railways to enlighten the House on this issue.

Sir, as Shri Meghwal has already pointed out about it, I also think that the Railways want to go in for major changes and for that, they need a lot of money. I also think that after the Ministry of Defence, the Indian Railways has the biggest land pool. They need not go to any Government, they need not go to the Ministry of Finance and they need not go to the Ministry of Planning also. If they can somehow utilise their own land pool, which is almost of the value of more than Rs. 10,00,000 crore, they can go in for major changes. If they can utilise that money in the PPP mode or some other mode, I think, complete transformation of the Indian Railways can take place. So, my suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister is to let the Indian Railways get out of this slumber and do something which the country is also expecting of you.

My another point is about the scenario outside the trains. Shri Meghwal has also spoken about it. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Railways that a couple of times, I and my colleagues have to go from Delhi to Chandigarh on Shatabdi Express. It is a nice train. Most of the times, lot of foreign tourists are also there.

*[Translation]*

Sir, I would like to tell you that Incredible India's advertisement by Ministry of Tourism and Culture is being displayed in the cabin of Train. Five music is also being played, full history of Delhi is described, people feel great happiness. When train reaches 4-5 kilometres ahead, then we have to pull down the window curtains because we get ashamed. We see thousands of people outside are defeciating in open. I am telling this about the capital of our country.

*[English]*

For God's sake, we need to do something for the nation.

*[Translation]*

we feel so embarrassed because tourists are also

sitting with us. I think, even animals will not do in the manner in which these people are found sitting along railway lines.

*[English]*

So, we need to do something about it.

*[Translation]*

you involve State Governments, you involve any other department. It is the thing of honour and respect of entire country. On one hand we are selling incredible India and

*[English]*

outside the train, this thing is taking place. It is the biggest cultural shock. I have seen so many of these tourists taking out their cameras and clicking photographs. They have never seen this kind of a thing ever happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bajwa, that feature is also 'Incredible India'!

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: If we consider that to be an integral part of 'Incredible India', then only God can save India. That is what I can say.

I would request the hon. Minister of Railways that

*[Translation]*

You talk to Ministry of Home Affairs and to State Government, on this issue, entire House is with you. You make fencing there or get replaced the window glasses by intransparent one. It is my request that

*[English]*

for God's sake, please do something about it.

Now I would like to focus on my State, like Shri Meghwal had focussed on Rajasthan. We are all people with turbans on. Luckily, he is the one who has initiated this debate on behalf of the BJP and I am initiating it on behalf of my own party. I will focus on the State of Punjab. Punjab is a State with few natural resources, as Shri Namdhari Saheb knows. There is no coal, no space for food grains and an excessive need for fertilisers and as such, it is a huge market for the Railways.

*[Translation]*

Sir, I would like to remind hon'ble Minister that he himself had told me that Punjab and Bengal are two such states which have politically suffered the most in the

freedom of the country. If the Punjab, which is in Pakistan today, would be in our possession, then our position would be better than today. If Bangladesh would be with West Bengal, this condition also would be better than today.

You hail from Bengal. You have got enough for the people of Bengal, we are glad for this. But you should take care of us also. If you read the poems of Ravindranath Tagore, they all have inspirations from Punjab.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bajwa, you have found a common platform now.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: That is why, I am requesting him to first come to Amritsar.

[Translation]

He should come there and bow to Darbar Sahib.

Sir, I would like to request hon'ble Minister regarding dedicated freight corridor. Few days earlier our hon'ble Home Minister went there, Minister of Commerce and Badal Sahib also went there. Many Members of Parliament were also there. Dedicated freight corridor which is being made upto Ludhiana.

[English]

it should be extended till international border.

[Translation]

It should be extended up to Atari.

[English]

Our trade would grow almost 100 times. You need to do it five years or ten years down the line. Why do we not plan now for something which has to be done?

**15.00 hrs.**

Why should we always plan

[Translation]

When requirement will be felt after 10 to 15 years, it will be met?

[English]

It should go till Atari because the whole of the country's trade has to go on from the international borders.

[Translation]

First it is essential. Secondly it is my request.

[English]

I belong to a town called Qadian. It is the international headquarters of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya. There is an urgent need for the creation of operating railhead at Qadian in District Gurdaspur. Prior to 1984, the railhead was operational, but the loading from this area has been disbanded for unknown reasons. Even the Food Corporation of India has sent a letter to you and to the Chairman of the Railway Board. So, I would like you to please take adequate steps to get it ensured.

As you have taken a lot of important Railway factories.

[Translation]

You have taken factories and lot of infrastructure there. I will demand for border areas. We have made big sacrifice. The people of Amritsar, Ferozpur, Gurudaspur and Tarantal have made lot of sacrifice for the country. It is our request, when you are thinking for whole of the country, a railway coach factory should be provided in border areas also. Today, there is no opportunity available for our youths to join the Army. Namdhari Sahib, you know, there was a time when at least one man from each Punjabi family would join the Army. Today since it has become population based process, this opportunity has also gone. Opportunity to serve in para-military forces is also not available.

Mukulji, I urge upon you, when you are thinking for your whole state, please think for us also. We have also made lot of sacrifice, please take some care for us also.

In the end, I would like to tell you that as a new train for Ludhiana Delhi-Ludhiana Shatabdi train was introduced by earlier Minister of Railway, we are very thankful to him. It is my request that this train should be extended upto Udampur towards Jammu, because doing this Pathankot will also be covered on this route.

[English]

It is the biggest Army cantonment. It is the entry route to lower Himachal, and to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

It is my request that this train should be extended.

[English]

The Railway Minister has done well.



[*Translation*]

I appreciate him for the efforts he has made. I congratulate him for his efforts made for the staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should thank to Chair also.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Thanks to the Chair. You are ours. At time, we hardly thank to our dear ones. I whole heartedly support him and the demands he has raised. I support them.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for grants on Rail Budget 2012-13. Hon'ble Minister of Railways, who is sitting here, is a very dynamic personality. Hon'ble Member have great expectations from him.

Sir, in the beginning, you asked for cut-motions. Today, in the morning, when I was opening my mail, I found that several hon'ble Members have given cut Motions about the problems of their areas. I also know that every time when Rail Budget is presented, hon'ble Members discuss their problems, give cut-motions. But not even a single point is implemented. I was going to give cut Motion, but I thought that when nothing is implemented, what is the need for undertaking this task? This is the first point. Second point is that when Rail Budget is presented, all the respected Members intend to speak on that with great expectations. Finally, when there is paucity of time, they give their demands in writing also. They hope that some problems of their area may get resolved. But the problem is not solved.

Sir, I may remind you that we would get these Demands for grant approved unanimously. Because this is our compulsion. There would not be any if or but. But the question is that some action must be taken on the problems. Problems ought to be solved. But this does not materialise.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister who visited Railway Department for sometime. One day he visited the Ministry of Railways and directed that a meeting of all the hon'ble Members of Parliament should be organised. May be GM or DRM of NCR we also held a meeting at Allahabad. A huge money was spent. We sat in a hotel, took meals etc. Detailed discussion was held there and in my view everyone placed genuine problems of his area and circle. But no action has since been taken on any problem. Secondly, I do not want to go on figures. I was looking at booklet on additional Demands for grant. But there is no use of going through it. Hon'ble Members usually raise demands for doubling the

line, survey for new line, gauge conversion, electrification of railway line and laying of new rail lines.

New projects for separate tracks for passenger trains and goods trains in Kaushambi in Uttar Pradesh has been started. Land of several farmers is being acquired. But they are being discriminated so far as compensation is concerned. At least commercial rate should be given in town ship area. One is normal compensation and the other is commercial rate. There is a discrimination. Last time also I made a submission in this regard and gave it in writing to the Minister also. I would like to say to the Hon'ble Member, chairman of the Board to give special attention to such problems being faced in district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh.

Secondly, I would like to urge that special attention should be paid on safety and security. There are several projects, declared 21-25 years ago and their foundation stone has already been laid but no development work has yet started. Several projects are pending. If due attention is paid in that direction railways would develop.

There are three railway crossings in Kaushambi district. Three crossings are there on Mugalsarai to Delhi railway line - Manori, Bharwari and Siraya. When officers and employees of the District residing in Allahabad visit Kaushambi, they have to wait at the closed crossing for one hour. Sometimes, we are also trapped on crossings, whenever visit to our constituency. We, then give a telephone to DRM, then also crossings can not be closed for more than half an hour. But there is traffic jam for hours together. If there is some technical fault, there is a traffic jam for hours together. Officers can't reach in time. Officers and employees of our newly created district, Kaushambi, have to spend most of the time in transit. They reach office late. Therefore, crossings are also an hinderance in the way of development. I would like to say that NOC should be given on such railway crossings immediately. Some funds can be provided by the Railway Ministry and the State government can also share some part of the cost. In my view, if overbridges are constructed, district can develop and it will check accidents especially at the crossings. This is my suggestion. I have also given in writing. I have also put forth this suggestion during discussion on Budget also.

It has been stated that special attention should be paid on the passenger facilities. Most of the local trains have to cover 100 to 150 kilometers. Intercity local trains should be started from Allahabad to Kanpur or Allahabad to Raibareilly, where there are factories or where there

are Rajdhani linked tracks. Most of the employees travel by that train. There is a need to give special attention on these trains. Employees have to travel up and down daily. For that special attention should be paid for M.S.T. It should be minimum which will give relief to them.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman was also talking about anti-fog device. Most of the accidents take place in winter - causing a heavy loss of life and property. We discussed this matter with Sh. Dinesh Trivedi, who said that for anti-fog device the cost would be crores of rupees per kilometer. If we look at the loss, anti fog device per kilometer would be very beneficial. Such accidents damage a number of trains, railway boggies and tracks and also cause loss of human life. If anti-fog devices are installed there would not be any such losses.

As regards employees in every railway office it is replied that there is shortage of staff and the technical experts. Recruitment of employees should be made. Welfare of the staff should also be taken care of. Their health, salary, education of children and Pension should get due attention. Because these employees work day and night to serve railways.

Incidents of poisoning are increasing in trains. Labourers go for earning out of their areas. In trains they are poisoned by way of tea or some eatables. They are deprived of their belongings and money. They are sometimes killed also.

Dead Bodies are often found on railway tracks. From where these dead bodies come? There is RPF and GRP and local police also. It needs to be looked into, where from these unclaimed dead bodies come? Whether these dead bodies are of people who die in railway accidents or people through away these bodies after killing? Special attention will have to be given in this regard and special responsibility ought to be given to GRP and RPF.

I want to raise a very important issue. Kumbh Mela will be organised in Allahabad in the year 2013. People across the country and the world visit for holy dip. Crores of people visit at that time. Magh mela is celebrated every year but Mahakumbh is a very big mela. In my view, such a crowd is not witnessed in any Mela. Main holy dip is on Makar Sakranti, Amavassy, Vasant Panchami and Puranamasi. During these four days there is a heavy rush of people. Passengers come by trains also. Please make arrangement for railway ticketing also. Make arrangement for pedestrian path on platform. I still remembers a lot of

arrangements were made for emergency in Kumbh Mela. Underground pedestrian paths were made, additional coaches were provided. Besides special trains were also started. You should also make all these arrangement also.

Passengers stay and sleep on platform also. Whenever, we have to catch a train, we become conscious that we don't put our foot on the people by mistake. You should make arrangement for the stay on passengers. Arrangement for water, light and eating stall at platforms should also be made.

Mamta Didi had told to make stations at Kunda (Pratapgarh, Sivathu, Bharwani, which come under District Kaushambi model stations. Even though the budget has been released but nothing has been done so far. I will give you in writing the detail as to what and where there is a delay. Please manage the unmanned railway crossings.

So that there is a check on accidents. Please make Bharvasi and Sirathu in newly carved Distt. Kaushambi junction station and give halt to important trains here also.

Our hon. Member Radhey Mohanji and Neeraj Shekhar have asked for construction of a rail overbridge at head office. Roza in Distt. Ghazipur He had also put forth his points on rail budget. I would request to pay attention on this also.

With these words I support Grants for railway. Thank you. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, my special thanks to you.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. First of all I would repeat the point already raised by all other members. Hon'ble Minister there is a need to bring some change in old arrangements. Railway crossings are unmanned farmers, their tractors, bullock cart etc. pass it several times a day. They do not know the time when trains would pass from there. He goes there on tractors and is trapped there. Mr. Chairman Sir, he is the victim of it and FIR is also filed against him. He loses but pulls, carts tractors and his life too and FIR is also filed against him. Recovery is also made from him. I would request to Hon'ble Railway Minister to change the old system.

**15.17 hrs.**

*(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINA in Chair)*

Once GM had held a meeting with all MPs with

regard to unmanned crossing. In the meeting all MPs had given a proposal that if there is shortage of resources, we can arrange it from MPs funds, provided if the responsibility to appoint two people there is left an MP of the concerned constituency. He would appoint two persons as he would think fit. By this on one hand a railway crossing would be constructed there and on the other two person would have their lively hood. If all the members of the House agree to it as the issue is related to the constituency of all.  
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of Hon'ble railway Minister that there are a number of villages where they have railway station or a halt, but they have no road to reach there and even if an MP or MLA gets it made with the local people, your department damage it. Permanent arrangements should be made there.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, I understand that Hon'ble Railway Minister should pay his attention towards this. If Members get the permission for this they would construct the road there fore their fund. Since the land belongs to railways and is lying vacant, it would benefit railway only as you are doing the business there.

If people would be unable to reach there near rail, they would use some other attentive to reach their destination.

Sir, our friends had raised the issue of cleanliness I think it needs to be taken care of issue of security also needs attention.

Sir, Mau of Poorvanchal, which is Headquarter of my constituency is very backward with regard to railways. I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of Hon'ble Railway Minister, when Mamta Didi was railway Minister, now she is Chief Minister. She had announced for the first time to construct a terminal there. I understand that with

your initiatives the issue had advanded to some extent. Mau which is biggest centre of Poorvanchal, biggest area of weavers, Mamtaji had announced for construction of a terminal there. Work on it is also in progress, we have received all reports. So far as I know, budget for it is 64 crores of rupees. I think, the work on it should also commerce.

Some of the fund should be given then so that at least work on terminal these can be started as that is a very big areas of Poorvanchal in a radius of 100 kms. If somebody wants to go to Kolkatta, Mumbai or South, he has to go to either Gorakhpur, Varanasi or Mughalsarai to catch the train. I think if a terminal is constructed at Mau, it would be grate for development of Mau. Just now they were talking about over bridge and underbridge I would congratulate you for opening a window there. 80% percent of weavers is an western side of railways and the crossing gate there opens and closes for us time in a day it would be better if a flyover there is made there. I had earlier also had requested you that Mau Headquarter comes in my constituency. They have no train for Delhi even after so many years of independence. I have told about this in House many a times. Therefore my demand is that a train should be given to us which would run for Mau to Muhammadabad, Ajamgarh and Shahganj to facilitate people of the area. If railway is doing business there, you can know the fact if you run a train or trial wants that now much income can railway generate income there. Once I had asked a train for South. Azamgarh, Mubarakpur, are famous world over for Banarasi Sarees. You have extended the train for people who do their business in Surat. I would congratulate you for the same. I wish that the train is extended to Mau via Shahganj, Azamgarh, Muhamnadabad, it would connect the weavers directly with Surat. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. You can speak when you have your turn.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would agree that a number of boys are working in South India or doing service so that they can practice their study in computers or engineering. There had long been a demand that if a train from Mau Trivendrum via Bangalore, Sikandarabad all the three capials would connect and people would find it easier to and come from south.

I have made a request several times to stop Garib

Nawaz train at Rasada in my Constituency Ghosi, and Muhamnabad, headquarter at tehsil level. It should have a stop there. A flyover in Azamgarh between Shahganj-Azamgarh remains heavily jammed. Work on it may be started immediately. I had asked for a footover bridge also as it is needed there. A train Godan Express also goes to Mumbai from there and it is train to Mumbai also should be started as many people go to Mumbai for their job. There is no overbridge at Bhadohi which is centre for carpet making. People from world over are associated with them. A bridge is proposed for there, without which they are facing a lot of problems. Therefore a flyover should be constructed there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir at the end through you I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister for the reference made by him for doubling and electrification from Chhapra to Shahganj. I understand it should be started immediately. Work a proposed for gauge conversion of 32 kms from Doharighat to Indara, which you have sent to Planning Commission, be started at the earliest. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Aarah): Hon'ble Sir, if permitted I may speak from here? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak from here; but first you have to seek permission. You may continue.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Sorry, Sir, I express my gratitude for providing me an opportunity to take part in the discussion regarding Demands for Grants of Railways for the year 2012-13.

I also participated in the discussion on Railway Budget. I placed before the Hon'ble Minister of Railways some problems concerning my constituency and also informed him that no additional funds are required to address the problems of my constituency. I am very sorry to tell you that Hon'ble Minister of Railways did not reply to any points raised by me while replying the points raised during discussion on Railway Budget.

I requested the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that Aarah Railway Station which falls between Patna and Mugalsarai is the largest Railway station from revenue and number of passengers point of view but no important train stops there. I especially requested Railway Minister for stoppages of some trains at Aarah, Binia and Banahi Railway Stations. I fail to understand which of my demand

was so difficult and what financial burden was going to fall on Railways that Hon'ble Minister had ignored my demands. As a result thereof citizens of this area had sat on fast unto death at Binia Railway Station after the Railway Budget. In this context I talked to the Minister of Railways and the Chairman of Railway Board and on an assurance from both these persons I myself visited the site of the fast and the fast of citizens was got broken before the A.D.R.M. of that area. I would like to tell the Minister through you that this has put my honour at stake.

I demanded stoppages of several trains in the Railway Budget. I have assured people of my constituency stoppages of Train No. 12367-12368 Vikramshila Express, Train No. 12369-12370 Patna-Haridwar Express and Train No. 12791-12792 Patna-Sikandrabad at Aarah and stoppages of Train No. 12569-12570 Garib Rath, Train No. 12391-12392 Shramjeevie Express at Binia and that of Vibhuti Express at Banahi. I had assured stoppages of these trains to the people of my Constituency on the basis of assurance given by the Minister of Railways and the Chairman of Railway Board. I, therefore, demand that stoppages of these trains should be provided at the earliest.

I would also like to mention one or two points more. I would like to draw the attention of Minister of Railways towards the plight of employees working in Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. at Muzaffarpur and Mokama. Since 2008 this company is working under Railways but the employees of this company has not so far been given the benefit of revised pay scales.

While the employees of two other wagon manufacturing companies, namely Brethwait and Burn Standards in West Bengal acquired in the year 2010 are getting the benefit of revised pay scales. Sir, it is a matter of pleasure that employees of West Bengal get the benefit but how far it is fair that employees of Bihar are deprived of this benefit. In this context, popular Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar has also written to Minister of Railways requesting him to improve the plight of this lone wagon manufacturing company of Bihar and its employees. I demand that this company should be provided financial assistance at the earliest and the employees are also given their due benefits.

Sir, in the end I would also like to mention one more point, when I want there to get the fast broken then the people of that area also complained to me before the Railway officials that passengers are being looted in trains and Railway Station in collusion with soldiers of RPF. The Reservation Clerks of Railways are also involved in black-

marketing of tickets. I demand that these practice should be stopped without delay and the guilty are punished. Hon'ble Minister, I would once again like to impress upon you that black marketing of tickets is taking place in collusion with Reservation Clerks of Railways. I demand this should be stopped immediately and the guilty may be punished. I once again express my gratitude for giving my an opportunity to take part in this important discussion. I hope that Minister of Railways would look into my genuine demands and also take care of tickets got through MPs.

*[English]*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I rise to participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants (Railways), 2012-13. During the discussion on Railway Budget we observed that the Budget presented last year was anti-people and directionless. However, I must appreciate one point. My esteemed colleague, the then Railway Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, really revealed the actual financial state of affairs of the Railways. He commented that the Railway Department is in the ICU. This comment is sufficient enough to understand the financial health of the Railways today. He simultaneously put forward the remedy for all these ailments but that I would say is totally directionless or totally ineffective.

The economic health of Railways can be judged from its operating ratio which is gradually on the rise. It has risen to 95 per cent in the year 2011-12. This really is the grim situation prevailing in the Railways. For that, we cannot blame a particular Minister. But it is the outcome of several years of the mismanagement in the Railway Department.

I appreciate the new Minister, Shri Mukul Roy. In his reply, he assured the House that the burden on the common people in terms of passenger fares will be curtailed. He is not accepting it and withdrawn that proposal. It is official. But on the other side, the main burden on the people was imposed on 6th March this year in terms of freight rate adjustment. There is 20 per cent hike in the freight rates, especially, on essential commodities like coal, fertilizer, coal, food grains, steel, cement, etc. This was the real burden. Already, people are over-burdened. There is high inflationary pressure on people due to the mismanagement of total economy in our country and with this proposal additional burden has been imposed. Our present Railway Minister is very much silent on this issue. Is it his real concern for the common people? Why is he silent on this hidden part of the burden which was

imposed? There is much more burden which was imposed in terms of freight rate hike. It is to be considered.

Again, there is another important danger lying. It is fuel adjustment component to passenger fares. It is because nowadays petroleum products are decontrolled. We have been heard that diesel will also be decontrolled. Then, the prices of diesel will be hiked. It is on the agenda of the Government. That is why, again there will be burden on the common passengers by fuel adjustment component to passenger fares. I urge upon the Minister to delete this provision from his proposal.

My next point is regarding inefficiency of the Railways. It has been seen clearly. They have missed their freight loading target in the last financial year by 23 million tonnes, when there is a GDP growth of seven to eight per cent. But at this point of time, freight loading has fallen by 23 million tonnes. It is a major shortfall in the economy. It is over Rs. 2000 crore in gross deficit receipts for the last Budget year. It is the indication of their mismanagement of the economic situation in the Railways.

As far as the safety part is concerned, many of the hon. Members have pointed out this issue. It was deliberated in detail. But the main concern is the manning of unmanned railway crossings. Thousands of level crossings are unmanned in this country for the last so many years which are responsible for around 40 per cent Railway accidents. Around 70 per cent to 80 per cent casualties are due to accidents occurring at the unmanned level crossings. Therefore, the most priority area of the Railways should be to improve the safety and security part but it has not yet been given due priority in the Railway Budget. The progress is not at all satisfactory.

There are about 427 Railway projects which are going on for years together. They relate to doubling of railway line, conversion of gauge sections, railway electrification programme, track renewal programme, improvement of signalling system, etc. But everywhere the achievement is far beyond the targets. If the Railways move in this way, it cannot achieve its ambitious targets. The Minister has proposed that the Railways will have zero tolerance, zero accidents and zero loss of land which are highly ambitious targets.

The ambitious projects like freight corridor, model stations, multi-functional centres, hospitals, medical colleges, nursing training centres, etc. have been proposed in the earlier budgets. All these projects were proposed under PPP mode. But what is the fate of PPP? In the last

three consecutive years, very little achievement is there under PPP mode. The Standing Committee on Railways unanimously commented that the Railways Department should not go for PPP mode and that they should search for other alternative avenues to generate their internal resources to complete all these projects. Presently, these projects require about Rs.1 lakh crore. That should be given due attention by the Railways. The Railways should not do populism and the Railways should not be taken as a ladder for political achievement. That is the most dangerous game which is being played these days with this important Department of Railways which is our pride public sector enterprise.

So, with these words, I oppose these Demands.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I draw the attention of hon. Minister towards the major pending issues which have already been announced in the Railway Budget.

I am very much pleased that the Railway Department has announced doubling of Parbhani-Mudkhed rail line in the Railway Budget of 2011-2012. I would request the hon. Minister to make provision for sufficient funds for this project so that the work could be expedited and the actual work could be started.

Sir, my second request would be to expedite the matter of setting up of a multi-speciality hospital at Purna junction. As per an MoU signed with the Ministry of Health, setting up of a multi-speciality hospital was announced in the Railway Budget of 2010-11. After a lot of persuasion, the South Central Railway earmarked 26 acres of land at Purna Junction for setting up of this multi-speciality hospital. But due to non-availability of funds, actual work has not yet started. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Railways and also the hon. Minister of Health to look into the matter personally and provide sufficient funds for implementation of this scheme.

Thirdly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Parbhani (Jn), Purna (Jn) and Jalna are included in the list of Adarsh stations. The modernisation of these stations needs to be expedited. At the same time I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the station building of Parbhani (Jn) is very old. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give sanction for construction of a new station building with desirable passenger amenities at Parbhani (Jn.)

Sir, I would like to emphasise on the fact that injustice

is being done to my region at Purna (Jn) where a steam loco shed was located as it was a central place to the then MG rail line. Now, I came to know that such steam loco sheds were also there at places like Kazipeth, Lalaguda, Guntkal, Gutty in South Central Railway but they were subsequently converted to diesel and electric loco sheds. On the contrary, the steam loco shed at Purna (Jn), Jalna, Manmad (Jn), Parli (Jn) and Akola were abolished and no new diesel loco shed were constructed there. This is an injustice to the region because these lines are diesel locomotive lines. The present diesel loco shed at Kazipeth, Lalaguda, Guntkal and Gutty are in the zone of electrified lines and far away, about 350 kilometres, from the Nanded Division.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Railways have earned about Rs. 203 crore per year from coal transportation on only Pimpalkuti to Parli track (near about 409 kilometres) This was mentioned by the then Railway Minister in the Budget speech of 2011-12. Under the (R2CI) Rail Connectivity from Coal and Ore Mines programme, I demand electrification of these two railway lines—namely, Pimpalkuti to Parli and Parbhani to Manmad - from coal mines to thermal power on priority basis.

Sir, Parbhani is a railway junction and hub of religion. Passengers and pilgrims alight here. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to include Parbhani (Jn) in the list of stations for Rail Business with Ministry of Tourism for the convenience of the pilgrims. I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that on an average 30,000 to 50,000 passengers per day alight and board trains at Parbhani Railway Station. The famous holy places near Parbhani are Aundha-Nagnath; Parli-Vajinath; Pathri, the birth place of Shirdi's Saibaba etc.

As per the MoU with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, a Polytechnic/Engineering College/Kendriya Vidyalaya was to be established at Puma (Jn) because a large number of railway employees live there and land also is available there.

Sir, in regard to upgradation of stations, I would like to submit that, Gangakhed and Pokharni (Narsingh) railway stations should be upgraded and at the same time there should be provision made for block stations at Singapur, Dhondi (Dist. Parbhani) and Paradgaon (Dist. Jalna) railway stations in the Nanded Division. Provisions of PRS should also be made at Mantha, Ghanasawangi (Dist. Jalna),

Palam and Sonpath (Dist. Parbhani) because these taluka places are far away from the nearest rail heads. I would also like to request for making a provision for jumbo-rake at Purna (Jn) and also provide for a ROB at Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani, Manwat Road, Sailu and Partur. The hon. Minister may also consider expediting the gauge conversion of the Akola-Khandwa and Parli-Beed-Nagar railway lines.

I request you to start a new train or a special train from Nanded to Mumbai via Manmad or Akola to Mumbai via Hingali Parbhani. I also want the Garibrath to run from Secunderabad to Mumbai via Manmad.

I would also request you to start a DEMU from Jalna-Nagar Sol, Chennai-Shirdi Express via Bangalore and Amravati-Tirupati Express as early as possible and as announced in the Railway Budget. At the same time, extension may be given to the following trains. The Nanded-Pune Express should run daily and the same should be extended to Mumbai. The Miraj-Parli passenger train should be extended upto Parbhani Junction or Purna Junction. The Shatabdi Express Mumbai to Aurangabad should be extended upto Purna Junction.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the requirements of Railways are huge. The way Railway is functioning and the way government is paying attention to it, it is likely to be more burdened in the time to come. Ultimately there are chances that problems are created in the Railways. Railways will not function on the basis of earn and eat policy. When we are using railway services for the common people then it should have the full services support of the government. Until and unless Railways gets huge support from the General Budget it can not fulfill the demands. I would like to give an example from my Constituency. We have been talking about rail line from Bhadrachalam to Kovur for the last 40 years. I have been listening about it since my childhood. Finally after becoming an MP I have written 120 letters to Railways during the last three years and have met Ministers for 18 times. I have not met the new Minister yet. Now I will meet him for Budget. After meeting with Mamtaji, Muniyappaji and Trivediji that Rail line has not been sanctioned. Only a provision of Rs. one lakh has been made in the Budget even after its approval. The cost of this project is Rs.950 crore but only Rupees one lakh has been provided in the Budget for this purpose. People are waiting for the last 40 years. After pursuing it vigorously as a Member of Parliament during the last three years this

much little has been done. A lot of injustice is being done with regard to rail lines in Andhra Pradesh. Some projects out of 16 existing projects were initiated 20 years ago. There is a project which was started during the year 1993-94 and its cost is 726 crore rupees. Till now 460 crore rupees have been spent. 20 years have passed and keeping in view the present position it will take another 20 years to complete. Till Railway reforms are not undertaken government will not consider them seriously. There will be lot of problems in making improvements. I would like to demand the Hon'ble Minister that whatever budget allocations have been made for the pending projects of Andhra Pradesh is very meagre and this way it will take another 20 years to complete the existing projects. Two projects have been mentioned in this Budget. Out of these two I have told about one project and Rupees one lakh has been provided for this project. At least 100 crores rupees should be provided for it. I would like to say to Mukul Rai Sahib that this is an economical and socially desirable project. This is an economically viable project and its ROR percentage is 27. I would like to request him that at least 100 crore rupees should be given for this project and visit Kotagudum (Bhadrachalam Road) for laying its foundation stone there. I would request you to lay its foundation stone by allocating a special fund of 100 crore rupees. This is ST populated area as well as a backward one.

Like this the population of Khammam constituency is 20 lakh. One special train is required from Khammam district to Hyderabad. Besides a number of people of Andhra Pradesh reside in Kuchh of Gujarat. Please provide a train from there to Hyderabad. Municipality has deposited three years also 52 lakh rupees for an ROB at Sardhi Nagar in my Constituency. In this connection I have also met Shri Muniyappa Sahib. People think that MP is doing nothing. I have written 120 letters and have met 18 times. Even after depositing 52 lakh rupees work of RUB has not started.

Like this Sirona colliery is prepared to deposit for a rail line from Bhadrachalam to Sattapalli. But there is lack of mutual cooperation. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to form a Committee for mutual cooperation between the State Government and the Railway. I would like that a railway official must be sent in the meeting of MP's vigilance and Monitoring. Local issues can be discussed there. At least one meeting with G.M. of Railways must also be held in six months.

Sir, our area is backward area and the population of

SC and ST is more. Keeping this in view our demands alongwith demands of Andhra Pradesh should be fulfilled.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, I support the Demands for Railways and hope that the Railway Minister and the officials the Ministry will not simply note down. Railway is the lifeline of the country. Crores of people daily travel by rail. The condition of railways is very bad because people do not get reservation. The number of trains has increased and this assurance is also given that its condition will be improved. Hon'ble Mukul ji has come and we have great expectations from him. There is huge congestion. We ignore our earning hub, the goods train, which we call our jessy cow. We incur the loss and the goods do not reach on time. Due to heavy congestion, the trains cross each other after every five-ten minutes. There is lot of difficulty in getting reservation. Every train is shown full. Fraud on huge scale is going on. It needs to be corrected. The earlier minister has gone and you have taken the charge. You are a good minister but how will you make improvement without money?

**16.00 hrs.**

You had also brought out the white paper. After making all expenditure there was a surplus of 9000 crores and this fact is on record. Mamtaji had also admitted that this figure is correct. This figure is not wrong. Therefore, we did not raise the fare for five years. We did not approach the Government or the Planning Commission with begging bowl. Prior to us dividend was not given. We gave dividend and the people of the country are aware that we gave surplus after doing all works. This matter was a subject of discussion through out the country. Then this question was raised from where the earning will come. The eighty percent of freight traffic is through roads. Accidents are taking place on roads where we are spending billions of rupee. People are being run over on roads. The people of the country want to take 80 per cent of goods through trains. Therefore, I announced a dedicated freight corridor, Ludhiana-Howrah covering all ports of the Kolkata, Haldia and Eastern Corridor. We did not ask for money and started this work. Now I don't know its status the hon'ble Minister will review it. Therefore, attend to this basic thing. The dedicated Freight Corridor and Eastern Corridor. Delhi to Mumbai was in its second phase. With the support of Japan funds were to be provided at very low rate. This matter was discussed between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Japan. Further we had to connect dedicated freight corridor from Bombay to Kolkata via Chennai, Andhra etc. were also to be covered. The traders

want that 80 per cent of goods traffic which is being undertaken by road should be done by train. But they are helpless. Had the railways done it, then it would have earned a lot of money and there was no need to go to Montek Singh for allocations and also there was no need to increase the freight charges. Railway has its own budget. It has to take its own decision with regard to passengers fare as well as freight charges. Railway should not entertain to third party. There should not be any outside authority. The day railway will bow down before any outside authority, it will be totally finished.

We do agree that our country is poor, but we have to decide as to how much burden we want to put on passengers. We have to earn also. We are thankful that you people have rolled back. Mamtaji has taken the initiative. It is injustice to Kolkata, U.P. and Bihar. There was a scheme of electrification from Barabanki, Chhapra, Gorakhpur, Barauni up to Guwahati. From North to Eastern region that electrification has not been done. The consumption of fuel is increasing. One third of the diesel in India is being consumed by Indian Railways. Then there is problem of pilferage of diesel also Therefore, with the electrification we shall get relief and continuous supply. You have got time, consider these issues seriously. You should continue it.

Sir, what happened to the electrification? Please look into all this. Our money was going to foreign countries. Ours is a poor country and the youth are unemployed here. We had sanctioned a wheel factory at Chhapra. I am glad that this has been completed, but the work relating to electric and diesel Loco at Madhapura and Mulhora is yet to be completed. There was some talk about cuplers and bogey in Dehri-on-son where you will sell garbage. We acruired the land, factory was set up and the whole work started there. Respected Prime Minister and Smt. Sonia Gandhi also went there. Iron and wood worth 400 crores will be sold and you will earn that money.

The wheel factory was set up by the railways. But we are entangling ourselves in PPP. What is this? You assure us as well as the country that it has been given in PPP. what has been given? Economy of the world is in bad shape. When there was boom in economy, people had faith in Railways and they were prepared to invest in it. But now who will come forward? Who will come? USA or no other country will come. Forget PPP and complete the remaining work with own funds. There is diesel Engine factory at Malhora. Would we procure engines from outside? Will the money of country go outside. Wheels were imported



from foreign countries therefore we decided to set up a wheel factory. It was said that electric Loco in Madhepura was given in PPP. Nageshwarji was saying that one lakh rupee has been received. What is one lakh. After putting in 50000 more, the new project is put in pink book, so that it may keep on going. Where is the money. You don't have money. You won't earn and would not stand on your own feet. Govt. of India does not have money. From where is will give money. The buck should not be passed in this manner from one department to the other. I am not crying, but you should look into it seriously.

Sir, people are not getting railway reservation. Air service is also not good. Fares are rising. You set the Headquarters in order. You improve the bureaucracy. There is no coordination amongst them. You will have to monitor it for 24 hours. You will have to keep track on the functioning of railways. Keep tab on each and every movement of railways, whether phone from MPs, accidents and other problems?

Sir, we had taken over the railway college in Sonapur. This matter is lying in the cold storage. All the relevant papers were obtained, but no progress was made in this direction. We would all support it, because this rail belongs to all. It belongs to every citizen. We shall support it. I admit that we provided services to Bihar, to Bengal and Kerala also. A coach factory in Rae Barreilly was announced by Mamtaji in her budget speech. How did the officers do this. they brought bogies from Kapurthala, laid a piece of rail line and announced that production has started in the coach factory in North. You send the Minister of State there and get the papers checked. The officers sit idle for whole day and keep track on the movement of the Minister. You review all these things. One thing is clear that there is no money for ongoing projects. One lakh fifty thousand is put in pink book. From political consideration new rail line are uneconomic.

We people do it and this was done earlier also. Mukulji, you please do it. We have many expectations from you. We all shall support it. You invite the members state-wise and listen to their views. Then hear them collectively and instruct the G.M. What happens in the meetings these days. It is sheer formality. G.M. also takes meetings. Speeches are delivered, notes are taken, this will be done, that will be done. Complete the sanctioned dedicated freight corridor of railways and the factories on time. We had started the work relating to electrification from Barabanki to Guwahati to Barauni. That project is in doldrums. Please get that project on track.

The work on the bridge which was being constructed on river Ganga in Patna has not progressed anymore. We had given 39 R.O.B.s and the one in Patna has been completed. We congratulate you for this. This Betroad bridge has also completed. Not a single inch rail line has been laid in Saran, Chhapra and Rohtas for which we had sanctioned the money. All this work is standstill. After the session call a meeting of the people from Bihar one day and review the projects and find out as to what was to be done and actually what has been done. What is the present status. In addition grab 80 per cent of freight traffic from roads. How will you achieve it. For this you will have to develop warehouses. We had done this at every place. After the army, railways have largest area of surplus land. You can store the good there. Small traders book one wagon of goods. You store all the goods in the warehouse and despatch it collectively. You can't earn money with out without increasing freight traffic. What will you do without money. There is a saying in Bhojpuri "Kapar Karoon Singaar, Piya mora Gandhar" For whom should I get ready as my husband is blind one. Therefore, after monitoring all these things take advice from us. We shall never give you wrong advice. We support the budget which you have presented and request the Government of India that you get all necessary funds. Railway is our life line, the means of transport for the masses. You break the reservation racket which is going on. They book the tickets with fake names and addresses and paste the lists showing allo booked. But later on they give tickets by taking money. Sometime you make surprise check silently and you will find the racket which is going on.

Sir, overloading of coal is done. This stone chip is laid on the rail lines. But actually it is not laid. The stone is not laid at the place for which tenders was meant when we caught them and asked why do they supply again and again, they replied, there is so much pressure that it is crushed and becomes dust. I asked them show me as to how it becomes dust. You will have to look into this big racket of corruption going on.

*[English]*

I am very very hopeful that you will become a successful Railway Minister.

*[Translation]*

So that people may remember you. We had made a ase. It was a matter of discussion every where from Harvard to all over the world as to how the Indian Railways

which was reeling the losses became a profitable venture. Who has done it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): You had gone to Harvard to deliver lecture.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Indians go there for study. Our children go to Harvard, America for studies. American people came to learn from Lalu Yadav about the reversal of Indian Railways. I taught them and raised the name of Indian there. We have gone everywhere and got full cooperation from all of you. All of us have to make efforts to make railways progress. The projects relating to our region may be completed. I had telephonic conversation with you in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House can do so. Those speeches will be treated as part of the proceedings.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Railways for the year 2012-13.

Sir, it is rightly said that the Railway is the lifeline of the nation and the economic recovery of the country depends much on the performance of the Railways and its income. Since time is very much limited, I would like to confine my speech to few projects that are being implemented in the State of Odisha.

16.17 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*)

Sir, in Odisha, there are a few railway lines that are being constructed for the last 20 to 30 years and one of the causes for this is because of the thin spreading of money to different projects. In addition to that, constructions of a number of new lines have been taken up, but adequate money has not been provided to them. As a result of this, cost escalation has taken place in different lines.

Today, in Odisha, there are four or five main projects which are very much required for the economic development of the State. The main project is the line from Kurda Road to Bolangir which is 289 kms. long. If it is constructed immediately, it will connect Coastal Odisha with Western Odisha. As you are aware, Coastal Odisha is not economically advanced. So, the Government of Odisha as well as our hon. Chief Minister of Odisha Naveen

Patnaikji has, time and again, requested the Minister of Railways and also the Prime Minister to provide funds immediately to this project so that this line can be constructed connecting Coastal Odisha with Western Odisha.

Similarly, Haridaspur-Paradeep railway line is 8 km. long. It connects Paradeep Port in the East Coast Railway. Then, Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh, Talcher-Banaspani and Talcher-Sambalpur, all these lines are very much essential for the economic development of the State.

As I have stated earlier, time and again the State Government of Odisha has impressed upon the Railway Ministry to provide adequate funds so that this can be taken up and can be completed on time.

There are doubling and gauge conversion projects also. But whatever money has been provided in the current year is very meagre. I do not understand what this has happened. The money that was provided earlier was much more than whatever has been provided this time. This is very minimal. Our hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Mukul Roy is here and his Deputy, Mr. Muiyappa is also here. I would request them to go into the details of this budget making and to see why so little money has been provided in the Budget.

Moreover, as I have stated earlier, whatever money has been provided in the Demands for Grants for taking up the works will not be implemented fully and that will be re-appropriated to some other projects. This is not only for the current year, but this has been happening previously also. So, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Mukul Roy, to please look into this. He is our good neighbour and he understands the problems of the State of Odisha and its backwardness. So, unless the Railway lines are constructed on time and in a time bound manner, nothing can be done.

There are a few other projects, as my hon. friend, Shri Mahtab, who is sitting behind me, reminds me of the Barang-Cuttack second line and second rail bridge where only one pier is needed and the RVNL has been entrusted this work, but that has not been completed. On the other hand, it is being lingered. I do not know why. So, I would request the hon. Minister that this work should be expedited and completed on time. I am told that in the interest of the Railways this pier is particularly very much needed.

As I have mentioned earlier, so far as other projects are concerned, I do not understand why the Ministry of Railways has declared that Puri and Bhubaneswar stations

will be world class. The declaration was made about two-three years back, but nothing has been started there yet. There is also a doubt whether these kind of projects can be taken up at all. I would request the hon. Minister to start these projects immediately as Puri is world famous pilgrimage place and Bhubaneswar is the State capital of Odisha. The hon. Minister knows about Puri very well as not only the hon. Minister but so many pilgrims from West Bengal come and visit Puri. It is worth seeing. So, I would request the hon. Minister that the thin spreading up of allocation to different projects should be stopped. The thin spreading up of allocation into different projects creates problems for you as well as it escalates the cost of the project.

I would not like to prolong my speech. I would request the hon. Ministers Mukul Roy ji as well as Muniyappa ji that no doubt you are very much interested in the development of the Railways in the country, you should especially take care of the interests of the State of Odisha because it is less developed as compared to the other States, specially its neighbouring States.

\*SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE (Kalyan): The Demands of Suburban Passengers on Main line, CST - Kalyan-Karjat-Khopoli, CST - Kalyan - Kasara, are important and as under.

With only 75 new services on suburban services being introduced in Railway Budget 2012-2013 which includes Central Railways *i.e.* Main line, Harbour and Trans Harbour, Western Railway. More suburban services are needed. During evening peak time, services are needed from Thane-Kalyan-Kasara-Karjat-Khopoli Kalyan Junction as important junction in Mumbai Division of Central Railway connecting Mumbai with the rest of India. A new coaching terminal is needed at Kalyan Junction. With new international airport coming at Navi Mumbai, connectivity from Kalyan-Panvel-Vashi-CST, Kalyan-Vashi-Borivalli-Churchgate. Stop page of Intercity Exp.-CST to Pune at Kalyan in both Up and Down directions pending proposal of ROB's need to be cleared.

- i) Kharigaon between - Ivalwa - Mumbra
- ii) Thakurli between Dombivali - Thakurli

Completion of MUTP II faster. More funds needed for Mumbai Division under passenger amenities for works like FOB. ticketing windows, toilets, Drinking Waters, Circulating Area etc. so that these get completed.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Special attention and care is needed for Mumbai, Thane Railway passengers.

15 coaches rakes on CST main line- Kalyan. Last but not least, due to fire and signal failure between Kurla & Vidyavihar on 17th April, to 19th April due to over crowding and signal failure between Nahur and Bhandup, three youths lost their lives namely; i) Prateek Chedda ii) Jatin Wara and Ganesh Kumar Yadhav

I request that one member of the family of each deceased be given a job in Railways.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): The proposed rail line my Constituency Samastipur in Bihar state is pending. Through you, I request the Railway Minister that

1. Kusheshwar Sthan to Khagaria.
2. Biraul to Haranpur.
3. Kusheshwar Sthan to Saharsa
4. Darbhanga to Kushehwar Sthan
5. More funds may be provided for early completion of Patna Digha rail-cum-road bridge and more funds may also be provided for all the above projects and an overbridge may be constructed at Bhola Talkies level crossing in Samastipur. Also an over bridge may be constructed in Muktapur.

[*English*]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I stand to participate in the discussion under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2008.

The main aim of the amendment Bill is to equip the Railway Protection Force with requisite powers of investigation and prosecution for offences related to railway property. The Sections 3 and 4 needs to be enlarged through this amendment so as to cover all facets of crime related to the theft of railway property.

The Bill is providing more power to an inquiry officer to punish those who are engaged in confiscation of railway property and theft of railway products. At the outset, I welcome this Bill. The preservation of public property and product of railway department is inevitable and essential. Most of the railway tracks are old and worn out. New tracks

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

are needed to transform in larger part of the railway line.

I express my hearty thanks to our honourable Railway Minister for the sanction of double track project and electrification from Madurai to Kanyakumari through Tirunelveli. I request our Railway Minister to issue early order to survey the track line and acquire the land and other infrastructure.

The unmanned level crossings are closed in many places in broad guage line of Tenkasi - Tirunelveli and Tirunelveli- Kanyakumari line. If it is closed then it is very difficult for the village people to cross from one side to other. In order to avoid this inconvenience, the unmanned level-crossing should be transformed into manned level-crossing. It should not be closed once for all.

In my constituency, the long demand of a new railway station in "Kavalkinaru" area which is situated in Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari railway line near Koodamkulam nuclear power project and ISRO Mahendragiri.

The broad guage line of Tenkasi-Tirunelveli is completed. The trial of fast train was also conducted. But the train services have not commenced to ply in this route. I request our honourable Minister to take immediate steps and give proper directions to Madurai Division of Southern Railway to commence and inaugurate the new broad guage line and also to provide necessary rail engines, carriages and drivers as early as possible.

The Nanguneri railway station between Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari is having more potential and is a prominent centre. So, I request the honourable Minister to make necessary arrangement to stop all the Express and Passenger trains in this important station.

I bring to the immediate knowledge of our honourable Minister that there are two pending Road-Rail overbridge project in Tirunelveli across railway line, i.e. a railway bridge at Kulavanigarpuram and Tchanallur which are already sanctioned. Both State Government and Railway Department have allotted fund. But so far the work has not yet started. I request honourable Minister to give direction to the Railway Board to start the over bridge work immediately.

It is very important to protect the railway property. The old tracks and materials are plundered away by thieves. Stringent punishment is essential. Most of the railway properties are occupied by some anti-social elements and buildings of railways are confiscated in some places. Some malpractices are going on in the department.

It must be put to an end to. There must be some regulation.

The scarcity of coaches and engines are an important problem now a days faced by our Railway Department. So, necessary and immediate action, and attention is essential to produce more coaches. Old and damaged coaches should be modified and changed into new ones.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam Chairman, I would like to make some points though I have touched upon the important points during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

We the people of West Bengal are highly privileged as, during the last three years, we got three Railway Cabinet Ministers. The first Cabinet Minister showed the 'Vision 2020'. I must acknowledge her two contributions. One is the 'Vision 2020' and another is the white paper. Today, the former Railway Minister Lalu Prasad ji stated that during his tenure the Railways accumulated a surplus of more than Rs. 90,000 crore. But, the first Railway Minister of the UPA II Government negated that concept and she brought out the white paper. So, she is the 'vision Minister'. The second Minister, I must say, is the helpless Minister as he commissioned the Budget but could not even reply the debate. He remarked that whatever may be the vision, the Railways have been put into the ICU, and he wanted to get rid of that. Now, again, there is a new Minister. I congratulate him. I must say that he is a hopeful Minister.

So, my request to the hopeful Minister, through you, Madam, is this. I congratulate him as he withdrew the proposal of the passenger fare hike partially. But this was not the only lacuna. There are several lacunae which have been created by his predecessor. I think he will take the necessary steps, necessary measures to remove all the lacunae which have been presented in the Railway Budget itself.

Coming to the freight rate hike, it was not only the lacuna; it has been made ignoring the Parliament only through administrative measures. I think the new Minister will think over it and remove all these lacunae.

The proposal is there to set up a Committee for fixing the passenger fare hike. I think this sort of apprehension should be removed. I think the earlier assurances, which have been given publicly and in several documents, should be fulfilled. But the state of affairs is such that it is seen in the Railway Ministry that they are practising the theory of 'negation of the negation'. The first Railway Minister of the UPA II Government is negating the former Railway Minister of UPA I and the second Railway

Minister of UPA II Government is negating the immediate former Railway Minister. Now, the new Minister is negating the former Ministers. So, this is the theory of the negation of negation and practising all these things.

I request the present Minister to take up all these points, execute all the points which have been declared much earlier.

What happened about the Scheme of Sukhi Griha Pariwar. Hon. Minister Shri Mukul Roy, is aware of the fact that in Kharagpur. in a public meeting, the former Railway Minister had declared: "I am going to implement the Sukhi Griha Pariwar. Right now I am going to give Rs. 5 crore to the municipality and the Railway, so that nobody from the railway land would be evicted." You yourself were there. You heard the speech of the former Minister. You heard the assurance given publically to the Kharagpur people. But what happened to that?

I thank you that yesterday you visited the Lalgah. What happened to the new railway line from Bhadutala to Jhargram through Lalgah? No work has been started so far. I am from that particular place. What happened to the assurance given for a new railway line from Chandrakona Road via Ghatal to Panskura. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No discussion. Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: What happened to that proposal? Several schemes are there. What happened about the proposal with regard to the Basumati? What happened about the proposal of Burn Standards? What about the proposal of Jhargram-Purulia railway line? The original plan was that the new railway line should be laid from Belda to Kanthi. What happened to that? This is not Belda to Kanthi but now it is Kanthi to Egra. Original proposal was that new railway line should be laid from Digha to Balichak. But what happened to that? Now they have proposed it from Digha to Egra. All these assurances given earlier should be carried out, followed and implemented as soon as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am winding up. I request him to complete all these things.

My last point is this. The former Railway Minister Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav had clearly made the statement that during his tenure the accumulated surplus was Rs. 90,000 crore. Now, the Anil Kakodkar Committee has narrated the dismal picture of Railways. He also wants that an inquiry committee to set up to know the causes and factors behind it; to know as to why the Railway has come to such a dismal stage.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants on Railway.

The Rail Budget presented this year is a unique one. The Rail Budget of 2012 was presented by one Minister and was replied by the other one. I feel that this has not sent right message to the people.

Participating in the discussion on Rail Budget all the members have given many suggestions and have raised the problems pertaining to their areas. But the Railway Minister has not mentioned any problem except taking back, the rail fare.

I represent, Ahmedabad area of Gujarat. The Railway Ministry has done injustice to Gujarat. In this budget no concrete decision has been taken with regard to railway related problems of Gujarat. Gujarat has the longest sea coast in the country and the trade with the world can take place from ports here. Not only Gujarat but the whole country can be benefitted from there posts. I request you that all the posts may be connected with rail line.

Priority should be accorded to Delhi-Mumbai Freight corridor and an Action Plan may be chalked out to complete it.

North Gujarat region of Gujarat is not well connected with rail facility. I demand that gauge conversion of Ranuj, Chrasma, Baruchraji and Kalol route should take place and a new broadgauge rail line be constructed between Chansma, Ereez and Radhanpur and this region may be connected with Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat and the country.

A Railway Medical College in Ahmedabad was announced in the last Rail Budget. It should be fulfilled.

Our long pending demand of shifting the headquarters of western railway from Mumbai to Ahmedabad may also be fulfilled.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Thank you, Madam Chairman, on behalf of AIADMK party, I am participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Railway Budget for the year 2012-13.

I am giving below the details of ongoing railway project in Tamil Nadu and request for sufficient financial allocation for the early completion of those railway projects.

The steep hike in freight charges in the present railway budget will cause for increase in prices of essential commodities thus pave the way for higher inflation. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has already submitted for construction of six new railway lines whereas these are not included in the budget.

The gauge conversion from Chennai to Karaikudi via Mayiladuthurai and Tiruvarur (0/0 - 300 kms.) is completed upto Tiruvarur and the trial run is also completed. The next stretch of gauge conversion is to be taken from Tiruvarur-Karaikudi with the sufficient financial allocation. But in the present Budget the gauge conversion is sanctioned from Karaikudi to Pattukottai instead of Tiruvarur-Karaikudi.

I request the hon. Minister of Railways to speed up the gauge conversion from Tiruvarur (301 kms.) and to allocate sufficient funds for the early completion of the project.

In the present budget the survey has been ordered from Karaikal to Peralam to connect the Mayiladuthurai railway line. But there is already an existing railway line from Mayiladuthurai to Tarangambadi which is not in use. Instead of making new survey for a new line, I would request the Minister of Railways to relay the existing railway line which is lying unused from Mayiladuthurai to Tarangambadi.

In order to facilitate the air passengers from Chennai to the different parts of our country, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to order for stoppage of all express trains for two minutes at the Tirusulam railway station which is just opposite to the Meenambakkam Airport ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Chairman, last time also we requested the hon. Railway Minister to see that all the trains going from Egmore should stop at Tirusulam station. Even our hon. Home Minister also suggested this. Madam, most of the air passengers are suffering now. Now, they have to go to another ten

kilometers. Traffic is also very heavy. Practically, every air traveler is facing this problem. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to consider the request that has been made by him ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI O.S. MANIAN: I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to order for stoppage of all express trains for two minutes at the Tirusulam railway station which is just opposite to the Meenambakkam Airport.

All important railway stations or at least the railway stations situated at the Taluk headquarters are to be computerized as early as possible.

The electrification of railway lines from Villupuram-Karaikal, Dindigul-Kanyakumari are to be electrified as the earliest.

All the railway stations in Tamil Nadu are to be provided with all the basic amenities with the extended platforms.

The Gauge conversion from Bangalore to Nagore is already completed and the train service is restored. But the existing train running from Bangalore -Nagore (273) Nagore-Bangalore (274) is not yet restored. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to restore the train at the earliest.

The gauge conversion work between Salem-Karur is completed. I would request the Hon'ble Minister for inauguration of train service at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, this is in my constituency. I would request to consider this demand ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member. You can meet the hon. Minister afterwards also.

SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Let the hon. Railway Minister fix the date for inauguration at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Let the hon. Railway Minister come and inaugurate it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI O.S. MANIAN: When there was a meter gauge the trains namely Sengottah Fast Passenger from Sengottah-Chennai (109), Chennai- Thanjavur (110) was under operation. But after the gauge conversion, the train service was stopped creating problem for the poor and middle class people. I would request the Minister of Railways to restore this train service on the converted railway line.

Most of the train accidents are occurring in unmanned

level crossings. The Ministry of Railways is to come forward to allocate sufficient funds to provide man power in the said level crossings within a year instead of five years as assured by the hon. Minister.

I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly consider the two new train services namely, daily train from Chennai Central to Jodhpur and daily train from Madurai to Tirupathi (*via* Mayiladuthurai).

The Government should take immediate steps to link Chennai Central Station and Chennai Egmore station.

MRTS railway stations from Beach to Velachery at Chennai are not having proper basic amenities like electricity, platforms, etc. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to take immediate steps for providing necessary basic amenities.

Additional ticket counters may be provided at Guindy, Kodambakkam and Tambaram railway stations at Chennai.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Indian Rail is the axis of development of the nation. Railways unite the whole country. Rich-poor, farmers, labourers and all the sections of society meet each other through Railway, distances shorten and brotherhood develops.

Sir, two Railway over bridges L.G. 244 and L.G 252 in my constituency Bharatpur are under Construction for the last three-four years but have not yet been completed. It is affecting the daily life of the people. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister through the house to complete these ROBs at the earliest.

In the Rail Budget of 2010-2011 the then Railway Minister had announced to upgrade Bharatpur Railway Station to National level, construction of super diagnostic centre, super speciality Hospital. But till now no construction work has started. The electrification of Mathura-Alwar rail-line could not be started yet. Kindly get these works started as early as possible.

In the Budget 2010-2011, survey of Bharatput to Deeg-Kama-Kosi rail route was sanctioned. Survey has been completed. I request the hon'ble Rail Minister through this House to undertake the construction of above works immediately.

Bayana is an important trade city. Sandstone from here is sent to the whole country. Mewar Express may be provided a halt here to give relief to common man, farmers

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

and traders. I shall be highly obliged. I support this Rail Budget.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Madam Chairman, I must congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Mukul Roy ji. I know that he is a perfect gentleman and also a very sensitive person. So, I am thankful to Kumari Mamata ji also. Shri Mukul ji knows about the North Eastern Region very well as he belongs to West Bengal.

Madam, as my time is limited, I would like to confine my speech only to the North Eastern Region. The North Eastern Region comprises of seven sister States. Now, Sikkim is added to it. So, it comprises of eight States now. It is joined by only 22 kilometres to the rest of the country as it is a landlocked area. Therefore, the development of the railway line is very much essential in the North-East.

Madam, in my career of 26 years as a politician or as an MP, I want to say that I have seen many Railway Ministers coming and going but the development of the North-Eastern Region so far as the railway is concerned, has been very negligible. As a border area, it is surrounded by China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Today the railway line is the lifeline of the country. It is the railway that people travel the most; it is the railway that can help many businesses. It can change the life of the persons; and it can change everything. It can develop tourism too. But I am sorry to say that all the seven States of the North-East including Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh are not yet connected by the railway lines. It is the most unfortunate state of affairs. Same is the position even in Tripura. From the point of defence also, development of the railway lines in the North-Eastern States including Assam is very essential. I want to assert it repeatedly.

Moreover how our region is being neglected, I would tell the House. There is one line, namely, Silchar-Badarpur-Lumding line. It was started 17 years back. But, Mr. Minister, even half of this line has not been completed whereas only 125 kilometres is the distance. Even to complete 125 kilometres line, it has taken 17 long years but till now half of the line has not been completed.

Then, I would like to mention about the Bogibeel Bridge Project. It is a bridge over Brahmaputra to join river Brahmaputra from the side of Tinsukia to Dhamaji and Lakhimpur. They are the remotest districts of Assam. But it has taken nine years on this project and even 50 per

cent of the work has not been completed. But during the time of inauguration of this project, it was said that this project would be completed within 10 years. Mr. Minister, I would request earnestly you to please come and visit the Bogibeel site. You will yourself see and feel it because seeing is believing.

My next point is about the recruitment of youth in the railways from the North-Eastern Region. The recruitment of the North-Eastern youth is very negligible in the railways. We always complain about it. Recently, more than 1,000 people have been recruited in the railways and you may yourself see as to how many youth belonging to the North-Eastern Region have been recruited in this list.

I would cite one more example stating how our region is being neglected. The GM of the NF Railways has been made the Member of the Railway Board. Now, the NF Railway is headless; there is no head because the Railway GM has to go to Guwahati once in a month or sometimes twice in a month. So, every work remains standstill there.

Madam, regarding railway line, I would like to say that the double line is urgently necessary. Lalu Prasadji also said about it. Without doubling of lines, the frequency of the rails would be less as also the rail would not be able to move fast. When a train from Mumbai, Pune and Delhi goes to the North-Eastern Region, movement of the train becomes very slow from New Jalpaiguri; it is at a snail's pace.

Therefore, electrification of the lines and doubling of lines are very necessary in the length and breadth of Assam. It is also very urgent for the development of the whole of the North-East.

Madam, due to lack of lines, movement of the goods is carried out through roads by trucks. This movement of trucks creates a lot of hindrance to the people. Secondly, it takes a lot of time also for the goods to reach the destination. So, for the free movement of goods, the number of railway lines should be increased in the different headquarters of the Districts. It is very essential.

Mr. Minister, I would also request you that there should be more passenger trains going through the North-East. Without a sufficient number of trains, which may connect each and every district of Assam, the people cannot have a free movement. So, it is very essential that there are a large number of passenger trains going through our region.

Another point I want to mention here is regarding railway canteen. The quality and quantity of the food being served by the railway canteen is going down. I hope you will surely look into the matter so that people may have good food over there and in good quantity.

Moreover, I want to mention one thing regarding waiting rooms. Recently, I travelled in the train and I found that presently the waiting rooms are very dirty, and for the women passengers also there should be some special provision. I request you to look into this.

Regarding railway tickets, it is very difficult to get railway tickets. Probably, it may have come to your notice that there is a nexus between the railway officers and the touts and *dalals*. So, it is very difficult to get railway reservation easily. So, please look into this. MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, I simply mention the points. I have a few more points to make.

I want to say here that lot of smuggling is going on in the railway bogies, especially logs in the North-Eastern region. In oil bogies also, you will find lot of pilferage is being done.

Another important point that I want to mention here is regarding eviction. Recently, in the name of Railways, the people, the Bengali people, who have been living there for 60-70 years in a small plot of land where the Railways have got no intention of developing anything, have been given notice for eviction. It is very unfortunate. So, I request that you may please do something so that these people may not again be the victims of this process of eviction.

In the month of July, a huge festival is organized at Maa Kamakhya Temple in Assam. Last year 20-25 lakh people went there.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please be short and wind up.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Many people could not go there. So, I request you, Sir, to grant a few trains especially from Kolkata, in the third week of July. It is called Ambubasi Mela. The people, who used to take part in that Mela, could not reach there because they had to face a lot of problem in their journey.

My last point is that in my constituency there is a place called Darangiri in Goalpara district. Quality bananas have been produced by the people. The people are ST people, tribal people. So, if any train stops there for one-



three minutes, then those people will be highly benefited.

I hope as the Minister is a very nice person, he will do something for the North-Eastern people.

\*SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Hon'ble Railway Minister presented his Railway Budget on 14th March and today this House is discussing the supplementary demands for grants of Railways. All the people of the country are expecting that every village would get some or the other relief from this budget. I hope that during the discussion on supplementary demands, the demands placed by Members for their Constituencies would be fulfilled. As flow of blood in the whole body needs to be proper, similarly rail facility in all nook and corners of the country is essential. Then only the country can develop.

Hon'ble Minister has rightly said "Railways are the heartbeat of common man, growth of railways is the growth of country".

I and my other colleagues had placed their demands regarding development of railways in their respective constituencies but unfortunately except for one or two demands, all other demand, are still pending.

I am placing some demands regarding railways on their occasion of discussion on supplementary demands, which are pending for a long time and for which local people are asking repeatedly and I hope that Hon'ble Minister would positively take steps to fulfill their demands. My demands are:

1. Railway line from Thane to Manikpur be electrified.
2. Khajuraho-Udaipur Express train should be given a stoppage at Harpalpur railway station.
3. If there is any difficulty with regard to Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway line because of Tiger project of Panna, in that case Panna may be connected to Satna.
4. Time of Passenger train from Katani to Bina, against change of which there is continuous there are movements and demonstrations by the people should be restored to 8.00 o'clock in the morning.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam, I stand in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. At the same time I also welcome our new Railway Minister.

He has a mandate not to increase therefore and

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

also not to allow any lapse in implementation of announcements made for no increase in fares in last budget. He has to keep it in mind. I request you to kindly have in mind the announcement made with regard to new trains, new lines, gauge conversion and modernisation. Please do try to address them too.

As I would not be able to comment on the working of railways as a whole. Since there is shortage of time, I would directly come to the problems of passengers of local trains of Mumbai. Firstly, I would congratulate him for the announcement made by him for several trains for Mumbai. He had announced for 75 new trains. I would request you to kindly make no cut in the number of these trains.

The local trains which run in Mumbai are trains which were started in 1853. These are lifeline of our city. App 7.24 million passenger or say app. 72 lakh people travel daily on these trains. If trains stop even for a single minute, the whole Mumbai stops. Last week a fire broke out at Kurla signal system, which was Central route, from where people use to go to Kalyan, Thane and further on that route. These services start from VT. The whole system remained disturbed for three days. People travelled on roof of the trains and just holding windows and doors of trains. Accidents took place 2-3 people lost their lives. I am unable to understand - despite being such a big Ministry, despite having provisions of 5 and 10 crores of rupees for maintenance of railways, when a fire breaks out at Kurla in signal system, we do not have any backup plan. I tried to find out the reason for this. I found that there is no regular maintenance of it. I would ask Hon'ble railway minister to kindly make arrangement for a backup system for the rail system of Mumbai, which is its lifeline. Such a disaster management should be put in place. So that the whole system is not disturbed in such case.

Next, safety is also a major concern in Mumbai. Daily app 3,700 persons die in Mumbai, either they come under the wheels while crossing the tracks or they fall from train when they travel hanging on to the windows of trains or sitting on top of the trains. If efforts would be made this number can be reduced. Though some efforts were made recently but they were not successful. It needs to be taken care of that the passengers of these local trains of Mumbai and those who live near railway track remain safe.

CVM is a big issue. Passengers are worried about that. This is Coupon Vending Machine, which was started by railways and was a big facility for passengers. But all of a sudden that is being phased out and would be closed

by 2013. People come to me, gave representation in this regard sent letter to the Ministry, to the G.M. and found out that this is being done because since CVM is not directly connected to ticketing system, hence ATBM would be replaced in place of CVM. Means they would give Automatic Ticket Vending Machine. But the question is of the Automatic Ticket Vending Machine can be connected to ticketing system, why could CVM system not be connected to it. Instead of the ticketing through system of smart card if the CVM is connected to the ticketing system and continued that way, this would allow the passengers to avail the facility they are already getting.

There had been a demand for long time, which is related to the safety of people. It is about automatid doors. Doors should be made to close automatically as in metro trains of other countries of the world. People stand and hang holding handles of doors of trains. To avoid any accident on that count, doors should be made to be closed automatically. I have learnt that for replacing the doors with automatically closing doors, the deadline is 2016. I would request to get this work done with all sincerity and integrity and complete it at the earliest.

Madam, earlier there were trains having nine, twelve, fifteen etc. coaches. Earlier, there were only 9 coaches in trains with the sitting arrangement for 726 people and standing capacity of 1752 people, totalling 2628 people in a rack but as per railway itself on an average 4500 people travel on these trains. Likewise when twelve coaches were there he said that seats will be increased and sitting was increased to 1,168 and standing to 2,336. I total three and a half thousand people should travel in the train ideally but in that train of 12 coaches around six thousand people travel like animals to their destination. The number of trains could be increased. Better arrangements should be made for sitting in trains and automatic door system should be immediately installed to prevent accidents due to travel by hanging on doors.

Thirdly, I have to talk about an important issue regarding on AC train. A local AC train should be run in my area and the train should be fully air conditioned. It is true that a large number of working class people live in Mumbai and trains are a big support in their lives but a large number of people with white collar jobs also live there. They expect that fully airconditioned trains run there. Laluji had made an announcement in this regard that it would be introduced by the end of the eleventh plan or 2012. It has not been introduced till date. The current year

is 2012. The former Minister of railways had announced in his Railway Budget that around 27 crore rupees would be spent for its design and implementation. Total amount of One lakh rupees was allocated at that time but I would like to know the current status of work in this regard. There are no ladies toilets in the local train stations in this area. There are toilet but not significantly for woman. If a woman has to travel from Churchgate to Borivali and boards a bus from the station, she cannot not use a bathroom as there are no toilets there. Bathrooms have been constructed on only one or two stations. I have raised this issue in front of the officers sitting in the gallery and I have also raised this issue in front of the General Manager. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have demanded time and again for considering ladies toilets on every local station in Mumbai. The Ladies Special has been introduced but it should have toilet also. I would like to draw the attention of the new Minister of Railways that no such arrangements have been made in this regard till date. I urge the Railways to communicate and lack of shorage of resources to MPs like us. We can arrange the construction of the ladies toilets on the local train stations in our respective Constituencies.

There is Kurla station in our area. It is the third largest Hub. It is the third largest Railway terminal. A large number of trains for North India and South India run from this station. About 27 trains for UP and Bihar run from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I will be brief. About 12-15 trains go to south from this station. There is a need to see the bad condition of Kurla station. I demand that Railway Minister should visit someday and see Kurla station for himself. There is only toilet at Kurla station. I visit this station during every summer vacation. Everytime demand is made that there should be more toilets near the station. I have written several times in this regard. I have sent the proposal but funds have not been sanctioned from there. If you wish I can give funds from my own MPLAD Fund. But I have tried to find out as why toilets are not being constructed. These are not being constructed because agency responsible for construction of toilets thate there should be no its competitor. This agency gets Rs. 2 every time per using toilets and Rs.5 for taking bath. They charge Rs. 5 for using toilet instead of Rs.2. There is always a great rush there. There is a need to get rid of this practice which is being followed only to benefit this one agency that is too at the cost of giving trouble to the passenger. I would like the Minister to pay special attention

towards the development of Kurla station which has been renamed as Lok Manya Tilak Terminus (LTTE). This Kurla station be expanded and developed. I have made a request to Railway Minister to this effect. They choose some stations for development as model stations. For this purpose Mamtaji had selected Boriville station Malad Station. Boriville station has not been developed in a good way. Malad station should be developed in a good way. This time Kandiville station has been selected. I request the Hon. Minister to develop Kandivilli station in a good way. In the end I would like to say that our former Prime Minister Shri Rajeev Gandhi was born in Mumbai. We can call him the original resident of Mumbai. The people of this area demand that Mumbai Central Station be named after Rajeev ji. I would request the Minister that name of Mumbai Central Station be changed to his name, to the name of Rajeevji. Please consider this proposal. Please do discuss this proposal decide about it at the earliest. In the end I will request the Hon. Minister that he had assumed the charge of Minister recently, Mamta Di used to come Mumbai very seldom. You please do visit Mumbai once. I had taken Muniyappaji to Borivilli and held his meeting with passengers. A large number of passengers have narrated their problems to him. We have been able to solve these problems to a large extent. Muniyappaji passengers got relief by your visit. But still it will take some time to remove all difficulties. I requested then Minister to solve two-three problems but I will not mention them in the House. But in the coming days I will meet Railway Minister personally and request him to provide necessary facilities to the passenger of my area and complete all the works. This will not do any good to me it will rather benefit the passengers and it is the duty of every Railway Minister to do good of all the railway passengers and provide them facilities. I request the Railway Minister to do his duty. I conclude with it.

**17.02 hrs.**

(Shri Satpal Maharaj *in the Chair*)

[*English*]

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): We all know that the Railway is a significant mode of transport for poor people and majority of goods. It has been acting as an unavoidable component mixed with the life of common people in the country.

As far as new announcements for Tiruchirappalli constituency concerned, I would like to thank Hon'ble Minister for introduction of new line survey between

Thanjavur-Pudukkottai via Gandarvakkottai. Also Hon'ble Minister has announced 84 stations for upgradation as Adarsh station during the year 2012-13. While thanking for selecting Thiruverumbur for upgradation as Adarsh station in my constituency, I am disappointed that only four stations have been selected for upgradation in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I request Hon'ble Minister to select more stations for upgradation in our state including the religious place Srirangam and historical place Pudukkottai in my constituency.

I further thank Hon'ble Minister for announcing new express train daily between Tiruchirappalli-Tirunelveli Intercity Express via Madurai and Virudunagar. But the long demand of introducing express trains or super fast trains from Trichy to Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai to Chennai and a direct train from Trichirappalli to Bangalore are not yet announced. So, this line should also be included for introducing new express train.

Rock Fort express which is also called as Malai Kottai express in Tamil Nadu was early running between Trichirappalli-Chennai -Tiruchirappalli. Since, Tiruchi and Pudukkottai are populous cities and a huge number of people from these cities are benefited due to this Rock Fort express. In view of Gauge conversion this express was extended upto Thanjavur in year 2000, then up to Kumbakonam in 2004. Now the gauge conversion has been completed on the main line Thanjavur and various trains connect Chennai. After restoration of train connectivity on the main line the Rock Fort express should be run on its original line that is between Tiruchirappalli to Chennai and Chennai to Tiruchirappalli since people of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai to whom this train has been introduced could not get reservation in Rock Fort Express. I request Hon'ble Minister to take necessary action in this regard.

Likewise in the last Budget speech I requested Hon'ble Minister to include Tiruchirappalli for Duranto Service. Since this city is a populous city with number of industries and trade units, it should not be made as starting point for Duranto service to other cities. I also reiterated during discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants of Ministry of Railways for the year 2010-11 for constructing Railway Over Bridge at Srirangam Railway line. Frequently there is a heavy traffic from Singaperumal Koil to Government Boy Higher Secondary School. Further, I also demanded the construction of ROBs at railway gate between Trichi and Pudukkottai NH-210 near Rasa Vayal level crossing and one in Trichirappalli city near Maris

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Theatre at Tiruchirappalli on priority basis. I am disappointed that not even a single work has been announced in this Budget also. Hence, I once again urge Hon'ble Minister to consider these lines for construction of Railway Over Bridges. Tiruchirapalli-Dindugul-4 lane road overbridge No. 1136 near Tiruchirapalli junction the process for implementing is getting delayed beyond schedule. I urge upon the govt, to expedite as per schedule.

The gauge conversion project from Salem to Karur is already completed. It should be inaugurated at the earliest. The ongoing doubling project from Villupuram to Dindugul is at the estimated cost of 1280 crores. But till now only 210 crores is spent and a meager amount of Rs.60 crores is allotted in this present budget. This project is going very slow due to poor financial allocation. So, I request the government for allocation of more funds in order to complete the doubling project at the earliest. The doubling of railway line from Thanjavur and Ponmalai is also needs sufficient financial allocation.

Golden Railway workshop and 3200 staff quarters are in 225 acres at Golden Rock, Trichirapalli. Nearly 70 percent of the Employees staff quarters are demolished and the said land is lying vacant it is one among the primary railway workshop in India which was commenced in the year 1918. The workshop is in the heart of Trichirapalli district. Now, the Railway Workshop is involved in wagon production, periodical overhauling of wagons, overhauling of diesel locomotives and steam locomotives. As huge lands are available I urge upon the Railway Ministry to consider, the inception of another Railway Coach Factory at Golden Rock, Trichirapalli on the lines of 1CF, Perambur. Chennai. If the Ministry is inclined to implement the above suggestion, lot of employment opportunities will be provided to the unemployed and the Indian Railways will also get sufficient new and modern coaches to meet the present needs of Railways.

I appeal to the Ministry through this House to consider the suggestion and to take suitable action to fulfill our demand. In order to facilitate the air passengers from Chennai to different parts of the country, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to order for stoppage of all express trains for two minutes at Trisoolam Railway Station opposite to Meenambakkam Airport. There is no sufficient staff at Karur Railway Station. I request you to kindly instruct the officials concerned to increase the number of staff. Additional AC coaches and sleeper coaches may be attached in Mangalore express running between Chennai and Mangalore via Trichi and Karur.

To conclude, as earlier Budgets, this year Budget also failed to concentrate many of the long pending demands on South Railways region. As you know, that southern region is significantly contributing a major share for the revenue of Railways. Therefore, it is pertinent to give more importance for projects under Southern Railways. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take initiatives in this regard at least now.

\*DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): We all know that the Railway is a significant mode of transport for poor people and majority of goods. It has been acting as an unavoidable component mixed with the life of common people in the country.

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**17.00 hrs.**

\*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozpur): I thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2012-2013. I rise to voice the demands of Punjab regarding railways.

Let me first congratulate the Hon. Railway Minister for taking over this new assignment. We hope that he would provide justice to Punjab.

We have been meeting successive Railway Ministers to press for the acceptance of just and genuine demands

of Punjab, but to no avail. In the Railway Budget of this year too, not much funds have been granted to Punjab. Neither new trains have been given to Punjab, nor new rail lines have been sanctioned for Punjab.

I urge the Hon. Minister to kindly pay attention to my demands.

Ma'm, the 35 km stretch of Fazilka-Abohar railway line had been sanctioned in 1994 and it was completed in 2011. However, it is a sad state of affairs that no train has started plying on this route till now. We met the Hon. Minister in this regard. We were told that the railway staff is being recruited. I have come to know that more than 50% staff needed for this purpose has already been recruited. But, the railway-service is yet to commence on this route.

May be, the Congressmen in Punjab were hoping against hope that they would start the railway-service on this route once they form the Congress Government in Punjab. However, the Congress was routed in the Assembly elections in Punjab. It is high-time, trains start plying on the route now. In the absence of railway service on this route, the people of the area are suffering. The bus fare on the same route is a whopping Rs.25/- while the train fare is an economical Rs.5/-. Hence, the Government must begin train service on this route at the earliest.

Secondly, ma'm, the inter-city train plying from Abohar and Sri Ganga Nagar to Delhi comprises of only one A.C. coach. Even other trains coming to Delhi from these areas do not have sufficient A.C. coaches. More A.C. coaches should be added to these trains. It will bring relief to the passengers of the area.

Madam the present Ferozepur-Amritsar route is a long and circuitous route of 125 kms and we have to go via Jalandhar. Amritsar is a historic city and it is the religious and cultural capital of Sikhs. Sikhs travelling from Buddha Sahib, Gujarat to Ferozepur have to take the Jalandhar route to reach Amritsar. If a 25 km stretch is included in the railway network and new railway line is laid, it will significantly reduce the travel time as well as the distance. The people of the area will not be hassled if this is done.

The Ganganagar-Nanded Sahib train plys twice a month. However, it has no other stoppage anywhere in Punjab. If halts of this train are provided at Abohar, Malout, Bathinda and Mansa, then the Sikh pilgrims from these areas will also be able to visit Nanded Sahib.

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

In Punjab, the Shatabdi trains ply only between Amritsar and Delhi. The Delhi-Ferozepur, Delhi-Fazilka and Delhi-Abohar route needs the introduction of Shatabdi trains. Members of Parliament of the area and others cannot avail the benefits of a Shatabdi train on this route till now. Hence a Ganganagar-Ferozepur-Abohar-Delhi Shatabdi train is the need of the hour.

A new Ludhiana-Delhi Shatabdi train has been introduced recently. If this train is extended upto Ferozepur, then travel on this 150 kms stretch will become better. The passengers will be able to avail better facilities and the railways will also get more revenue.

Also, in my constituency, mostly DMU coaches are plying on various routes. However, their biggest drawback is that these trains do not have any toilet facilities. The passengers, including women and children, find travelling on this 200 kms stretch without toilet facilities, a painful experience. Many passengers have to get down at some station just to avail toilet facilities. They have to again board another train to reach their destination. Hence, toilet facilities must be provided in these DMU trains.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Mr. Chairman Sir, Punjab is a densely populated state. Unmanned level crossings in the state have witnessed tragic accidents resulting in the loss of precious human lives. Sometimes, school-vans carrying innocent children are involved in these accidents at these unmanned railway crossings. In the last 2 years, more than 7 children have died on the spot in such tragic accidents. Hence, it is high time that all such unmanned crossings are converted into manned crossings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Please wind up. Thank you.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I reiterate that the Shatabdi Express linking Ferozepur, Abohar and Ganganagar to Delhi must be introduced at the earliest.

*[Translation]*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): I rise to support the Budget. My problem is very small. I would like to speak in brief about Kashmir. You are aware that Jammu - Kashmir Rail Project was started 18-20 years ago. A period of about 18 years has passed but there are still some difficulties. We have also approached the Standing Committee. Today is the age of technology. When you launch a rocket it covers the distance even upto 5000

kilometers but you do not cover my two hundred miles. You will say that this is rocky area so trains can not be run on this route. We fail to understand this thing. You are well aware that Kashmir has political importance for the country and it has international importance also. Besides this there is a distant area which is lying separate. You will have to give some concessions to connect it with the country on sentimental basis. Definitely some efforts will have to be made in this regard.

I remember that Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi has inaugurated a 60 kilometer rail line and had said that we will complete it within five years. Later on it took thirty years. I request that Udhampur rail line should be connected with Kazikund. I have heard that Government have allocated Rs.20 thousand crores for it. Besides this Kashmir has international importance. Crores of people visit Vaishno Devi. Crores of people come for Amarnath Pilgrimage. There is also a need to make arrangements for this. The area of Chanki Manayar will have to be connected with Baramulla and Lolabha area will have to be connected with Kupwada. Pahalgam will have to be connected with it. Shopian and Gurej areas will have to be connected. For this at least survey work should be started. So that it could be known that Railway Deptt. is very serious about it.

We have only one industry. We provide world famous apples. Crores of boxes and lakhs of tonnes fruit goes from here Delhi, Mumbai and other cities. When we transport it through trucks, it costs us too much. All the profit goes in transportation. We would have succeeded in it also had you given special attention towards it. I request you about my area my other friends have talked about rest of the country drawing your attention as to what is wanted where. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister personally for taking charge of this department and I wish that he should prove himself for this department and for this responsibility. We will cooperate with him fully. There was an old film in which there was a song 'Tere Kooche Mein Armano Ki Duniya Lekar Aaya Hoon' Therefore, I have risen to take you to meet Nishat, Shalimar, Pehalgam and Gulmarg areas.

*[English]*

\*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): I would like to mention the importance of the Second Phase of MRTS project in South Chennai, which is my constituency. MRTS has proved to be the second lifeline of the people

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

of Chennai, MRTS has gained much popularity and the commuters are on the rise.

In the second phase of this project, it is proposed to be extended from Velacherry to St. Thomas Mount and the target fixed for completion is running behind.

Once completed, it would cover some very important commercial and residential areas of the city. But this five Km elevated stretch cost of the project was estimated to be about Rs.500 crore. But due to inordinate delay, it is expected that the cost would shoot up tremendously.

Since it emerges as one of the key modes of public transport in Chennai, the completion of it would benefit the commuters of suburban areas of Chennai metropolitan, and fetch a lot of revenue for the Railways. Hence, I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take steps for the early completion.

To provide additional ticket counters at Guindy, Saidapet, Mambalam, Kodambakkam, Velachery and Perungudi Railway Stations which are situated in the heart of the Chennai city. The MRTS Railway stations in between Chennai Beach and Velachery which are not been properly maintained. I request you to kindly instruct the Railway Authorities to provide proper basic amenities in those Railway stations. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide footover bridge with lift facility at Chrompet Railway Station to Bus Terminal. I also request the Minister to raise the height of Platforms in MRTS Railway Stations to facilitate the passengers for easy boarding without any hardship.

It is very much important to lay a service road in between Perungudi and Velachery MRTS Railway Stations. But this work is in slow progress. I request you to kindly speed up the work and to complete this at an early date and to provide reservation counter facility at Velachery MRTS Railway Station.

"Tambaram Sanitorium" Railway station is in between Chennai beach and Tambaram suburban Railway station. There are two railway stations namely Tambaram and Tambaram Sanitorium which creates confusion among the people of my constituency. Tambaram Sanitorium railway station is situated in Chitlapakkam. Chitlapakkam is a Town panchayat having more than 50 thousand population. There is a demand of the people to rename the Tambaram Sanitorium Railway Station as Chitlapakkam Railway station.

On behalf of the people of Chitlapakkam, I request the Hon'ble Minister to rename the "Tambaram Sanitorium" railway station as "Chitlapakkam" railway station at the earliest.

I am to state that people from Northern part of our country especially from Rajasthan have settled in Chennai for years together and having huge business establishments. Most of them hail from my Parliamentary constituency, South Chennai. They are leaving to their native places frequently for some important family functions. At present there is only one train from Chennai to Jodhpur that also operates once in a week. It is not sufficient to cater the demands of the people from Rajasthan settled in Chennai. They are demanding daily train service from Chennai to Jodhpur.

I, on behalf of my constituency people appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to have daily trains from Chennai to Jodhpur or at least increase the frequency of the present train No. 6125 thrice a week.

I am to state that lot of pilgrims from Chennai are leaving for Shiridi to Dharshan Saibaba Temple which is a great pilgrim centre. The existing train bearing the No. 0677 is being operated once in a week from Chennai. This is not sufficient to cater the demands of pilgrims leaving for Shiridi. I request you to kindly operate the train No. 0677 twice in a week instead of once in a week.

Mambalam Railway station (T. Nagar) is situated in my South Chennai constituency. Lakhs of people are every day boarding trains from this station to reach several urban areas of Chennai. The senior citizens and physically challenged persons are finding it very difficult to board the trains through the existing stairs. They are in need of escalators in this Railway Station.

On behalf of my constituency people, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take immediate steps to provide escalators in Mambalam Railway? 5 station in order to facilitate the senior citizens and physically challenged persons.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Indian Railways is the vehicle of development of the country. The development of any area seems to be incomplete without Railways.

The great scientist James Watt invented Rail Engine by when he recognised the force of steam. Only Iron man can present such a good budget of Railways. I would like

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

to call the Railway Minister as Iron who has presented such a thoughtful Budget. Railway Budget of 2012-13 is not important only from economic point of view but it is important from social point of view. Hon'ble Railway Minister has given stress on security, safety and modernisation of Railways which will make Indian Rail Network equal to International Rail Network. The Railway Budget is in accordance with the sentiments and ambitions of the people. Care has been taken of every section in the Railway Budget and it has been prepared on the basis of general acceptability.

I not only believe but also has full faith that in the leadership of UPA Chairman Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the youth leader of the country Shri Rahul Gandhi Railways will make all round development in the country and its benefit will reach every citizen of the country. The Indian Railways will become popular not only in the country but in other countries also.

I represent Uttarakhand state which is the State of difficult geographical conditions. It is still a backward state. Hon. Railway Minister has included Rishikesh-Doiwala and Tanakpur-Bageshwar line in the list of new 84 projects sent to Planning Commission for evaluation and similarly he has included the survey of Haldwani to Chorgalia and Haldwani to Reetha Sahib in the list of 111 new rail lines' surveys. For this I am thankful to him.

Railway Minister has included doubling of Luxar-Haridwar line at some places in the list of 23 new doubling projects. Deoband (Muzaffarpur-Roorki) line has been included in the list of 31 projects proposed to be completed with the help of Uttarakhand Government. Similarly, frequency of Ajmer-Haridwar Express has been increased. Similarly, Howrah-Lalkuan Express has been run via Mugalsarai-Varanasi-Lucknow on weekly basis and Kathgodam-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express has been extended to Jodhpur and for all this I thank Railway Minister.

I would also like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister towards some more proposals and if these are included the future of Indian Railways will be more bright.

In the Railway Budget of 2011-12 Ram Nagar to Haridwar Link Express was announced which should be run soon. First and Third Class joint AC Coach should be attached with Train No. (15013/15014) from Delhi to Ram Nagar which will benefit the passengers going to Garhwal and Kumaon from National Capital Territory.

AC Chair Car Coach should be attached with Uttar

Sampark Kranti Express (15035-15036) which leaves Ram Nagar for Delhi in the morning and reaches Delhi in the noon and also leaves Delhi for Ram Nagar in the noon and reaches Ram Nagar in the evening. Since this is a day train and hence there is no special need of having Third Class AC Sleeper Coach in this train. There should be direct link between Ram Nagar and Dehradun.

There should be double line for Kotdwar. Similarly double track should be provided between Haridwar and Dehradun. There should be a tourism Package between IRCTC and Uttarakhand Government.

There is a need to open more reservation centres in Uttarakhand for the facility of tourists and the people of far flung areas because there is a great rush of tourists throughout the year. There should be a direct superfast train for Mumbai from Ram Nagar, Kathgodam and Kotdwar.

The Railway should also have a positive thinking regarding providing Dalia, Khichdi to the sick patients. Railways should also think to provide sugar free food items to the sugar patients as number of Diabetics is increasing now a days.

There is a proposal to develop Ram Nagar and Rishikesh Railway Station as Multifunctional station so what is the ratio of Public-Private Partnership for it? It should be made public and people should be informed about it. Action should be taken immediately to develop these stations as multifunctional.

A direct train should be introduced between Guwahati to Haridwar. There are a large number of people from Uttarakhand in Army. Since they are posted on borders they experience difficulty in movement while coming on leave and going back after leave. The famous temple of Kamakhya Devi is situated in Guwahati. Uttarakhand is 'Devbhoomi' and there are a number of pilgrimage centre there. It will facilitate the pilgrimage if a train is introduced between Guwahati and Haridwar.

There should be double rail line for Kotdwar. There should also be double track between Haridwar to Dehradun. Goods Transport Terminal should be provided at Kotdwar, Rishikesh and Ram Nagar. These all three stations are the main cities from trade and business point of view.

Nazibabad junction is the gateway of Railways of Uttarakhand from where a large number of Indian army personnel of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, traders and



businessman as also other people travel daily. The passengers have to face a lot of difficulties because 12331-12332 Himgiri Express, 15653-15654 Amarnath Express, 15651-15652 Lohit Express, 12327-12328 Upasana Express and 15097-15098 Jammu- Baruni Express trains do not have their stoppage at Nazibabad station. Therefore, these station should be provided stoppage at Nazibabad station.

Trains generally get late for 8-9 hours during winter season because of dense fog. Therefore, Railway should made arrangements to make food available at small stations and provide milk to children. So that passengers could get food and children milk if the trains get late. The proposed computerised Railway Reservation centres should soon be opened at Kedarnath, Gawaldam and Karan Prayag stations. More efforts should be made to increase international rail connectivity. There should be rail connection from Kolkata to Thailand via Myanmar, Bangladesh it will increase tourism and trade.

A direct train should be introduced from Dehradun to Kanpur and the speed of Kanpur bound train should be increased and the facility of first AC coach should be provided therein.

Railways should adopt PPP mode to improve the food quality. Railways should have contracts with famous brands like Haldiram, Bikaner etc.

A train upto Tajmahal should be introduced on the lines of Palace of Wheels. I would rather request that a rail corridor right upto Tajmahal should be constructed so that passenger may visit Tajmahal in the morning and could go back by evening. It will increase the tourism potential and will also increase income of Railways.

I had informed the House in the past also that when I was Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways we have started making research for setting up biological toilets in national interest. When Railways will start having these toilets there will be no filthiness on the stations. All the filth will be contained in a tank which will be removed through vacuum system. If biological toilets are constructed then there will be no filth on Railway Stations and Railway tracks and India would march ahead in international field. Government should expedite its efforts which it is making in this direction in collaboration with DRDO and should implement it soon.

I would also request that India should study the

railway network of different countries and introduce fast running trains. The fastest train in the world is in Japan and its speed is 581 KM per hour. Japan has developed this trains on the basis of magnetic levitation Train system. China has also developed Bullet train which runs at the speed of 574.8 KM per hour and it is running successfully.

I would like to thank UPA Chairman Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon. Rail Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways Shri K.H. Munniyappa and Shri Bharat Singh Solanki for laying foundation stone of 125 KM long Rishikesh-Karan Prayag rail like. I request them to start this project soon because this route is important from social, tourism and strategic points of view.

In the end, I support demands for grants for Ministry of Railways.

*[English]*

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me a chance to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13. Many hon. Members of this august House have participated in the discussion today on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13. They have illustrated that there are many lacunae in the development of railways. They should be overcome because railways is the lifeline of the nation.

What have we seen in the last live years in terms of development of railways? If we look at the infrastructure, new facilities, doubling of railway lines, gauge conversion, signaling, welfare and many other things, the Railways has not contributed much and it is a very peculiar position.

I shall now point out some of the demands pertaining to my Constituency, Puralia District, in West Bengal. From the point of railway network, it is an underdeveloped district. From Ranchi to Purulia, the distance is only 122 kilometres. Ranchi, as you know, is the Capital of Jharkhand. Earlier, Purulia was in then undivided Bihar. It became a part of West Bengal on 1st November, 1956. From Ranchi to Purulia, the distance is only 122 kilometres. Out of this stretch of 122 kilometres, 88 kilometres have been converted into double line, and only 34 kilometres remain single line. This is disadvantageous for running of the trains and also the poor people from Purulia are facing various problems and difficulties while traveling to Bokaro Steel Plant, Ranchi, Asansol, Durgapur and Tatanagar. In the discussions on the Railway Budget, I have noticed that two hon. Members mentioned that it should be converted

into double line. Today, I wish to demand that the remaining line should be converted into double line.

My second point is that Adra Railway Station falls under S.E. Railway Division. In my constituency, there is a need to construct an overbridge near Adra Railway Station. There are two Higher Secondary Schools there for boys and girls. There are nearly 2,500 students who study in each School. Thus, nearly 5,000 students cross that railway line every day. More than 10,000 students go up and down by crossing the line. It is very difficult, at the school time and at the examination time, to cross the railway line. So, there should be an over-bridge near Adra Railway Station. In Adra Divisional Railway Office, there is a Railway Hospital. The Class IV staff, gangmen and other staff take admission into the hospital. Then, they are referred to Calcutta Garden Reach Hospital. There is insufficient infrastructure. In that hospital, there is insufficient doctor, insufficient medicine. So, my humble request to Railway Minister through you Sir, is to look into the Railway Hospital for the welfare of the Group D employees and for the local employees especially for those who work in Adra Railway Division.

Sir, a halt station has been sanctioned. Three years ago, a University has been established in Purulia District, namely, Sidho Kanha Birsha University. Near the University, a halt station has been sanctioned but the work has not yet started. So, my humble submission to hon. Minister through you Sir, is to implement the work of new Purulia halt station. Sir, I also wrote to him that there is no Rajdhani stoppage. So, I requested for the Ranchi Rajdhani Express which passes through a part of the district. My humble submission is for stoppage of Ranchi Rajdhani Express either at Muri or at Jhalda station.

Lastly, an Express train comes to Delhi from Purulia. There was reservation in Purulia station which is the district headquarters but it has been withdrawn. The poor people are facing a lot of difficulties to come to Delhi for the better treatment or for any other purposes. So, the reservation quota which was introduced before, it should be continued on.

Lastly, there are many obstacles, deficiencies and lacunae in regard to this matter which should be improved. We are saying that Railways are the lifeline for the nation and it should be continued.

**17.18 hrs.**

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### 36th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**17.19 hrs.**

[English]

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2012-13 ...*Contd.*

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, 65 years have passed since our independence - In the beginning the district of Dinajpur in West Bengal was devoid of any railway connectivity. People of the region had fought a long battle to get railway lines constructed there. In the later years, late Barkat Saheb and recently Hon. Mamata Banerjee did a lot to help this place get its due in as far as railways is concerned. On one hand, the common people played a commendable role and on the other, these leaders did well to support the cause.

But still there are many problems. People want direct connectivity with the capital city of the state, Kolkata. But what is the ground reality? One train starts at 5 am in the morning, only thrice a week, for Kolkata. But it is very difficult for the passengers coming from nearby villages to catch that train so early. Again at 10.30 pm it returns from Kolkata. That too is a very odd hour. Thus through you, I would like to request Hon. Railway Minister to reschedule the train so that it helps the passengers concerned. There is another train in the evening called link rail that connects Malda with Gaur. The starting time of this train in 5.05 am but it never comes before 7 am because a single train comes to Balurghat via Siliguri from Jangalmahal. At Balurghat one engine is connected and then it move ahead. There is no surety that it would reach in time because there may be so many problems midway. Everyday it runs late as a result of which by the time passengers reach Malda, Gaur Express already leaves the station. No other train wants to pick up the passengers who are left out. Thus my request would be to either extend the Gaur

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Express or introduce a new train from Kolkata to Balurghat.

The conditions of the platform are also very poor in many places. In Gangarampur, the passengers face a lot of hardships while boarding the trains, particularly aged people face more problems. The platform floors are not cemented. If the rail department does not have funds then I can very humbly submit that a part of my MPLADS fund can be utilized for the purpose, to raise the level of the platform.

Thirdly, the railway line must be extended from Balurghat upto Hili, so that the North-Eastern states of the country, Guwahati of Assam, Manipur, Agartala of Tripura are reached in less time. Bangladesh is only 250 km. to 300 km. from this point. Hili has an India Bangladesh border check point. Hili is divided into two parts. One part falls under Balurghat, West Bengal and the other part is in Hakimpur in Dinajpur district of Bangladesh. In the Bangladesh part of Hili there is good rail way network which goes upto Dhaka. If we connect both the parts of Hili, we can cut short the distance of approximately 300 km to reach Agartala. So the train can ran through that region. In future it will lead do better cooperation between the countries. Bangladesh will come classes to the North Eastern states like Tripura. Moreover trade and commerce will flourish in the entire region due to better connectivity. The goods manufactured in India as well as in Bangladesh can be transported to countries like Bhutan and Nepal while products from those nations can be imported to our country. With more and more trading activities, ties among all these countries will be strengthened and many perennial problems can be solved. Both India and Bangladesh will develop nationally as well as internationally. If that happens then it would be very easy to reach, the North Eastern states from Delhi too. The areas of Bengal and Bihar through which the train will pass can also develop vigorously. Hon. Railway Minister is aware of the needs of my constituency very well. He has visited the area. Thus my request to him is to help the region progress and the only way to do so is to extend the rail network upto Hili. In this age of globalization if the railway connectivity is improved, people of the country will prosper all the more. The North Eastern states will become easily accessible.

I have another issue to raise. Few days back I had received a letter from the railway officials of New Jalpaiguri. It said that we were welcome to attend the meeting that was to be held in February to raise our concerns and grievances, if any. But the meeting was never held. Thus I urge upon the Minister to hold such meetings regularly

so that we can express our views and give suggestions for the betterment of rail services.

I would like to congratulate him for reducing the passenger fares but want to oppose the hike in freight charges. Today price rise is rampant. People are facing great difficulties and are reeling under increased burden of living. If freight charge increases, it pushes up prices of essential commodities which is not favour of the common people. So if freight rates are lowered, it can help them a lot because low freight charge will arrest escalation of prices and lead to overall prosperity. The Minister should pay need to this aspect for the benefit of the train passengers and the people at large.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

*[Translation]*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Chairman Sir, the new Minister is not present in the House, but I think our Solanki Saheb and Muniyappa saheb will take note of the point properly which being put forth in the House for the last three years. I think our all colleagues are putting this point in the house for a long time. Now, how much are they satisfied will be mentioned in their speech. But I would like to say a few things about my constituency Thane. The present Chhatrapati Shivaji terminal which was called victoria terminal at that time, had witnessed the very first train in 1853. That station is still facing so man problems. I would like to ask hon. Minister that in last budget session Mamta Didi had declared Thane station is to be developed as world class station, but what is being done in this regard and is there any possibility to do something or not. Nothing is clear so far. Please tell us about the situation so that we can tell our people whether something is to be done or not. How much long we control the people. Hon. Minister may please tell us something in this regard. Thane station is the largest station after Mumbai. Mr. Sanjay Nirupam ji said that Thane station is the next station where Northern and Southern railway is linked with the Central railway. There has been a demand for stoppage of trains for the last many years but it has not been provided on the basis of technical resource. I urge upon the hon. Minister to consider this demand sympathetically. Mr. Solanki Sahab had tried to direct the Southern and Northern railway to Gujarat and Rajasthan. I request the hon. Minister to provide a stoppage there.

Sir, we had requested the railway department that Kopri falling between Thane and Mullur station may be

made extension of station. Either extend the Mullar station or Thane station. Because a station in between is a necessity. The local corporation is carrying out a survey of Kopri station in this regard and they went to help the railways in the matter. The population of this city is 35 lakh and only our railway station exists there. It is my request to consider it seriously.

Sir, Bhendre and Meera Road, both the railway station were declared as model railway station. I think all the Members would like to know about what the model station is, what is the definition. Nobody know what is the model station.

Local train is being run in Mumbai. You started it with 9 coaches and thereafter it was made 12 coach train. The population of Mumbai is increasing day-by-day. I request that all the local trains should consist 15 coaches. during the last few days transportation came to a stand still due to accidents. At that time people were expecting, a visit of Minister or Chairman of Railway Board, that somebody come there and ask that is the problem, but no body turned up. It is a very sad situation for us. We are not able to face the people. How we told them that this is the economic capital of the country and no body turned up here. I would like you to come there and see that something in the name of disaster management is there in our country or not. A fire broke out there, and the people came out for fire fighting and the train did not run for 4-5 days and people faced too much difficulties during that period. You must have seen that people were travelling in the over crowded trains and four people died due to the reason. I request that Govt. should consider it seriously. Hon. Minister can visit the area even after the session.

Sir, people come to Mumbai from North, East, South and West of the country. Now, there is second generation, but people do not get reservation on holidays on the number of trains falls short. Keeping in view the increase in population, if new trains are introduced, that will benefit the people of Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Meera Road and Bhendre. We are demanding for the last two years but nothing is being done. The Govt. have made some good provision in the budget of this year. We expect the Govt. to consider this aspect. I thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the subject.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the demands for grants on Railway. You know railway is the heritage of development. The development is flourished wherever train goes. I am talking

about my constituency Sabarkantha, where railway facility is negligible. This area is inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, downtrodden and economically weaker section. This area could not be developed due to shortage of Railway facilities. For example, we got a broadgauge Railway Line from Modasa to Madiod after a movement of 11 years. The only train run once a day. It reach here at 10 pm and departs at 6 am. The distance between Madara to Nadiad is 104 kilometre. It takes 4 hours to cover this distance i.e. with the speed of 25 km per hour. who will prefer to travel by this train instead we travel by tractor and reach earlier than the train. We would like to say through you Sir, we are backward, we are seperated, than don't we have the right of development. We should get the facility of railways. Today my constituency do not have my rack point for the goods facility. It was earlier in Himmat Nagar which has also been closed. The farmers are facing difficulty due to lack of that goods point, Agriculture is being affected, we are not getting fertilisers on time and that is why farmers are staying agitations. But of no avail. Hon. Rail Minister Shri Bharat Singh Solanki ji is sitting here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is from your Gujarat.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: He is very well familier with our area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will listen your problem and will resolve it.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: I request you to consider our demands sympathetically.

Second thing I would like to say is that you are deciding to close the unmanned level crossings, but you should keep more options open. If you close the level crossing without approval of collector, without approval of Gram Panchayat, without taking the villagers in confidence and without giving them any option, it will definitely create difficulties to the farmers and women. There is a unmanned level crossing number 121-C between Himmat Nagar and Khedhada, which you had closed. The farmer of 5-6 villages are being harassed and facing too much difficulties. An agitation was also held. When I met the chairman, Railway Board, he told me if the collector give it in writing, then we will open it. Now, the collector has given it in writing that the opening of level crossing is a necessity. But it delivered no result. Today, I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into the matter and resolve the problems.

Apart from this, Himmat Nagar - Kherdada railwaline should be extended upto Ambaji and Abu Road, as Ambaji is a Shakti Peeth - Lakhs of people visit that place. If we

got this facility, our tribal area will be benefitted with the train facility. Because there are many people who never travelled by train, who ever seen the train.

Moreover, the connectivity works of Modasa-Shahblaji railway station may be taken up and there is no facility to reach Mumbai and Delhi and if the time table of Madasa-Nadiad train is modified, than we will get the connectivity to reach Mumbai from Nadiad. We want to consider our demands carefully.

Besides, I would like to say that whenever we demand for a train, hon. Minister ji says that we are short of funds. If it is so, than consider to introduce a train on PPP model or private rail may also be introduced. Do whatever you have to do, but our area must be developed. There is a train Delhi-Ahmedabad, no pantry car has been provided in that train. It is requested to attach a party car in this train.

Sir, I thank you for giving me a opportunity to speak on the railway budget.

*[English]*

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Grants which have been demanded by the hon. Minister of Railways.

While doing so, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister the importance of Tamil Nadu as the coastal State and the railway infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, that plays a major role.

After 1950, when the Integral Coach Factory in Perambur was set up, there is not even a single coach factory' that was set up in Tamil Nadu for the past 60 years. Year after year, there have been demands in the House that Tamil Nadu should be given its due share in the Railway infrastructure. But for the past three years, we have been hearing the same words from the Ministers. The very important freight corridor project has not been announced; the Mumbai-Delhi and Ludhiana-Kolkata corridors which are going to attract very massive investment in that region are scheduled to be completed in 2016. The then Railway Minister had assured that Chennai will be made as a nodal point for linking Bengaluru, Kolkata and Mumbai. Not even small works have started there. Making Chennai as a nodal point will create a lot of opportunities for the Southern States which will have their due shares.

When we speak of gauge conversion, Madurai to Kanyakumari section is not at all looked after. Railways

usually neglect that area for gauge conversion. Year after year we hear that Virudhunagar-Manamadurai gauge conversion will be completed but deadline after deadline is being shifted. We would like the two important projects; Podanur-Pollachi in Coimbatore-Dindigul section and Tiruvarur-Karaikudi, to be completed as early as possible. Manamadurai-Virudhunagar project also has to be completed as early as possible. In this year's Budget speech the hon. Minister assured that this project will be completed.

We speak of Madurai, particularly Madurai Meenakshi, to be developed as a hub in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu. As you know, it is a great temple town. But Madurai does not get that much of attention from the Railways. We would request the Government to give Madurai its due share, particularly Tuticorin-Chennai, Madurai-Chennai and Madurai-Kanyakumari sections are to be given more importance in the years to come.

Creating container terminals and inland freight stations at Virudhunagar and Radhakrishnapuram will encourage more industrial activities in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to make a few requests which we have taken up with the Railway administration. One such very small but important thing is having water facilities at the railway stations. Smaller works are not being taken up at small stations. I do not want to waste the time of the House by mentioning those kinds of work. It is important to understand that when a public representative takes the railway officials to the place and he is assured that in six months' time the work such as creating water facility or putting up lights or roofs at the stations, will be completed but nothing happens after six months, it gives a very wrong impression of handling of their work. Railway does not end in Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai or Kolkata. It has a lot of stations which need to be taken care of. A lot of passengers travelling in rural areas also need to be given that kind of importance. Drinking water facility is not provided at major small stations.

With this, I would like to make two-three important requests to the Minister.

- Introduction of New Express Train from Sengottai to Mysore via Madurai-Dindigul, Karur, Namakkal and Salem.
- Introduction of a Passenger Train from Kanyakumari to Madurai

- Tirunelveli-Bangalore day time Express Train.
- Tuticorin-Chennai day time Express Train
- Vivek Express, which runs from Kanyakumari to Delhi, to be made as a Daily Express.
- Train which runs from Nagercoil to Bangalore be made as a Daily Express.

There are still a lot of requests to be made. Since, there is not much time available, I will only mention two or three important things. There is Sivakasi town, which is famous for its small scale industries. It needs to be connected with Coimbatore by a daily passenger train. The Shencottai-Madurai passenger train may be extended up to Coimbatore. The lines of Trichy-Shencottai, Shencottai-Erode and Shencottai-Bangalore have to be connected. Rameshwaram-Shencottai has to be connected with daily train. The broad gauge conversion between Tirunelveli-Tenkasi and Shencottai-Punnalur lines need to be completed as early as possible.

Now, I would like to thank you and the hon. Minister for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Sir. I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister to some of the problems faced by the Keralites, who are living in Delhi every year as also some of the issues being faced by the people of my constituency.

With the closure of schools and colleges for summer vacations, thousands of Malayali families travel from Delhi to Kerala. The only mode of transport they could choose is the Railways. There are other modes of transport but they are expensive. These people who want to travel with their families face huge problem regarding reservation. They find that even the scheduled trains as well as trains like Duranto and Millennium carry a waiting list of around 300 in all the classes till the end of July.

The present berth capacity of trains running daily between Delhi and Kerala or biweekly is not adequate even to cater to the lean season. During the off season itself, the Keralites going from Delhi to Kerala are not able to get the reservation. Then, we can imagine the situation during the summer vacation. This problem is being faced not only by about 30 lakhs Malayalies who are living here and go to Kerala once a year but also the Government and the public sector employees who want to go to Kerala for summer vacation on LTC. There are unscrupulous travel agents, who are exploiting the situation and squeezing a lot of money from these people.

There are special trains, which have been allotted to North, East and West areas but no special trains have been allotted to Kerala during the summer vacations. I feel that it is a step-motherly treatment towards the State of Kerala. So, my request to the Minister is that special trains should be allotted during the summer vacations as there are about 30 lakh Keralites who go to their home State of Kerala.

I would like to draw your attention to one more aspect. There are a lot of projects which have been announced, especially, concerning my constituency, namely, Kottayam, in the Railway Budget of 2011-12. I am grateful to you for this, but none of these projects could be started. For example, there are about seven railway stations which were declared Aadarsh stations. After the declaration, tenders were called and they were also awarded but the work could not start due to lack of money. There is a total mismatch between the money and the proposed projects. A lot of projects have been announced but the money for those projects have not been allotted at all.

I am grateful to you for one more thing. An announcement was made for one pilgrim shelter in Kottayam railway station. Its estimated cost is about Rs. 72 lakhs and the Division was asked to construct it. The money allotted for the total Division is around Rs.6 crore to Rs.7 crore so I think they will not be able to do a single work of Rs.72 lakh. This work has to be completed within three months' time before the next Sabarimala pilgrimage season starts. My only request is that specific funds should be allotted for the construction of this pilgrimage shelter because crores and crores of pilgrims stop in Kottayam and then go to Sabarimala by road.

As regards multi-functional complex, the announcement was made during 2010. It was a good proposal but it has not yet started. I would request the Minister to tell us whether this will be started or not. If there is any technical problem, you tell it to the people or to this august House that due to some technical problem you are going to shelve this proposal. Otherwise, people would remain in dark.

Regarding doubling work, as you know, the Railways get maximum revenue from Kottayam Railway Station in Kerala. The maximum traffic is from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam, i.e., Ernakulam, Etamannur, Kottayam, Changnacherry, Thiruvalla, Kayamkulam, etc. This route has the maximum traffic. But we are not able to do doubling on this route mainly because of lack of money as also due to land problem. The land has become so limited and so

precious that no one would like to part with the land in this thickly populated area. The traffic is very heavy in this area. My request would be to have an automatic switching system in this area. In the long am, it will benefit the Railways and the people of Kerala.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of Railways.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for 1 Grants of Railways for 2012-13. While supporting the Demands, I would like to request the Railway Minister to give proper attention for quick redressal of some of the problems of my area and also in general of the Railways.

Sir, I hail from an area called Sundarbans, South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal which is a world heritage site. It contains two very important pilgrimage sites - Ghutiari Sharif and Ganga Sagar. The southern section of the Eastern Railway runs trains in that sector but they are very inadequate in number. I would request the Railway Minister to increase the frequency of trains as also increase the number of coaches in the trains. He should add, at least, one more ladies compartment in each 12-coach train. Earlier it was a thinking that the local trains which run more than 100 kilometres, at least, toilets should be added in those trains. Therefore, this demand should be considered.

Then, due to the development of some tracks in some particular divisions the distance between the platforms and the Railway coach has increased which is causing frequent accidents. So, that should be rectified immediately to prevent more accidents. The level crossings which are unmanned should be converted into manned level crossings immediately in my area.

I would give special thanks to the Ministry of Railways as also the Railway Minister for taking up some projects particularly in the Sundarbans areas. They are extension of railway line up to Goshaba, Basanti, Kultoli, etc. I would request that this work should be completed as early as possible.

As regards recruitment, I have heard that 1.54 lakh jobs are still remaining vacant in the Railways. Many of the unemployed youths from my Constituency are applying for these jobs. The Railways being one of the largest Government industries, it can employ a large number of unemployed youths not only of my constituency but also of the entire country. Therefore, it should be properly looked into.

A large number of people from West Bengal goes to Kerala to find employment as skilled and unskilled workers. So, the Thiruvananthapuram - Howrah Express which now runs bi-weekly should be made regular, or some new trains should be introduced for that line. In the Benaras Division, I would like to mention that in two trains, namely, the Sadbhavna Express and Shramjeevi Express, a stoppage in the Srikrishna Nagar station should be given, because it falls in the Badlapur Sub-Division which is a very important Sub-Division in the district.

There is a long pending work of broad gauge conversion in the Lumding-Silchar-Agartala Division in the North Eastern Region. That should be immediately done to give relief to the local commuters from their difficulties.

Corruption is an area in the Railway, if it can be prevented and contained then a lot of revenue can be saved and funds also can be generated and there would be no need for increase in the fares of the Railways. Safety and security is an area of concern for the Railways because it is the lifeline of India. So, in that respect, particularly renovation and over-hauling of the existing tracks and the old bridges should immediately be done by the Railways.

I hope, the hon. Railway Minister would take into account all these points and also take proper action.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Railway Grants (2012-13). Through you I would like to make a submission to the Hon. Minister of Railways that the former Minister of Railways Mamta Banerjee had made an announcement that a railway overbridge would be constructed in Chandauli district. One year has passed but no work has been started in this regard. Chandauli district is surrounded by three to four railway lines. A number of overbridges are to be constructed. Chandauli is administrative headquarters and it is near Sayyad Raja and there is traffic jam on the Matkutta railway crossing for hours. Likewise, there is no overbridge on the Kariappa Marg in Varanasi district and it is a very important route. Railway crossing has to be constructed on the Aasapur square on Gazipur and Varanasi route. Their occur traffic jam for hours together. Secondly, there is a Kajakpura turn where Banaras railway line stretches upto Gazipur. There occur traffic jam for around two hours. There is a need for constructing an overbridge. Varanasi is a prominent cultural and religious place where a large number of people visit

to pay homage. Tourists get stuck in traffic jams and there are various other problems. Through you, I would like to say to hon. Minister that it is an important city in Purvanchal. Considering the problem of traffic jam there I request to get the construction work of the proposed overbridge started.

Second issue is regarding Mughalsarai station. There are 13 thousand railway employees working at Mughalsarai railway station. The condition of more than half a dozen railway colonies, parks, schools and colleges for their children is very deplorable. Water was clogged in railway colonies during the last rainy season. This problem should be fixed. There is an inter-college running in one after our railway schools and it is a school under UP Board due to lack of accreditation from the CBSE. I request the CBSE to grant accreditation to it and a degree college where railways employees are in such a large number should be run.

There is a railways hospital having 50 beds. It needs to be modernised. Wherever any railways employees fall ill he has to go to Liluwa-Howrah. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister to modernise the said hospital.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one issue concerns the farmers. Often, there is a shortage of fertilizers in Chandauli. Sometimes, it is because the rake point of the fertilizers is in Varanasi and fertilizers are transported to various districts through Varanasi. There are already goods godowns in Chandauli, Mughalsarai and Vyas nagar. If a rake point for fertilizer is provided there and the farmers are able to get fertilizers from that place then it will save the farm which is faced in Varanasi and the farmers will get fertilizers easily.

Mughalsarai has four railway lines - Mughalsarai - Gaya Railway line, Mughalsarai - Patna Railway line, Mughalsarai - Banaras Railway line and Mughalsarai - Mirzapur railway line. In this manner our district is divided in four to five parts. There are many railway crossings which are unmanned. Some of the crossings are so, where the people pass in large number. Due to un-manned, many accidents took place. Hirdaypur-Gaon and Saharoyeana Gaon and many more villages are there, where it is required. Where roads have been constructed, over bridges may be constructed in place of un-manned railway crossings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now make short.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Chairman, I want to tell one

thing more in brief that hundred of acre railway land is vacant. At the time of construction of Mughalsarai railway line 140 acre land was vacant near Syed Raja Railway station. I want to tell Ministry of Railways, through you, that that land is vacant for the last 50 years or more. I want that the land be given to State Government. The State Govt. could built AIMS, Hospitals or make it available to Central Govt. or you yourself give it for the construction of any small railway factory.

I want to tell one thing more, now-a-days you are giving railway station to contractors which will create serious problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Cut short. Your time is over.

SHRI RAM KISHUN: Mr. Chairman, only two points more. Kindly listen, one is Tulsi Ashram. It's name is after the name of Tulsidas. You will give the work of ticket distribution and ticket collections to contractors. Sir, religious discourses are held there. The religious programmes are organised on large scale. You are giving such a station to contractors which is very wrong.

I conclude, that people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Easter part of India, work in Faridabad, they are in business. People from eastern and northern India live in lakhs in Faridabad. They did not get any train from Faridabad for east. Faridabad is under NCR. The people there have an association with the name 'Purvanchal Mahakumbh'. They have a demand to run a train from Faridabad to east, Mughalsarai, Banaras, Gorakhpur, Patna in Bihar.

I am thankful to you for giving me the time to speak. I strongly support the demands for grant.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, you have given me an opportunity to put forward my views on Demands for Grant of Railways, for which I thank you.

I congratulate the Hon'ble Railway Minister for his portfolio. I would like to say in brief. I am also seeing that you are giving less time. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Railway Minister towards the regional problems and the issues relating to the problems of my district through you.

Mr. Chairman, my district is the district having about 50 lakh population. Many major Mail, Express trains passes through my district but they do not stop at the district headquarters. Norms were made for the stoppage of Mail and Express trains at district headquarters. I would request



the Hon'ble Minister that as per the standards made, at least it should be ensured that the Mail and Express trains must stop at the district headquarters. Our city has two stations one is Jaunpur City station and another is Jaunpur Junction. Many major trains pass through both the stations and it has double line.

**18.00 hrs.**

I would like that both the stations be upgraded. We need necessarily five railway overbridges. In this regard I have requested the hon'ble Railway Minister and prior to it to Mamta ji also through a number of letters. I made a statement in this house. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is six o'clock now. I have four more hon. Members to speak on the Demands for Grants (Railways). If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by half an hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by half an hour.

**18.01 hrs.**

*(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Five Railway over bridges are to be constructed in our district. The new government of Uttar Pradesh has said that if the Railway Ministry allocate funds for the construction of pending over bridges, they will immediately start working thereon in advance. Four Railway overbridges are to be constructed in the district. One of them is at Jaunpur city Railway crossing which is located at Lumbini - Dudhi Road, where there is our Vindhyachal Dham. there the volume of traffic is much. It is a state highway and there is proposal for national highway also. Our bridge is absolutely necessary there, because the entire city face jam. Jagdishpur Railway crossing is on NH 231. There is huge traffic on NH 231 of Banaras and Jaunpur. So, there is also the problem of jam. The Railway State Minister Mr. Munniappa ji is sitting here. He went there during elections and made certain announcements. You are present here. Keeping in view your announcements Railway Crossings at Jagdishpur on NH 231, Nai Ganj Railway crossing on NH 231 and on Chankiyan bypass of Jaunpur - Shajahanpur on NR and NER at both the railway crossings are there. You had gone

through the road from that place. Both the railway lines at that place can be joined by one railway over bridge. On Jaunpur-Allahabad, one Mugerabad Shahpur is a big town and a railway overbridge is essentially required there. The un-manned railway crossing in my district, on the Lucknow-Banaras railway line has been under the double line and electrification work thereof is undergoing. The number of accidents will increase at all the the un-manned railway crossings. The survey may be conducted and where there is heavy rush of traffic, there may be made with the gate manned manually. We have an important demand which we have made in the house many times. About 4 lakh population of Jaunpur lives in Mumbai or its near by areas. If a special train is started from Jaunpur to Mumbai it will be an act of kindness to the people of the area. I will assure you it will surely not lose the revenue. It will increase the revenue of Railway department.

There is a Kheta Sarai Junction. Recently, we requested the Railway Minister for a PRS system. Mamtaji announced for it in the House that the Members of Parliament can arrange for PRS System in their Parliamentary Constituency. We had requested for Khetsarai. I would like that the Khetsarai railway station be made better and upgraded. The Doon express 13009 UP and Down used to stop there earlier but not it is not stopping. I had written a letter to hon'ble Railway Minister for its stoppage, because it has affected a business of at least 10 to 20 lakhs rupees. Arrangement for the stoppage of 9 UP may be made there. The Godan Express 11055/59 UP and Godan Express 11060/56 Dn. may be stopped there. Janta Express 13039/14236 Dn. may also be given halt there. Some arrangements may be made for Bareilly Passenger 1426, because it has an impact on the population of 2 lakhs. The district headquarter is at a distance of 30 km. from there. There is a talk about the haltage of Sabarmati Express. I would like to say that there will be no revenue loss from it. It comes to our notice as the people from far away comes to our place. There is a complaint of bricksters. The incidents of bricksters take place there, I am to say that when the recovery is made and the offenders are apprehended and the goods are recovered. Large number of people are its sufferer. I am to request you that such matters should be resolved immediately, because the people who bring back the goods remain lying in the open and damaged. To avoid the damage the goods and make its quick delivery, directions to the GRP may kindly be issued.

The demands which I have made are of definitive nature and I want to give in writing, through your to the

hon'ble Minister. These should be implemented. Muniappaji had been to my district for 2-3 times and he had made some concrete announcements. I would like from him to do something in the matter.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman. Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I would like to raise a very important burning issue pertaining to my constituency and district Malappuram in Kerala. It is the biggest district in Kerala. There were two unloading points of food supplies of the Railways to the FCI. One was in my constituency, Kuttipuram and the other one was Angadipuram. The Railways raised a kind of technical problem in unloading at two points. They have stopped it and because of that the entire district suffered and the food supply was adversely affected. People were making a lot of hue and cry on that. The situation was aggravated. In the last season, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways and the hon. Minister in-charge of FCI. Shri K.V. Thomas, had some discussions. They took a decision to maintain the status quo. Again, unloading started and two-three wagons came. Today, I got information that they have again stopped it. I realize that Railways may have their technical problem. I have full confidence that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Muniyappaji, will give a sympathetic listening and he will take speedy action. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to maintain the status quo. If that is not done then the poor people, who are depending on the ration, will suffer like anything. This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister should take appropriate action. I would even suggest that a high-level meeting in the presence of the hon. Minister of Railways and the Minister in-charge of FCI may kindly be arranged so that we can take a final decision on that. We had an interim discussion on this. Finally, it was agreed that the nearby station, viz., Thirunnavaya, would be expanded and the FCI godown will be constructed on a war footing level. So, on that also, I would request that a time-bound action may kindly be taken to ensure that also so that we can make a permanent settlement.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. As far as Kerala is concerned, we are having our genuine grievances. Unfortunately, things are moving in a very slow manner. In the Railways, we have introduced many types of things like high speed trains, mail express and many other things. As far as development projects are

concerned, it is still like the old passenger train. We have to make that also in a speedy manner.

Sir, the hon. Minister has announced very good things. UPA Government I and II have made a lot of good announcements. The people appreciated the Railway Budget also. But, unfortunately, things are not moving in a fast manner. They are dead slow. The people were appreciating the Railway Budget. However, as far as passengers amenities are concerned, nothing has been done. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take emergent action to fulfill the promises made by him. If promises are not fulfilled, then it will adversely affect the credibility of the Government. I hope that the Government will realize this as far as Kerala State is concerned.

Sir, the hon. Minister knows it fully well and he has been to Kerala. He knows the persons of Kerala and he realizes our difficulties. Our reasonable requests like Special Zone, timely completion of the Palakkad Coach Factory, completion of Cherthala Wagon Factory and high-speed rail corridor project will be considered sympathetically by the hon. Minister. I hope the Government will take proper action in all these kinds of things.

Sir, now, I would like to say something about stoppage of trains. In the last Budget also the hon. Minister had said that there were some difficulties and MPs should not press for that. This is a burning issue as far as all the MPs are concerned. Now, three years are over for the present UPA-II Government and only two years are remaining. I would humbly request you that at least have discussions with the MPs. You may not be in a position to consider all the demands. We may make so many demands. But, at least to satisfy our voters, the people, kindly allow a few stoppages as per our request.

Mr. Minister, you may have your own difficulties. But, as the people's representatives, we are also having the difficulties. The hon. Minister Shri Muniappa, a seasoned politician, can very well understand our difficulties. So, I humbly request you to convene a meeting of all the Members of Parliament individually in this regard and consider what best you can do in this regard. We are not insisting on everything. All of our demands need not be considered but take a lenient view on that also. I am having full confidence that the Government will consider our request.

With this hope, I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to

speak on this subject.

Sir, first of all, I would like to bring to the kind notice of our hon. Railway Minister the pathetic condition of the Ernakulam Railway Junction Station. This station has been included in the list for raising it to "World Standard" station. This Railway Station really lacks the basic amenities. The passengers' lobby is shabby. There are not even enough toilet facilities. There is not even waiting room. People are stranded here and there. Two years back, a lady, who was trying to go to bath room, went to the tracks for bathing under the taps and she died there. It is because of lack of facilities that these kinds of happenings are taking place.

Regarding emergency quota release, the Members of Parliament from Kerala have given a memorandum to the hon. Minister. There is an Area Manager's Office at Ernakulam. So far, the emergency quotas were released from that Station. But, recently, there was some problem taking place. The passengers, who need emergency tickets for many chartered trains or trains passing through Ernakulam Railway Junction Station, are asked to fax their request to Thiruvananthapuram Divisional Office. The poor people want to go to hospitals. There are many patients who want to go to hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram and other places. They have to go to the FAX centre to send their request. This has created a lot of difficulties for them.

Then, there is one more thing. Just now, my friend Shri Basheer has raised that issue regarding stoppage of trains. Nearby Ernakulam, there is another place called Tripunithura. It is a municipality. Lakhs of industries are concentrated in that area. Only two passenger trains are stopped there. Thousands of passengers every day are forced to come to Ernakulam Railway Junction Station to catch their daily trains for commuting. This has created a lot of difficulties for them. It is a long-pending demand of the people from that area to allow stoppage in that municipal area of Tripunithura.

From Kerala, there are thousands of passengers who are traveling to Bangalore. Now, they are depending on buses. It is our long-pending demand that one more daily train has to be started from Thiruvananthapuram to Bengaluru.

Regarding doubling, I would like to mention that the Thiruvananthapuram-Ernakulam stretch has a distance of 230 kms. Now, it takes five hours to cover this distance. If the doubling work is completed, it can be covered within three to three-and-a-half hours. The trains are stranded here and there. So, the doubling work between these

stations has to be completed soon.

Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants for 2012-13.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I come from a hill state. I have raised the problems of my state Himachal Pradesh regarding railways unpleeu times in this august house, but I regret to say that the Ministry of Railways had never paid any heed to our demand at all. The boundry of Himachal Pradesh seems about 200 kms. with Tibet and China. Today, I think the great thrust is from China. China with full prepeardness is sitting near to Tibet in our neighbour. Whenever he attacks, he will enter into the boundary of Himachal Pradesh within half an hour. So, I would like to request the Hon'ble Railway Minister, whereas from the security point of view strengthening of Arunachal Pradesh, Uttranchal and Jammu Kashmir is essential, the Himachal Pradesh also need to strengthen from the same point of view.

I demand for laying four railway lines from the point of security. Firstly the Pathankot-Jogindernagar Railway line will have to be converted into brodgauge and extended to Mandi-Kullu to Lahaul Ispiti, and to boundary of Tibet; Secondly, Kalka-Shimla railway line will have to be converted to broad gauge and extended to Rampur-Kinnur to the border of Tibet. Thirdly, Chandigarh to Bilaspur and Mandi will have to be connected. Fourthly it is absolutely necessary to extend from Pathankot to Noorpur, Chamba, Pauri, Lahul Ispiti and the border of Tibet.

Besides, Mr. Chairman, from the point of tourism, public convenience and Industrialisation I demand for four more railway lines.

Nangal - Talwada Railway line may be constructed from Talwara to Sthana, Khatiyada, Ghameta, Fatehpur, Rehan, Raj Talab to Jasoor. Chandigarh to Baddi, Brotiwala, Pauntasahib, Dehradun railway line be constructed.

Chandigarh to Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Jwalaji lines be constructed.

From Nangal - Talwara railway line are line Una to Hamirpur Jwalaji and another line from Amb to Nandaun, Jwalaji be constructed.

In addition to it we have been demanding since long for the construction of railway crossings and railway bridges. I am demanding particularly for railway crossings

and railway bridges for Kandwal, Talada, Guriyal, Ladath, Naranda, Pauchrulehi area and Tarehal. Similarly, Mr. Chairman, on this railway line there is a hill railway line. The trains are very old. Many engines have broken down. I request to change the engines and introduce seven new railway trains. A ticket window may be open at Pathankot for the passengers of Himachal Pradesh. There is a hill state - There are plenty forests. So a rail coach factory may be opened at Kangra and Chamba districts. All the amenities may be provided at all the States. The Railway Minister is new and I earnestly request him that he will connect this hill state with the railway network and oblige us.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman the demand presented by the hon'ble Railway Minister is for the first year of 12th Plan. The demand in the first year of the 12th Plan raising questions in the country. The Hon'ble members have been talking about the linking of Railway line in Himachal Pradesh, extending the railway line to Tibet border and for Jammu and Kashmir and also for the linking of seven sister States of north east i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram connecting all their capitals. We are seeing dreams of their linking. The demand which you have made, where is the provision of it? This we want to know. We dreamt of Delhi to Kolkatta, Delhi to Chennai, Delhi to Mumbai, take the evening meal and sleep in the duranto train and in the morning reach Kolkatta for taking idli, dosa or fish. When it is likely to take place. People of India want to see this type of map. Recently we have heard that their are five main problems in the Anil Kakodkar Committee and Pittroda Committee reports, what about their solution and security and safety? When the work will start at the un-manned crossings? Till the work is not done the people there will not get relief from the accidents. The danger and accidents are on the higher side. My question is pending. I want to know on this question that what can be done from the demand of sixty thousand crore rupees or sixty one thousand crores of rupees? More budgetary support should be provided for it, as the hon'ble members want to show rail lines to the people of his constituency. We want that the statistics be modernised. We want the duranto trains should be made available to more people. Raiways be expanded in the country and more safety and security be provided to the passengers. For it we support it.

Hon'ble Minister has announced about the monitory mechanism. The running projects are completed soon, it will be observed through it. I want to raise a point that one bridge is being constructed at Patna. The then Prime

Minister Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee laid a foundation stone of it. Since then many years passed, when will it be completed? The Mahatma Gandhi Setu there has become old. When it will shatter down is not known. The jam of trains remain as it. It was reported in the paper day before yesterday about the huge jam. When the rail cum road bridge will be constructed. Some stands of Patna Bridge had been built, why these are being ignored? Till that bridge is not completed the life line of North Bihar and South Bihar is likely to be affected. It will create chaos. The Govt. of India is not taking it seriously. The State Govt. is asking the Central Govt and the Central Govt. to the State Government. But when the bridge will fall it will result in great damages. The connections of North Bihar and South Bihar will come to an end. When will the Rail-cum-road bridge which is under construction at Bigha Ghat in Patna, completed, how it will be completed. I ask question about it in every session. It was said that it will be completed in 2012 but now it is said that not in the year 2013, but will be completed in the year 2014. Due to delay the cost of some of the projects have increased hundred per cent. People suffer a lot due to non completion of projects on time but its cost go on increasing, the revised estimates go an higher side. Who is responsible for all this? I want to know the Railway Minister to say in clear terms the bridge which was to be build on River Ganga at Patna, when will it be completed. Similarly, the Hazipur line was inaugurated by Atalji in 2004. If years have passed and it is going on with snail pace. Will it be completed in hundred years? The 134 kilometer rail line with 300 crore cost, will be completed. Why it is not being completed?

Mr. Nama Nageshwar Rao has first been telling about the allocation of Rs. one lakh. So how much time it will take in this manner. We want to see the rail sun on Hazipur-Sugauli-Vaishali, Chhapra-Muzzaffarpur, Muzzaffarpur-Sitamarhi.

The Govt. of India has approved the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007. Railways has also agreed that the farmer whose land is acquired, the railway will provide job to one of the member of his family. Why that is not being implemented? You had agreed to it and now when the farmers are to be benefitted you are going to acquire their land on cheap rate. The provisions of giving them job had been made. You kindly tell me the number of farmers whose land have been acquired for Hajipur-Sugauli and Muzzaffarpur-Chhapra railway line. The number of farmers land acquired for Muzzaffarpur-Sitamadhi railway line. You have invited application for the jobs. The number of applications

received and the number of persons got employment, this much I want to know. The Govt. should tell when the railway line will be completed and when the farmers, whose land had been acquired will get job.

In my Constituency a railway line is from Hajipur to Muzzaffarpur. In between is one halt by the name of Bennipatti Peedapur. There is one station Naraiyar between Muzzaffarpur and Motipur. These both are still halts. It is much old. When will it get the status of Station? When will Benipatti Peedapur will become halt in Nariyar-Hajipur and in between Muzzaffarpur and Motihar and Muzzaffarpur to Hajipur. I had written about it many times and also raised questions, but no action has been taken thereon. All the formalities, surveys, notice-drafting about making a new halt-station at Mohammadpur Balrui on Motihar-Mahabal railway line; but still there are no sign of its making. I want to know when it will come in force. On one side of the Pipraha station the cabin is there whereas on the other side it is not. It is a blind situation. The roads are there for giving either side, but the cabin is not there. There is no system for crossing of the trains. So there must be a crossing link on the western side of Pipraha station and Veerapur village. It is the strongest station and Veerapur village. It is the strongest demand of the people of that area. Besides, there is lack of potable water, toilets and light at Motihar Railway Station. The platform too is very low in addition to it. It is of old design and due to broad gauge the steps of the train are at high level. The people feel difficulty while ascending the train. How the people will ascent or alight on the low level platform? There are possibility of accidents. So I want to know how that station will be renovated. How the arrangements of drinking water, toilet, light, waiting room will be made? Not only this, the haltage of trains, railway over bridge at Kauti station, Motihar station should be made. People are demanding for it. Intercity train ply in Kautipur. People say its haltage is not there. There exists a thermal power plant. It is an important place but the intercity train has no stoppage there. People are demanding for stoppage of many trains at Motihar. Sapt Kranti has stoppage there. ...(*Interruptions*) Other trains do not stop ...(*Interruptions*) I am concluding in a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. We have to complete by 6.30 p.m.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I am on a last point. One more train from Muzzaffarpur to Delhi alike Saptkranti should be there. Muzzaffarpur to Vaishali has a good train. Saptkranti is also a good train but the demand is for a duranto train from Muzzaffarpur to Delhi. There is great shortage of trains. God Shani is in Shignapur. I had been to Saibaba temple in Shirdi. The people there demand for connecting it to the Shignapur. Peace will prevail all around from it otherwise accidents will occur. Shignapur is the place of Shanisharaya Devta. It should be connected by railway line. The railway line is requested to be constructed from Shirdi to Shignapur and Shignapur to Pune. Start its survey. The train from Muzzaffarpur to Jaswantpur and Muzzaffarpur to Vishalha Patan is one day a week the same may be made twice a week.

You please see the movement of trains, the weekly trains are booked three months early. It should be repeated os that the passengers giving to distant north or south India for study are benefitted and it will ease their to and fro journey.

We support the expansion of railways and facility of railways are provided in neglected areas, the safety and security of railways be strengthened. The questions which the hon'ble members are raising, you answer, we are considering and seeing. We will see what work will be done there. You kindly send the reply in writing of the questions raised by hon'ble members.

With these words, the demand may be approved and the best wishes, for the expansion of railways.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Demands for Grants (Railways) is over and the reply of the hon. Minister will be given tomorrow.

*The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow  
the 26th April, 2012 at 11 a.m.*

**18.29 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Thursday, April 26, 2012/  
Vaisakha 6, 1934 (Saka).*

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