

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. X, Fifth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)]

No. 8, Wednesday, August 4, 2010/Sravana 13, 1932 (Saka)

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---------|
| FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER | |
| Congratulating Shri Sachin Tendulkar on becoming the most-capped Test Player in the history of Cricket..... | 1 |
| and | |
| Indian Carrom Team for winning the 14th SAARC Carrom Championship | 1 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| *Starred Question Nos. 141 to 160 | 5-75 |
| Unstarred Question Nos. 1611 to 1840..... | 75-675 |
| SUBMISSION BY MEMBER | |
| Illegal construction of gates by the Maharashtra Government on Babhali project on river Godavari..... | 675 |
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE..... | 682 |
| MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND22 | |
| BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA..... | 691 |
| COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS | |
| 8th Report..... | 692 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE | |
| (i) 43rd to 45th Reports..... | 692 |
| (ii) Evidence..... | 693 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE | |
| 40th and 41st Reports..... | 693 |

*Due to continuous interruptions in the House, starred questions could not be taken up for oral answers. Therefore, these starred questions were treated as unstarred questions.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-2010), pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal..... 693

- (ii) Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

Shri P. Chidambram..... 774

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Tiger Conservation Authority..... 696

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to include Bharatpur district in Rajasthan in the National Capital Region for the overall development of the area

Shri Ratan Singh..... 697

- (ii) Need for setting up of Water Purifier Plants to ensure supply of clean drinking water in Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'..... 697

- (iii) Need to continue the services of south bound trains from Egmore railway station in Tamil Nadu

Shri N.S.V. Chitthan..... 698

- (iv) Need to maintain standards in the ongoing construction of rail under bridge at Nangangud railway station in Karnataka besides expediting its completion

Shri R. Dhruvanarayana..... 698

- (v) Need to provide irrigation facilities in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase..... 699

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---------|
| (vi) Need to formulate a comprehensive policy to regulate procurement procedure of opium in order to safeguard the interests of opium cultivators in the country | |
| Shri Dushyant Singh..... | 700 |
| (vii) Need to accord special status to Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal regions of Karnataka by amending article 371 of the Constitution with a view to remove regional imbalance in the regions | |
| Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda..... | 700 |
| (viii) Need to take steps to curb the social evil of 'Online gambling' | |
| Dr. Ratna De..... | 701 |
| (ix) Need to resume operation of Rock Fort Express running between Trichi and Chennai in Tamil Nadu | |
| Shri P. Kumar..... | 702 |
| MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE COMMON MAN | |
| Shri Hassan Khan..... | 702 |
| Shri Badruddin Ajmal..... | 703 |
| Shri Pranab Mukherjee..... | 708 |
| MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES OF POPULATION STABILIZATION IN THE COUNTRY | |
| Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad..... | 732 |
| Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan..... | 746 |
| Shri Naveen Jindal..... | 754 |
| Shri Shailendra Kumar..... | 760 |
| Shri Gorakhnath Pandey..... | 765 |
| Shri Sushil Kumar Singh..... | 767 |
| Shri Abdul Rahman..... | 771 |
| Dr. Anup Kumar Saha..... | 779 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia..... | 782 |
| Shri S. Semmalai..... | 783 |
| Shri Virendra Kumar..... | 785 |
| Shri B. Mahtab..... | 786 |
| Shri C.R. Patil..... | 792 |
| Shri A.T. Nana Patil..... | 793 |
| Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao..... | 794 |
| Shrimati Supriya Sule..... | 798 |
| Shri Hassan Khan..... | 800 |
| Shri C. Sivasami..... | 801 |
| Shri Jagdambika Pal..... | 808 |
| Shri S.S. Ramasubbu..... | 810 |
| Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik..... | 812 |
| Shri P. Kumar..... | 813 |
| Yogi Aditya Nath..... | 815 |
| Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi..... | 819 |
| Shri Deepender Singh Hooda..... | 821 |
| Shri Jayant Chaudhary..... | 827 |
| Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey..... | 830 |
| Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan..... | 831 |
| Shri Hansraj G. Ahir..... | 835 |
| Shri P. Lingam..... | 837 |
| Shri Jagdanand Singh..... | 840 |
| Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav..... | 842 |
| Shri Adhir Chowdhury..... | 844 |
| Shri Narahari Mahato..... | 846 |
| Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar..... | 848 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|--|---------|
| Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal..... | 850 |
| Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi | 853 |
| Shri R.K. Singh Patel..... | 856 |
| Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh..... | 858 |
| Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' | 859 |
| Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary..... | 860 |
| Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid..... | 862 |
| Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad..... | 863 |
| Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe..... | 864 |
| Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar..... | 865 |
| ANNEXURE-I | |
| Member-wise Index to Starred Questions | 875-76 |
| Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions..... | 875-92 |
| ANNEXURE-II | |
| Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions | 893-94 |
| Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions | 893-96 |

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 04, 2010/Sravana 13, 1932
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FELICITATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

**Congratulating Shri Sachin Tendulkar on becoming
the most-capped Test Player in the history of
cricket and Indian Carrom Team for winning
the 14th SAARC Carrom Championship**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will join me in conveying our heartiest felicitations to Sachin Tendulkar on becoming the most capped test player in the history of cricket. He achieved this commendable feat of playing in his 169th test match on the first day of the third test against Sri Lanka at Colombo yesterday. This unique achievement is a source of inspiration for budding cricketers of this country.

Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will also join me in conveying our heartiest felicitations to Indian Carrom Team which recently won the 14th SAARC Carrom Championship which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Besides winning the Men's and Women's team events, India also won the Men's singles, Women's singles, Mixed Doubles, Men's doubles and the Women's doubles at the Championship.

We convey our best wishes to Sachin Tendulkar and the Indian Carrom Team for their future endeavours.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour. Question No. 141.

Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai — not present.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Question No. 141.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let not the question hour be stalled. Please sit down today evening, there will be a statement by the hon. Home Minister about what you are talking about.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please all take their seats. Let the question hour run. Question hour has been stalled for the last several days, let it go on today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I had spoken about it yesterday.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam, injustice is being done with Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.02 hrs.

At this stage Shri Nama Nageswara Rao and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people be seated. Please do not show the photo.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not show the photo. Put forth your points.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. Now all may please take their seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You people take your seats. Please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage Shri Hansraj G. Ahir and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You people take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Give notice. We will take it up in the BAC.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal to give the Statement.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Minister give the Statement. He is giving the Statement on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is giving the Statement on this issue as was decided in my Chamber. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.31 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. N. Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Let the Minister give the Statement.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Can the House be taken to ransom? Let us decide that...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Leader of the House is speaking. Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Hon. Members, you agreed something. He is going to tell you. Again, you come with that. Let him tell. But please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions) You should go back to your seats. That is the Rule. That is the practice. ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

New Guidelines for Coal Blocks

*141. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated new guidelines for allocation of coal blocks for specified end use including underground coal gasification;

(b) if so, the salient features of the same; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Government has formulated guidelines for allocation of coal/lignite blocks for Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) on 13.07.2009 as well as for carrying out UCG operations. These guidelines have also been put on the web-site of this Ministry <http://coal.nic.in/letters.htm>

(b) Guidelines for allocation of captive blocks for Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) include (i) Selection of block (ii) Eligibility criteria (iii) Submission of Application for allocation of block (iv) Exploration of the block (v) UCG

operation by allottee companies (vi) Conditions for allotment.

Guidelines for carrying out UCG operations include: (i) Filling of application (ii) Submission of Plan to carry out UCG operation (iii) Implementation of approved Plan (iv) Payment of Royalty (v) Safety and Conservation aspects.

Other features of the guidelines are:— The Coal/Lignite blocks for UCG will be identified where conventional mining methods are not economically viable. Blocks already identified for development by Coal India Ltd. (CIL)/Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL)/Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) should not be offered to others. The applicant company should have minimum net worth of Rs. 200 crore. The Ministry of Coal will invite, through advertisement/public notice, applications for allocation of identified coal blocks for UCG projects from interested parties. In respect of fully explored blocks, geological data may be obtained from Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL), NLC or the State agency concerned, as the case may be, on nominal charges. Where only regionally explored blocks are offered for allocation, the detailed exploration/prospecting in the said blocks shall be done by the allocated company in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry of Coal.

(c) In India, almost 40% of the available coal resources are deep seated i.e., beyond 300 meters depth. Winning these deposits through conventional mining techniques is difficult as well as capital intensive. With promotion of clean coal technologies like UCG it is possible to utilize the energy available from the resources where conventional underground or opencast operation cannot be carried out.

[Translation]

Adherence to Environmental Norms

*142. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a regular impact assessment policy to ensure adherence to environmental norms particularly in respect of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies/industrial units inspected by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of companies/industrial units which were found to be violating pollution control norms alongwith the details of their offences, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 requires all those projects/activities/processes listed there under to obtain prior environmental clearance under the provisions thereof. The projects are appraised with the help of Expert Appraisal Committees, based on the documents submitted by the project proponent inter-alia Environment Impact Assessment Report. While granting environmental clearance, necessary safeguard measures/conditions are stipulated which are required to be implemented in the project by the project proponent.

(c) During the last 3 years and the current year, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under the Environmental Surveillance Programme, has carried out 732 inspections as per the details given in Statement-I.

(d) Out of 732 inspections carried out during the last 3 years and the current year, 212 units were found to be violating the pollution control norms. The violations detected and their nature is of similar type in all the States. The industries inspected were not meeting with the norms prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1981. The nature of violations observed inter-alia included (i) non adherence to the prescribed standards, (ii) non operation of pollution control devices, (iii) Bypassing effluent treatment plant, (iv) poor house keeping and (v) improper management of industrial solid waste.

(e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), based on the inspections carried out and after determining the nature and extent of violation, has taken actions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water and Air Act as well as under Section 5 of Environmental Protection Act. Altogether, 111 directions were issued to the SPCBs under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water and Air Act and 101 directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act to the industries for ensuring compliance.

Statement

*No. of inspections carried out by CPCB
under ESS Programme*

| State | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 (till June, 2010) |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | — | — | 4 | — |
| Assam | 9 | 17 | 9 | 4 |
| Bihar | 6 | 8 | — | — |
| Chhattisgarh | 5 | 12 | 16 | 4 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | — | 1 | — | — |
| Daman and Diu | 1 | — | — | — |
| Delhi | 3 | — | — | — |
| Goa | 5 | — | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Gujarat | 9 | 19 | 20 | 4 |
| Haryana | 15 | 20 | 8 | — |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | — | — | — |
| Jharkhand | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 3 | 12 | 12 | — |
| Kerala | 3 | 4 | 12 | — |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 24 | 12 | 4 |
| Maharashtra | 20 | 25 | 22 | 8 |
| Manipur | — | — | 1 | — |
| Meghalaya | — | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Mizoram | — | — | 1 | — |
| Odisha | 12 | 18 | 5 | 2 |
| Puducherry | — | 4 | — | — |
| Punjab | 2 | 4 | 12 | — |
| Rajasthan | 17 | 12 | 20 | 4 |
| Sikkim | — | — | 3 | — |
| Tamil Nadu | 10 | 17 | 8 | 4 |
| Tripura | 5 | — | — | — |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 23 | 16 | 12 |
| Uttarakhand | 2 | — | 8 | — |
| West Bengal | 8 | 17 | 33 | 7 |
| Total | 159 | 260 | 248 | 65 |
| Grand Total | 732 | | | |

[English]

Rehabilitation of Expatriated Workers

*143. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of expatriation of Indian workers from foreign countries particularly from the Gulf in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for the rehabilitation of such workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) There is an estimated 5 million Indian migrant workers working in GCC Countries and Malaysia. Typically, they go on 2-3 years contracts and return on completion of their contractual period.

Following the global economic recession, the Government decided to conduct a study on its impact on Indian migrant workers in the GCC Countries and Malaysia. The findings of the study indicate that there has not been any major adverse impact on Indian expatriate workers in Gulf and Malaysia except in terms of some job losses, reduction in salary and over time.

The impact of the global recession on emigration and emigrant workers is summarized in Statement.

In addition, the Heads of Missions were also requested to ascertain whether there has been any adverse impact of the economic slowdown on the migrant Indian workers. The Reports of the Indian Heads of Mission do not indicate any mass return of Indian workers back to India, except in the case of Emirate of Dubai where the number of returnees was significantly higher than normal for reasons which were prevailing temporarily over there and unique to the Emirate of Dubai. However, as a result of the global

economic situation, job opportunities in some of the Gulf Countries has decreased as borne out by the drop in Emigration Clearance given in 2009 as compared to the previous years shown below:—

| Year | ECR Clearance given (in lakhs) |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 2007 | 8.09 lakhs |
| 2008 | 8.49 lakhs |
| 2009 | 6.10 lakhs |

While there is no proposal to establish a rehabilitation fund for returning Indian workers in the context of economic slow down in the Gulf, the Government is separately examining the feasibility of establishing a Contributory Pension scheme for overseas Indian workers.

Statement

Impact assessment of Global recession on Indian Migrant Workers in Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and Malaysia

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)
 - (i) There is only a marginal impact with no major retrenchment of people from any segment.
 - (ii) There has also been no reduction in the out flow of Indian migrants to Saudi Arabia. On the contrary emigration to KSA increased from 228406 in 2008 and 281110 in 2009.
2. United Arab Emirates (UAE)
 - (i) The impact of the recession has been limited to some parts of the region. One prominent example is Dubai which has been substantially exposed to global market trends.

- (ii) As per Indian Embassy estimates, upto 2 lakh Indian workers i.e. approximately 15% of the Indian population of UAE would have returned to India by June, 2009 due to global recession. However, it turned out that most of the workers from Dubai moved sideways to other Emirates and other GCC Countries. As such, even from Dubai, there was no mass return of workers to India. The emigration to UAE went down from 3,49,827 in 2008 to 1,30,302 in 2009.

3. Kuwait
Emigration to Kuwait increased from 35,562 to 2008 to 42,091 in 2009. As such there was no impact of global recession on Indian migrants in Kuwait.
4. Bahrain
There was a substantial reduction in the outflow of Indian Migrant workers to Bahrain in 2009. However, there was no large scale return of workers. ECR Clearances given in 2008 was 31924 and 17541 in 2009.
5. Oman
Not many Migrant Indian Workers have lost jobs in Oman. The aggregate number of Indian Migrant workers in Oman increased from 0.483 million in 2008 to 0.556 million in May, 2009. The emigration from India came down marginally from 89,659 in 2008 to 74,963 in 2009.
6. Qatar
Around one thousand Indian migrant workers were estimated to have been retrenched because of the financial crisis. Fresh out flow of Indian migrant workers from India to Qatar also

declined. The ECR clearances given in 2008 was 82937 and 46292 in 2009.

7. Malaysia

There has not been any mass return of workers. However, the emigration came down from 21,123 in 2008 to 11345 in 2009.

To summarize, although there has not been much all-round impact of the economic recession. Minor impact was noticed in terms of job losses, reduction in salary and overtime.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Talks

*144. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he paid a visit to Pakistan in the month of July, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the points raised by him with his Pakistani counterpart during the said visit and the reaction thereto;

(c) whether the talks between the two leaders were successful;

(d) if so, the extent to which the two countries had been able to build the confidence and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any future plan has been chalked out by the two countries for further talks/co-operation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (f) External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current State of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM conveyed our willingness to have further interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LOC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges.

EAM stated that the fulfillment, in letter and spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. In addition, EAM mentioned that any further terrorist attack on India emanating from Pakistani soil would cause immense harm to the normalization process. EAM called for credible and firm action against terrorists groups and their leaders, like the Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Hafiz Saeed, who continue to incite violence against India.

PFM assured EAM that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfill the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. In this context, PFM also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information obtained from the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June 2010, would be pursued rigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view

on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

Vocational Education in Rural Areas

*145. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce any centrally sponsored scheme for promoting vocational education especially for women in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked and utilised so far in the Eleventh Plan in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote vocational education in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was first introduced in year 1987-88. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given for introduction of vocational courses in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools. The scheme is applicable to girls in rural areas as well. Till the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, this assistance has been availed of by 9619 schools.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced several vocational courses in the higher secondary stage. During the current session 2010-11, vocational courses have been introduced by CBSE on hospitality and tourism, mass media studies and media production, and geospatial technology.

(c) There is an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore for the

scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. No grant has been released since the beginning of the current Plan, as the scheme is under revision.

(d) Curriculum has been designed for about 150 vocational courses and several of these courses are related to agriculture and rural areas.

Basic Facilities in Schools

*146. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a number of Government schools covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) lack of basic infrastructural facilities like building, drinking water, electricity, toilets, etc.;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide basic amenities and infrastructural facilities in such schools in the future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) As per data reported by the States under the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2008-09, 97.32% of all schools imparting elementary education have buildings, 87.77% have drinking water facilities, 66.84% have common toilets and 35.56% have electricity connections. A State-wise statement indicating the percentage of schools having buildings, drinking water, common toilets and electricity connections, including details for the State of Uttar Pradesh, is attached at Statement.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support to States/UTs to improve infrastructural facilities in schools. Since the inception of SSA, 1,32,352 primary school buildings, 80,889 upper primary school buildings, 9,16,946 additional classrooms, 1,85,796 drinking water facilities and

2,73,247 toilet facilities have been completed as on 31st March, 2010. Construction of 21,761 primary school buildings, 14,540 upper primary school buildings, 1,60,781 additional classrooms, 6690 drinking water facilities and 46,300 toilets is in progress.

In 2010-11, the construction of an additional 17,795 school buildings, 1,72,008 additional classrooms, 8906 toilet/urinals, 5448 drinking water facilities and 11,122 electrification connections in schools has been approved under SSA.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State | School Buildings | Drinking Water | Electricity | Common Toilet |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 98.61 | 98.61 | 87.50 | 95.56 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 96.55 | 85.59 | 37.34 | 61.45 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 99.52 | 63.30 | 16.65 | 25.79 |
| 4. | Assam | 99.94 | 65.34 | 8.78 | 30.27 |
| 5. | Bihar | 85.16 | 85.32 | 3.45 | 57.19 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 99.44 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 40.11 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 92.13 | 88.74 | 20.77 | 44.16 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 100.00 | 93.83 | 74.35 | 42.21 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 89.90 |
| 10. | Delhi | 100.00 | 100.00 | 98.50 | 52.82 |
| 11. | Goa | 98.40 | 97.70 | 94.75 | 61.10 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 98.92 | 90.24 | 87.38 | 73.10 |
| 13. | Haryana | 99.23 | 96.99 | 96.03 | 94.80 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 99.83 | 94.10 | 58.28 | 50.86 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 98.46 | 78.66 | 18.08 | 35.27 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 91.29 | 71.70 | 6.81 | 40.92 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 99.50 | 82.73 | 85.27 | 83.29 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 18. | Kerala | 99.21 | 97.73 | 90.07 | 82.88 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 76.92 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 97.03 | 92.69 | 20.56 | 74.20 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 97.38 | 87.70 | 71.37 | 77.14 |
| 22. | Manipur | 99.06 | 76.58 | 21.29 | 51.44 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 96.53 | 50.61 | 14.13 | 32.82 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 99.47 | 80.64 | 32.41 | 81.71 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 100.00 | 75.15 | 33.36 | 79.88 |
| 26. | Odisha | 97.93 | 83.33 | 18.64 | 57.15 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 99.57 | 99.71 | 100.00 | 99.28 |
| 28. | Punjab | 99.33 | 97.32 | 85.91 | 89.17 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 98.11 | 91.96 | 28.99 | 48.65 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 99.65 | 87.50 | 53.41 | 98.69 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 100.00 | 100.00 | 81.02 | 66.74 |
| 32. | Tripura | 99.95 | 77.77 | 12.60 | 70.47 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 99.28 | 97.58 | 18.37 | 92.65 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 98.90 | 87.23 | 32.55 | 85.55 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 99.96 | 82.71 | 24.92 | 74.34 |
| All States | | 97.32 | 87.77 | 35.56 | 66.84 |

[English]

Encroachments of Monument Areas

*147. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average amount of fund spent on a historical monument/site for conservation and preservation during the last three years and the current year, monument-wise and State-wise;

(b) the revenue earned by the Government from those protected monuments/heritage sites during the last

three years and the current year, year-wise and monument-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include more monuments/heritage sites in the list of protected monuments;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to keep the historical monuments free from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) There are 3,675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance. These are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis as per archaeological principles and subject to availability of resources. On an average, about Rs. 3.92 lakh was spent on a monument during each of the last three years. The details of expenditure incurred on these monuments/sites during the last three years and the current year (upto June) State-wise and Circle-wise is at Statement-I. Monument-wise details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

There are 116 ticketed monuments under the

jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India. The details of revenue collected by way of entrance fee during the last three years and the current year (upto June) is at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Under section 4(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, there is provision for the Central Government to declare any ancient monument, archaeological site or remains to be of national importance. The State-wise list of monuments/sites identified for consideration as of national importance is at Statement-III.

The Superintending Archaeologists of the Circles of ASI have the powers for removal of encroachments under the provisions of Section 19 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. They are also vested with the powers of Estate Officer under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to evict the encroachers. The officials of the Archaeological Survey of India keep constant vigil on the protected monuments to keep them free from the encroachments. They also interact with the District and State authorities, from time to time, to remove the encroachments. Wherever feasible and necessary, fencing around the centrally protected monuments, have been provided to ensure that no encroachment takes place.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 (upto June, 2010) |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 61928340 | 85075807 | 57264126 | 16774052 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 744094 | 397005 | 70000 | — |
| 3. | Assam | 8682981 | 11226175 | 11289670 | 2834323 |
| 4. | Manipur | 25000 | 625522 | 60000 | — |
| 5. | Meghalaya | 414052 | 115280 | 471128 | 20000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6. | Nagaland | 50000 | 414700 | 149900 | 100000 |
| 7. | Tripura | 4095112 | 9404433 | 2722781 | 598536 |
| 8. | Bihar | 32202943 | 24072865 | 19274091 | – |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh | 25181417 | 29631676 | 34144688 | 836101700 |
| 10. | Daman and Diu (U.T.) | 7262088 | 5163862 | 14551090 | 883168 |
| 11. | Goa | 9764525 | 13573662 | 12048340 | 705131 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 26735912 | 35398138 | 31446910 | 558168 |
| 13. | Haryana | 49477748 | 51248139 | 69446332 | 11875958 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 125000 | 118000 | 7087000 | 80000 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 30000000 | 40530000 | 33844000 | 30500000 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 7492000 | 7845000 | 6475000 | 6000000 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 101000000 | 93500000 | 43000000 | 21500000 |
| 18. | Kerala | 26071449 | 27912820 | 28601194 | 7635578 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 90669000 | 99796000 | 67433000 | 56500000 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 115395000 | 49365000 | 109000000 | 125000000 |
| 21. | N.C.T. Delhi | 36069059 | 15353515 | 142267351 | 37257957 |
| 22. | Odisha | 27829000 | 23416000 | 27649000 | 21500000 |
| 23. | Puducherry (U.T.) | 139584 | 101982 | 144556 | 11950 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 52960416 | 50398018 | 45905444 | 42988050 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 28500000 | 28000000 | 27555000 | 25500000 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 4861647 | 5244297 | 8490488 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 102420185 | 152535562 | 138491620 | 18343783 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 17750000 | 16940000 | 13052000 | 14000000 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 33813000 | 41934000 | 43523000 | 38000000 |

Year-wise expenditure for conservation under Archaeological Survey of India for last three years and allocation for the current financial year

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Circle/Branch | Expenditure 2007-08 | Expenditure 2008-09 | Expenditure 2009-10 | Expenditure 2010-11 |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Agra Circle | 633.00 | 774.00 | 738.00 | 515.00 |
| 2. | Lucknow Circle | 775.00 | 1201.39 | 1371.00 | 900.00 |
| 3. | Aurangabad Circle | 738.95 | 285.00 | 590.00 | 900.00 |
| 4. | Mumbai Circle | 415.00 | 465.15 | 500.00 | 350.00 |
| 5. | Bangalore Circle | 1035.22 | 1088.94 | 1200.00 | 800.00 |
| 6. | Dharwad Circle | 593.00 | 423.64 | 619.46 | 600.00 |
| 7. | Bhopal Circle | 906.69 | 997.96 | 674.33 | 565.00 |
| 8. | Bhubaneshwar Circle | 278.29 | 234.16 | 276.49 | 215.00 |
| 9. | Kolkata Circle | 338.13 | 419.34 | 435.23 | 380.00 |
| 10. | Chennai Circle | 531.00 | 505.00 | 460.50 | 430.00 |
| 11. | Chandigarh Circle | 494.82 | 512.48 | 694.46 | 425.00 |
| 12. | Shimla Circle | 125.00 | 118.00 | 70.87 | 80.00 |
| 13. | Delhi Circle | 786.36 | 728.64 | 1747.00 | 1000.00 |
| 14. | Goa Circle | 92.20 | 118.00 | 120.61 | 105.00 |
| 15. | Guwahati Circle | 103.52 | 175.25 | 135.08 | 140.00 |
| 16. | Jaipur Circle | 285.00 | 280.00 | 275.55 | 255.00 |
| 17. | Hyderabad Circle | 743.23 | 865.00 | 610.00 | 535.00 |
| 18. | Patna Circle | 427.97 | 377.72 | 314.99 | 260.00 |
| 19. | Srinagar Circle | 300.00 | 405.30 | 338.44 | 305.00 |
| 20. | Thrissur Circle | 261.75 | 286.17 | 300.01 | 260.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21. | Vadodara Circle | 339.98 | 405.62 | 459.98 | 325.00 |
| 22. | Dehradun Circle | 177.50 | 369.40 | 130.52 | 140.00 |
| 23. | Raipur Circle | 235.00 | 285.00 | 332.00 | 255.00 |
| 24. | Ranchi Circle | 74.92 | 78.45 | 64.75 | 60.00 |
| 25. | Science Branch | 609.90 | 555.36 | 655.45 | 675.00 |
| 26. | Horticulture Branch | 1584.76 | 1743.63 | 2185.71 | 1550.00 |
| Total | | 12886.19 | 13498.60 | 15300.43 | 12025.00 |

Statement-II

Revenue data from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monument last three year and current year

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sl. No. | Name of Monuments | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 (upto June) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Agra Circle | | | | | |
| 1. | Taj Mahal | 169203210 | 153649810 | 172449110 | 34563930 |
| 2. | Agra Fort | 104716205 | 90539840 | 110228510 | 17068020 |
| 3. | Fatehpur Sikri | 51916830 | 43840730 | 47854660 | 6299610 |
| 4. | Akbar's Tomb Sikandara | 5670305 | 5441275 | 5536490 | 1288950 |
| 5. | Mariam's Tomb, Sikandara | 59935 | 62960 | 71800 | 19790 |
| 6. | Itimad-ud-Daulah | 4175385 | 4087835 | 4702380 | 773020 |
| 7. | Ram Bagh | 207905 | 171555 | 155220 | 38250 |
| 8. | Mehtab Bagh | 572150 | 562510 | 842210 | 189680 |
| Total | | 336521925 | 298356515 | 341840380 | 60541250 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Aurangabad Circle | | | | | |
| 9. | Ajanta Caves | 10294913 | 9143300 | 10422980 | 1362470 |
| 10. | Ellora Caves | 8667668 | 9296120 | 15980830 | 3305800 |
| 11. | Bibi ka Maqbara | 5983437 | 6223510 | 6723005 | 1497275 |
| 12. | Daulatabad Fort | 2194035 | 2809410 | 2992505 | 557420 |
| 13. | Pandulena Caves | 648764 | 592620 | 694005 | 168385 |
| 14. | Aurangabad Caves | 312951 | 325205 | 399325 | 54030 |
| Total | | 28101768 | 28390165 | 37212650 | 6945380 |
| Bangalore Circle | | | | | |
| 15. | World Heritage Site, Hampi | 13921542 | 16361781 | 12628900 | 1781605 |
| 16. | Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna | 5700762 | 7574564 | 6537925 | 1599565 |
| 17. | Keshva Temple Somanathpur | 1865811 | 2574949 | 2032655 | 257070 |
| 18. | Tippu Palace Bangalore | 957005 | 881350 | 1128970 | 296020 |
| 19. | Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga | 1132263 | 720680 | 1346705 | 417790 |
| 20. | Bellary Fort, Bellary | 30010 | 38975 | 33985 | 5815 |
| Total | | 23607393 | 28152299 | 23709140 | 4357865 |
| Bhopal Circle | | | | | |
| 21. | Buddhist Caves | 91275 | 119660 | 121260 | 21065 |
| 22. | The Palace Situated, Burhanpur | 268110 | 295005 | 358345 | 72895 |
| 23. | Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's Mosque | 13882 | 14028 | 15215 | 3418 |
| 24. | Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu | 647842 | 829615 | 990640 | 91995 |
| 25. | Royal Palaces, Mandu | 1045280 | 1300740 | 1535365 | 139625 |
| 26. | Rupmati Pavilion | 1015514 | 1297975 | 1561390 | 143855 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 27. | Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho | 23350447 | 20279210 | 22700110 | 2677960 |
| 28. | Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi | 5609067 | 2863020 | 3389530 | 433310 |
| 29. | Gwalior Fort | 2543695 | 2378420 | 2408335 | 362445 |
| Total | | 34585112 | 29377673 | 33080190 | 3946568 |

Bhubaneshwar Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 30. | Sun Temple Konark | 16507705 | 3502600 | 20798670 | 3929650 |
| 31. | Udayagiri and Khandagiri Sites | 1634320 | 1904955 | 2233745 | 298175 |
| 32. | Rajarani Temple | 369030 | 254765 | 321965 | 35985 |
| 33. | Ratnagiri Monument | 135750 | 141115 | 184935 | 32790 |
| 34. | Lalitagiri Monument | 67255 | 68345 | 89380 | 11930 |
| Total | | 18714060 | 5871780 | 23635895 | 4308530 |

Chennai Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 35. | Group of Monument, Mamallapuram | 24720884 | 23951830 | 26305510 | 4298440 |
| 36. | Front Museum, Chennai | 1087110 | 1167040 | 1163355 | 193400 |
| 37. | Gingee Fort, Gingee | 51143 | 208670 | 204930 | 40950 |
| 38. | Fort on Rock, Dindigul | 10690 | 2700 | 4400 | 1175 |
| 39. | Moovarkoil Kodambalur | 93652 | 94000 | 94425 | 24290 |
| 40. | Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal | 69947 | 65270 | 80450 | 15430 |
| 41. | Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal | 276697 | 275760 | 403420 | 84780 |
| Total | | 26310123 | 25765270 | 28256490 | 4658465 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Chandigarh Circle | | | | | |
| 42. | Sheikh Chillī's Tomb Thanesar | 233240 | 432110 | 612615 | 131220 |
| 43. | Suraj Kund, Faridabad | 125170 | 92860 | 159670 | 25955 |
| Total | | 358410 | 524970 | 772285 | 157175 |
| Dharwad Circle | | | | | |
| 44. | Durga Temple Complex, Aihole | 1430675 | 886785 | 1398975 | 203493 |
| 45. | Jaina and Vaishnava Caves, Badami | 2152285 | 1400705 | 2562715 | 373568 |
| 46. | Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal | 3427660 | 2249480 | 3972640 | 580949 |
| 47. | Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur | 4270360 | 3388490 | 5069210 | 1420230 |
| 48. | Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur | 945570 | 680520 | 1045715 | 168822 |
| 49. | Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi | 69740 | 42385 | 89555 | 8699 |
| Total | | 12296290 | 8648365 | 14138810 | 3123185 |
| Delhi Circle | | | | | |
| 50. | Jantar Mantar | 2423065 | 2267345 | 2566285 | 514510 |
| 51. | Khan-I-Khana | 40720 | 52975 | 50990 | 13485 |
| 52. | Purana Qila | 3883155 | 3968435 | 3486710 | 739775 |
| 53. | Sultanghari Tomb | 3161 | 2070 | 2875 | 250 |
| 54. | Tughluqabad | 190320 | 222970 | 252225 | 37940 |
| 55. | Kotla Feroz Shah | 292595 | 326385 | 317400 | 56720 |
| 56. | Safdarganj Tomb | 1389020 | 894240 | 722295 | 147220 |
| 57. | Red Fort | 26572975 | 46156170 | 55563070 | 11516850 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 58. | Humayun's Tomb | 57545400 | 51488500 | 55214360 | 8452540 |
| 59. | Qutb Minar Day | 90636070 | 78873070 | 89276120 | 16969000 |
| Total | | 182976481 | 184252160 | 207452330 | 38448290 |

Guwahati Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| 60. | Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar | 126865 | 163595 | 211335 | 30790 |
| 61. | Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar | 417505 | 581020 | 707265 | 144685 |
| 62. | Ranghar Pavillion, Jaisagar | 158835 | 225000 | 353030 | 61855 |
| 63. | Bisnudol, Joysagar. | 26375 | 32085 | 53035 | 53035 |
| 64. | Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar | 101570 | 11012110 | 174705 | 174705 |
| Total | | 831150 | 12013810 | 1499370 | 465070 |

Hyderabad Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 65. | Charminar | 7493190 | 6183080 | 10608325 | 7940595 |
| 66. | Golconda | 4290 | 234 | 1576700 | 13541245 |
| 67. | Amaravathi | 158625 | 79395 | 118525 | 64365 |
| 68. | Nagarjunakonda | 586505 | 453460 | 494560 | 192505 |
| 69. | Undavalli | 208905 | 127075 | 238125 | 196355 |
| 70. | Guntuplli | 14015 | 81800 | 103335 | 12755 |
| 71. | Warangal | 481485 | 330615 | 1636745 | 255125 |
| 72. | Chandragiri | 436155 | 305765 | 451230 | 175515 |
| Total | | 8451515 | 6925044 | 13036235 | 22378460 |

Jaipur Circle

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 73. | Chittaurgarh Fort, Chitrdurgarh | 3282810 | 3510295 | 3765955 | 564905 |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 74. | Kambhalgarh Fort Distt. Rajmand | 5242890 | 2123800 | 2468070 | 62240 |
| 75. | Deeg Palace Deeg Distt. Bhartpur | 257385 | 261625 | 267930 | 237595 |
| Total | | 8783085 | 5895720 | 6501955 | 864740 |

Kolkata Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 76. | Koch Bihar Palace | 1321750 | 1399245 | 1859835 | 407900 |
| 77. | Hazarduari Palace | 2280400 | 2681155 | 3070050 | 398150 |
| 78. | Bishnupur Group of Temples. | 455100 | 485410 | 480835 | 49315 |
| Total | | 4057250 | 4565810 | 5410720 | 855365 |

Lucknow Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 79. | Sahet Sravasti | 3652266 | 826910 | 591195 | 80445 |
| 80. | Jhansi Fort, Jhansi | 784265 | 704515 | 745620 | 200855 |
| 81. | Rani Mahal, Jhansi | 43173 | 47430 | 38240 | 11795 |
| 82. | Residency, Lucknow | 922545 | 848905 | 825670 | 221780 |
| Total | | 5402249 | 2427760 | 2200725 | 514875 |

Mumbai Circle

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 83. | Elephanta Caves | 6318043 | 7781060 | 8545780 | 1552210 |
| 84. | Kanheri Caves | 737064 | 923315 | 758920 | 233685 |
| 85. | Shaniwarwada | 2100421 | 2439405 | 2411335 | 692560 |
| 86. | Agakhan Palace | 796768 | 1193520 | 1181780 | 260575 |
| 87. | Lenyadri Caves | 1401975 | 1645815 | 1545280 | 489425 |
| 88. | Karla Caves | 535498 | 479655 | 850325 | 244410 |
| 89. | Bhaja Caves | 177239 | 181335 | 217510 | 51865 |
| 90. | Raigad Fort | 564360 | 730700 | 946615 | 183265 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 91. | Kolaba Fort | 187731 | 259855 | 321170 | 46515 |
| 92. | Sholapur Fort | 142705 | 159365 | 125600 | 20330 |
| Total | | 12961804 | 15794025 | 16904315 | 3774840 |

Patna Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 93. | Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar | 411917.00 | 464160.00 | 523565.00 | 81220.00 |
| 94. | Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua | 2082330.00 | 1058255.00 | 1195615.00 | 98020.00 |
| 95. | Excavated Remains at Nalanda | 5317158.00 | 2843115.03 | 3433115.00 | 412820.00 |
| 96. | Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak | 90330.00 | 141005.00 | 181680.00 | 35460.00 |
| 97. | Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam | 639134.00 | 680250.00 | 782905.00 | 174465.00 |
| 98. | Old Fort (Shahi Fort), Jaunpur | 479553.00 | 530910.00 | 6629950.00 | 152565.01 |
| 99. | Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur. | 31065.00 | 32765.00 | 65885.00 | 81210.00 |
| 100. | Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi | 20960.00 | 33015.00 | 37885.00 | 40450.00 |
| 101. | Excavated Remains at Sarnath | 8272480.00 | 6362065.00 | 7267015.00 | 688900.00 |
| Total | | 17344927 | 12145540 | 20117615 | 1765110 |

Raipur Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 102. | Laxman Temple | 174375 | 170975 | 222380 | 15325 |
| Total | | 174375 | 170975 | 222380 | 15325 |

Shimla Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 103. | Kangra Fort, Kangra | 384330 | 398430 | 411695 | 108115 |
| 104. | Rock-Cut Temple, Masroor | 102475 | 107295 | 124630 | 35390 |
| Total | | 486805 | 505725 | 536325 | 143505 |

Srinagar Circle

| | | | | | |
|------|---|------|-------|-------|------|
| 105. | Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur | 9895 | 10670 | 12350 | 4120 |
|------|---|------|-------|-------|------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 106. | Group of Temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur | 3890 | 5250 | 7355 | 2200 |
| 107. | Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama | 41100 | 32800 | 43840 | 36855 |
| 108. | Ancient Palace at Leh, District Leh | 118350 | 254580 | 433375 | 125000 |
| Total | | 173235 | 303300 | 496920 | 168175 |

Thrissur Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 109. | Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, District Kasargod | 795890 | 979680 | 762475 | 378040 |
| 110. | Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam | 591808 | 1432085 | 427424 | 417045 |
| Total | | 1387698 | 2411765 | 1189899 | 795085 |

Vadodara Circle

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 111. | Jami Masjid, Champaner- Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid, Champaner Pavagadh | 507415 | 582275 | 934815 | 180500 |
| 112. | Sun Temple, Modhera | 824603 | 1198925 | 1274685 | 220965 |
| 113. | Pvani-ki-Vav, Patan | 952286 | 1319630 | 1297925 | 306160 |
| 114. | Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh | 265754 | 254375 | 287490 | 37640 |
| 115. | Buddhist Caves, Junagadh | 299556 | 327272 | 359245 | 49500 |
| 116. | Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh and Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh | 1430 | 855 | 1915 | 190 |
| Total | | 2851044 | 3683332 | 4156075 | 794955 |
| Grand Total | | 726376699 | 676182003 | 782370704 | 159022213 |

Statement-III*List of Monuments/Sites identified for consideration as National importance in the Country*

| Sl. No. | Name of Monument/site with Locality/District | Name of State |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, Kutch | Gujarat |
| 2. | Palace Building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hissar, District Hissar | Haryana |
| 3. | Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 4. | Shahpur Quila, Shahpur, District Palamu | Jharkhand |
| 5. | Brahmo Temple at Tagore Hill, Ranchi, District Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 6. | Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla | Jharkhand |
| 7. | Tiliagarh Fort, SahebganjJharkhand | |
| 8. | Fort and Jain Rock Cut Sculptures at Koluha, Hill, Chatra | Jharkhand |
| 9. | Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad, District | Kerala |
| 10. | Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad | Kerala |
| 11. | Fortification Wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad | Maharashtra |
| 12. | Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District Nagpur | Maharashtra |
| 13. | Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore | Madhya Pradesh |
| 14. | Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda | Odisha |
| 15. | Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir | Odisha |
| 16. | Phillaur Fort, Phillaur Punjab | |
| 17. | Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur | Rajasthan |
| 18. | Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur | Rajasthan |
| 19. | Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur | Rajasthan |
| 20. | Bala Qila in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar | Rajasthan |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 21. | St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun | Uttarakhand |
| 22. | Excavated Site, Sringaverapura, District Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 23. | Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, District Murshidabad | West Bengal |
| 24. | Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinapur | West Bengal |
| 25. | Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Bardhaman | West Bengal |
| 26. | Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple (District Bankura) | West Bengal |
| 27. | Motijhil Jama Masjid, Murshidabad | West Bengal |

Maintenance of Protected Monuments

*148. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the maintenance of some monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to heavy rains in the month of July, 2010, the premises of the 'Sun Temple, Konark' in the State of Odisha remained inaccessible to the tourists as knee deep water accumulated around the temple;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether certain portion of the temple has fallen down due to seepage; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper maintenance of the Sun Temple and other protected monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) Some complaints regarding maintenance and other issues related to monuments are received which in most cases are found not true and action on them taken accordingly, wherever required.

(c) and (d) No such incident has taken place in the month of July, 2010. However, in the last week of June, 2010, due to heavy rains, the storm water was accumulated for a short period which was immediately pumped out making the temple complex accessible to the visitors.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. No portion of the temple has fallen down due to seepage. However as a preventive conservation measure, in addition to existing soak pit on the western side of Sur Temple Konark, from where the rain water is pumped out, two more soak pits have been provided in the temple complex. Catch water drains have been dug on northern and western side. Low height earthen bunds have been created on northern and western side to prevent the flow of rain water towards the temple. Essential repair and maintenance work to the Konark Temple, as well as to other protected monuments, is attended regularly and they are in a good State of preservation.

Implementation of RTE Act

*149. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether a National Advisory Council has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Advisory Council;

(c) whether the States have adequate resources to implement the RTE Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to help the States including UP and Andhra Pradesh financially to implement the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has vide Notification dated 8th July, 2010 constituted the National Advisory Council (NAC) under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. A copy of the Notification giving the composition and terms of reference of the NAC is attached as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act. For 2010-11, a Central budget allocation of Rs. 15,000 crore has been made for SSA. The 13th Finance Commission has made an award of Rs. 24,068 crore for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 for elementary education.

Funds are provided to each State/UT, including to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, based on the approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) for the year, and the approved sharing pattern between the

Central and State Governments. The Central Government has taken steps to align the SSA norms with the provisions of the RTE Act.

Statement

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of School Education and Literacy)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2010

S.O.1631(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act), read with Rule 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010, the Central Government hereby constitutes the National Advisory Council as per following composition:—

Chairperson

Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Ex-officio Members

1. Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
2. Director, National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
3. Vice Chancellor, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi
4. Chairperson, National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi
5. Chairperson, National Commission for Protection for Child Rights, New Delhi

Nominated Members

1. Shri Kiran Karnik, Q-2A, Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-110016
2. Prof. Yogendra Yadav, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, 29, Rajpur Road, Delhi-110054
3. Dr. Vinod Raina, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, New Delhi
4. Shri K.K. Aboobacker, M.E.S. Cultural Complex, Judges Avenue, Kaloor, Kochi-682017
5. Ms. Annie Namala, Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, 7/24, 2nd Floor, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008
6. Prof. Mrinal Miri, Former Vice-Chancellor, North-East Hill University, A-39, NDSE, Part-I, New Delhi-110049
7. Dr. Amita Dhanda, Professor of Law, NALSAR University, Hyderabad
8. Ms. Venita Kaul, Head, Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education, Ambedkar University of Delhi, Plot No. 13, Sector-9, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075
9. Prof. Krishna Kumar, Central Institute of Education, University of Delhi

The functions of the National Advisory Council shall be to advise the Central Government on implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act in an effective manner.

The period of tenure of the nominated members of the Council would be 2 (two) years from the date of notification.

The Department of School Education and Literacy would serve as the Secretariat to the National Advisory Council.

[F.No. 1-11/2009-EE-4]
ANITA KAUL, Addl. Secy.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

*150. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have been able to supply sufficient and quality coal as per the demand to the thermal power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise, company-wise, year-wise and grade-wise including percentage of ash contents;

(c) whether the State Governments have demanded increase in the quantity of coal to be supplied to the thermal power stations;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) By and large Coal India Limited has, by and large, been dispatching coal as per the targets fixed in the supply plan finalized as a part of Annual Plan. During the last three years, the dispatches to Power Utilities have been 101%, 102% and 96% of targets in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. In the current year upto June, 2010, the dispatch is 87% of target. Dispatches could have been better but for frequent law and order problems affecting dispatches in Central Coalfields Limited and constraints observed in evacuating coal from certain coal fields.

The details of State-wise dispatch of coal and coal products to Power Utilities during last three years are as under:—

*State-wise Despatch of Coal and Coal Products
to Power Utilities*

| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | (in Million Tonnes) | | | |
| State | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13.25 | 13.92 | 10.32 | Madhya Pradesh | 29.34 | 31.81 | 32.05 |
| Bihar | 4.81 | 7.41 | 9.43 | Maharashtra | 35.83 | 35.45 | 35.10 |
| Chhattisgarh | 20.44 | 25.48 | 30.48 | Odisha | 23.56 | 22.32 | 23.49 |
| Delhi | 5.66 | 5.86 | 5.19 | Punjab | 7.21 | 5.94 | 4.83 |
| Gujarat | 17.54 | 18.88 | 18.18 | Rajasthan | 13.02 | 13.81 | 13.63 |
| Haryana | 8.01 | 9.13 | 10.48 | Tamil Nadu | 13.49 | 13.53 | 12.99 |
| Jharkhand | 6.48 | 6.86 | 7.51 | Uttar Pradesh | 51.83 | 52.44 | 52.97 |
| Karnataka | 4.07 | 4.52 | 3.32 | West Bengal | 25.50 | 28.47 | 28.04 |

The details of Subsidiary-wise dispatch to Power Utilities against target finalized in Supply Plan as part of Annual Plan for the last three years and the current year is furnished below:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Despatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

| Coal company | 2007-08 | | | 2008-09 | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Target | Dispatch | % materialisation | Target | Dispatch | % materialisation |
| ECL | 26.85 | 21.95 | 82 | 26.50 | 23.69 | 89 |
| BCCL | 14.13 | 16.86 | 119 | 14.20 | 16.96 | 119 |
| CCL | 27.78 | 27.44 | 99 | 29.80 | 28.89 | 97 |
| NCL | 51.92 | 53.13 | 102 | 54.08 | 58.05 | 107 |
| WCL | 33.83 | 36.10 | 107 | 34.15 | 34.96 | 102 |
| SECL | 63.90 | 66.71 | 104 | 67.00 | 73.24 | 109 |
| MCL | 59.18 | 57.42 | 97 | 65.48 | 59.81 | 91 |
| NEC | 0.73 | 0.42 | 57 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 103 |
| CIL Total | 278.32 | 280.03 | 101 | 291.41 | 295.81 | 102 |

Despatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

| Coal company | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Target | Dispatch | % materialisation | Target | Dispatch | % materialisation |
| ECL | 26.00 | 25.21 | 97 | 6.27 | 6.19 | 99 |
| BCCL | 17.56 | 16.89 | 96 | 4.77 | 5.11 | 107 |
| CCL | 31.80 | 28.10 | 88 | 8.28 | 6.58 | 80 |
| NCL | 58.80 | 61.06 | 104 | 15.19 | 13.85 | 91 |
| WCL | 34.83 | 34.48 | 99 | 8.64 | 7.71 | 89 |
| SECL | 73.40 | 74.20 | 101 | 19.24 | 17.77 | 92 |
| MCL | 69.12 | 57.97 | 84 | 19.91 | 14.29 | 72 |
| NEC | 0.20 | 0.10 | 48 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 85 |
| CIL Total | 311.71 | 298.01 | 96 | 82.36 | 71.55 | 87 |

The details of Grade-wise dispatch of raw coal to Power Utilities during the last three years are given below:—

Grade-wise Dispatch of Raw Coal to Power Utilities

(In Million Tonnes)

| Grade | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Coking Coal | 11.51 | 14.40 | 19.99 |
| Non-Coking Grade A | 2.00 | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Non-Coking Grade B | 15.04 | 15.25 | 15.85 |
| Non-Coking Grade C | 30.90 | 29.61 | 32.65 |
| Non-Coking Grade D | 27.24 | 26.79 | 25.68 |
| Non-Coking Grade E | 70.61 | 77.46 | 72.62 |
| Non-Coking Grade F | 122.83 | 131.24 | 130.38 |

The ash content of overall coal supplies during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 31.97, 32.20 and 32.24 respectively on annualized average basis which is well within the ash limit of 34% stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) in respect of power stations situated in Urban, Critically Polluted and Sensitive Areas and also situated more than 1000 Kms. from coal sources. Most of high ash content coal produced by Subsidiary Coal Companies of CIL is consumed at pithead power stations without requiring transportation by the Indian Railways system over long distances.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Some of the State Governments like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Punjab have requested that the allocation for some of the power plants located in their State may be enhanced. However, presently, supply of coal to power stations are being governed by Fuel Supply Agreements, which inter-alia, indicates the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) as allocated by the Central

Electricity Authority (CEA) under the Ministry of Power. Therefore, any additional allocation over and above the Annual Contracted Quantity has to be decided by Central Electricity Authority, keeping in view the overall coal availability in the country and other relevant factors.

Indus Waters Treaty

*151. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 with Pakistan;

(b) the number of times the Permanent Indus Waters Commission meet in a year alongwith the outcome of the recent meeting of the Commission;

(c) whether there are differences with Pakistan on some of the power projects including Kishanganga and Nemoo Bazgo Projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences;

(e) whether these issues were also discussed with Pakistan in the recent meeting of Home Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the two countries and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(f) whether differences on the three projects viz. 240 mega watt Uri on Jhelum, 44 mega watt Chutak on Indus and Baglihar Dam on Chenab have been resolved and if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 are as follows:—

- It envisages the most complete and satisfactory utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

- The waters of the three Eastern Rivers (rivers Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with their tributaries) are available for the unrestricted use of India.
- Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab with their tributaries), which India is under obligation to let flow and not to permit any interference with, except for Domestic Use, Non-Consumptive Use, specified Agricultural Use and generation of hydro-electric power subject to specified criteria.
- India may construct reservoirs on the Western Rivers with aggregate storage capacity limited to 3.6 Million Acre Feet (MAF).
- India has to supply specified data of hydroelectric plants and storage works at specified periods in advance of their construction, to Pakistan, which may raise objections, if any, within specified periods thereafter.
- India had to make fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000 towards the cost of replacement works for the canal systems of Pakistan to draw supplies from the Western Rivers instead of the Eastern Rivers.
- Besides Agricultural Use from Ranbir and Pratap Canals by specified withdrawals of water from Chenab Main, India may also have Agricultural Use of 7,01,000 acres on the Western Rivers over and above the area irrigated as on 1.4.1960.
- Exchange of data of flow and utilization of water and irrigated cropped area.
- A Permanent Indus Commission with one Commissioner for Indus Waters from either country to implement the Treaty.

- Settlement of differences and disputes by agreement, Neutral Expert, negotiators, Court of Arbitration or any other manner as agreed.
- Modification or termination of the provisions of the Treaty by another duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments.

(b) The Permanent Indus Commission has to meet at least once a year and also when requested by either Commissioner. In its recent meeting, issues such as telemetry system for real time data, pollution of the rivers and river training works on river Ravi were discussed and views were exchanged.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Pakistan has objections on the design of Nimoo Bazgo project. It has objections both on the design and the proposed inter-tributary delivery of waters after power generation, in Kishenganga project. All these objections have been discussed in the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission with a view to resolve them. As Pakistan has initiated action to set up a Court of Arbitration on the issues of Kishenganga project, India has taken action as required by the Treaty.

(e) The issues of Kishenganga and Nimoo Bazgo projects were not discussed in the recent meeting of Home Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the two countries.

(f) Pakistan's objections on the design of Uri-II (240 MW) and Chutak (44 MW) hydroelectric projects and on the initial filling of Baglihar projects have been resolved amicably in the light of the provisions of the Treaty.

UN Report on Poverty

*152. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNDP Report/UN Millennium Develop-

ment Goals Report, 2010 have come out with facts in regard to poverty and under-nourishment in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per the recently released "The UN Millennium Development Goals Report, 2010", it has been acknowledged that India has also contributed to the large reduction in global poverty. Measured at the \$1.25 a day poverty line, the poverty rates are expected to fall from 51% in 1990 to 24% in 2015. Also, the number of people living in extreme poverty in India is likely to decrease by 188 million by 2015. The Report does not have details regarding under-nourishment specific to India. However, the Report States that in 2005-07, the proportion of undernourished people in South Asia has reached back to the level to where it was in 1990. The proportion of undernourished people in South Asia was 21% in 1990-92, which reduced to 20% in 2000-02 and again increased to 21% in 2005-07. The report also mentions that South Asia has the highest rate of under-nutrition among children globally, with 46% children under age five being underweight.

Alleviation of poverty in the country is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it aims at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). The Government has taken various measures to reduce poverty in the country through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission,

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Total Sanitation Campaign etc. Many of the flagship programmes were launched in 2004-05 and results of the ongoing survey by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on consumption expenditure when received by 2011 would help in revealing the quantitative reduction in the poverty head count ratio.

India as Knowledge Hub

*153. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take fresh initiatives to make India a knowledge hub in the foreseeable future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Universities, State Governments and other stakeholders are likely to be involved in the process?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Government believes that creation of new knowledge and its dissemination are critical to the progress and development of our society. Strengthening of existing higher educational institutions as well as creation of new knowledge based institutions striving for quality and excellence in research — both in the public sphere as well as by not-for-profit private initiative — would be key to making India a knowledge hub.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, several schemes for strengthening existing higher educational institutions for enhancing access, quality, equity and relevance have been launched, details of which, are available in the website <http://education.nic.in>. A large number of new institutions — Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes for Science Education and Research, Schools of Planning and Architecture — have been established during 11th Plan period. Several measures have also been taken for

reforming higher education. A Task Force of eminent experts appointed by Government has circulated a draft Bill for an overarching promotional and regulatory authority. A Bill for Prevention and Prohibition of Unfair Practices has been introduced in Parliament to make both private as well as public institutions responsible for quality of teaching and educational services claimed to be provided by them. To make accreditation mandatory, a Bill for establishing a National Accreditation Regulatory Authority has also been introduced in Parliament. Another legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operations of foreign educational institutions has also been introduced in Parliament. There is also a legislative proposal before Parliament for establishing a fast-track adjudication mechanism for disputes among various stake holders in higher education.

Universities and higher educational institutions are being continuously encouraged to introduce academic reforms for improving quality. Such reforms have been mandatorily prescribed in the law governing the new central universities. Older central universities are encouraged to adopt measures for academic reforms. The University Grants Commission has notified new regulations for the declaration and operation of institutions deemed to be universities. A comprehensive exercise in reviewing institutions deemed to be universities was also undertaken by the Government. New regulations have been brought into force, mandating the minimum requirement for eligibility to teach in higher educational institutions. Several measures have also been taken for making teaching as a career more attractive. Government also proposes to set up as many as 14 universities for innovation across 11th and 12th Five Year Plans to make India a global knowledge hub and set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions, synergizing teaching and research.

All the above initiatives have been formulated, or are being formulated through a process of wide ranging discussions, debates and consultations with all stake holders, including universities and State Governments.

[Translation]

Denial of Visa

*154. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Canada has expressed its inability in granting visa to some Indian nationals including the retired/serving personnel of Indian Army, Intelligence Bureau, RAW and Para Military Forces;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue with the Canadian Government;

(d) if so, the response of the Canadian Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) While expressing its inability to grant visa to some retired Indian security personnel who had applied for visa to visit Canada, the High Commission of Canada made unwarranted comments on Indian security forces and agencies. Government took up the issue with the Canadian authorities. Government pointed out to them that the grant/denial of a visa was a sovereign right of a State but uncalled for comments against our security forces and agencies were unacceptable.

The Government of Canada took note of our demarche and the Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Naturalization issued a statement on May 27, 2010, a copy of which is attached.

Statement

Canada's Immigration Minister on visa refusals in India

Ottawa, May 28, 2010 — Citizenship and Immigration Minister Jason Kenney today issued the following statement:—

“Canada has the highest regard for India, its government institutions and processes. Our friendship as democratic nations who operate under the rule of law grows ever stronger and we share a common bond of ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity. Our economic and trade ties continue to strengthen both of our economies.

“Furthermore, at a time when global security continues to be a cause for concern, Canada values the increasing ties and cooperation with India in the fields of defence, security and counter-terrorism. Each year, Canada welcomes about 131,000 Indian residents on both a temporary and permanent basis, including many individuals from the various Indian security forces.

“The Government of Canada therefore deeply regrets the recent incident in which letters drafted by public service officials during routine visa refusals to Indian nationals cast false aspersions on the legitimacy of work carried out by Indian defence and security institutions, which operate under the framework of democratic processes and the rule of law.

“This language, or the inaccurate impression it has created, in no way reflects the policy or position of the Government of Canada. While, under Canadian law, admissibility to Canada is determined by a number of different criteria, candidate assessments should in no way question Indian institutions which operate under the rule of law and within a democratic framework.

“As to the decision process itself, decisions on visa applications are made on a case-by-case basis by

non-partisan public servants following an independent process based on Canada's immigration law as it currently stands. However, this unfortunate incident has demonstrated that the deliberately broad legislation may create instances when the net is cast too widely by officials, creating irritants with our trusted and valued international allies. For this reason the admissibility policy within the legislation is under active review at this time."

[English]

Mangrove Regeneration

*155. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned mangrove regeneration programmes in several parts of the country;

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the coastal areas of the country from these regeneration programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Conservation and Management of Mangroves, 100% central assistance is extended to Coastal States for implementation of their approved Management Action Plans in the identified sites for components such as Survey and Demarcation, Planting, Restoration and Regeneration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, and, Education and Awareness etc. The details of Central Assistance provided to coastal States for Regeneration and Management: of Mangroves during last three years (from 2007-08 to 2009-10) is given in the Statement

(c) As per the State of Forest Report 2009, published by Forest Survey of India, the mangrove cover which was 4581 km² in 2005, has increased to 4639 km² in 2007 i.e. there has been a net increase of 58 km² in mangrove cover of the country. The increase in mangrove cover is mainly because of plantations and regeneration measures under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry.

The Mangroves help in preventing coastal erosion and provide bio-shields against the impact of natural hazards like cyclone, tsunami, tidal waves etc. They serve as breeding and nesting places for marine floral and faunal resources which in turn provide employment to the community living around the coastal areas including, through tourism activities.

Statement

| Name of Coastal States | Mangrove areas | Assistance granted under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Rupees in lakhs) | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---|---------|----------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| West Bengal | Sunderbans | 149.00 | 213.906 | 120.7971 |
| Odisha | Bhitarkanika | 25.60 | 25.76 | 23.20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Mahanadi | 31.60 + 4.47 (carried forward) | 48.00 | 51.126 |
| | Devi-Kadua | 12.00 (carried forward) | 11.904 | 9.08 |
| | Chilka | 8.50 | 7.50 (carried forward) | — |
| Andhra Pradesh | Krishna | 34.46431 + 17.26 (carried forward) | — | — |
| Tamil Nadu | Pitchavaram | 6.10 | 39.60 | 37.0125 |
| | Muthupet | 6.31 | 74.28 | 80.7375 |
| | Ramnad | 7.71 (Carried forward) | 11.15 | 18.0525 |
| | Kazhuveli | — | — | 18.10 |
| Kerala | Vembanad | 11.32 (carried forward) | 10.25 | 21.4425 |
| | Kannur (Northern Kerala) | 14.763 | 11.52 (carried forward) | 15.86 |
| Karnataka | Coondapur | 30.00 (carried forward) | 23.00 | — |
| | Dakshin Kannada/ Honnavar | — | 4.108 | 10.90 |
| | Mangalore Forest Division | — | 27.825 | — |
| Goa | Goa | 5.19 + 3.92011 (carried forward) | 14.9468 | — |
| Gujarat | Gulf of Kutch | 92.40 | 118.89 | 119.968 |
| | Gulf of Khambhat | 110.676 | 25.00 | 103.346 |
| | Dumas Ubhrat | 23.1808 | 33.7276 | 18.48 |

Afforestation Programmes

*156. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of forest cover in the country at the end of 2000 and 2009 in each State/Union Territory;

(b) whether the afforestation programmes being implemented during the above period have not been brought the desired results;

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to effectively implement afforestation programmes;

(d) whether the States are given Carbon Credit points for increasing forest cover; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Forest cover of the States/UTs as per 'State of Forest Report 2001' and 'India State of Forest Report 2009' published by Forest Survey of India is given in Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam. Due to afforestation programme implemented during the period from 2000 to 2009, there has actually been a net increase in forest cover of the country over the last decade. The details are given in Statement-II.

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

(d) and (e) There is no automatic mechanism whereby States can get carbon credits for increasing forest cover. Carbon credits are earned by Project Proponents or any entity that develop Afforestation and Reforestation projects as per Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Modalities and Procedures and are registered by the CDM Executive

Board of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Statement-I

(Area in Sq.km.)

| States/UTs | 2001 | 2009 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 43,195 | 45,102 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 69,760 | 67,353 |
| Assam | 25,290 | 27,692 |
| Bihar | 5,375 | 6,804 |
| Chhattisgarh | 57,730 | 55,870 |
| Delhi | 125 | 177 |
| Goa | 1,565 | 2,151 |
| Gujarat | 12,913 | 14,620 |
| Haryana | 1,135 | 1,594 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,907 | 14,668 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 19,886 | 22,686 |
| Jharkhand | 22,531 | 22,894 |
| Karnataka | 33,296 | 36,190 |
| Kerala | 13,417 | 17,324 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 75,282 | 77,700 |
| Maharashtra.. | 45,040 | 50,650 |
| Manipur | 17,889 | 17,280 |
| Meghalaya | 16,535 | 17,321 |
| Mizoram | 16,397 | 19,240 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Nagaland | 13,980 | 13,464 |
| Odisha | 49,044 | 48,855 |
| Punjab | 1,628 | 1,664 |
| Rajasthan | 14,542 | 16,036 |
| Sikkim | 3,164 | 3,357 |
| Tamil Nadu | 20,992 | 23,338 |
| Tripura | 8,869 | 8,073 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10,778 | 14,341 |
| Uttarakhand | 23,354 | 24,495 |
| West Bengal | 10,392 | 12,994 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6,621 | 6,662 |
| Chandigarh | 13 | 17 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 217 | 211 |
| Daman and Diu | 6 | 6 |
| Lakshadweep | 12 | 26 |
| Puducherry | 18 | 44 |
| Total | 653,898 | 690,899 |

Statement-II(area in Km²)

| Sl. No. | SFR year | Forest cover as reported in SFR |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | 2001 | 653,898 |
| 2. | 2009 | 690,899 |

Coaching Institutes

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

(a) whether there is a growing influence of coaching centres that put engineering aspirants through a grind, making it difficult for them to concentrate on their senior secondary examination;

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

(c) whether coaching institutions also allow the rich and the privileged to get their children admitted there and have a natural advantage over the financially weak students; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) This Ministry does not maintain data on coaching centres in the country and therefore it will not be possible to know the growing influence of coaching centres and to what extent it affects the school education system. However, steps have been taken from time to time to reform engineering entrance exams like IIT-JEE with a view to reduce dependency of engineering aspirants on coaching centres. Under the present IIT-Joint Entrance Examination System only those students who secure at least 60% marks in the Standard XII Examination are eligible for admission to the IITs so that the marks obtained in the qualifying Board Examinations are given due weightage.

The Government has taken measures to enable children of socially weaker section to avail of quality engineering education. For candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and physically challenged categories, 15%, 7.5% and 3% seats, respectively, in each programme are reserved. Candidates belonging to these categories are admitted on the basis of relaxed criteria which is 50% of general cut-off in the case of SC/ST candidates. In case all the reserved seats

are not filled, a limited number of candidates are admitted to a Preparatory Course of one-year duration on the basis of a further relaxation of qualifying criteria. This course attempts to prepare the students in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. On successful completion of the course, the students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate programme in next year against the unfilled reserved seats for the year of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE).

[Translation]

Hazardous Wastes

*158. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing policy for import of scrap and other hazardous wastes;
- (b) whether instances of non-adherence to the said policy have been reported; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is regulated as per these rules. Import of hazardous wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import of waste is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing. Under these Rules, there is a ban on import of certain categories of hazardous wastes, while import of other categories is regulated. Procedures have been laid down for obtaining permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests or Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) or both.

As per these Rules, all import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document and a test report from an accredited laboratory or a pre-shipment inspection certificate from a recognized agency. The Customs authorities are required to enforce the aforesaid provisions. In case of violation of these rules, the consignments are required to be re-exported to the country of origin.

The Ministry has constituted a Coordination Committee to oversee the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. It comprises of representatives from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), Ministry of Shipping, Central Pollution Control Board, select State Pollution Control Boards and experts.

[English]

Independent Regulatory Authority

*159. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently decided to set up an independent regulatory authority for assessment and accreditation of higher educational institutions on the lines of credit rating agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed authority is likely to be different from the present accreditation agencies like National Accreditation Council of AICTE etc.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Bill named "The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for

Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010" (Bill No. 54 of 2010) has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill seeks to establish a National Accreditation Regulatory Authority which will register and regulate the accreditation agencies for the purposes of undertaking accreditation of all higher educational institutions. The Bill proposes to make accreditation mandatory for all Higher Educational Institutions, excluding institutions engaged mainly in agricultural education and research.

Infrastructure Projects

*160. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of infrastructure projects in several sectors are running behind schedule leading to cost and time overruns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether to keep a watch on the infrastructure in five core sectors, the Government has decided to set up a mechanism to monitor the progress of the projects on quarterly basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out a target for each Ministry handling infrastructure projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the extent this step of the Government is likely to help timely execution of infrastructure projects of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As on 31.3.2010, out of 1005 Central Sector Projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the system of monitoring of this Ministry, 478 projects are running behind schedule with respect to

the latest approved schedule leading to cost escalation of Rs. 46,925 crore i.e. 13.29% of the approved cost of 478 projects.

(b) The reasons for cost escalation include: time overruns in projects, exchange rate variations and statutory duties, high cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures, high cost of land acquisition, change in the scope of project, higher prices being quoted by bidders in certain areas, under estimation of original cost and general price rise.

(c) and (d) There exists a mechanism of Quarterly Performance Review of Projects implemented by Public Sector Enterprises under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the concerned administrative Ministry. The Quarterly Performance Review includes representative from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries and Departments. For departmental projects, the projects are reviewed by Empowered Committee/Steering Committee/High-Powered Committee in the concerned administrative Ministries under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the concerned Ministries. These are also represented by Ministries/Departments as mentioned above.

(e) Based on the information furnished by the public sector enterprises and Ministries concerned, 244 projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above as per the revised mandate for monitoring of projects by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are targeted for completion in 2010-11. The Sector-wise/Ministry-wise summary of projects scheduled for completion in 2010-11 is given in the Statement.

(f) The concerned administrative Ministries have been informed to carry out close monitoring to avoid any possible delays in implementation of these projects. Project completion targets have also been communicated to the Cabinet Secretariat, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and Prime Minister's Office. Close monitoring will help completion of most of these projects in 2010-11.

Statement

*Sector-wise summary of projects scheduled for completion in 2010-2011
As on 31.93.2009*

| Sl. No. | Sector | Total Projects | Original Cost | Anticipated Cost | Cumulative Expenditure |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Atomic Energy | 2 | 17384.00 | 16453.00 | 15189.00 |
| 2. | Civil Aviation | 5 | 2542.27 | 2542.27 | 882.92 |
| 3. | Coal | 2 | 1368.25 | 1880.69 | 1622.33 |
| 4. | Petroleum | 30 | 37058.71 | 36927.57 | 20406.88 |
| 5. | Power | 25 | 30863.63 | 32112.61 | 21231.33 |
| 6. | Railways | 34 | 11825.95 | 19042.10 | 10679.21 |
| 7. | Road Transport and Highways | 111 | 33668.27 | 33895.04 | 29804.74 |
| 8. | Shipping and Ports | 9 | 9125.41 | 9535.43 | 1558.39 |
| 9. | Steel | 10 | 5030.19 | 5231.41 | 2638.88 |
| 10. | Telecommunications | 15 | 8408.71 | 8437.66 | 1321.23 |
| 11. | Urban Development | 1 | 8118.00 | 8676.00 | 13719.69 |
| Total | | 244 | 165393.39 | 174733.78 | 119054.60 |

Security Threat to Space Centres

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

1611. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sriharikota Space Centre and other such vital installations in the country are facing security threat;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to boost the security of the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There has been no specific security threat received against Sriharikota or any other such vital ISRO installations in the country. Two cases,

of which one was alleged firing by a person from outside the campus of IDSN installation and another was a hoax bomb threat call to ISRO Satellite Centre, have occurred recently. They are being investigated by the concerned police authorities. Though there has been no specific threat to the space installations in the country, general security is tightened whenever there is a red alert issued by the Home Ministry or any other concerned agency. The few cases of trespassing as and when occurred are regularly being reported to police for necessary action.

(b) to (d) Based on the security threat perceptions, security arrangements are being constantly reviewed and beefing up and necessary augmentation are being done. In fact, National Security Adviser had recently taken a security review and efforts are being made to implement the security considerations that have emerged during presentation. At various levels, Security Committees with the participation of connected agencies including CISF, which is giving the professional security protection to the installations of ISRO, keep reviewing and implementing necessary security measures for the protection of the installations both at facility level as well as at Department level.

Availability of Coal in Tamil Nadu

1612. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of high quality coal is available in Thiruvarur and Mannargudi Districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the survey conducted;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to extract high quality coal available in these districts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, lignite deposit (23.7 Billion Tonne) is found in Mannargudi Lignite Field in the Districts of Thiruvarur, Thanjavur and Nagappattinam, Tamil Nadu as per regional exploration carried out by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and Geological Survey of India under Promotional Exploration Schemes.

(d) and (e) Prima facie these are deep seated deposits which are not economical for undertaking mining. However, detailed exploration is yet to be taken up in these areas to prove the deposits. Mining of these deposits depends upon the results of detailed exploration.

[Translation]

Death of Wild Animals

1613. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether death of wild animals are increasing in the Kanha and Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the use of barbed wires in Kanha National Park is one of the reasons for death of wild animals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the wild animals and their habitat in these National Parks and the funds provided for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No such reports have been received from the State.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wildlife and their habitat are at Statement-I. Funding assistance provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the last three years are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for conservation of tiger and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter-alia, ensuring normative standards- in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the

Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of nine new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of three new Reserves, namely Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in Madhya Pradesh and Sunabeda in Odisha.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter-alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future, tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 31207.11 sq.km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat (840 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical

tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution alongwith China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat issued notification to Parties for

submitting reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.). During the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties, India intervened for retaining the Decision 14.69 dealing with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale.

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter-alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MoU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MoU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STripes' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Special independent team sent to Simlipal for assessing the status, besides constituting State level Coordination Committee for redressing the administrative problems.
27. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
28. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
29. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
30. Steps taken for the independent Monitoring and Evaluation of tiger reserves.
31. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
32. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
33. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity/tiger conservation.

Statement-II

Central assistance provided to Bandhavgarh and Kanha Tiger Reserves during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Tiger Reserve | 2007-08 Released | 2008-09 Released | 2009-10 Released |
|---------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh | 499.46185 | 1814.94857 | 159.9600 |
| 2. | Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh | 270.42228 | 1638.28344 | 280.1800 |

**Safety of Personnel Deployed under
UN Mission**

1614. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the mechanism adopted by the Government to ensure safety and security of Indian Armed Personnel posted in various parts of the world under UN peace keeping mission?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): The UN has the primary responsibility for the safety and security of Peacekeeping Forces contributed by member States. UN peacekeepers are deployed only with the consent of the parties to conflict while ensuring their impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence. India provides adequate pre-deployment training to its troops and police personnel to ensure their effectiveness, safety and security.

Vacant Posts of Teachers

1615. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the posts of teachers sanctioned by the Union Government under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have not been filled up by some States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken steps for filling up of teachers posts in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 12.82 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned to the State and Union Territories till 2009-10, against which 10.22 lakh posts have been filled up till 31.12.2009.

SSA sanctions teacher posts at the rate of (i) two teachers for new primary schools, (ii) three teachers for new upper primary schools, (iii) one teacher for every 40 children at primary and upper primary stage.

(b) A statement showing State-wise details of sanctioned and filled posts of teachers is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to teacher posts sanctioned under SSA is undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. With a view to expediting progress in recruitment, SSA undertakes periodic review and monitoring with the States in the quarterly performance review meetings as also while appraising the Annual Work Plan and Budget for each State every year.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Teachers sanctioned upto March, 2010 | Total Teachers recruited upto March, 2010 |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 38238 | 39766 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5517 | 5226 |
| 3. | Assam | 3042 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 260841 | 160145 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 56579 | 53148 |
| 6. | Goa | 169 | 169 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Haryana | 8948 | 8936 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 4178 | 3453 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 38104 | 30421 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 94605 | 83459 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| 12. Karnataka | | 24278 | 22882 |
| 13. Kerala | | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh | | 97368 | 78672 |
| 15. Maharashtra | | 13423 | 12158 |
| 16. Manipur | | 365 | 0 |
| 17. Meghalaya | | 10656 | 11081 |
| 18. Mizoram | | 1889 | 1886 |
| 19. Nagaland | | 590 | 590 |
| 20. Odisha | | 83349 | 68752 |
| 21. Punjab | | 4840 | 4813 |
| 22. Rajasthan | | 114132 | 93119 |
| 23. Sikkim | | 410 | 185 |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | | 22628 | 27559 |
| 25. Tripura | | 5770 | 5341 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | | 276217 | 249481 |
| 27. Uttarakhand | | 7559 | 5998 |
| 28. West Bengal | | 107219 | 61605 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 67 | 67 |
| 30. Chandigarh | | 785 | 749 |
| 31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 448 | 377 |
| 32. Daman Diu | | 95 | 63 |
| 33. Delhi | | 36 | 36 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------|
| 34. Lakshadweep | | 26 | 28 |
| 35. Puducherry | | 48 | 36 |
| Total SSA | | 1282419 | 1030201 |

Assistance to Afghanistan

1616. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance in cash and kind released for the reconstruction of Afghanistan;

(b) the number of Indians working in various projects in Afghanistan; and

(c) the number of personnels of Indo-Tibetan Border Police/Indian Army deputed for the protection of lives and property of Indians working in various projects in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Against an announced pledge of US \$ 1.2 billion, approximately 60% has already been incurred on various projects undertaken by the Government of India.

(b) As per available information, presently there are approximately 3500 – 4000 Indians working in various projects including projects being executed by private contractors, multilateral agencies and other countries.

(c) There are no ITBP/Indian Army personnel deployed in Afghanistan to protect the lives and properties of Indians working in various projects in Afghanistan.

[English]

DNA Profiling Data Bank

1617. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for Central Assistance of Rs. 6.65 crore for setting up a DNA Profiling Databank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether similar proposals have also been received from other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which these proposals including of Kerala are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Department has only received a letter from the Department of Information Technology, Government of Kerala expressing interest in establishing DNA Profiling Data Bank facility in Kerala and requested for assistance. The Department has not received any specific proposal or budgetary request.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

LTC to North East

1618. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees benefited under the scheme of LTC rules relaxation to North Eastern Region during the last three years and the current year; Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to allow a special LTC to Jammu and Kashmir to all the Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No centralized information in this regard is maintained by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(b) and (c) O.M. No. 31011/2/2003-Estt.(A) dated 18.06.2010 has already been issued in this regard. This allows travel by air from Delhi and Amritsar in economy class by those not entitled to travel by air and in the entitled class by others to avail LTC to visit Jammu and Kashmir in lieu of home town LTC.

(d) This scheme shall be in operation for a period of two years from 18.06.2010.

Education to All

1619. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget affordable schools, catering to the under privileged section of the society, would fall under the purview of the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to make the education affordable and accessible for all in the lower income group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted to provide for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. Section 2(n) of the RTE Act defines school as any recognized school imparting elementary education and includes- (i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority; (ii) an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority; (iii) a school belonging to specified category; and (iv) an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority. The Government is also implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day-Meal and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programmes to make education affordable and accessible for all.

[Translation]

Dissection of Animals

1620. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) panel has set up an Expert Committee to look into the possibility of banning dissection of animals of Zoological experiments in colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), an expert committee has been constituted by chairman UGC

to look into the issue of banning dissection of animals for zoological experiments in the universities and colleges. The committee has submitted its recommendations which are being examined by the commission.

Rail Link between China and Pakistan

1621. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China and Pakistan are planning to build rail and road link through Karakoram ranges in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these projects are likely to go through Gilgit Baltistan which is a part of PoK;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India has lodged strong protest with China on this project;

(f) if so, the response of the Chinese Government thereto; and

(g) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (g) Government has seen reports with regard to China constructing a railway line and upgrading the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK). Government's consistent position is that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side its concerns about their activities in POK, and asked them to cease such activities. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Rural and Urban Incomes

1622. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is difficult to bridge the gap between rural and urban incomes in any reasonable time by pouring money into costly rural infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to focus on urbanization and to facilitate migration instead;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken in this regard for the remaining period of Eleventh Plan in urban and rural areas, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has been compiling estimates of rural and urban incomes of the Indian economy measured by per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP). These estimates are available for each revised base year of the National Accounts Statistics (NAS). The per capita rural and urban income for the years 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 are provided in the table below:—

Per-Capita Income in Rural and Urban Areas

(in Rs.)

| Year | Per-Capita (NDP) | | Ratio of Rural to Urban Income |
|---------|------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | Rural | Urban | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1993-94 | 5783 | 13525 | 42.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|-------|-------|------|
| 1999-00 | 10652 | 30095 | 35.4 |
| 2004-05 | 16327 | 44223 | 36.9 |

Source: National Accounts Statistics-2007, 2010, Central Statistical Organisation

Reduction of rural and urban disparities has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural areas and also to develop rural infrastructure to bring a tangible improvement in standard of living of the rural masses. The Government has launched a number of programmes towards this end. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic self employment generation programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and are provided assistance through a mix of credit and subsidy to set up self employed units. The rural poor are also provided financial assistance for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Building rural infrastructure through Bharat Nirman primarily aims at improving the living conditions of rural masses. The unorganized sector, which constitutes about 93 per cent of the workforce based mostly in rural areas, is provided with skill development and self employment programmes through Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). In Urban areas, poverty alleviation schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are in operation.

Promoting Culture

1623. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes of Government for promoting national and regional culture of the country;

(b) the details of assistance being given to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether the assistance is proposed to be substantially increased to the States including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The major ongoing Schemes of Ministry of Culture for promoting national and regional culture of the country is at Statement.

(b) to (d) Assistance is given to deserving persons and organizations from all over India, on the basis of scheme-specific criteria, without examining them from a State-wise angle.

Statement

1. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Arts Projects, The scheme has two parts:
 - (a) Production Grants to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
 - (b) Salary Grants assistance for performing arts groups, to help them establish themselves in their field.
2. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on cultural subject by Not for Profit Organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme)
3. Scheme for Building Grants to Cultural Organizations.

4. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
5. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
6. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
7. Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations/Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials.
8. Financial Assistance for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries of Important Personalities.
9. Scheme for Scholarship to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields.
10. Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding persons in the field of Culture.

Construction of Power Plants

1624. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power plants in the country which have been either shut down due to safety problems or are functioning below their installed capacity due to shortage of fuel;

(b) the details of reactors which are under construction and the year from which these are under construction; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fast track construction of nuclear power plants in the country to generate clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) While no nuclear power plants have been shutdown due to safety problem's, nine reactors (2620 MW) are being operated at lower power

levels due to shortage of fuel. The details are attached as a Statement.

(b) The details of reactors under construction are as follows:—

| Project and Capacity | Commencement of Construction | Present Status |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Kaiga-4 (220 MW) | March, 2002 | Construction complete, awaiting fuel. |
| Kudankulam 1&2 (2×1000 MW) | March, 2002 | Physical progress 93.8%, expected completion 2011. |
| PFBR (500 MW) | October, 2004 | Physical progress 56%, expected completion 2012. |

In addition, the work on four reactors (KAPP-3&4 — 2×700 MW) and (RAPP-7&8 — 2×700 MW) has recently commenced.

(c) Current capacity of 4560 MW is expected to reach 7280 MW by end of XI Plan and 10080 MW by 2017 progressively. More projects, including setting up of reactors in co-operation with foreign countries are also planned to increase nuclear power.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------|------|------|
| 7. | RAPP-6 | 220 | 220 |
| Total | | 1400 | 1400 |

Statement

| No. | Unit | Rated Capacity (MW) | Current (July, 2010) Operating Capacity |
|-----|------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Reactors fuelled by imported Uranium

| | | | |
|----|--------|-----|-----|
| 1. | TAPS-1 | 160 | 160 |
| 2. | TAPS-2 | 160 | 160 |
| 3. | RAPS-2 | 200 | 200 |
| 4. | RAPS-3 | 220 | 220 |
| 5. | RAPS-4 | 220 | 220 |
| 6. | RAPS-5 | 220 | 220 |

Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium — Operated at max 70% of full power

| | | | |
|-------|---------|------|------|
| 8. | TAPS-3 | 540 | 380 |
| 9. | TAPS-4 | 540 | 370 |
| 10. | MAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |
| 11. | MAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 12. | NAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |
| 13. | KAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 14. | KAIGA-1 | 220 | 150 |
| 15. | KAIGA-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 16. | KAIGA-3 | 220 | 150 |
| Total | | 2620 | 1720 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|--------|------|------|
| Reactors awaiting fuel after Renovation and Modernization | | | |
| 17. | NAPS-2 | 220 | |
| 18. | KAPS-1 | 220 | |
| Total | | 440 | |
| Shut down for techno economic assessment on continuation of operations | | | |
| 19. | RAPS-1 | 100 | |
| Total Capacity | | 4560 | 3120 |

Issue of OCI Cards

1625. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is issuing Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cards to the people of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of OCI cards;

(d) the number of applications received for issue of OCI card and the number of OCI cards issued so far, country-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the delay in issuing OCI cards; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Details and salient features are given in Statement-I.

(d) The number of applications received for issue of OCI cards as on 30.6.2010, is 648977. The number of OCI cards issued till June 30, 2010 is 619603. Country-wise break-up is given in Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Normally OCI cards are issued within the stipulated period of one month. In some cases complaints regarding delay are received which primarily includes applicants who had registered online but had not submitted the hard copies of their applications at concerned Indian Mission/Post abroad/MHA, incomplete/ineligible applications, which may have been returned without processing and applications which are at various stages of processing etc. In some Indian Missions and Posts there is from time to time an accumulation of pendency of OCI applications. To ensure timely disposal the Ministry authorise such Missions/Posts concerned to engage local staff for a temporary period and ensure timely disposal.

Statement-I

Details and Salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows

- The Scheme provides for registration of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August, 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multi-purpose visa for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted conceptual parity with

Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Act.

- OCI is not to be construed as 'dual citizenship'. It does not confer political rights.

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | Name of Country | OCI Cards Issued |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Angola | 2 |
| 2. | Argentina | 5 |
| 3. | Australia | 55320 |
| 4. | Austria | 2116 |
| 5. | Azerbaijan | 38 |
| 6. | Bahrain | 901 |
| 7. | Bangladesh | 15 |
| 8. | Belgium | 3140 |
| 9. | Botswana | 277 |
| 10. | Brazil | 153 |
| 11. | Cambodia | 18 |
| 12. | Canada | 58182 |
| 13. | Chile | 48 |
| 14. | China | 2025 |
| 15. | Colombia | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------|-------|
| 16. | Croatia | 6 |
| 17. | Cyprus | 31 |
| 18. | Czech | 14 |
| 19. | Dar-US-Salam | 31 |
| 20. | Denmark | 191 |
| 21. | Egypt | 37 |
| 22. | Ethiopia | 4 |
| 23. | Finland | 370 |
| 24. | France | 13202 |
| 25. | Germany | 8118 |
| 26. | Ghana | 100 |
| 27. | Greece | 69 |
| 28. | Hungary | 9 |
| 29. | Iceland | 19 |
| 30. | India | 35448 |
| 31. | Indonesia | 250 |
| 32. | Ireland | 1767 |
| 33. | Israel | 590 |
| 34. | Italy | 1894 |
| 35. | Ivory Coast | 6 |
| 36. | Jamaica | 321 |
| 37. | Japan | 120 |
| 38. | Kazakstan | 14 |
| 39. | Kenya | 13820 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|-------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 40. | Korea (North) | 1 | 63. | Reunion Island | 555 |
| 41. | Korea (South) | 58 | 64. | Romania | 24 |
| 42. | Kuwait | 329 | 65. | Russia | 94 |
| 43. | Laos | 14 | 66. | Saudi Arabia | 521 |
| 44. | Madagascar | 374 | 67. | Senegal | 30 |
| 45. | Maldives | 7 | 68. | Serbia And Montegro | 1 |
| 46. | Mauritius | 322 | 69. | Seychelles | 710 |
| 47. | Mexico | 266 | 70. | Singapore | 8063 |
| 48. | Mongolia | 1 | 71. | Slovakia | 7 |
| 49. | Morocco | 3 | 72. | South Africa | 5022 |
| 50. | Namibia | 8 | 73. | Spain | 1767 |
| 51. | Nepal | 6 | 74. | Srilanka | 15380 |
| 52. | Netherlands | 1377 | 75. | Sudan | 59 |
| 53. | New Zealand | 14950 | 76. | Surinam | 246 |
| 54. | Nigeria | 31 | 77. | Sweden | 1468 |
| 55. | Oman | 116 | 78. | Switzerland | 3809 |
| 56. | Pakistan | 1 | 79. | Taiwan | 11 |
| 57. | Panama | 246 | 80. | Tajikistan | 2 |
| 58. | Peru | 21 | 81. | Tanzania | 446 |
| 59. | Philipines | 280 | 82. | Thailand | 2621 |
| 60. | Poland | 129 | 83. | Trinidad and Tobago | 143 |
| 61. | Portugal | 1449 | 84. | UAE | 2290 |
| 62. | Qatar | 224 | 85. | Uganda | 74 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------|--------|
| 86. | UK | 96390 |
| 87. | USA | 260176 |
| 88. | Venezuela | 715 |
| 89. | Yemen | 6 |
| 90. | Zambia | 57 |
| 91. | Zimbabwe | 19 |
| | | 619603 |

Launch of Chandrayaan-II

1626. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandrayaan-II project, scheduled to be launched in 2013, is being fabricated on the cost-effective designs developed recently by ISRO keeping in view the abrupt ending of Chandrayaan-I mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the findings of Chandrayaan-I relating to chemical, mineralogical and photo geological mapping, have been analysed to confirm that the envisaged objectives of this mission have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the cost sharing between India and Russia in the Chandrayaan-II project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Chandrayaan-II project is being designed and worked out based on the experience gained and lessons learnt from the Chandrayaan-I project. The reasons that caused the termination of the Chandrayaan-I project, ahead of its originally planned life-span, are being specifically addressed in the Chandrayaan-II project.

(c) and (d) The data provided by the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3) and Hyper-Spectral Imager (HySI) instruments, carried on-board the Chandrayaan-I spacecraft, have revealed large spans of crystalline feldspar on the lunar surface. The data provided by the Chandrayaan-I X-ray Spectrometer (C1XS) has revealed the presence of Magnesium, Aluminium, Silicon and Calcium on the lunar surface. The analysis of the data provided by the Miniature Synthetic Aperture Radar (Mini-SAR), the Terrain Mapping Camera (TMC), and the Lunar Laser Ranging Instrument (LLRI) has helped in photo-geological mapping of considerable part of the lunar surface. These are in addition to the discovery of the hydroxyl and water molecules near the polar regions of the moon. Thus, the envisaged objectives of the Chandrayaan-I project have been achieved to a considerable extent.

(e) The Chandrayaan-II project is envisaged to have an Indian Orbiter module with scientific instruments to go round the moon and a Russian Lander module carrying an Indian Rover and a few scientific instruments. The Chandrayaan-II project will be launched using the Indian Geostationary Launch Vehicle — GSLV. The costs towards these components will be met by the Space Agencies of the respective countries.

[Translation]

E-project for Universities

1627. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the universities are being connected to e-project by the Government for implementing uniform syllabus across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the universities/colleges which have introduced such scheme;

(d) the time by which the e-project is likely to be introduced in the rest of the universities and colleges; and

(e) the allocation made for connecting Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh to e-project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While the University Grants Commission (UGC) has developed model curriculum in various subjects, according to information furnished by UGC, there is no policy to implement uniform syllabus across the country. The UGC is trying to augment teaching and learning through e-project with help of its Inter-University Centre [Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)].

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Acquisition of Land

1628. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for acquisition of land lying in the buffer zone of silent Valley National Park under CAMPA Scheme;

(b) if so, the present position of the proposal including the time since when the proposal is pending; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) The State Government of Kerala has reported that a Scheme "Acquisition of ecologically fragile areas and private enclosures for re-building the contiguity of forests for the long term conservation of wildlife, for financial assistance from Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was sent on 3rd January, 2008. The Scheme envisaged an outlay, at 2007-08 costs, of Rs. 76.55 crores.

Releases of funds to State CAMPA from Ad-hoc CAMPA was permitted by the Supreme Court of India by their Order dated 10th July, 2009, in terms of which allocation of 10% of the funds in the respective principal account was permitted. The funds in the CAMPA Kerala account as on 30.06.2009 were of the order of Rs. 17,50,90,762.58 out of which Rs. 1,75,09,000.00 was allocated to the State CAMPA on 12.03.2010. The State Government is required, inter-alia to formulate detailed Annual Plan of Operation, and include the subject proposal therein for funding out of the CAMPA.

Loan Guarantee Authority

1629. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received from the Planning Commission with regard to setting up of a loan guarantee authority as a separate division within the purview of the proposed National Education Finance Corporation (NEFC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by EdCIL India Limited for a National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC), including a loan guarantee component thereof, is awaiting Planning Commission's approval.

Allocation of Alternate Coal Blocks

1630. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies have approached the Government for allocation of alternative coal block in lieu of allocated coal block for their thermal power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing guidelines strictly prohibit allocation of alternative coal blocks for existing coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in ensuring that coal blocks would only be allotted through competitive bidding process so that there is no loss to the Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Requests are received from time to time from allocattee companies for allocation of alternative coal blocks on various grounds. However, there is no policy for allocation of alternative coal blocks in lieu of allocated coal block for their linked end use projects.

School Education Facilities

1631. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted review of the existing facilities of Secondary and Higher Secondary level education in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to the demographic feature, quantity and quality of school education facilities, teacher-student ratio and the number of Government and non- Government educational institutions in each district;

(c) the details of funds provided to the State, year-wise during the last three years for implementing the Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce drop out rate in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As part of the Secondary Education Management and Information System (SEMIS), data is collected from all secondary and higher secondary schools by State/UT Governments every year to facilitate planning for secondary education. This helps in diagnosis of critical gaps in secondary education, which are addressed through various schemes including the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), meant for universalizing access to secondary education and improvement of its quality. As per the data collected in 2007-08, with reference date of 30.09.2007, status of secondary level education in Karnataka is as a Statement.

(c) The details of fund provided to Karnataka State under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) schemes during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

| Year | SSA | MDM |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 2007-08 | 406.05 | 338.51 |
| 2008-09 | 515.78 | 302.04 |
| 2009-10 | 442.20 | 335.38 |

(d) Centrally sponsored schemes like SSA & MDM are being implemented at the elementary level to reduce drop out rates. At secondary stage, RMSA has been launched with an objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality while ensuring equity.

Statement*Status of secondary education in Karnataka as on 30.09.2007***General Indicators:**

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) | : | 69.50% |
| Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) | : | 1:53 |
| Transition Rate (from Class VIII to IX) | : | 93.90 % |
| Teachers (Sanctioned) | : | 39727 |
| Teachers (Working) | : | 33933 |
| Secondary School per 1000 sq.km. | : | 16 |
| Secondary School per 1 lakh Child Population | : | 352 |

No. of Government Secondary Schools in Karnataka**4142**

| | |
|---|----------------|
| No. of Government Secondary Schools with own Buildings | 3347 (80.86%) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Common Toilets | 2497 (60.38 %) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Girls Toilet | 2292 (55.34 %) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Electricity connection | 2780 (67.16%) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Play ground | 2780 (67.16%) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Computers | 1581 (3.17%) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Library | 3295 (79.55 %) |
| No. of Government Secondary Schools having Laboratory | 1099 (26.53 %) |
| Pupil Teachers Ratio (PTR)* | 27:1 |

Source: SEMIS data for 2007-08.

*Statistics of School Education 2007-08 (provisional).

Admission of Foreign Nationals

1632. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to promote admission of foreign nationals in centrally funded institutions in the country and the Indian students in institutions abroad for undergraduate engineering programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Supernumerary seats to the extent of 15% of approved intake in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions/ University Departments offering technical courses leading to Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering and Technology, Architecture and Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts, MBA & MCA, Hotel Management and Catering Technology are reserved for foreign Nationals/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO)/Non-Resident Indian (NRI) including children of workers in Gulf countries.

According to information furnished by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs under the scheme of "Scholarship programme for Diaspora children (SPDC)," 100 scholarship upto US\$ 3600/- per annum are offered to PIO and NRI students (preference being given to PIO students) for Undergraduate courses in Engineering/Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry etc. The scheme is open to NRIs/PIOs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population.

No separate information is available in respect of Indian students pursuing undergraduate engineering programme in institutions abroad. There are no restrictions on cross-border students' mobility and such mobility can be owing to a variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branches of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian institutions due to capacity limitation etc. Another reason could be the interest among students to join some of the universities abroad which have a long history of education and research spread over centuries.

Conservation of Wetlands

1633. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a legally enforceable regulatory mechanism for the conservation of wetland as envisaged in National Environment Policy, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it will come into force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the value of wetlands and taking cognizance of the facts that their does not yet exist a formal system of wetland regulation, National Environmental Policy, 2006 sought to set up a legally enforceable mechanism for wetlands to prevent their degradation and enhance their conservation. In pursuance of the policy resolution, a multi-disciplinary expert group was constituted and a draft regulatory framework on Wetland Conservation has been put on the website (*moef.nic.in*) for wider consultations.

UNESCO's Nodal Centre

1634. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) media school has become UNESCO's nodal centre for South Asia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof to the students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information

furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the IGNOU Media School has been nominated as UNESCO's Nodal Centre for Journalism Education for South-Asian cluster countries. The benefits envisaged to the students include networking and collaborative content creation and sharing, capacity building in community multimedia popularisation and training in the form of periodical regional workshops, upgrading and strengthening of the existing training programme on community multimedia, developing UNESCO Model Journalism Curriculum at Masters level and short-term training and workshops for working media professionals in specialised areas.

[Translation]

SCs and STs in Forest Department

1635. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled

tribes employees working in Forest Department, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes employees in comparison to the total number of posts; and

(c) the number of State-wise list of the assessment studies undertaken by the Government regarding impact on displaced tribes consequent upon projects implemented in forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests is the cadre Controlling Authority of the Forestry Personnel of the Indian Forest Service (IFS) only. The information in respect of SCs & STs appointed in the IFS is attached as Statement.

State-wise list of employees working in Forest Departments, other than IFS, is not maintained centrally.

Statement

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

Cadre-wise all IFS Officers Category Summary Report

| Cadre Name | SC | ST | OBC | Others | Total |
|---------------------|----|----|-----|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| AGMUT | 6 | 22 | 19 | 94 | 141 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20 | 4 | 5 | 112 | 141 |
| Assam and Meghalaya | 7 | 26 | 7 | 69 | 109 |
| Bihar | 8 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 46 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14 | 11 | 11 | 88 | 124 |
| Gujarat | 10 | 8 | 8 | 83 | 109 |
| Haryana | 8 | 4 | 4 | 43 | 59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 5 | 3 | 86 | 104 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 5 | 9 | 72 | 92 |
| Jharkhand | 15 | 8 | 8 | 99 | 130 |
| Karnataka | 31 | 9 | 9 | 111 | 160 |
| Kerala | 10 | 2 | 9 | 68 | 89 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31 | 21 | 6 | 221 | 279 |
| Maharashtra | 23 | 8 | 8 | 139 | 178 |
| Manipur and Tripura | 5 | 16 | 8 | 60 | 89 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 18 | 3 | 12 | 34 |
| Odisha | 19 | 6 | 6 | 87 | 118 |
| Punjab | 11 | 1 | 4 | 36 | 52 |
| Rajasthan | 15 | 10 | 9 | 70 | 104 |
| Sikkim | 3 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 26 |
| Tamil Nadu | 25 | 3 | 39 | 68 | 135 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 22 | 5 | 10 | 123 | 160 |
| Uttarakhand | 7 | 7 | 5 | 57 | 76 |
| West Bengal | 15 | 6 | 8 | 80 | 109 |
| Total | 322 | 208 | 205 | 1,929 | 2,664 |
| Percentage in comparison to total number of posts | 12.08% | 7.8% | 7.7% | — | — |

[English]

Upgrading Museum Infrastructures

1636. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade

infrastructural facilities and standards of various museums in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to augment/increase the security system for various Government museums in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Government operates a plan scheme for 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' under which financial assistance is provided to applicant Museums at regional and local level for upgradation and modernization of their Infrastructure. A list of museums that were provided financial assistance under this scheme during last three years is at Statement.

In addition, under a separate plan scheme named "Modernization of Museums in the Metro cities" during XI Plan period, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai and Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai have also been provided grants for modernization and improvement of their infrastructure.

Further, all national level museums are provided Plan funds/Grants-in-aid for undertaking upgradation of their infrastructure and other facilities. Funds allocated to these Museums during last three years are at Statement.

(c) and (d) Augmentation of security systems in the museums is a continuous and ongoing process. All Government museums/Institutes are expected to ensure adequacy of security systems as per their needs, and plan funds are made available for augmentation, as required.

Statement-I

2007-2008

Andhra Pradesh

Potti Sreeramula Telugu University, Hyderabad

Assam

Assam State Museum Management Society, Guwahati

Delhi

Academy of Fine Arts Literature, Delhi

Indraprastha Museum of Art and Archeology, Delhi
Sanskriti Pratishtan, Delhi

Goa

Museum of Christen Art, Goa

Gujarat

M.S. University in respect of Museum of Department of Museology, Vadodara

Shri Lakshminajith Trust, Gujarat

Maharaja Fate Singh Museum Trust, Baroda, Gujarat

Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Gujarat museum Society, Ahmadabad, Gujarat

District of Archeological Museum, Rajnandgar

Haryana

SSB, (Haryana)

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh State Museum, Shimla

Jammu and Kashmir

Museum of Stakana Cultural and Welfare Society's Stakana Gopna, Leh

Etho Botany Museum, Department of Botany, Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Jammu and Kashmir

Karnataka

Karnataka Janapada Parishad, Bangalore

Shivappa Nayaka Museum, Karnataka

Kerala

Picture Museum, Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Archeology, Archives Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Harisingh Gour Archeological Museum, Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

History Museum, Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar Mahatwada University, Symbiosis Society's Afro Asian Cultural Museum, Pune, Maharashtra

Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar Museum, Pune

Manipur

Tribal Museum and Research, Imphal West Manipur

Three Mother Art Gallery, Manipur

Singhat Ethnological Museum, Manipur

Odisha

Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar

Balerore museum, Odisha State Museum

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Manikyapuri

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Jayadeva Museum

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum Nuapada

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Puri Museum

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Bolangir

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Bahampur

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Bagarh

Odisha State Museum in respect of District Museum, Koraput

Kala Vikas Kendra Odisha

Rajasthan

Pratap Shoda Pratishan, Udaipur

Dr. Ramanath A. Podar Haveli Museum, Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Government Museum Egmore, Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh

State Museum, Lucknow

West Bengal

Gurusaday Museum, West Bengal

Balughat College Museum, Dhakshin, West Bengal

Haripada Sahitya Mandir, (Zilla Sangrahalaya) West Bengal

Folk and Tribal Cultural Centre, West Bengal

Nabadwip Parishad, West Bengal

Begun Ananda Mike Kirtishala, West Bengal

2008-09**Delhi**

Academy of Fine Arts, Delhi

Begum Abida Ahmad Ghalib Museum, Ghalib Institute, Aiwan-e-ghalib Marg, Delhi

Gujarat

Sardar Patel University, Gujarat

Gujarat Museum Society N.C. Mehta Gallery, L.D.
Institute of Ideology Campus, Ahmadabad,

Haryana

SSB, (Haryana)

Jammu and Kashmir

Museum of Stakrimo Gonpa Cultural and Welfare
Society, Stakrimo Gonpa, Zanskar, Kargil,

Sani Kani Khar Gonpa Culture and Welfare
Society, Sani Gonpa, Zanskar, Kargil, Jammu and
Kashmir

Karnataka

Keladi Museum and Historical Research Bureau,
Kuvempu University, Karnataka

Mysore Rail Museum

Madhya Pradesh

Archeology, Archives and Museums, Government of
Madhya Pradesh in respect of Rani Damayanti
Museum, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh

Archeology Archives and Museum Banganga Road,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, (Maharaja Chhtrasal
Museum) Devi Ahahaliya museum

Maharashtra

Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune, Maharashtra

Manipur

Tribal Research Institute Museum, Imphal, Manipur

RKCS Museum of Arts and Crafts, Imphal,
Manipur

Odisha

Palli Sanskriti Kala Parishad, Puri Odisha

Punjab

Directorate of Archaeology and Museums and
Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board,
Punjab

Rajasthan

Government Museum, BRIJ Vilas, Kota (Rajasthan)

Government Museum, Jhalawar, Rajasthan

Government Museum, Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Government of Rajasthan, Baran Museum

Uttarakhand

The Kumaon Regiment Museum, Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh

Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, Gorakhpur, Uttar
Pradesh

High Court, Lucknow Bench, Uttar Pradesh in
respect of Museum and Archives, High Court,
Lucknow

Vrindavan Research Institute Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

Bishnupur Achariya Jogesh Chandra Purakriti Bhawan,
West Bengal

Museum and Art Gallery, University of Burdwan, West
Bengal

Himalaya Mountaineering Institute, West Bengal

2009-10

Arunachal Pradesh

Tupen Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh

Bihar

Patna Museum (in respect of 3 Museums, Patna and other 2 Museums)

Chandigarh

Chandigarh Nature and Health Society in respect of museum of Historic and endangered trees, Chandigarh

Delhi

National Gandhi Museum, Rajghat, Delhi

Gujarat

Shri Laxminathji Trust, Vijay Palace Rajpipla, Gujarat

Natyakala Charitable Trust, Mysore (Dramatic Art Museum) Morbi, Gujarat

Haryana

SSB, (Haryana)

Jammu and Kashmir

Museum of Hemis Gonpa Cultural and Welfare Society, Hemis Gonpa, Leh-Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir

Kerala

Madhavan Nayar Foundation, Edappally, Kochi-682 024, Kerala

Picture Museum, Kurisupally Road, Cochin-682015, Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Mannu Raje Trust, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, in respect of H.H. Maharaja Sir Jiwajirao Scindia Museum, Gwalior

Madhavarao Sapre Smriti Samachar Patra Sangrahalaya Evam Shodh Sansthan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh Heritage Dev Trust in respect of 3 Museum-State Museum, Bhopal, Gujari Mahal

Museum, Gwalior, Local Archeological Museum, Siroj

Manipur

Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures, Manipur

Zogam Art and Culture Development Association, Manipur

Odisha

Palli Sanskriti Kala Kendra, Puri, Odisha

Rajasthan

Pratap Shodh Pratishan, Udaipur

Tamil Nadu

Vellalar College for women, Erode, Tamil Nadu

Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai, Tamil Nadu

Uttarakhand

Regiment Institute Account in respect of Kumaon Regiment Museum, Ranikhet, Almora, Uttarakhand

West Bengal

Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, Bagnan, Howarah

Bhadrakali Socio Eco Cultural Centre for Dev of Women and Children, Howarah

Paschim Rarh Ithas O. Sanskriti Charon Kendra, Lib and Museum, West Bengal

Himalayan Mount ring Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal

Statement-II*Allocation of Plan Funds to Museums*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the organisation | 2007-08 | 2003-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | National Museum New Delhi | 700.00 | 800.00 | 750.00 | 1000.00 |
| 2. | NGMA New Delhi | 400.00 | 450.00 | 530.00 | 700.00 |
| 3. | Salar Jung Museum Hyderabad | 711.00 | 800.00 | 1480.00 | 1000.00 |
| 4. | Allahabad Museum, Allahabad | 100.00 | 146.00 | 245.00 | 250.00 |
| 5. | Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata | 670.00 | 615.00 | 650.00 | 1100.00 |
| 6. | Indian Museum, Kolkata | 398.00 | 1150.00 | 950.00 | 1200.00 |

*[Translation]***NCC Training in KVs**

1637. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to make NCC compulsory in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) 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.

*[English]***Consolidating Work of Bannerghatta**

1638. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consolidation work of Bannerghatta National Park with the financial implication of Rs. 1862 lakhs has been sent to the Union Government for sanction and release of funds for the implementation of this project;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Karnataka Government;

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

(d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (d) A proposal on consolidation work of Bannerghatta National Park was received in the Ministry in 2004. However, the State Government of Karnataka was requested to resubmit a revised detailed proposal alongwith map for consideration by the Committee on Rationalization of Boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries. The revised proposal from the Government of Karnataka is awaited.

Science Museum

1639. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata is vested with the authority to set up science museums in the country for development of science education among the school children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more such science museums in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, is engaged in establishment of Science Museums and Science Centres throughout the country and also to undertake programmes for popularization of science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man by organizing exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other educational programmes.

(c) and (d) The setting up of Science Museums in the form of Science Cities and Science Centres is a continuous process. Proposal relating to setting up of a Science City/Centre project is considered and approved on the basis of the projects submitted by State Government from time to time, alongwith their firm commitments. A list of the projects which has been set up and are being developed is attached as Statement.

Statement

(A) Science Cities/Centres already set up

| Sl.No. | Science Centres | States/Union Territories |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

Science Centres and Planetarium

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Science City, Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 2. | Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 3. | Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman | West Bengal |
| 4. | Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna | Bihar |
| 5. | Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar | Odisha |
| 6. | Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal | Odisha |
| 7. | Science Park, Kapilas | Odisha |
| 8. | Regional Science Centre, Guwahati | Assam |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 9. | National Science Centre, Delhi | Delhi |
| 10. | Regional Science City, Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh |
| 11. | Kurukshetra Panorama Science Centre, Kurukshetra | Haryana |
| 12. | Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai | Maharashtra |
| 13. | Regional Science Centre, Nagpur | Maharashtra |
| 14. | Regional Science Centre, Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh |
| 15. | District Science Centre, Dharampur | Gujarat |
| 16. | Goa Science Centre, Panaji | Goa |
| 17. | Regional Science Centre, Calicut | Kerala |
| 18. | Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore | Karnataka |
| 19. | Regional Science Centre, Tirupati | Andhra Pradesh |
| 20. | District Science Centre, Gulbarga | Karnataka |
| 21. | District Science Centre, Tirunelveli | Tamil Nadu |
| 22. | North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri | West Bengal |
| 23. | District Science Centre, Purulia | West Bengal |
| 24. | Digha Science Centre, Digha | West Bengal |

Total 24 Nos.

(B) Science Centres and Planetarium handed over to respective States and Union Territories:-

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Science Centre, Port Blair | Andaman and Nicobar Island |
| 2. | Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal | Mizoram |
| 3. | Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur | Nagaland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| 4. | Manipur Science Centre | Manipur |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh Science Centre, Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 6. | Shillong Science Centre, Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 7. | Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok | Sikkim |
| 8. | Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kalimpong | West Bengal |
| 9. | National Agricultural Science Museum, New Delhi | New Delhi |
| 10. | ONGC Golden Jubilee Museum, Dehradun | Uttarakhand |
| 11. | Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Amritsar | Punjab |
| 12. | Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur | Maharashtra |
| 13. | Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Kurukshetra | Haryana |
| Total | 12 Nos. | 1 No |

(C) Science Centres being developed

| Sl. No. | Name of the project | Location | State |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 01. | Regional Science Centre | Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 02. | Regional Science Centre | Raipur | Chhattisgarh |
| 03. | Regional Science Centre | Dharwad | Karnataka |
| 04. | Regional Science Centre | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu |
| 05. | Regional Science Centre | Jaipur | Rajasthan |
| 06. | Regional Science Centre | Pilikula, Mangalore | Karnataka |
| 07. | Regional Science Centre | Pimpri, Chinchwad, Pune | Maharashtra |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 08 | Regional Science Centre | Jaipur | |
| 09 | Sub-Regional Science Centre | Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 09. | Sub-Regional Science Centre | Jorhat | Assam |
| 10. | Sub-Regional Science Centre | Solapur | Maharashtra |
| 11. | Sub-Regional Science Centre | Srinagar | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 12. | Regional Science Centre | Dehradun | Uttarakhand |
| 13. | Sub-Regional Science Centre | Puducherry | Tamil Nadu |

Research on Water Shortage

1640. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Expert-Committee on water solution to conduct study/research to solve the water shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its reports;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The terms of reference include finding of technical solutions, test, validate and prove the feasibility on implementation of these technical solutions in different social contexts.

(c) The Committee has been submitting Progress Reports to the Supreme Court as required.

(d) The final report is due to be submitted by February 2012.

(e) Research and Technology solutions have been initiated and preliminary results are expected only in November, 2010.

Recognition of Historic Cities Heritages

1641. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning measures to devise the required steps to be taken to recognize the historic cities as cultural heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details of the sites identified in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect these historical sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) There is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 either to declare or recognize any historic city as a cultural heritage city.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of MPLAD Schemes

1642. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of physical monitoring of works executed under MPLAD Schemes and the assessment on the impact of the Scheme at the ground level, conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services Agency (NABCONS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of shortcomings noticed in the implementation of the scheme as per the NABCONS assessment;

(c) the details of suggestions received from the State Governments for proper utilisation and implementation of MPLAD Schemes; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government on the suggestions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Government has engaged NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), an independent agency, to conduct physical monitoring of works executed under MPLAD Scheme. NABCONS have conducted physical monitoring of 50 randomly selected works in each of the 133 districts in a phased manner during the last three years. 75 more districts have been selected for physical monitoring during the current year.

The study by NABCONS has found that the MP LAD Scheme is a unique Scheme, having the characteristic features of decentralized development and has resulted in creation of good quality assets, which have had a positive impact on the local economy, social fabric and the physical environment.

(b) Some of the shortcomings found by NABCONS in the implementation of MPLAD Scheme inter-alia include; non-permissible works, diversion of usage of MPLADS assets, encroachments of assets, poor-maintenance, poor scrutiny of works relating to Trusts/Societies/NGOs, delay in sanctioning and execution of works, non-erection of plaques, lack of inspection of MPLADS assets by the District Authorities, etc.

(c) Some suggestions such as NGOs/Trust not to work as Implementing Agency, increase in time limit to sanction recommended work, minimum limit of amount for the recommended work, increase in contingency funds to include items like monitoring, outsourcing of technical estimate, manpower, etc. have been received from the State Governments.

(d) After examination, some of the suggestions could find place in the revision of MPLADS guidelines.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Higher Education

1643. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the present expenditure on Higher education in India out of the GDP;

(b) whether the ratio is very less when compared to the countries like Malaysia, Thailand, China, Pakistan, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether enrollment of students in the country for higher education is also too low compared to the above countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the data available with the Ministry, the expenditure on higher education (including technical education) in India out of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 1.12% (provisional) during 2008-09. Similar data for other countries is not being maintained by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is 12.4% (provisional) during 2006-07. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of China, Thailand and Malaysia was 23, 48 and 30 per cent respectively in 2007 in tertiary (higher) education as per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled "Global Education Digest 2009".

(f) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, there has been nearly nine times increase in the public outlays as compared to Tenth Five Year Plan. Central Government has launched several new schemes in the Eleventh Plan such as Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Model Schools, ICT in Schools, National Mission in Education through ICT, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQUIP) Phase-II. Establishment of new institutions and upgradation of existing institutions, new scholarship scheme etc. These initiatives are expected to lead to increased access while ensuring quality and inclusiveness in education sector. This substantial increase in central plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on part of the Central Government towards rising public spending on education. Overall progress towards this goal would however, also depend on the efforts made by the States.

[English]

Most Polluted Cities

1644. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey about the most polluted cities in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities as per their ranking and their position in the list of the polluted cities of the world; and

(c) the existing level of pollution in each of these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards are monitoring the ambient air quality across the country under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme. Under this programme, ambient air quality is being monitored at 424 stations covering 175 cities in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and Particulate Matter of (size less than 10 micro metre (PM₁₀)).

The air quality data for the year 2009 indicates that the levels of SO₂ have remained within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in all the cities. However, the levels of NO₂ were exceeding the norms in Howrah, Asansol, Kolkata, Delhi, Jamshedpur, Raipur, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Jharia. During the same period, 91 cities/towns were found to be exceeding the standards in respect of PM₁₀. The details may be referred at Statement-I.

As regards the rank of the list of the polluted cities of the World, there is no standard methodology to rank

the most polluted cities of the World. However, various organizations have come out with their ranking of most polluted cities of the World based on different parameters.

(c) The existing levels of pollution in 35 metro cities are provided at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Cities in decreasing order of NO₂ levels in 2009
(Annual average concentrations in micrograms
per cubic meter)*

| Sl. No. | Cities Name | Annual Average in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1. | Howrah | 81 |
| 2. | Asansol | 62 |
| 3. | Kolkata | 56 |
| 4. | Delhi | 49 |
| 5. | Jamshedpur | 49 |
| 6. | Raipur | 46 |
| 7. | Mumbai | 42 |
| 8. | Navi Mumbai | 42 |
| 9. | Jharia | 41 |

*Cities in decreasing order of PM₁₀ levels in 2009
(Annual average concentrations in micrograms
per cubic meter)*

| Sl. No. | Cities Name | Annual Average in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jharia | 261 |
| 2. | Ludhiana | 254 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|-----|
| 3. | Khanna | 249 |
| 4. | Delhi | 243 |
| 5. | Ghaziabad | 236 |
| 6. | Kanpur | 211 |
| 7. | Gobindgarh | 206 |
| 8. | Lucknow | 197 |
| 9. | Amritsar | 190 |
| 10. | Gwalior | 187 |
| 11. | Firozabad | 187 |
| 12. | Kolkata | 187 |
| 13. | Agra | 185 |
| 14. | Indore | 183 |
| 15. | Ranchi | 182 |
| 16. | Jamshedpur | 172 |
| 17. | Sindri | 166 |
| 18. | Jodhpur | 164 |
| 19. | Asansol | 163 |
| 20. | Allahabad | 160 |
| 21. | Alwar | 153 |
| 22. | Jaipur | 151 |
| 23. | Nahan | 141 |
| 24. | Jalandhar | 140 |
| 25. | Jabalpur | 136 |
| 26. | Anpara | 134 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----------------|----|
| 27. | Jhansi | 127 | 50. | Visakhapatnam | 97 |
| 28. | Bangalore | 122 | 51. | Ahmedabad | 95 |
| 29. | Paonta Sahib | 118 | 52. | Surat | 91 |
| 30. | Korba | 117 | 53. | Kota | 91 |
| 31. | Bhopal | 115 | 54. | Amravati | 90 |
| 32. | Angul | 115 | 55. | Chandrapur | 90 |
| 33. | Howrah | 114 | 56. | Sibsagar | 89 |
| 34. | Dewas | 113 | 57. | Anklesvar | 89 |
| 35. | Bhilai Nagar | 112 | 58. | Nashik | 89 |
| 36. | Navi Mumbai | 111 | 59. | Patencheru | 87 |
| 37. | Mumbai | 109 | 60. | Berhampur | 87 |
| 38. | Thoothukudi | 108 | 61. | Vadodara | 86 |
| 39. | Hubli-Dharwad | 107 | 62. | Aurangabad (MS) | 86 |
| 40. | Ramagundam | 106 | 63. | Ujjain | 86 |
| 41. | Jamnagar | 106 | 64. | Udaipur | 85 |
| 42. | Rourkela | 106 | 65. | Tezpur | 83 |
| 43. | Rajkot | 105 | 66. | Parwanoo | 83 |
| 44. | Nagda | 105 | 67. | Cuttack | 83 |
| 45. | Talcher | 104 | 68. | Kolhapur | 82 |
| 46. | Golaghat | 103 | 69. | Pune | 82 |
| 47. | Naya Nangal | 101 | 70. | Salem | 82 |
| 48. | Nagpur | 99 | 71. | Chandigarh | 81 |
| 49. | Nalgonda | 98 | 72. | Hydrabad | 80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------|----|
| 73. | Vijayawada | 80 |
| 74. | Bongaigaon | 80 |
| 75. | Kurnool | 79 |
| 76. | Vapi | 78 |
| 77. | Damtal | 77 |
| 78. | Shillong | 77 |
| 79. | Panaji | 75 |
| 80. | Bhubaneshwar | 75 |
| 81. | Gulbarga | 74 |
| 82. | Coimbatore | 74 |
| 83. | Vasco | 73 |
| 84. | Silvassa | 71 |
| 85. | Solapur | 71 |
| 86. | Chennai | 70 |
| 87. | Mormugao | 67 |
| 88. | Trivandrum | 65 |
| 89. | Shimla | 64 |
| 90. | Baddi | |
| 91. | Nalagarh | 63 |

Note: Data of Agra is of sensitive areas. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet/Environmental Data Bank available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard November, 2009 for Residential, Industrial and other areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³ and RSPM = 60 µg/m³.

Statement-II

*Ambient Air Quality in Metro Cities
(Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Metre)*

| Sl. No. | Cities Name | 2009 | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | SO ₂ | NO ₂ | PM ₁₀ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Agra | 6 | 21 | 185 |
| 2. | Ahmedabad | 16 | 21 | 95 |
| 3. | Allahabad | BDL | 24 | 160 |
| 4. | Amritsar | 15 | 35 | 190 |
| 5. | Asansol | 9 | 62 | 163 |
| 6. | Bangalore | 16 | 40 | 122 |
| 7. | Bhopal | 7 | 18 | 115 |
| 8. | Chennai | 9 | 17 | 70 |
| 9. | Coimbatore | 6 | 29 | 74 |
| 10. | Dhanbad | 17* | 41* | 164 |
| 11. | Delhi | 6 | 49 | 243 |
| 12. | Faridabad | — | — | — |
| 13. | Hyderabad | 5 | 22 | 80 |
| 14. | Jaipur | 6 | 36 | 151 |
| 15. | Jabalpur | BDL | 24 | 136 |
| 16. | Jamshedpur | 36 | 49 | 172 |
| 17. | Indore | 9* | 17* | 183* |
| 18. | Kanpur | 8 | 31 | 211 |
| 19. | Kochi | BDL | 12 | 40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|----|-----|------|
| 20. | Kolkata | 16 | 56 | 187 |
| 21. | Lucknow | 8 | 36 | 197 |
| 22. | Ludhiana | 9 | 37 | 254 |
| 23. | Madurai | 10 | 25 | 42 |
| 24. | Meerut | 8* | 43* | 118* |
| 25. | Mumbai | 6 | 42 | 109 |
| 26. | Nagpur | 6 | 30 | 99 |
| 27. | Nashik | 23 | 29 | 89 |
| 28. | Patna | 5 | 37 | 146 |
| 29. | Pune | 23 | 40 | 82 |
| 30. | Rajkot | 11 | 15 | 105 |
| 31. | Surat | 19 | 26 | 91 |
| 32. | Vadodara | 16 | 30 | 86 |
| 33. | Varanasi | 17 | 20 | 125 |
| 34. | Vijayawada | 5 | 14 | 80 |
| 35. | Visakhapatnam | 13 | 32 | 97 |

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI.

Note: '—' Data not available/inadequate. BDL — Below Detection Limit (i.e. less than 4 micrograms per cubicmeter for SO₂ and less than 9 micrograms per cubicmeter for NO₂). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal is of sensitive Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet\Environmental Data Bank available as on date. * — Data is inadequate for annual average. Data for 2009 is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 microgramme per cubic metre, NO₂ = 40 microgramme per cubic metre and PM₁₀ = 60 microgramme per cubic metre.

Central Vigilance Commission

1645. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has submitted a number of complaints for investigation and report against the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details and the nature of complaints thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to speed up the investigation and report back to CVC on time bound manner; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. The complaints referred to the Ministry by the Central Vigilance Commission relate to the officials of autonomous institutions/organizations on which the Ministry has administrative jurisdiction.

(b) Around 43 complaints have been received during 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2010.

(c) Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Human Resource Development monitors the complaints and ensure time bound action and report back to the Central Vigilance Commission.

(d) Vigilance Wing of the Ministry take time bound action to place the misconduct established in the enquiries before the disciplinary authority of guilty officers in the light of disciplinary rules applicable to them. In certain cases the complaints are also referred to Central Bureau of Investigation.

[Translation]

Study of Atmosphere

1646. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the organizations involved in the study of atmosphere;

(b) whether there is any system for establishing co-ordination between the organizations involved in the study of atmosphere; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The following Centres and Units of Department of Space (DOS) are involved in study of atmospheric sciences:—

(i) National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki near Tirupati (ii) Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad (iii) Space Physics Laboratory (SPL), Thiruvananthapuram (iv) Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad (v) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad and (vi) North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), Shillong.

In addition, ISRO also has been sponsoring studies addressing atmospheric science at selected institutions in the country.

(b) and (c) The studies in atmospheric sciences are coordinated through (i) the Scientific Advisory Committee of NARL, (ii) Standing Committee on Ocean Resources and Meteorology under the National Natural Resource Management Systems and (iii) Atmospheric Science Programme Office at ISRO HQ, Bangalore.

Ravi Beas Water to Rajasthan

1647. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-State agreement of 1981 signed by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and 1982 decision of the Government of India on release of Ravi Beas water are binding on all the partner States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the agreements and the decisions of the Government of India in this regard;

(c) whether due share of water is not being released to Rajasthan;

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

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

(f) whether the Nohar and Sudhmukh Project has been completed and the capacity of Bhakra Main Line (BML) has also been restored; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government for completion of the Project and also restoration of capacity of BML?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The 1981 agreement re-allocated a mean supply of 17.17 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of surplus Ravi-Beas waters amongst the States. It provided for Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to take all necessary observations and made its decision on the selection of control points for this purpose binding. Regarding Rajasthan's claim to convey 0.57 MAF through Sutlej-Yamuna Link-Bhakra system, it provided for discussions by Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India with

Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan for an acceptable solution. If no mutually acceptable solution was reached, it provided for the decision of the Secretary to be binding on all the parties. After holding the meeting during 12-15 January 1982, the Secretary decided that the reasonable requirement of Rajasthan for irrigating Nohar and Sidhmukh areas by flow is assessed as 0.47 MAF. The Bhakra areas being served by Southern Ghaggar Canal and Jandwala distributary should be transferred to Rajasthan Feeder and the water thus saved be diverted to Nohar and Sidhmukh area to convey 0.30 MAF. The remaining 0.17 MAF shall be diverted to Rajasthan ex-Nangal via BML, after it is restored to its original capacity. Taking immediate action for restoration of BML to its original capacity had already been decided in a meeting held on 7.11.1981.

(c) and (d) As per available information, Rajasthan receives less water corresponding to 0.17 MAF with Haryana holding the view that the capacity of BML has not been restored as it does not receive its due share from BML.

(e) to (g) Governments of Rajasthan and Punjab are of the view that the capacity of BML has been restored, though Government of Haryana is in disagreement. These States have been discussing the issue in BBMB constituted by the Central Government. According to Government of Rajasthan, the Nohar and Sidhmukh Project has been completed.

Forest Clearance to Hilly States

1648. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects including construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana of hilly States including Himachal Pradesh under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are pending with the Government;

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

(c) whether clearance is not being given after depositing the fund in compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA); and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early clearance of these pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) 41 proposals, as on 30.07.2010, relating to construction of Roads, Hydel projects, Transmission lines, Schools, Mining, etc., involving diversion of forest land in 9 Hilly States including Himachal Pradesh are at different stages of processing in the Government of India. Out of these, only 3 proposals pertain to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Majority of these 41 proposals have been received in the year 2010 and are at different stages of processing. The State-wise details are given in Statement

(c) and (d) The project proponents, through the respective State/UT Governments, after the receipt of approval from the Central Government for use of forest land for non-forest purposes, are required to comply with certain conditions stipulated to mitigate adverse impact of such diversions of forest land. These stipulations include payment towards Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, etc., to the Adhoc-CAMPA. The project proponents are given 5 years to comply with the conditions stipulated in the approval accorded by the Central Government.

The Central Government, after the receipt of the compliance report, grants prior approval for transfer of forest land for non-forest purposes.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of cases pending with – Gol |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------------------|----|
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 14 |
| 3. | Manipur | 1 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 0 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 24 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 0 |
| Total | | 41 |

Rich Poor Divide

1649. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently published report of World Bank has stated that in India the poor became poorer and the rich became richer during the recent times;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) The Government is aware of the latest report released by the World Bank on World Development Indicators 2010 whose data places the lowest 20% population in India as sharing 8.1% of the total consumption expenditure, and the highest 20% as sharing 45.3% of the total expenditure. This analysis is based on

the data for the year 2004-05. Reduction of inequality has been one of the objectives of the development planning. The Government has taken various measures to reduce poverty and inequality in the country through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swaranjayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Social Assurance Programme (NSAP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Total Sanitation Campaign etc.

Since 2004-05, many of the flagship programmes were launched, and the results of the ongoing survey by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on consumption expenditure for the year 2009-10, expected to become available by 2011, would help in revealing the quantitative changes in the expenditure distribution.

[English]

Environmental Pollution by Nuclear Power Plants

1650. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various quarters in recent past regarding environmental pollution caused by nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

Polytechnic Institutes in Tribal Areas

1651. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any special initiatives to set up Polytechnic Institutes in the tribal areas of the country particularly in Bodoland territory, Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to develop the potential of human resources in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) This Ministry is implementing a scheme on Sub-Mission of Polytechnics under

Coordinated Action for Skill Development during eleventh plan period for assisting the State Governments in setting up of new polytechnics. Under the said scheme. Government of India is providing one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.3 crore per polytechnic to the States/ Union Territories for establishing new polytechnics in the un-served and under-served districts of the Country including tribal areas, subject to the respective State Governments/ Union Territories providing land free of cost and meeting the recurring expenditure in running these polytechnics.

(b) to (d) In Assam, 21 districts have been identified for being provided financial assistance to set up new polytechnics. State Government of Assam can avail of

assistance by providing land free of cost and agreeing to meet the recurring expenditure.

CRZ Notification

1652. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is not giving clearance for expansion of existing ports and initiation of new ports under Coastal Zone Regulation Notification and Environment Impact Assessment Notification;

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

(c) whether Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to revise its policy so that these development projects are not affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for early clearance to expansion of existing and initiation of new ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) No. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a policy framework to regulate the ports and harbours development in the country based on the shoreline changes and eco-sensitivity of the coast.

(c) and (d) A letter has been received from the Chief Minister. Government of Gujarat requesting for relaxing the policy on the ports and harbours and the stand of the Ministry has been clarified.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has already got the shoreline change maps of Gujarat prepared on priority through Institute of Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai. The development of port and harbours

in the State of Gujarat will be permitted based on the shoreline change maps and in accordance with the norms laid down in the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

Fire Accidents in Coal Mines

1653. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire and other accidents cases have been on increase in various Mines in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents, company-wise;

(c) whether fire and other accidents have occurred due to shortage of technical staff in the said mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The number of fatal accidents due to fire and other causes in CIL during the period January-June, 2010 have increased compared to the number of accidents in the corresponding period of 2009. The details of accidents company-wise and year-wise for the year 2009 and 2010 (**upto June**) are given below:—

| Company | Fatal Accidents | | | Serious Accidents | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2009 | 2009 (January to June) | 2010 (January to June) | 2009 | 2009 (January to June) | 2010 (January to June) |
| ECL | 9 | 4 | 6 | 74 | 39 | 23 |
| BCCL | 13 | 6 | 2 | 50 | 26 | 22 |
| CCL | 6 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| NCL | 4 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| WCL | 12 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 14 | 20 |
| SECL | 12 | 5 | 14 | 42 | 20 | 24 |
| MCL | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| NEC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CIL | 58 | 25 | 41 | 236 | 117 | 99 |

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) In addition to compliance with the statutes related to coal mine safety, Government has been emphasizing for self regulation and the following safety

measures are being adopted by the coal companies in this regard:—

1. Established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the

- line management at various levels in matters related to Safety.
2. Risk Assessment and Management, as a tool for enhancement of safety.
 3. Thrust on measures for reduction of roof and side fall accidents in belowground mines through:—
 - (a) Drawing up of Support Plans based on Rock Mass Rating (RMR) and implementation of the same.
 - (b) Greater use of Roof Bolting for roof support by quick setting cement/resin capsules.
 - (c) Introduction of mechanized drilling by roof bolting machines thereby:
 - Improving quality of roof bolting as well as
 - Reducing exposure of roof-bolting crew, to hazard of roof fall.
 - (d) Introduction of Resin grouted roof bolts in watery seams
 - (e) Establishment of strata control cell to monitor strata movement.
 - (f) Training of Support Personnel and Supervisors.
 - (g) Reducing exposure of workmen by increasing mechanization of operations in underground mines, through the use of Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs)/Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs), Power Support Long Wall Technology (PSLW) and Continuous Miners.
 4. Measures for reduction of accidents in opencast mines are being pursued through:—
 - (a) Implementation of various Codes of Practices for operation and maintenance of HEMM, for Drilling and Blasting, for transmission, distribution supply and use of electricity, for deployment of Contractor's workers, for working in heights, etc., Traffic Rules, checking of contractor's vehicles/equipment by company's engineers.
 - (b) Training of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery operators and contractor's workers
 5. Thrust is being maintained on preparedness for emergencies through—
 - (a) Reviewing Emergency Action Plans for each and every working districts in underground mines.
 - (b) Demarcating escape routes on plans, as well as in working areas belowground.
 - (c) Conducting mock rehearsals and monitoring failure points for further improvement.
 - (d) Enhancement of safety awareness through publicity and propaganda, safety drives, safety weeks etc.

Indo-US Strategic Dialogue

1654. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the improving Indo-US relationships, a new momentum with strategic dialogue, it makes no sense to keep vital research organizations like ISRO and DRDO in the entities list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the USA thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has invited US companies to invest in defence sector in the country and assured major liberalization in the FDI policy; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the US has agreed to enter in the defence sector in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) During the recent India US Strategic Dialogue, both Governments underlined the importance of facilitating cooperation in strategic and high technology sectors as a key instrument to achieve the full potential of the strategic partnership. They confirmed the shared objective of a strong 21st century partnership in high technology and committed to approach the issue of export controls in the spirit of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The issue of removal of Indian entities, including ISRO and DRDO centres, from the US entity list is presently under discussion with the US Government.

(c) and (d) The FDI cap for foreign investments in defence sector is 26%. No special dispensation has been made for US Government or US companies.

Vacancies for Physically Challenged/Blind

1655. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of vacancies meant for physically challenged/blind persons in various Ministries/Departments have not been filled up;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise/Department-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to undertake a special recruitment drive to clear the backlog of reserved vacancies for physically challenged persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from 57 Ministries/Departments/Organisations, there were 4845 backlog reserved vacancies for persons with disabilities including the blind as on 15.11.2009. Ministry/Department/Organisation-wise details of the backlog vacancies are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched in November 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of persons with disabilities.

(e) It is not possible to fix any time line for filling up of all the vacancies.

Statement

Number of Backlog Reserved Vacancies of Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation | Backlog |
|---------|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | D/o Agriculture and Cooperation | 41 |
| 2. | D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries | 1 |
| 3. | D/o Atomic Energy | 188 |
| 4. | Cabinet Secretariat | 5 |
| 5. | D/o Fertilizers | 111 |
| 6. | D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 0 |
| 7. | M/o Civil Aviation | 124 |
| 8. | M/o Coal | 34 |
| 9. | D/o Commerce | 41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|------|-----|---|-----|
| 10. | D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion | 32 | 32. | Legislative Department | 4 |
| 11. | D/o Food and Public Distribution | 17 | 33. | M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 53 |
| 12. | D/o Consumer Affairs | 12 | 34. | M/o Mines | 44 |
| 13. | Department of Posts | 323 | 35. | M/o New and Renewable Energy | 0 |
| 14. | D/o Information Technology | 14 | 36. | M/o Panchayati Raj | 0 |
| 15. | D/o Telecommunications | 297 | 37. | M/o Parliamentary Affairs | 0 |
| 16. | M/o Corporate Affairs | 9 | 38. | D/o Administrative, Reforms and Public Grievances | 0 |
| 17. | D/o Defence | 350 | 39. | Department of Personnel and Training | 10 |
| 18. | D/o Defence Research and Development | | 40. | M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas | 378 |
| 19. | M/o External Affairs | 15 | 41. | Planning Commission | 1 |
| 20. | D/o Financial Services | 1530 | 42. | Prime Minister's Office | 0 |
| 21. | D/o Economic Affairs | 4 | 43. | M/o Power | 100 |
| 22. | D/o Expenditure | 11 | 44. | M/o Railways | 13 |
| 23. | D/o Disinvestment | 0 | 45. | M/o Road Transport and Highways | 1 |
| 24. | M/o Environment and Forest | 7 | 46. | D/o Science and Technology | 30 |
| 25. | D/o Health Research | 58 | 47. | D/o Scientific and Industrial Research | 90 |
| 26. | D/o Heavy Industry | 105 | 48. | M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation | 0 |
| 27. | M/o Home Affairs | 69 | 49. | M/o Social Justice and Empowerment | 26 |
| 28. | M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation | 0 | 50. | M/o Tourism | 39 |
| 29. | D/o Higher Education | 138 | 51. | M/o Tribal Affairs | 0 |
| 30. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 10 | 52. | Union Public Service Commission | 0 |
| 31. | M/o Labour and Employment | 238 | 53. | M/o Urban Development | 228 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| 54. | Vice President Secretariat | 0 |
| 55. | Ministry of Water Resources | 39 |
| 56. | M/o Women and Child Development | 5 |
| 57. | M/o Overseas Indian Affairs | 0 |
| Total | | 4845 |

[Translation]

New Employment Opportunities

1656. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special group, constituted by the Planning Commission to give recommendations with regard to creation of one crore new employment opportunities every year, has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of suggestions/recommendations out of these implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The special group constituted by the Planning Commission on targeting 10 million employment opportunities per year over the 10th plan period submitted its report in May, 2002.

(b) The Report has emphasized the following:—

(1) Nearly 90% of new jobs opportunities will come from the growth of small and medium enterprises and self-employed.

(2) To target the unorganized sector, including small

and medium enterprises, which also cover a large part of the services of the economy. The report stressed that the unorganized sector initially will need more support and incentives from the Government as compared to the organized sector.

(3) Because of the limit in the absorbing capacity for additional employment in the organized sector, education and skills needs to be oriented primarily towards the needs of the unorganized sector like agriculture, small industry, services and self-employed as also the new areas like IT, tourism and financial sector.

(c) Various schemes have been launched for welfare of unorganized sector. The important ones are:—

1. **'Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008** has to be enacted to provide social security to the unorganized workers.

2. Five **Welfare Funds** for Beedi Workers, cine workers and non-coal mine workers at the Central Government level.

3. **Various schemes/programmes** for workers in the unorganized sector such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercraft Persons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, etc. through various Ministries/Departments.

4. **'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana'** was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card

based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on family floater basis.

5. **Skill Development initiative (SDI) Scheme for addressing the skill development need of Unorganised sector.** Ministry of Labour and Employment developed Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) framework for early school leavers and existing workers, especially in the unorganized sector to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government and private institutions and the industry.
6. **Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** A project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" has been formulated to set up 1500 ITI s and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in PPP mode. These Institutes will preferably be set up in un-serviced blocks i.e., in blocks where no ITI exists. 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) under the scheme will mainly to address the skill development need of unorganized sector. On an average one SDC will be to set up for 10 to 12 villages at a central place to cater to the skill development of youth as per local needs in services/unorganized sector.
7. **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** introduced in 2008-09, merging the erstwhile PMRY and REGP Schemes of the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises.

Foreign Policy Regarding China

1657. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any changes in its foreign policy for China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has recently reviewed its stand towards Tibet; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India's relationship with China is one of the priorities of India's foreign policy. India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. External Affairs Minister visited China from 5-8 April, 2010. President of India had a successful State visit to China from 26-31 May, 2010. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture to discuss the entire range of bilateral relations. India's position on Tibet has been consistent; India recognizes that the Tibet Autonomous Region is part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Payment of Salary to Teachers

1658. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the teachers of schools owned and assisted by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are being paid monthly salaries regularly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of facilities viz. books, notebooks, cycles, school uniform, etc. being provided to students studying in such schools vis-a-vis the facilities given in the Centre and State run schools;
- (d) the composition of the Management Committee of such Schools constituted before the year 1999 and the reasons behind dissolving the same;

(e) whether the Ministry has issued any directives to withdraw the terms and conditions imposed by Coal India Management on these schools in the year 2008; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies do not run any educational institution and provide only grant-in-aid to privately managed schools. Schools are managed by School Management Committees. The coal subsidiaries have no direct role in running of the schools.

(d) Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies have no role in constituting or dissolving the school management committees.

(e) No such direction was issued by the Ministry of Coal.

(f) In view of reply to part (c) above, question does not arise.

Curriculum for Higher Education

1659. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce uniform curriculum for higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the uniform curriculum is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. University Grants Commission has prepared model curriculum for different subjects. However, Universities have autonomy in academic matters and have the freedom to define their own

curriculum to adopt or modify the same or to any course or programme of study.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Drop out Rate among SCs/STs Students

1660. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drop-out rates in respect of SCs/STs students are increasing;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per data available with the Ministry, the drop out rate of SC students in primary (classes I-V), Upper Primary (classes I-VIII) and Secondary (classes I-X) stages, has decreased from 41.47%, 59.91% and 71.92% in 2002-03 to 31.85%, 52.62% and 68.13% respectively in 2007-08. Similarly, dropout rate of ST students in primary (classes I-V), Upper Primary (classes I-VIII) and Secondary (classes I-X) stages has decreased from 51.37%, 68.67% and 80.29% in 2002-03 to 32.23%, 63.36% and 76.49% respectively in 2007-08.

(c) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for reducing drop out rates. These include, inter-alia, strengthening of schools, improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of annual school grants, regular training of teachers and regular academic support of teachers etc. In addition, interventions under SSA aim at building community support, special provisions to promote education of girls through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

(KGBVs) and National Programme for Education of Girls for Elementary Level (NPEGEL) as well as children with special needs. The Mid-day-Meal programme also complements the strategy to reduce dropout rates.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages inter-alia, opening of new schools in SC/ST/Minority concentration areas including upgradation of Ashram Schools to secondary schools, special focus on SC/ST/Minority during micro planning, etc. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Incentive to girls for Secondary Education" a sum of Rs. 3000/- is deposited in the name of all eligible girls belonging to SC/ST, who enroll in class IX in Government, Government aided or local bodies schools. Under the scheme of Girls' Hostel 50 per cent seats are meant for girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/minorities.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The Act came into force from 1st April, 2010. Section 4 of the Act provides that unenrolled and drop out children shall be admitted in age appropriate class and provided Special Training. They shall have the right to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years.

Setting up of Science Parks

1661. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing assistance to State Governments for setting up of Science Parks in the States;

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

(c) whether new Science Parks are also proposed to be set up during the current year in the States including Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Rates of Domestic Coal

1662. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of different grades of domestic coal are less than the imported coal;

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

(c) the criteria adopted for revision of domestic coal price and the steps taken/being taken to bring parity in the prices of domestic and imported coal;

(d) whether the coal prices in the country were hiked frequently;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the power generated from coal based power plants; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken for uninterrupted coal supply at cheaper prices particularly to the coal based power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.
The details showing the comparative position of the Freight

on Board (FOB) prices of imported coal, as on June, 2010,
vis-a-vis the price of domestic coal on Freight on Rail
(FOR) ex-coliery basis in energy terms is as under:—

| Coal Company | Field | Grade | Price of domestic coal in energy terms on FOR ex-coliery basis (Rs./MK Cal) | Estimated GCV K.Cal/KG. | FOB Price of imported coal in energy terms (Rs./MK Cal.) | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Indonesian Coal | South African Coal | Australian Coal |
| Eastern Coalfields Limited | Raniganj | B-Premium ROM | 462.67 | 6200 | 727.01 | 713.94 | 682.95 |
| Bharat Coking Coal Limited | Jharia | W-IV ROM | 319.90 | 4700 | 609.28 | — | — |
| South Eastern Coalfields Limited | Korba | C-Premium ROM | 287.86 | 5500 | 662.63 | — | — |
| Western Coalfields Limited | Umrer | D-ROM | 318.94 | 4700 | 609.28 | — | — |
| Mahanadi Coalfields Limited | Ib Valley | F-ROM | 175.58 | 3900 | 480.08 | — | — |

While fixing the price of domestic coal, the interest of the end-use consumers is taken into consideration so as to minimize the impact on the national economy.

(c) While revising the domestic coal price the following factors are taken into consideration:—

- (1) Increase in input cost for production of coal.
- (2) The movement of AICPI and WPI.
- (3) Capacity of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to absorb the impact of increase in cost to the extent possible.
- (4) Demand and supply scenario.

(5) Landed cost of imported coal.

(6) Requirement of fund for investment in upcoming projects and modernization of existing mines for augmentation of production.

(7) Financial viability of new coal projects.

CIL does not at present have any plan for bringing parity in the prices of domestic and imported coal.

(d) No, Madam. The revision in coal prices takes place after a gap of 2-3 years on an average.

(e) Coal prices are revised due to reasons detailed

in the answer to Part (c) above. The impact of the last price revision effective from 16.10.2009 on power generation from coal based power units is estimated to be about Rs. 0.05 (five paisa only) per KWH.

(f) The notified prices of coal produced by CIL are cheaper than the market price and price of imported coal. Coal is supplied uninterruptedly at notified price to the coal based power plants in terms of Fuel Supply Agreement except for the small portion of Grade A&B coal from underground mines of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) which is being sold under MoU to the power utilities at a price higher than the notified price.

[Translation]

Accidents in Coal Mines

1663. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of accidents that occurred in the coal mines of Coal India Limited during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor, State-wise, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) the number of miners who died/injured in these accidents during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) the details of the compensation/employment and other relief provided to the family of the deceased miners and the pending claims, State-wise and company-wise; and

(d) the effective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Coal India Limited provides the following compensation/relief etc. to

the next of kin of the employee who dies in any mine accident arising out of and in course of employment:—

1. Payment of compensation under Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.
2. Special Relief/Ex-gratia package of Rs. 5 lakhs, which is in addition to the amount payable under Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.
3. Immediate payment for funeral expenses and transport etc. to the family of deceased.
4. Employment is offered to eligible kin of the deceased. In case there is no eligible person for employment, monetary compensation per month is paid to the family of the deceased.
5. Gratuity on the basis of the length of service, PF as per CMPF rule, encashment of EL and Payment of Pension as per CMPS, 1998 are paid in addition to the above compensations.
6. Life Cover Scheme of Rs. 60,000/- to the family of the deceased.

Year-wise, State-wise. Company-wise details of the compensation as per Workman's Compensation Act, 1923 are given in Statement-II.

(d) The Government has been emphasizing adoption of self regulation by the Coal Companies in addition to strict compliance of the statutes relating to coal mine safety and as result the coal companies have adopted the following safety measures:—

1. Established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to Safety.
2. Risk Assessment and Management, as a tool for enhancement of safety.
3. Thrust on measures for reduction of roof and side fall accidents in belowground mines through:—

- (a) Drawing up of Support Plans based on Rock Mass Rating (RMR) and implementation of the same.
- (b) Greater use of Roof Bolting for roof support by quick setting cement/resin capsules.
- (c) Introduction of mechanized drilling by roof bolting machines thereby:—
- Improving quality of roof bolting as well as
 - Reducing exposure of roof-bolting crew to hazard of roof fall.
- (d) Introduction of Resin grouted roof bolts in watery seams
- (e) Establishment of strata control cell to monitor strata movement.
- (f) Training of Support Personnel and Supervisors.
- (g) Reducing exposure of workmen by increasing mechanization of operations in underground mines through the use of Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs)/Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs), Power Support Long Wall Technology (PSLW) and Continuous Miners.
4. Measures for reduction of accidents in opencast mines are being pursued through:—
- (a) Implementation of various Codes of Practices for operation and maintenance of HEMM, for Drilling and Blasting, for transmission, distribution supply and use of electricity, for deployment of Contractor's workers, for working in heights, etc., Traffic Rules, checking of contractor's vehicles/equipment by company's engineers.
- (b) Training of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery operators and contractor's workers
5. Thrust is being maintained on preparedness for emergencies through:—
- (a) Reviewing Emergency Action Plans for each and every working districts in underground mines.
- (b) Demarcating escape routes on plans, as well as in working areas belowground.
- (c) Conducting mock rehearsals and monitoring failure points for further improvement.
- (d) Enhancement of safety awareness through publicity and propaganda, safety drives, safety weeks etc.

Statement-I

State-wise, Company-wise and Cause-wise details of Fatal Accidents of CIL in last three years i.e. from 2007 to 2009 and Current year — 2010 (as on date)

Year-2007

| State | Company | Accident Date | Cause | Died |
|--------------|---------|---------------|--------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 27-Feb.-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 8-May-2007 | Trucks | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 30-May-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 1-June-2007 | Conveyor | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 11-June-2007 | Gas, Dust, etc. | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 1-July-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 2-Nov.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 21-July-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 13-Oct.-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 23-Jan.-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 17-Jan.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 20-Feb.-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 2-June-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 4-July-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 6-Sep.-2007 | Electricity | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 7-Nov.-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 10-Dec.-2007 | Haulage | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 12-March-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 25-April-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 1-May-2007 | Electricity | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 19-May-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 24-May-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 15-June-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 11-Sep.-2007 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 13-Jan.-2007 | Trucks | 2 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 31-Dec.-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 10-Jan.-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 11-Feb.-2007 | Haulage | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Maharashtra | WCL | 26-Feb.-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 14-March-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 21-March-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 18-April-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 4-May-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 17-July-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 7-April-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 8-May-2007 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 18-Sep.-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 10-Oct.-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 6-Feb.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 31-March-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 31-July-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 16-June-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 27-Oct.-2007 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 5-March-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 9-April-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 24-Nov.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 5-Oct.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 3-Jan.-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 31-July-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 15-Dec.-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 14-Dec.-2007 | Gas, Dust, etc. | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 22-July-2007 | Trucks | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 4-Dec.-2007 | Dumpers | 1 |
| West Bengal | BCCL | 24-March-2007 | Electricity | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| West Bengal | ECL | 17-Feb.-2007 | Explosives | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 6-July-2007 | Haulage | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 8-Aug.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 16-Sep.-2007 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 21-Dec.-2007 | Side Fall | |
| Year-2008 | | | | |
| Assam | NEC | 23-April-2008 | Electricity | 2 |
| Assam | NEC | 4-Nov.-2008 | Gas, Dust, etc. | 5 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 17-Feb.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 17-May-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 18-June-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 4-Aug.-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 12-Sep.-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 3-Nov.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 9-Nov.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 10-Dec.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 14-Jan.-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 7-April-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 10-June-2008 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 27-June-2008 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 12-July-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 16-July-2008 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 25-Sep.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 3-Oct.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 5-Nov.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 19-Nov.-2008 | Haulage | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 21-Nov.-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 9-Feb.-2008 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 24-July-2008 | Explosives | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 25-July-2008 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 7-Nov.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 4-Nov.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 22-Jan.-2008 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 26-Feb.-2008 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 18-April-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 27-April-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 22-May-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 6-Oct.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 12-Nov.-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 16-Jan.-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 1-Feb.-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 20-June-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 17-Dec.-2008 | Slide of OB Dump | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 25-Jan.-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 26-May-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 5-June-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 1-July-2008 | Roof Fall | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 11-May-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 19-May-2008 | Roof Fall | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 5-July-2008 | Conveyor | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 18-July-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 28-Feb.-2008 | Roof Fall | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Odisha | MCL | 30-March-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 18-June-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 24-Aug.-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 8-Sep.-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 27-Dec.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 23-Jan.-2008 | Dumpers | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 17-Feb.-2008 | Winding | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 21-May-2008 | Haulage | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 7-June-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 17-June-2008 | Trucks | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 20-June-2008 | Electricity | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 25-June-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 4-July-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 3-Oct.-2008 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 22-Dec.-2008 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Year-2009 | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 3-Feb.-2009 | Fall Of Person/Object | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 4-Feb.-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 19-Feb.-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 18-April-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 8-June-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 14-Oct.-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 29-Oct.-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 30-Oct.-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 25-Nov.-2009 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 31-Dec.-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 5-Jan.-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 20-Jan.-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 2-Feb.-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 17-March-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 16-April-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 5-May-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 23-May-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 9-July-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 15-July-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 24-July-2009 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 28-July-2009 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 19-Sep.-2009 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 22-Oct.-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 13-March-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 15-May-2009 | Haulage | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 17-May-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 24-July-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 3-Sep.-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 18-Nov.-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 28-Feb.-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 10-Aug.-2009 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 9-Feb.-2009 | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 25-April-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 3-May-2009 | Side Fall | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Maharashtra | WCL | 4-June-2009 | Slide of OB Dump | 2 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 23-Dec.-2009 | Conveyor | 1 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 23-Dec.-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 26-July-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 2-Sep.-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 6-May-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 2-Sep.-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 19-March-2009 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 30-May-2009 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 12-July-2009 | Haulage | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 15-July-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 12-Nov.-2009 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 17-Dec.-2009 | Side Fall | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 17-March-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Odisha | MCL | 22-Sep.-2009 | Non-Transport M/C | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 25-Jan.-2009 | Trucks | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 15-Dec.-2009 | Dumpers | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 23-April-2010 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 7-June-2010 | Roof Fall | 2 |
| Odisha | MCL | 4-June-2010 | Trucks | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 20-Feb.-2010 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 2-Jan.-2010 | Roof Fall | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 13-Feb.-2010 | Trucks | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 16-April-2010 | Dumper | 1 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 22-April-2010 | Fall of Person/Object | 1 |

Company-wise, State-wise and Cause-wise Serious Accidents and Serious Injuries in CIL for last three years and current year (upto June, 2010)

| Comp. | Operating State | Year | Roof/Side Falls | | UG Trans. M/c | | Surface Trans. M/c | | Non-Transport M/c | | Explosives | | Electricity | | Others | | Total | |
|-------|-----------------|------|-----------------|----|---------------|----|--------------------|---|-------------------|----|------------|----|-------------|----|--------|-----|-------|-----|
| | | | A | I | A | I | A | I | A | I | A | I | A | I | A | I | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ECL | West Bengal | 2007 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 81 | 105 | 115 |
| | | 2008 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 133 | 134 |
| | Jharkhand | 2009 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 57 | 74 | 75 |
| | | 2010 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 23 |
| BCCL | Jharkhand | 2007 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 41 | 66 | 66 |
| | | 2008 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 69 | 69 |
| | West Bengal | 2009 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 50 | 50 |
| | | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 23 |
| CCL | Jharkhand | 2007 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 |
| | | 2008 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| | | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 |
| | | 2010 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| NCL | Madhya Pradesh | 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| | | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 23 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| | | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|------|----------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| WCL | Maharashtra | 2007 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 41 | 60 | 61 |
| | | 2008 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 44 | 45 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 2009 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 38 | 38 |
| | | 2010 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 20 |
| SECL | Chhattisgarh | 2007 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 38 | 60 | 63 |
| | | 2008 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 44 | 72 | 74 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 2009 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 42 | 45 |
| | | 2010 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 33 |
| MCL | Odisha | 2007 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| | | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| | | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| | | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| NEC | Assam | 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIL | | 2007 | 27 | 28 | 43 | 46 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 206 | 214 | 326 | 340 |
| | | 2008 | 42 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 230 | 232 | 356 | 363 |
| | | 2009 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 149 | 150 | 236 | 240 |
| | | 2010 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 63 | 99 | 109 |

Note: A — Number of Accidents I — Number of Injuries

Statement-II

Year-wise, State-wise and Company-wise details of compensation paid to the next of kin of deceased as per Workman Compensation Act, 1923 in last three years and current year

| State | Company | Compensation Paid (in Rs.) |
|------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Year-2007 | | |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 24,37,584 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 28,87,937 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 22,09,673 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 8,31,290 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 26,15,746 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 16,45,936 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 9,30,920 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 12,38,360 |
| Odisha | MCL | 14,60,200 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 3,84,649 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 24,36,315 |
| Year-2008 | | |
| Assam | NEC | 22,60,220 |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 22,04,600 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 25,26,400 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 13,37,191 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 2,71,120 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------|------|-----------|
| Maharashtra | WCL | 30,62,816 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 27,10,360 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 12,77,380 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 19,84,240 |
| Odisha | MCL | 14,85,760 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 3,26,140 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 20,20,460 |
| Year-2009 | | |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 26,46,040 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 41,68,852 |
| Jharkhand | CCL | 22,32,222 |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 3,08,925 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 21,71,300 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 2,90,000 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 5,40,020 |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 19,37,987 |
| Odisha | MCL | 5,66,505 |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 10,86,490 |
| West Bengal | BCCL | 3,19,600 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 28,56,788 |
| Year-2010 | | |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 55,46,620 |
| Jharkhand | BCCL | 3,05,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|------|-----------|----------------|-----|-----------|
| Jharkhand | CCL | 18,68,009 | Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 9,94,860 |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 6,94,820 | Odisha | MCL | 7,55,340 |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 14,60,360 | Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 7,08,880 |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 11,27,200 | West Bengal | ECL | 17,45,348 |

Pending cases of compensation on account of Fatal Accidents

Old cases (As per report received from subsidiary as on 01.04.2010)

| State | Company | Date of Fatal Accidents | Name of Mine | Name of deceased |
|-------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| West Bengal | ECL | 17.02.2008 | Chora 7 & 9 Pit | Bhupen Ghosh* |

Following two cases are pending due to sub-judice

| | | | | |
|----------------|------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 16.06.2007 | Govinda Colliery | Ram Milon |
| Madhya Pradesh | SECL | 05.06.2008 | Bijuri Colliery | Chunnilal |

*Pending due to dispute in between DGMS & ECL regarding classification of accident category as well as non receipt of claim from the dependent

Pending cases for the year 2010

| | | | | |
|----------------|------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 09.02.2010 | Block-B | Md. Hakimuddin |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 14.03.2010 | Nigahi | V.K. Singh |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 30.04.2010 | Nigahi | K.N. Giri |
| Madhya Pradesh | NCL | 11.07.2010 | Nigahi | S. Yadav |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 07.06.2010 | Pathakhera Mine-2 | P.S. Swami |
| Madhya Pradesh | WCL | 07.06.2010 | Pathakhera Mine-2 | Paras Ram |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 19.05.2010 | Dipka OC (1A) | Sant Ram |
| Chhattisgarh | SECL | 22.06.2010 | Bartunga Hill | Karimullah |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|-----|------------|-------------|------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 22.02.2010 | Kakri | Gore |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 20.07.2010 | Bina | B.K. Yadav |
| Uttar Pradesh | NCL | 21.07.2010 | Dudhichua | K. Harijan |
| Maharashtra | WCL | 20.07.2010 | Umrer OC | Mandeokar |
| Jharkhand | ECL | 05.06.2010 | Rajmahal OC | M. Marandi |

Note: Most of the above cases are under process for ascertaining the genuinity of claimants etc.

[English]

Evaluation of Grading System

1664. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently evaluated the working of grading system introduced for CBSE Class X Board Examination, 2010;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received several complaints from parents of Class X students;

(d) if so, the nature of these complaints; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The grading system for class 10 Board Examination was introduced by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in 2010. No formal evaluation has been done by CBSE.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Though sporadic complaints have been

received mainly on the ground of inter-comparability with other Boards, the response to the grading system has been by and large positive. CBSE has devised methods for conversion of grade points into indicative percentages and for inter-Board comparability.

Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas

1665. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH M. GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether reports have been received that the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have violated the RTE Act's provisions;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the authorities of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such type of violation of the RTE Act by other Government/public schools have also come to the notice of the Government;

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

(g) the action taken by the Government against such schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has received a letter dated 22.6.2010 from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) asking them to withdraw their Admission test, on the ground that screening procedure is not permissible under RTE Act.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) This Ministry has received information from NCPCR that 59 complaints relating to RTE Act have been received by them. This Ministry has also received 3 complaints on alleged violation of provisions of RTE Act by some schools in Delhi, and those have been sent to Government of NCT of Delhi for appropriate action.

[Translation]

Employment to the Dependents of Deceased Government Employees

1666. DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dependents of the deceased Government employees are not getting employment due to ban on the vacancies for the posts of Group-C and Group-D in various Ministries/Departments/Undertakings of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue an order for amending the rules in this regard to provide employment to the dependents of the deceased;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be issued; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government for providing the facilities like source of livelihood, education, housing, etc. to the families of the deceased Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There is no ban on compassionate appointment. A Scheme for appointment on compassionate grounds of dependent family members of deceased or medically retired Central Government employees for appointment in Central Government Departments/Ministries has been laid down by the Department of Personnel and Training vide O.M. No. 14014/6/94-Estt.(D) dated 09.10.1998 as amended from time to time, for implementation by the respective Administrative Departments. This scheme is not applicable to Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Passport Office in each State

1667. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open at least one Passport Office each in all the State Capitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the entire North Eastern region, there is only one Passport Office; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the proposal to increase the number of Passport Offices in the region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Satisfactory passport service is currently available through Regional Passport Office, Guwahati and Regional Passport Office, Kolkata and seven Passport Application Collection Centres at Agartala, Aizwal, Gangtok, Imphal, Kohima, Shillong and Siliguri for these States. The criteria for identifying places to set up new Passport Office or Passports Collection Centres is on the basis of number of passport applications received from the respective regions. Government has embarked on Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. Under the Project's existing scope, 77 (seventy seven) Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) and 15 (fifteen) Mini PSKs are being established across the country. The seven existing Passport Application Collection Centres would be upgraded as Mini PSKs under the Passport Seva Project in the above States.

Research at NLC

1668. SHRI GADHVI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre for Applied Research and Development (CARD) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. has been conducting research activities;

(b) if so, the achievements made by this Centre during each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount allocated and utilised by this Centre during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The research studies carried out during last three years are given below:—

2007-08

1. Development of a process for the production of activated carbon from lignite.
2. Transforming mined out land into productive agricultural lands through eco-friendly Integrated Farming System (IFS)
3. Pilot studies on the stabilization, re-vegetation and restoration of ecology in mine slopes.
4. Studies on the use of Bottom Slag in crop production.

2008-09

1. Commercialization of patented process for the production of potassium humate.
2. Studies on synthesis of Zeolites from lignite fly-ash and its efficiency in cooling water treatment.

2009-10

1. Survey and Ecological conservation of environment through bioremediation.
2. Corrosion studies in SME structures of Mine-II.
3. Corrosion studies in SWC pumps of mines.

(c) The amount allocated and spent under Plan scheme for Science and Technology during the last three years is:—

| Year | Amount allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 134 | 35 |
| 2008-09 | 225 | 71 |
| 2009-10 | 72 | 42 |

Illegal Mining

1669. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
 SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining has been increasing in the reserve forest areas of the country including in Balphakran National Sanctuary, Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details of the case that have come to notice during the last three years, and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the concerns of people of the area, where permission for mining is given, will be taken into consideration before giving clearance;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey regarding impact of illegal mining on environment, wildlife and forest;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the illegal mining in reserve forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Few incidents of illegal mining in Reserved Forests, including in the forest land in Chitmang Gangrot Aking and Halwa Atong Aking adjoining Balpakram National Park have been brought to notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

All the State Governments have been requested to

submit reports on incidents of illegal mining in Reserved Forests during the last three years and the current year. On receipt of the information from States, it will be placed on floor of the Lok Sabha.

(c) To ensure settlement of rights, if any, in accordance with Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land proposed to be diverted for mining purposes, consent of the Gram Sabha of each village in the vicinity of such forest land is obtained. Such consent is in the form of a resolution passed in a meeting of the Gram Sabha attended by not less than 50% of its members clearly stating that all formalities/processes under the Act have been carried out and they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensatory/ameliorative measures, if any, having understood the purpose and details of the proposed diversion.

Similarly, as per the EIA Notification, 2006, Public Consultation is an integral component of the environment clearance process by which the concerns of local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environmental impacts of the project or activity are ascertained with a view to taking into account all the material concerns in the project or activity design as appropriate.

(d) to (f) Ministry of Environment and Forests till date, has not taken any decision to conduct a survey, specifically to ascertain impact of illegal mining on environment, wildlife and forests. Ministry of Environment and Forests however, provides funds under various schemes to upgrade and strengthen State Forest Departments to conserve and protect forests, by effective prevention and control of forest offences, including illegal mining in forest area.

Refund of Admission Fee

1670. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the UGC/respective education institutions to

refund the admission fee of the student opts out before a course has started and the vacancies goes to another students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some education institutions are not implementing these guidelines;

(d) if so, the details of the number of such cases reported during the last three years, institution-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government, vide its OM dated 26/4/2007, issued necessary directions to University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to instruct institutions including universities to maintain a waitlist of prospective students/candidates, in the public interest, who should be given admission against the vacant seat(s) in the event of a student/candidate withdrawing before commencement of the course. The entire fees collected from the student, after deduction of the processing fee of not more than Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One thousand only) shall be refunded and returned by the institution (including a university) to the student/candidate withdrawing from the academic programme. UGC has been further directed to take all necessary steps, either *suo moto* or on receipt of specific complaints from those affected to enforce these directions.

(c) to (e) All complaints regarding non-receipt of refund of fees in respect of institutions coming under the purview of UGC are handled by the Commission with the respective institution/university. However, it is informed by the UGC that no centralized data is maintained in this regard.

Yamuna Water to Rajasthan

1671. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control of head works of distribution of Yamuna water has been taken by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) for supply of allocated share of water to each beneficiary State;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure release of full share of water to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources Resolution dated 11.3.1995, provides that the operation and maintenance of the control structures shall remain with the respective States as per the agreements in respect of each structure. Should, at any time, there be a dispute regarding regulation of flows at any of the structures, the Board shall take over the operation and control of that structure till the dispute is resolved; provided such take over shall take place with the approval of the Review Committee; provided further that if the review committee could not meet within 15 days, the Chairman, review committee shall take a decision in this regard. Since no such dispute has arisen, the UYRB has not taken over operation and control of any of the head works so far.

(c) The issue has been discussed in various meetings of UYRB, UYRB has been issuing directions from time to time to the concerned authorities of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to supply due share of Rajasthan at its border. In this regard, Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgoan Canal alongwith the officers of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan on 6.3.10 and convened a meeting of Chief Engineers from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana on 22.6.10 to resolve the issue.

[Translation]

Setting up of Polytechnic Colleges

1672. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted in the selection of locations for setting up of polytechnic colleges in the country;

(b) whether the local representatives/parliamentarians are consulted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, financial assistance is provided for establishment of new polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts of the country. The location of the polytechnic in a particular district is to be decided by the State Government as the land and recurring expenditure is to be provided by them.

[English]

Air Pollution around Taj Mahal

1673. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution levels around the Taj Mahal are rising despite the Government having spent huge amount to reduce pollution;

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

(c) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has submitted any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

has been monitoring ambient air quality at Taj Mahal in terms of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Particulate Matter of size less than 10 microns (PM_{10}), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). The analysis of the data of CPCB for the last eight years from 2002 to 2009 indicates that the annual concentration of SPM, PM_{10} , SO_2 and NO_2 is not showing any increasing trend. However, the levels of SPM and PM_{10} are exceeding the permissible limits. The details are provided in the Statement. The high particulate levels are mainly due to the background arid and dusty conditions prevailing in the region.

(c) to (e) The final report on the post evaluation of the eight selected projects under Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) undertaken by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has been accepted by the Ministry. As per the report, the road and electricity related projects have been found to make a substantial impact on the environmental quality in Agra whereas the solid waste and storm water drainage related projects have had a limited impact. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to formulate and submit fresh proposals based on the Environment Management Plan (EMP) given in the report.

Statement

| Pollutants Years | Tajmahal | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------|-----|
| | SO_2 | NO_2 | RSPM | SPM |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2002 | 5 | 22 | 147 | 376 |
| 2003 | 4 | 22 | 145 | 352 |
| 2004 | 5 | 18 | 133 | 309 |
| 2005 | 9 | 22 | 147 | 306 |
| 2006 | 6 | 22 | 133 | 316 |
| 2007 | 6 | 23 | 167 | 296 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| 2008 | 7 | 22 | 167 | 304 |
| 2009 | 6 | 20 | 157 | 334 |
| Permissible levels (sensitive) | 20 | 30 | 60 | 70 |

All values are in cubic per metre.

[Translation]

Flood Affected Areas

1674. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL

TIWARI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted any central team to visit the flood affected areas to report on the recent flood condition;

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

(c) the status of the flood management and control projects undertaken by various State Governments by Central assistance, project-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the ongoing and pending flood control projects of various State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information available, the Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted six central teams to visit flood affected areas for on the spot assessment of the situation in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram, West Bengal, Puducherry, Haryana and Punjab respectively after the recent floods.

(c) The project-wise status of flood management and erosion control works undertaken by various State Governments during XI Plan with central assistance under "Flood Management Programme" is given at Statement-I.

In addition, 42 new flood management schemes have been approved recently during the 6 Meeting of the Empowered Committee held on 12th July, 2010, the details of which are given at Statement-II.

(d) Water being a State subject; the responsibility of review of on-going and pending flood control projects rests with the concerned State Governments. In addition, Central Organizations namely, Central Water Commission (CWC), Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) and Brahmaputra Board (BB) are also monitoring the progress of on-going works under "Flood Management Programme" (FMP) by undertaking field visits to each work, at least once in a financial year. Further, the review meetings are being held at the level of Secretary (WR) and Commissioner in the Ministry of Water Resources, as well.

(e) During the current financial year, Commissioner (Ganga), MoWR has taken two review meetings in May, 2010 with the concerned Chief Engineers of State Governments. In addition, Annual Conference was also held with the Principal Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources/ Flood Control Departments of the State Governments on 14th July, 2010; in which the State Governments representatives are advised to take necessary steps for early completion of the on-going flood management works, in their respective States.

Statement-I

State-wise status of on-going schemes and Funds Released under "Flood Management Programme" during XI Plan

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No | State | On-going Schemes Approved under FMP | | | Funds Released as on 30.07.2010 | Works completed as on 30.06.2010 |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | No. | Total Cost | Central Share | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | 67.80 | 61.02 | 29.33 | 1 |
| 2. | Assam | 82 | 708.59 | 637.73 | 320.73 | 31 |
| 3. | Bihar | 34 | 840.52 | 630.39 | 374.83 | 26 |
| 4. | Goa | 1 | 8.84 | 6.63 | 4.22 | — |
| 5. | Haryana | 1 | 173.75 | 130.31 | 46.91 | — |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 218.94 | 197.04 | 76.95 | — |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 19 | 211.33 | 190.20 | 77.95 | — |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 1 | 20.12 | 15.09 | 10.53 | — |
| 9. | Manipur | 12 | 39.64 | 35.68 | 24.32 | 12 |
| 10. | Mizoram | 2 | 9.13 | 8.22 | — | — |
| 11. | Nagaland | 5 | 13.90 | 12.51 | 9.68 | 3 |
| 12. | Odisha | 69 | 164.02 | 123.02 | 71.77 | 39 |
| 13. | Punjab | 4 | 142.38 | 106.78 | 34.59 | — |
| 14. | Sikkim | 24 | 86.21 | 77.59 | 45.72 | 6 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 12.41 | 9.31 | 1.11 | — |
| 16. | Tripura | 11 | 26.57 | 23.92 | 7.98 | — |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 13 | 302.56 | 226.93 | 134.19 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|-----------------|-----|
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 28.68 | 24.02 | 16.39 | 1 |
| 19. | West Bengal + For 'AILA' Project | 15 | 157.38 | 118.04 | 44.98 187.50 | 6 |
| Total | | 311 | 3232.77 | 2634.43 | 1519.66 | 128 |
| Spilled over works of X Plan | | | | 85.15 | 85.15 | |
| Grand Total | | | | 2719.58 | 1604.81 | |

Statement-II

State-wise new schemes approved during 6th meeting of Empowered Committee held on 12.07.2010 under 'Flood Management Programme'

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | New Schemes | Estimated Cost | Central Share |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assam | 3 | 109.20 | 98.28 |
| 2. | Bihar | 7 | 385.99 | 289.49 |
| 3. | Goa | 1 | 13.89 | 10.42 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1 | 7.94 | 5.96 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 97.46 | 87.71 |
| 6. | Kerala | 2 | 143.61 | 107.71 |
| 7. | Manipur | 10 | 69.70 | 62.73 |
| 8. | Odisha | 1 | 40.00 | 30.00 |
| 9. | Puducherry | 1 | 139.67 | 104.75 |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu | 4 | 623.13 | 467.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|----|---------|---------|
| 11. | Uttarakhand | 1 | 14.24 | 12.82 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 254.63 | 190.97 |
| 13. | West Bengal | 2 | 1664.70 | 1248.53 |
| Total | | 42 | 3564.17 | 2716.72 |

[English]

Indo-Pak Intelligence Meet

1675. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chiefs of intelligence agencies of India and Pakistan held a meeting in Pakistan as part of cooperation to fight terrorism and deal with security issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Indian delegation to the 8th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters held in Islamabad on June 24, 2010 was led by the Head of

the Intelligence Bureau of India. On the sidelines of the said conference, he held a meeting with his Pakistani counterpart.

Conversion of RECs status as NIT

1676. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Regional Engineering Colleges (REC) converted into National Institutes of Technology (NITs) alongwith their location;

(b) the details of REC likely to be converted into NITs in near future;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working of NITs during the recent past;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof, NIT-wise;

(e) the future plans of NIT's during the next five years; and

(f) the funds earmarked by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of India decided to takes over 17 Institutions formerly known as Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) located at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal) Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Rourkela (Odisha), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) into National Institutes of Technology with the status of Deemed to be University and structural changes in governance, as per the notification dated 14th May, 2003.

(b) The 11 Five Year Plan provides for setting up of 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) so as to have one each in all the major States/UTs. As such, the conversion of REC into NITs in near future does not arise.

(c) and (d) NITs form a very important segment among the premier Technical Institutions in the country to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. Considering their role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements, these Institutions have been given the status of '*Institutions of National Importance*'. At present, these 20 NITs have an intake capacity of 13321 undergraduate and 6690 postgraduate students per year. The NITs also contribute to Ph.D. and research studies with nearly 923 students involved in research during 2009-2010.

(e) and (f) To continue to impart Quality Technical Education to the students through 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in Engineering and related subjects. To provide infrastructure facilities to the students by construction of Messes, Hostels, upgradation of laboratories and Workshops, Modernization of Library and Computer Centres etc. During the current financial year, the Budget allocation at B.E. (2010-2011) stage has been kept as Rs. 809.98 crore for existing 20 NITs and Rs. 60.00 crore for 10 new NITs.

Swift Environment Clearance

1677. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received an advisory from the Prime Minister's Office to evolve a mechanism for swift environment clearances for infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has sought Ministry of Environment's comments on the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which the report on new process of early clearance will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) In pursuance of recommendations of the 54th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) in December, 2007, an Expert Group was constituted in the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) to examine the system of statutory clearances including forests/environment clearances for industrial and infrastructure projects and suggest concrete ways of speeding these up. Based on the recommendations of the said Expert Group, the Government decided in December, 2008 to set up a High Powered Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to look into the detailed recommendations of the Report of the Expert Group in respect of various legislations under the ambit of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Subsequently, as per minutes enclosed with D.O. No. 212/9/1/2008-CA.IV dated 6th February, 2009, the MOEF in consultation with Planning Commission reconstituted the HPC to include the following:—

1. Special Chief Secretary (Environment, Forest and Science and Technology), Government of Andhra Pradesh
2. Principal Secretary (Environment), Government of West Bengal
3. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Odisha
4. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh

The Report of the HPC has been finalized on 1st July, 2010 and the Ministry of Environment and Forests is seized of the matter.

[Translation]

Recognition by AICTE

1678. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering, Management, B. Architecture and Pharmacy institutes given recognition by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether special inspection of the basic infrastructure of such institutes is conducted at the time of awarding recognition by the Government;

(c) if so, whether trained teachers have been recruited in these institutes;

(d) if so, whether evaluation of the quality of education imparted in recognised institutes is done from time to time by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise list of number of Engineering, Management, B. Architecture and Pharmacy institutes given recognition by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years is at Statement.

(b) to (e) The Approval Process Handbook of the All India Council for Technical Education provides for the inspection of the institution proposed for grant of approval to ascertain the availability of basic infrastructure. As per reports of inspection of the institutes, the institutes approved before August, 2009 were having teachers as per qualifications prescribed by AICTE. In terms of new Approval Process Handbook 2010, the institutes approved for academic year 2010-11 are required to appoint teachers as per qualifications prescribed by AICTE before admitting the students.

Statement

During the last three years

| Region | States/UTs | Engineering | | | MBA | | | MBA/PGDM | | | PGDM | | | MCA | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Central | Madhya Pradesh | 90 | 161 | 203 | 52 | 78 | 50 | 7 | 14 | 48 | 47 | 47 | | | | |
| | Chhattisgarh | 15 | 41 | 53 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | | | | |
| | Gujarat | 44 | 55 | 89 | 51 | 76 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 26 | 31 | | | | |
| Eastern | Mizoram | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Sikkim | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| | Odisha | 50 | 68 | 88 | 32 | 35 | 40 | 15 | 18 | 36 | 35 | 39 | | | | |
| | West Bengal | 55 | 71 | 79 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 23 | 27 | | | | |
| | Tripura | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Meghalaya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Assam | 4 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| | Manipur | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| | Nagaland | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Jharkhand | 9 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Northern | Bihar | 6 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 125 | 241 | 313 | 132 | 197 | 130 | 88 | 126 | 91 | 87 | 105 |
| | Uttarakhand | 13 | 19 | 27 | 23 | 29 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| North-West | Chandigarh | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Haryana | 63 | 116 | 140 | 56 | 78 | 34 | 10 | 12 | 26 | 30 | 32 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | New Delhi | 18 | 19 | 24 | 13 | 14 | 33 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| | Punjab | 48 | 70 | 83 | 56 | 68 | 34 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 26 |
| | Rajasthan | 58 | 81 | 97 | 52 | 71 | 45 | 15 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 292 | 527 | 593 | 243 | 293 | 217 | 24 | 31 | 274 | 366 | 392 |
| South | Puducherry | 6 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 286 | 352 | 433 | 152 | 178 | 150 | 4 | 6 | 207 | 206 | 211 |
| South-West | Karnataka | 134 | 157 | 170 | 112 | 120 | 103 | 15 | 21 | 71 | 73 | 73 |
| | Kerala | 93 | 94 | 114 | 38 | 42 | 37 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 39 | 38 |
| Western | Maharashtra | 181 | 239 | 270 | 152 | 199 | 155 | 48 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 57 |
| | Goa | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grand Total | 1617 | 2388 | 2872 | 1238 | 1565 | 1150 | 285 | 375 | 999 | 1095 | 1169 |

| Region | States/UTs | Pharmacy | | | | | HMCT | | | | | Architecture | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Central | Madhya Pradesh | 62 | 91 | 99 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | Chhattisgarh | 8 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Gujarat | 52 | 75 | 89 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Eastern | Mizoram | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Sikkim | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Odisha | 16 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | West Bengal | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | Tripura | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Assam | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Jharkhand | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Northern | Bihar | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 85 | 107 | 105 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------|---|-----|------|------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Uttarakhand | 10 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| North-West | Chandigarh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Haryana | 25 | 34 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | New Delhi | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| | Punjab | 31 | 39 | 40 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| | Rajasthan | 47 | 55 | 56 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| South | Andhra Pradesh | 97 | 252 | 269 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| | Puducherry | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 38 | 42 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| South-West | Karnataka | 78 | 80 | 80 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| | Kerala | 32 | 33 | 35 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Western | Maharashtra | 121 | 130 | 139 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| | Goa | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grand Total | 736 | 1021 | 1080 | 80 | 87 | 93 | 116 | 106 | 106 |

[English]

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1679. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission had conducted a survey to evaluate the implementation of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme of the Government across 17 States and 48 Districts;

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

(c) the measures being taken to make the scheme more beneficial and fruitful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The findings of the Report include inter-alia that majority of States are implementing the scheme in all institutions, meal provided is adequate, the objectives of social equity and eliminating classroom hunger are being achieved, Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee at various levels are constituted but meetings are not being held regularly, lack of toilet facilities, poor functional condition of kitchen sheds, shortage of cooks, teachers precious teaching time being spent on activities relating to Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme.

(c) It has been the continuous endeavour of the Government to improve the coverage and quality of implementation of the MDM. The scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15 August, 1995, in 2408 blocks in the country as a dry ration scheme for children of classes I-V in Government, Local body and Government aided schools. Today it is a hot cooked meal scheme for children studying in classes I-VIII in Government, Local body and Government aided schools, and centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme

(EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) and Madarasas/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) all over the country.

With a view to make the Scheme more beneficial and fruitful the Government has revised the Scheme in November 2009. Food norms for upper primary children and cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) for both, the primary and upper primary children were revised. The cooking cost has further been increased by 7.5% with effect from 1.4.2010. A separate component for payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month to cook-cum-helper and a norm for engaging cook-cum-helper have been introduced. MDM Project Approval Board has approved sufficient number of cook-cum-helper as per the demand of the States/UTs. Instructions have been reiterated in October 2009 not to engage teachers in the implementation of the scheme except ensuring that good quality, wholesome food is served to children, the actual serving and eating is undertaken in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions and in orderly manner during the lunch break of 30-40 minutes. Transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States (viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura) has been made at par with the Public Distribution System (PDS) rates prevalent in these States. Till 30.11.2009, 746558 kitchen-cum-store were sanctioned @ Rs. 60,000/- per unit. States/UTs were finding it difficult to get the kitchen-cum-store constructed with this assistance, so from 1.12.2009 instead of a flat rate, the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store is being determined on the basis of State Schedule of Rates and the plinth area norm laid down by the Department of School Education and Literacy. On the revised rates 103555 kitchen-cum-store have been sanctioned between 1.12.2009 to 31.3.2010. For the year 2010-11, 167582 kitchen-cum-store have been approved. Till March 2009, 87.6% and 66.47% schools have drinking water and toilet facilities respectively. Secretary, School Education and Literacy and Secretary, Drinking Water, Government of India have jointly written to all the State/UT Governments to provide

adequate drinking water and toilet facilities in all the schools. The Right To Education Act (RTE), which has become effective from 1.4.2010, provides for kitchen-cum-store, drinking water and separate toilet facility for boys and girls in every school.

Supply of Nuclear Equipments

1680. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of member countries of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) whether the Government has signed any Agreement with the NSG countries for nuclear supply to India;

(c) if so, the details of conditionalities, country-wise;

(d) whether any ban has been imposed by G-8 countries for sale of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technology and equipments to India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per the information available in the public domain the current participating Governments of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are — Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

(b) Government of India has signed the following bilateral Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreements with the NSG participating Governments:—

(i) Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 30 September 2008. This Agreement has since been ratified.

(ii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was Signed on 10 October, 2008. This Agreement has since been ratified.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plants Units at Kudankulam site as well as in the Construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India was signed on 05 December, 2008.

(iv) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes was signed on 12 March, 2010.

(v) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Canada for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 27 June, 2010.

(c) Agreement with France and US have been ratified and the highlights are indicated below. The

Agreement dated 5 December, 2008 with Russia is specific on cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plants at Kudankulam Site as well as in the construction of Russian Designed Nuclear Power

Plants at New Sites in the Republic of India. The agreement dated 12 March, 2010 with Russia and the Agreement dated 27 June, 2010 with Canada have not yet entered into force.

Agreement with France

Agreement with USA

A general agreement covering wide areas including nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel and nuclear fuel cycle management; to be followed by specific agreements between the Parties or persons designated by the Parties.

A general agreement covering wide areas including nuclear reactors and aspects of associated nuclear fuel cycle; to be followed by contracts pursuant to the agreement.

Provides for technology transfer on industrial or commercial scale between the Parties or designated persons.

Provides for technology transfer on an industrial or commercial scale between the Parties or authorized persons.

Provides for progressive localization in the territory of the recipient Party.

No specific mention of these issues, however, provides for transfer of Information for the design and construction of reactors.

Specifically provides for non-hindrance.

Specifically provides for non-hindrance.

Provides for facilitating fuel supplies for the lifetime operation of supplied nuclear power plants, establishment of long-term contracts between designated entities of the Parties, developing a strategic reserve of nuclear fuel, Termination of cooperation is without prejudice to the implementation of fuel supply commitments.

Provides for fuel supply throughout the operational period of the reactors on contractual basis at prices to be negotiated.

Provides for IAEA safeguards and linkage of safeguards to fuel supplies. Provides for verification measures in case application of IAEA safeguards is not possible.

Provides for IAEA safeguards and linkage of safeguards to fuel supplies. Provides for verification measures in case application of IAEA safeguards is not possible.

Provides for reprocessing consent, reprocessing to be done in a national nuclear facility under IAEA safeguards.

Provides consent for reprocessing, but in a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards following the Parties agreeing on arrangements and procedures.

Provides for termination. Termination of cooperation to be without prejudice to the implementation of contracts, ongoing projects and fuel supply commitments made prior to termination.

Provides for termination including right of return; no commitment made with regard to honouring ongoing contracts and projects.

(d) to (f) At the L'Aquila Summit held on July 8-10, 2009, the G-8 countries adopted a Statement on Non-Proliferation. The Statement details positions of G-8 countries in several areas such as obligations of NPT States, IAEA safeguards, multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle and the proliferation risks associated with Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) items and technology.

Attack on Flotilla

1681. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of the Indian Government on the Israel-Palestine issue;

(b) whether the Government is aware about the UN Resolution 1860 of January, 2009 demanding to end the blockade to open Gaza; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to settle the contentious issue between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India's commitment to the Palestinian cause is an important component of our long established foreign policy. We share the perception that the conflict in West Asia is essentially political in nature and cannot be resolved by force. In line with our support for UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, India supports a negotiated solution resulting in a sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine living within secure and recognized borders, side by side at peace with Israel as endorsed in the Quartet Roadmap and UNSC Resolutions 1397 and 1515. India has supported the Arab Peace Plan, which calls for withdrawal of Israel to pre-1967 borders, alongwith recognition of Israel and the establishment of the State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital.

(b) Yes.

(c) India has called for an early and significant

easing of restrictions on the free movement of persons and goods within Palestine. During the visit of President Mahmoud Abbas of Palestine National Authority on 11 February, 2010, Prime Minister had reiterated India's commitment to the Palestinian cause and urged concerted action for achieving a durable, just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. During the India-Brazil-South Africa Summit (IBSA) in Brasilia, the Ministers of IBSA issued a joint communique on 15 April, 2010 on the situation in the Middle East that, inter alia, stated that concerned by the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza, the Ministers called on Israel to alleviate circulation restrictions on the movement of people and goods, both in Gaza and in the West Bank. It is our firm conviction that lasting peace and security in the region can be achieved only through peaceful dialogue and not through use of force.

Education Development Programme for SC Girls

1682. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Special Education Development Programme for Scheduled Caste Girls in the Country;

(b) whether the Government propose to include Scheduled Tribe Girls in the programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While most of the Schemes/ Programmes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, promoting education development, are general in nature aimed of benefiting all the sections of the society including SC Girls. However, some schemes have special or exclusive focus on education development of SCs/STs including girls are as under:—

School Education

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Promotes diverse strategies, targeting SC/ST children. Some of the features of SSA are as follows:—

- (i) Education Guarantee scheme in remote, sparsely populated region.
- (ii) Back to school camps, bridge courses and other alternative schooling facilities.
- (iii) Free-text book from class I to VIII
- (iv) Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs to each district in special innovative activities to promote the education.
- (v) Special coaching/remedial class for improving learning out-comes of the children.
- (vi) Statutory representation in Village Education Committee.
- (vii) Recruitment of local tribal teachers.

Higher Education

- (i) Relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks for admission.
- (ii) Creation of equal opportunity Cell for SC/ST and financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 lakh per University for it.
- (iii) Remedial coaching at UG/PG level.
- (iv) Coaching classes for preparation for National Eligibility Test (NET).
- (v) Post Graduate scholarship.
- (vi) Exemption of tuition fees for students of B.Tech., M.Tech., M.Sc, M.S. and Ph.D. programmes.
- (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Lake Conservation

1683. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments for conservation of those lakes which are not under National Lake Conservation Programme (NLCP);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of lakes, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include those lakes under NLCP for their conservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned/released for those lakes;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any target has been fixed under NLCP; and

(g) if so, the details of the achievements made so far including the funds released during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (e) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Governments.

Based on proposals received from different States, projects for conservation of lakes are considered for

sanction, subject to their admissibility as per NLCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization and availability of funds under the Plan. The Ministry upto March, 2010 has sanctioned projects for conservation of 59 lakes in 14 States, at a total cost of Rs. 1008.26 crore. A State-wise list of projects sanctioned under NLCP is at Statement-I. The Proposals received from the States, which did not meet

the guidelines of NLCP are at Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Rs. 164.50 crore during X Plan and Rs. 152.16 crore during XI Plan (upto March, 2010), have been released to various State Governments for implementation of sanctioned projects. So far works in 18 lakes have been completed.

Statement-I

State-wise List of projects sanctioned under NLCP

| Sl. No. | State | Lake | Date of sanction | Approved cost | Total funds released till March, 2010 |
|---------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Banjara Lake, Hyderabad | Feb., 2005/ May, 2009 | 4.30 | 0.80 |
| | | Sub total | | 4.30 | 0.80 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | Dal Lake, Sri Nagar | Sep., 2005 | 298.76 | 142.01 + (18.55 ACA) |
| | | Sub total | | 298.76 | 142.01 |
| 1. | Karnataka | 3 Lakes of Bangalore, Vengaihkere, Nagavara and Jarganahalli | Feb., 2002 | 11.48 | 6.83 |
| 2. | Karnataka | Bellandur Lake, Bangalore | Jan., 2003 | 5.54 | 2.63 |
| 3. | Karnataka | Kotekere Lake, Belgaum | Jan., 2003 | 5.64 | 3.95 |
| 4. | Karnataka | Bhishma Lake, Gadag | Sep., 2003 | 2.50 | 1.58 |
| 5. | Karnataka | Lal Bagh, Bangalore | Dec., 2003 | 1.66 | 1.16 |
| 6. | Karnataka | Channapatna Lake, Hasan | Jan., 2005 | 4.97 | 2.97 |
| 7. | Karnataka | Sharanbhasveshwara Lake, Gulbarga | March, 2005 | 4.89 | 3.25 |
| 8. | Karnataka | Akkamahadevi Lake, Haveri | March, 2005 | 2.64 | 1.624 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|----------------|--|------------|-------|--------|
| 9. | Karnataka | Kundawada Lake, Davangere | June, 2006 | 3.41 | 2.35 |
| 10. | Karnataka | Kote Tavarekere Lake, Chikmagalur | June, 2006 | 3.64 | 0.637 |
| 11. | Karnataka | Tripuranthkeshwar Lake, Bidar | Mar., 2007 | 4.67 | 2.50 |
| 12. | Karnataka | Gowramma and Hombalamma Lakes, Magadi Town, Bangalore Rural | Jan., 2008 | 4.77 | 0.84 |
| 13. | Karnataka | Amanikere Lake, Tumkur | Sep., 2008 | 13.37 | 2.34 |
| Sub total | | | | 69.18 | 32.661 |
| 1. | Kerala | Veli Akkulum Lake, Thiruvananthpuram | Sep., 2005 | 24.56 | 4.30 |
| Sub total | | | | 24.56 | 4.30 |
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | Rani Talab, Rewa | June, 2006 | 3.31 | 2.18 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | Sagar Lake, Sagar | Mar., 2007 | 21.33 | 4.00 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | Shivpuri Lakes, Shivpuri | Aug., 2007 | 51.99 | 7.75 |
| Sub total | | | | 76.63 | 13.93 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | Powai Lake, Mumbai | June, 2001 | 6.62 | 4.70 |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 9 Lakes in Thane | Dec., 2002 | 2.53 | 1.77 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Mahalaxmi Lake, Vadagaon | | 1.85 | 1.00 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | Rankala Lake, Kolhapur | Oct., 2006 | 8.65 | 2.50 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Varhala Devi Lake, Bhiwandi | 2006-07 | 4.60 | 2.80 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur | Aug., 2008 | 4.32 | 2.255 |
| Sub total | | | | 28.57 | 15.025 |
| 1. | Nagaland | Twin Lakes in Mokokchung | Oct., 2009 | 25.83 | 5.81 |
| Sub total | | | | 25.83 | 5.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1. | Odisha | Bindu Sagar Lake, Bhubaneshwar | Mar., 2006 | 3.50 | 2.21 |
| | | Sub total | | 3.50 | 2.21 |
| 1. | Rajasthan | Mansagar lake, Jaipur | Dec., 2002 | 24.72 | 17.30 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | Anasagar lake, Ajmer | Nov., 2007 | 15.28 | 2.675 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Pushkar Sarovar, Ajmer | Feb., 2008 | 48.37 | 13.10 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur | Aug., 2008 | 41.86 | 7.325 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | Pichola Lake System, Udaipur | Jan./Feb., 2009 | 84.75 | 6.22 |
| | | Sub total | | 214.98 | 46.62 |
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | Ooty Lake | June, 2001 | 1.75 | 1.732 |
| 2. | Tamil Nadu | Kodaikanal Lake, Dindigul | Dec., 2001/ Jan., 2007 | 10.42 | 2.00 |
| | | Sub total | | 12.17 | 3.73 |
| 1. | Tripura | 3 Lakes of Agartala | Mar., 2005 | 2.02 | 0.50 |
| | | Sub total | | 2.02 | 0.50 |
| 1. | Uttarakhand | 4 Lakes in Nainital | June, 2003 | 16.85 | 11.175 |
| 2. | Uttarakhand | Nainital Lake, Nainital | Aug., 2003 | 47.97 | 27.93 |
| | | Sub total | | 64.82 | 39.105 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | Mansi Ganga Lake, Govardhan | Mar., 2007 | 22.71 | 9.22 |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur | April, 2010 | 124.32 | |
| | | Sub total | | 147.03 | 9.22 |
| 1. | West Bengal | Rabindra Sarovar | Oct., 2002 | 6.96 | 4.00 |
| 2. | West Bengal | Mirik Lake, Darjeeling | Aug., 2004 | 4.01 | 1.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 3. | West Bengal | Adi Ganga, South 24 Paraganas | May, 2008 | 24.94 | 4.00 |
| | | Sub total | | 35.91 | 9.00 |
| | | Grand total | | 1008.26 | 324.92 |

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Lake conservation proposals not covered under NLCP

| Sl. No. | State | Proposals | Cost as per DPR (in Rs. crore) |
|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Bihar | Motijheel Lake, Motihari | 3.81 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | Khamhardih Tank, Raipur | 1.00 |
| 3. | Gujarat | Conservation on 5 Lakes (Malek Saban, Naroda Urban, Asarva Urban, Ghodasar Talao and Bibi Talao) in Ahmedabad Municipal area | 11.71 |
| | | Conservation of 6 Lakes, namely Gota, Makarba, Thaltej, Sola, Ambali and Bodakdev cluster (all located in AUDA area) | 31.85 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | Topchanchi Lake, Dhanbad | 6.09 |
| 5. | Karnataka | Muchakandi Lake, Bagalkot | 19.00 |
| | | Bellakki Tank, Shimoga | 4.90 |
| | | Begum Talab, Bijapur | 5.23 |
| | | Doddakere Tank, Sakleshpur, Hasan | 0.90 |
| | | Arasanakere Tank, Chitradurga | 4.30 |
| | | Ganapathikere Lake, Sagar, Shimoga | 9.09 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | Govindgarh Lake, Rewa | 51.30 |
| | | Goulaowa Tal, Jabalpur | 1.79 |
| 7. | Puducherry | Bahour Tank and Ossudu Tank | 51.00 |
| 8. | Nagaland | Pfutsero Lake, Phek | 4.73 |
| | | Lowho Lake, Phek | 4.524 |

**World Bank Funded Projects Pending
for Clearances**

1684. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra and other States have requested the Union Government to clear the World Bank funded Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) pending for the last three years with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in giving clearance to the projects; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Maharashtra and other States have not made any specific request to the Planning Commission regarding the WB funded ICDS. The Ministry of Women and Child Development had initiated formulating a project on ICDS for seeking financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA). The proposed project is envisaged to focus on systems strengthening and improving service delivery in ICDS by bringing in necessary technical and managerial support and nutrition focus in the selected States/districts including some of those in Maharashtra. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has earmarked an amount of USD 450 million for the project. The in-Principle approval of the Planning Commission for the same has already granted and accordingly budgetary allocation of Rs. 126.00 crore has also been made for 2010-11.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1685. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has enquired about the admission procedure in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in order to implement the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has categorically denied implementation of Right to Education Act in schools under their control;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has written to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti on 22.6.2010 to withdraw the admission test proposed to be conducted in February, 2011, for admission of students in Class-VI in various JNVs, for the academic session 2011-12.

(c) to (e) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has written to the Government pointing out the difficulty in admitting students without screening in view of the specific purpose for which these Vidyalaya are set up.

[English]

Foreign Secretary's Visit to Pakistan

1686. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary of India visited Pakistan in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the agreements signed on the occasion;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's main agenda was about settlement of Kashmir issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Foreign Secretary's visit has succeeded in improving the bilateral relations with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Pursuant to the mandate given by Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan after their meeting on the sidelines of SAARC Summit in Thimphu on April, 29, 2010, Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad to hold discussions with Pakistan Foreign Secretary on June, 24, 2010. During the talks, ground was prepared for the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan from 14-16 July, 2010. The two Foreign Secretaries also discussed the modalities for restoring trust and confidence in the relationship and thus paving the way for a comprehensive, sustained and meaningful dialogue on all issues of mutual interest and concern.

Excavation of Buddhist Relics

1687. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where excavation work has been undertaken where Buddhist relics in caskets have been found; State-wise;

(b) the nature of the Buddhist relics unearthed/ excavated;

(c) the details of places where these relics are preserved at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct museums at various places of excavation where relics were found; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Details are at Statement-I.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Details are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | State | Details of the site and nature of Buddhist relics | | Present location of the relics casket |
|---------|----------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. Nagarjunakona | Relic casket stone crystal, terracotta, | 1. Nagarjunakona Museum, Nagarjunakona and Mulagandhakuti Vihara, Sarnath |
| | | 2. Amaravati | silver, gold and nor- | 2. Amaravati Museum, Amaravati |
| | | 3. Kotturu | mally contain gold | 3. & Hyderabad Circle Hyderabad |
| | | 4. Pandavulakonda | and silver flowers, semiprecious stones, pearls an also a piece of bone | 4. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-------------------|---|---|
| 2. | Haryana | Adi Badri District Yamunnagar (2001-2003; bones and teeth) | Thaneswar Museum, Kurukshetra, Haryana |
| 3. | Jammu and Kashmir | Ambaran, District Jammu (1999-2001; copper, gold and silver caskets with thin sheets of gold, micro-beads of pearl and semi precious stones, 3, encrusted copper coins) | Srinagar Circle, Jammu |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sanchi (1818; Stupa no. 2 & 3: relic caskets) 2. Satdhara (19th Century AD; Stupa 2 & 8; relic caskets), 3. Sonari (1851; Stupa 1 & 2; relic caskets, reliquary, bone, caskets) 4. Murel Khurd (1847 and 1852; Stupa 2, 4, 7, 8, 9; relic caskets, bones, bits and flakes of gold, stone (crystal, steatite etc.) ware and earthen ware) 5. Andher (19th Century AD; Stupa 1, 2 & 3; relic caskets, black ashes, bones, nut shells, relics of monks) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victoria and Albert Museum and British Museum, London 2. Sri Lanka Mahabodhi Society at Sanchi 3. British Museum, London 4. Victoria and Albert Museum London 5. British Museum London |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Nalasopara, Mardes, District Thane (1881; eight copper images) | Royal Astatic Society, Kolaba, Mumbai |
| 6. | Odisha | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratnagiri, District Cuttack (1958-1961; relics caskets) 2. Udaygiri-II, District Cuttack (2001-2002; two empty relics caskets) 3. Lalitgiri, District Cuttack (1985-86; three empty relic caskets of stone, silver and gold) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratnagiri Museum, Orissa 2. Bhubaneswar Circle, ASI 3. Bhubaneswar Circle, ASI |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | Piprahwa, District Basti (1898, 1971-76; three relic caskets with charred bones and seven granulate stars in gold having six petalled flowers and gold circulars frames attached to them and several tiny beads in paste) | National Museum, New Delhi |

Statement-II

The following museums are proposed to be constructed by the Archaeological Survey of India at various places of excavations where relics were found:—

1. Piprahwa, Distt. Siddharthanagar, Uttar Pradesh

Archaeological Survey of India carried excavations at Piprahwa (ancient Kapilvastu), District Siddharthanagar, Uttar Pradesh between 1971-76. It has yielded two relic caskets of soap stone from the main stupa which is believed to have been erected by the people of Sakya clan over their share of relics of Lord Buddha. Apart from that, a relic casket was also recovered by W.C. Peppe from the same stupa in the year 1898.

Both the relic caskets found during the excavation by the Archaeological Survey of India are now under the possession of National Museum, New Delhi. The inscribed relic casket recovered by W.C. Peppe is presently housed in the Indian Museum, Kolkata.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh constructed a building at Piprahwa which has been handed over to ASI for developing a museum in accordance with Memorandum of Understanding signed on 24.9.2009 between Archaeological Survey of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Lalitgiri, District Cuttack, Odisha

The archaeological excavation at Lalitgiri had yielded three sets of relic caskets. These relics at present are kept under safe custody in the Bhubaneswar Circle office of Archaeological Survey of India.

In order to display the archaeological remains unearthed during excavation a museum is to be developed at the site. The preparation of plan/elevation drawings, design of museum building and other codal formalities are being initiated.

3. Buddha Samyak Darshan Sangrahalaya, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar

During excavations at Vaishali in the year 1957-58 a relic casket was found in the centre of a stupa by K.P.

Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna under the guidance of Dr. A.S. Altekar. The site has been notified as Centrally Protected in the year 1964 and presently is under the control of Archaeological Survey of India.

The relic casket is presently kept on display at Patna Museum, Patna. The State Government has proposed to establish a museum at Vaishali named **Buddha Samyak Darshan Sangrahalaya, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar**. The museum will be constructed within 2.5 acre of Rayati land for which the State Government has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 33 lacs to the District Magistrate, Vaishali for acquiring the land. A separate notification also been issued by the State Government to construct museum in which a Smriti Stupa will be designed to display the relic casket. The matter is subjudiced in the Hon'ble High Court, Patna.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Recognition

1688. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the CBSE has withdrawn its recognition to some of its affiliated schools across the country for varied reasons;

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

(c) the status of the students studying in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has withdrawn affiliation granted to some schools due to violation of provisions of its Affiliation and Examination Bye-Laws as well as non fulfillment of conditions of affiliation.

(b) The State-wise list of schools for which affiliation has been withdrawn by CBSE during 2009-10 is annexed as Statement.

(c) The existing students in classes 9-10 and 11-12 of such schools are allowed to appear in the class 10 and class 12 examinations of the Board respectively.

Students who pass Class VIII may have to take transfer certificate for taking admission in any other affiliated school of any recognized Board.

Statement

List of School Disaffiliated/Downgraded by CBSE during the Academic Session 2009-10

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Name of the School | Remark |
|--------|----------------|--|---|
| 1. | Rajasthan | St. Luke's School, Bharatnagar, Rajasthan | Disaffiliated |
| | Bihar | Holy Mission High School, Samastipur, Bihar | Downgraded from Sr. Sec. to Secondary level |
| 3. | Chandigarh | Shivalik Public School, Sector-41B, Chandigarh | Disaffiliated |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | B.V. Reddy Sr. Sec. School, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh | Downgraded from Sr. Secondary to Sec. level |
| 5. | Gujarat | Shree Swami Narayan Public School, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat | Downgraded from Sr. Secondary to Sec. level |
| 6. | Haryana | Swami Vivekanand Public Sr. Sec. School, Thapar Colony, Workshop Road, Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhari-135001, Haryana | Disaffiliated |

[English]

Production of Uranium

1689. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of uranium mining by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya;

(b) the estimated uranium reserves in these areas separately; and

(c) the constraints, if any, in starting, uranium mining in these areas and the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Department of Atomic Energy is constructing a new mine and processing plant at Tummalapalle in Kadappa District of Andhra Pradesh (AP). It is also proposed to set up mines and processing plant at Lambapur-Peddagattu in the Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh and a mine and mill at Kylleng Pyndengsohiong Mawthabah in the West Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya. Various pre-project activities are being carried out and project will commence only after receipt of all statutory clearances from State and Central Governments.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has so far established uranium reserves amounts to 66,205 tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 17,252 tonnes in Meghalaya.

(c) In Meghalaya the major constraint for the Project has been environment, economic and health concerns perceived by some NGOs and local people. The DAE and UCIL have for the last five years been regularly conducting Awareness Programme to clear the misconceptions regarding uranium mining in West Khasi Hills of Meghalaya and also addressing the economic and environmental concerns. Visits to the operating units of UCIL in Jaduguda were also arranged to provide assurance on safety and best environment management practices adopted by UCIL.

Setting up of NEPA

1690. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the functions and composition of the Authority; and

(c) the time by which the Authority is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A proposal to set up a National Environment Protection Authority to strengthen enforcement and monitoring of compliance of environmental statutes and to improve environmental planning and management is in a conceptual stage. The details and time schedule for setting up of the Authority are yet to be formalised.

Abduction of Scientists

1691. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that scientists from Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant have been abducted and killed in the recent past;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There is no incident of abduction or killing any scientist of Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam.

(c) Adequate security arrangements have been provided both at the plant site and in the residential township at Kalpakkam.

Safe Disposal of CFL

1692. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) are health hazards;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any norms for manufacturing of CFL;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those violating the norms; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for safe disposal of CFL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Fluorescent lamps, having mercury as a vital component for their functioning, can cause health related problems, if disposed of indiscriminately at the end of their life. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has notified standards for safety and performance related requirements of fluorescent lamps. As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)'s estimates, there is an average of 30 mg. of

mercury in a Fluorescent Tube Light (FTL) and 5 mg. of mercury in a compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), indicating that CFLs are less hazardous than FTLs.

CPCB has issued technical guidelines for environmentally sound mercury management in fluorescent lamp sector, including CFLs. These guidelines prescribe best practices at various levels, such as at manufacturer's level, that include mercury consumption, process technology, raw mercury distillation, on-site storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of mercury bearing wastes, mercury spill management; and at consumer's level which includes handling of used/broken lamps, consumer awareness pertaining to collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used fluorescent lamps.

Radioactive Leak in Mayapuri

1693. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency has sought more information on the radioactive waste incident which occurred at Mayapuri area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has investigated the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), about the incident that occurred at Mayapuri in the specified reporting format, assigning a rating of Level 4 in the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). Events are rated in this scale as per the ascending order of severity from 1 to 7. AERB has also provided information on this incident to the Illicit Trafficking Data Base (ITDB)

of the IAEA. In addition, a senior official from AERB presented the incident in a meeting at IAEA. No additional information was sought by IAEA on this matter.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The incident was investigated by AERB and Delhi police. Based on the investigations, it was established that the radioactive Co-60 sources recovered from the Mayapuri scrap market in Delhi were part of an old gamma cell belonging to the Chemistry Department of Delhi University. This cell was procured by the Chemistry Department of Delhi University in 1969 from Atomic Energy Canada Ltd. and was being used by a Chemistry professor till he retired. Since then it remained disused for more than 15 years till it was auctioned by the Delhi University in February, 2010 and reached the hands of the scrap dealer who purchased it through this auction.

Dismantling of the gamma cell by local workers at the metal scrap shop led to the highly radioactive Co-60 pencil sources coming out of its cage. The extended stay near the sources by the workers unknowingly, caused unwarranted high exposure to 7 persons with radiation induced symptoms of whom one succumbed to radiation sickness.

The unauthorized disposal of the gamma cell by the Delhi University as a scrap was in violation of the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste) Rules, 1987 and the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004. In view of this, AERB issued a show cause notice to the Delhi University and in the interim, advised the university to suspend forthwith all activities involving the use of radiation sources. The preliminary response submitted by the University needs review by AERB.

China-Pak Currency Deal

1694. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that China and Pakistan are entering into cross border trade in Chinese currency as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the repercussion of this development on India and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports stating that China has decided to allow Pakistan to participate in cross-border trade using the Chinese Yuan as the base currency in dealing with the western Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Environmental Impact of Athirappalli Power Project

1695. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted an environmental impact study of proposed Athirappalli Power Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the final decision taken by the Government on the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As required by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 the EIA Report was prepared by the project proponent, namely the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB).

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) On the basis of representation received from Shri Rajendra Singh regarding the impact of the project on biodiversity and local tribals, a showcause notice was issued on 04.01.2010 to the KSEB which is under examination by the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydroelectric projects.

Implementation of Flagship Programmes

1696. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flagship programmes/schemes under implementation alongwith the status of their imple-

mentation as on date, State-wise and programme-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved as on date, programme-wise/State-wise;

(c) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the progress of these programmes;

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

(e) the specific measures initiated/likely to initiate to improve the functioning of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) As per Union Finance Minister's Budget Speech of 2008-09, there are 8 flagship programmes, namely:—

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)
- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDM)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(b) The details in regard to launch of these programmes alongwith the financial targets and performance during last three years are given at Statement. The State-wise/programme-wise targets and achievements are available in the public domain on the web-sites of the respective Ministries.

(c) to (e) These Programmes are being implemented by the State/UT Governments and their agencies and their progress is being constantly monitored by the respective Ministries in the Central Government. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half -yearly review of all the sectors. Officers of the Planning Commission also visit States/UTs for on the spot review of the implementation of the programmes in the States/UTs.

Statement

Financial Performance of Flagship Programmes

(Rs. crore)

| Sl. No. | Schemes | Year of launch | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Allocation | Expenditure as % of Allocation | Allocation | Expenditure as % of Allocation | Allocation | Expenditure as % of Allocation | Allocation | Expenditure as % of Allocation | | | |
| 1. | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) | 2006 | 12000.00 | 15856.89 | 132.14 | 30000.00 | 27250.10 | 90.83 | 39100.00 | 37938.16 | 97.03 | 40100.00 | 40100.00 |
| 2. | National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) | 2005 | 11010.00 | 10509.03 | 95.45 | 12050.00 | 11390.71 | 94.53 | 14127.00 | 13527.56 | 95.76 | 15672.00 | 15672.00 |
| 3. | National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) | 2005 | 4757.01 | 4762.96 | 100.13 | 6896.72 | 5998.28 | 86.97 | 7986.43 | 7143.83 | 89.45 | 8460.00 | 8460.00 |
| 4. | Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)* | 1999 | 1060.00 | 996.35 | 94.00 | 1200.00 | 1192.81 | 99.40 | 1200.00 | 1200.00 | 100.00 | 1580.00 | 1580.00 |
| 5. | Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) | 1975 | 5293.00 | 5257.22 | 99.32 | 6300.00 | 6378.55 | 101.25 | 6705.00 | 8157.00 | 121.66 | 8700.00 | 8700.00 |
| 6. | Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) | 1995 | 7324.00 | 5835.44 | 79.68 | 8000.00 | 6531.52 | 81.64 | 8000.00 | 6929.30 | 86.62 | 9440.00 | 9440.00 |
| 7. | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) | 2000 | 10671.00 | 11445.32 | 107.26 | 13100.00 | 12625.80 | 96.38 | 13100.00 | 12804.91 | 97.75 | 15000.00 | 15000.00 |
| 8. | Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) | 2005 | 6000.00 | 5718.19 | 95.30 | 11088.36 | 10985.61 | 99.07 | 12887.00 | 7836.89 | 60.81 | 11369.00 | 11369.00 |
| | Total | | 58115.01 | 60381.40 | 103.90 | 88635.08 | 82353.38 | 92.91 | 103105.43 | 95537.65 | 92.66 | 110321.00 | 110321.00 |

*Central Rural Sanitation Programme launched in 1986 was renamed as 'TSC'.

Earthquake Prone Zone

1697. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern (NE) Region is an earthquake prone zone;

(b) if so, whether the Government had definite proposal for creating a base for Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network in different parts of N.E. Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A VSAT based Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network over NE Region consisting of 20 stations with two Central Receiving Stations (CRS) at Shillong and New Delhi is currently under commissioning. State-wise distribution of the seismic monitoring network is as follows:—

| Sl. No. | State | Location of the Seismic Observatory |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Guwahati, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar, Jorhat and Lekhapani |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Yupia, Tawang, Pashighat and Ziro |
| 3. | Meghalaya | Tura and Shillong (CRS) |
| 4. | Nagaland | Mokokchung and Kohima |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------|----------------------|
| 5. | Mizoram | Aizawl and Saiha |
| 6. | Tripura | Agartala and Belonio |
| 7. | Manipur | Imphal |
| 8. | Sikkim | Tadong |

Involvement of NGOs in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1698. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the preparation of Mid-Day-Meal in the schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated to Punjab under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) guidelines the responsibility of cooking mid day meal may be assigned by the State/UT governments to Voluntary Organisations (NGOs) fulfilling the conditions laid down under the guidelines.

(b) and (c) The Government of Punjab has reported that they have engaged 2 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) viz. Stree Shakti and IND CARE in 3 districts viz. Ferozepur, Tarn Taran and Nawanshahar to provide mid day meal to 139317 children through Centralized kitchens in 2250 schools on pilot basis. The Central Government does not allocate funds directly to NGOs or earmark funds for their use. It is for the State Government to engage NGOs for cooking meal and make payments to them. For implementation of Mid-Day-Meal programme during

2010-11 for the State of Punjab, Rs. 16,52,9.45 lakh has been allocated as Central Assistance of which Rs. 4132.36 lakh has been released to the State Government.

Archaeological Excavations

1699. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 5374 dated 28.4.2010 and state:

(a) whether any further research study has been undertaken on the objects excavated and excavations made in the regions in Ahichhatra, Ramnagar, District of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and Kondapur, District Medak in Andhra Pradesh for throwing further light on ancient civilization; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out excavation at (i) Ahichhatra, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and (ii) Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh.

The details of the excavations carried but by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are enclosed as a Statement.

Statement

I. Excavation at Ahichhatra, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh:

The excavation at the Ahichhatra has been carried out in 2007-08 and 2008-09 sessions by the Agra Circle of the Survey. The site has yielded fresh evidence of the Painted Grey Ware (PGW) to the Early Medieval period. A fresh light has been thrown on the extension of the settlement beyond the fortification wall. Apart from the structures belonging to various periods, the

excavation has also yielded a variety of antiquities important amongst which are the coins of Achyu (ta), the king mentioned in the Prayag *Prashasti* of Samudragupta. Other important coins are of Phalgunimitra, Bhanumitra, Agnimitra, etc. Other finds include tubular amulets, antimony rods, inscribed object of copper, beads of semiprecious stones including carnelian, quartz, amethyst, garnet, chert, etc., spools/ear-studs of lead, and a few punch-marked coins of silver and copper-silver alloy.

Painted Grey Ware (PGW) sherds were recovered in association with red ware, plain or mica dusted and basket or chord impressed pottery. A lot of animal bones were found within the cultural deposit. A considerable amount of charred grains of different varieties are also present at the site. The excavation yielded a total deposit of 3.4m so far.

II. Excavation work at Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out excavations at Kondapur, Sangareddy Taluk, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh in the field season of 2009-2010 which yielded important evidence of the material culture of the early Satavahana period. Though the previous excavation gave glimpses of material culture but did not enlighten the other aspects of the stratigraphical context. The present excavation revealed that this was a thriving urban city of the Satavahanas and also proved to be an important *kshetra* of Brahmanical faith particularly *Sakti* cult of that time which was clearly shown through the exposed structures and other associated findings such as coins and sealings. The excavation yielded a large number of glass vessels indicating Roman influence that indicate the existence of a separate settlement of Romans in Kondapur who had brisk contact and trade with India. On the basis of the material evidence Kondapur site can be tentatively datable to 200 BC — 1st Century AD.

Reforms in Secondary Education

1700. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to reform the secondary education examination in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the State Governments about the reforms suggested by CBSE;

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the final decision of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In consonance with the National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992), and the National Curriculum Framework-2005, Central Board of Secondary Education has taken up the following reform measures to raise the educational standard in the schools affiliated to it:—

(i) There will no class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students in the senior secondary school affiliated to CBSE who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after class X. However, students studying in the secondary schools affiliated to CBSE will be required to appear in the Board examination as they will be leaving the school after class X.

(ii) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been strengthened for class 9 in the affiliated schools w.e.f. 2009-10 and is being done for class 10 in 2010-11.

(iii) Grading system has been introduced at the secondary level (for classes IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session.

(c) to (e) These reforms have been introduced only in the schools affiliated to CBSE, and hence there was no occasion to consult the States.

Permission for Uranium Mining

1701. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given for uranium mining in Balphakran National Sanctuary in South Garo Hill District, Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the proposal of clearance of uranium mining in the said area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal for exploratory drilling for Uranium in Rongcheng Plateau, Balphakran National Park, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya was considered by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 14th of May 2010, wherein it was decided not to permit the mining activity as Balphakran National Park is an ecological hot spot and home to rare and endangered species like Slow loris, Hoolock gibbons and Elephants and is also considered a sacred place for the indigenous Garo Community in Meghalaya.

(d) There is no such proposal.

- (e) Does not arise.

Failing to Enforce CAT Decision

[Translation]

1702. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior officers in certain Government Ministries/Departments of the Union Government do not enforce the decision of the CAT;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry/Department-wise;

(c) the number of CAT decisions Ministry/Department-wise at present which have not been complied with during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action against such officials who have failed to comply with the decisions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the fixed norms and provisions in this regard which should be made in the wake of the CAT decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The judgments of the Central Administrative Tribunal are implemented by the respondent Ministries/Departments/State Governments/Organisations concerned in the respective cases. If the judgment in a case can not be implemented for any reason then the respective respondents go for appeal in the Higher Courts.

(c) to (e) The data regarding CAT decisions that are not complied with is not maintained centrally.

(f) Instructions have been issued from time to time that the judgments of the Central Administrative Tribunal should be complied with promptly within the time limit prescribed by the Tribunal itself or within six months, where no time limit has been prescribed by the Tribunal.

Pending Approval for Filing Charge-Sheet

1703. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval to file chargesheet against many officers regarding corruption cases is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the number of officers against whom the said approval is pending, Ministry/Department-wise; and

(c) the time since when the approval is pending and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from the CBI, a total number of prosecution sanctions of 390 officials/public servants (as on 15.07.2010) have been pending with different prosecution sanctioning authorities. The details are given in Statement.

(c) The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence. However, Government has issued detailed guidelines for processing of the proposal of prosecution sanction prescribing a time

limit of three months. It is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries to take decision in the matter within

the prescribed timeframe. In the event of any delay, the CVC reviews such cases from time to time.

Statement

Details of Officials/Public servants against whom sanction for prosecution is awaited as on 15.7.2010

| Sl. No. | Case No. and date of registration | No. of requests | Organization/Department to which belongs | Date since which sanction has been sought |
|---------|---|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | RC-22(S)/2005-Hyderabad, 03.08.05 | 1 | The then Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad | 24.10.2008 |
| 2. | RC-05(A)/09-Hyderabad, dt. 30.04.09 U/s 120-B, 420, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 | 2 | Central Social Welfare Board, Hyderabad | 30.06.2010 |
| 3. | RC-6(S)/2005 SHG dt. 21.9.2005 | 5 | 17 Assam Rifles (on deputation from Army) | 06.08.2008 |
| 4. | RC-21/2009-ACB/Delhi | 1 | Government of Bihar (NHAI) | 25.05.2010 |
| 5. | RC-AC1 2007 A0005 dt. 31.12.2007 | 1 | DP&T, New Delhi (CBI) | 16.10.2009 |
| 6. | RC-1(A)/07-ACU-IX dt. 23.04.2007 | 1 | IAS (AGMUT-78) | DoP&T, New Delhi |
| 7. | RC-3(A)/06/ACU-IX dt. 11.8.2006 | 1 | Addl. Supdt. of Police | CBI/SCB/ Mumbai/ DoP&T, New Delhi |
| 8. | RC-9(S)/06/SCR-III/MDMA 21.09.2006 | 1 | Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT, Delhi | 02.09.2008 |
| 9. | RC-7(S)/2006/SCR-IJI/ND dt. 21.09.2006 | * | GNCT Delhi | 31.12.2007 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|--|------------|
| 10. | RC-11(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND dt. 14.09.2006 (Lok Priya Vihar OGHS) | * | GNCT Delhi | 04.01.2008 |
| 11. | RC-13(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND dt 14.09.2008 (Gushan-e-Iqbal CGHS) | * | GNCT Delhi | 04.01.2008 |
| 12. | RC-2(A)/2009 ACU(IV)/AC-II dt. 20.1.2009 | 1 | CBI | 28.01.2010 |
| 13. | RC-AC-2 2008 A0004 dt. 28.8.2008 | 2 | Punjab and Haryana High Court | 16.06.2010 |
| 14. | RC-3(A)/08/ACU-IX dt. 29.9.2008 | 2 | Government of Haryana/Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad (HPSPP) | 31.12.2009 |
| 15. | | | Department of Home, Government of Karnataka | 14.06.2010 |
| 16. | RC-10/S/07-SCB/Chennai dt. 16.11.2007 | 6 | Police Department, Government of Kerala | 26.11.2009 |
| 17. | RC-5/S/08-SCB/Chennai dt. 22.08.2008 | 5 | Police Department, Government of Kerala | 26.11.2009 |
| 18. | RC-3/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 30.1.2010 | 1 | SEBI | 30.04.2010 |
| 19. | RC-20/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 24.04.2009 | 1 | Regional Passport Office | 14.05.2010 |
| 20. | RC-56/2008-ACB/Delhi | 4 | MHA | 10.06.2010 |
| 21. | RC-37/2009-ACB/Delhi | 2 | BSF | 17.06.2010 |
| 22. | RC-4/2006/EOU.IX dt. 19.07.2008 | 1 | National Informatics Centre | 23.03.2010 |
| 23. | RC-9(A)/08-GNR dt. 19.06.2008 | 3 | FCI | 30.10.2009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|----|---|------------------------------|
| 24. | RC JDH 2008 A-009 dt. 26.09.2008 | 2 | Ministry of Agriculture Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur | 30.03.2010 |
| 25. | RC JDH 2008 A-014 dt. 08.12.2008 | 1 | Ministry of Agriculture | 31.05.2010 |
| 26. | RC-015 2010 A-0001-BBS dt. 04.01.10 | 2 | Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., Sundargarh | 16.06.2010 |
| 27. | RC-4(A)/2009-Dhanbad dt. 28.02.09 | 1 | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. | 12.07.2010 |
| 28. | RC-2(A)/2009-Nagpur dt. 28.02.2009 | 9 | Western Coalfields Ltd. | 28.05.2010 |
| 29. | RC-8(A)/2009-Nagpur dt. 12.06.2009 | 1 | Western Coalfields Ltd. | 06.04.2010 |
| 30. | RC-AC-1 2006 A0003 dt. 28.6.2006 | 3 | Ministry of Defence, New Delhi D/o Defence D/o Defence | 15.07.2009 |
| 31. | RC-01(A)/09-VSP dt. 5.1.2009 | 1 | Director General Naval Projects, Vishakhapatnam | 22.04.2010 |
| 32. | RC-12(A)/09-Mumbai dt. 24.02.2009 | 2 | O/o. Co. Circle 10(1)(4), Income Tax, Aaykar Bhavan, Churchgate, Mumbai | 30.04.2010 |
| 33. | RC-11(A)/10-Mumbai dt. 20.03.2010 | 2 | 1. O/o. DRT-III, Mumbai 2. Kopri Colony, Thane | 11.06.2010 |
| 34. | RCCHG/2009 A0019-ACB/ Chandigarh | 34 | CFS Ludhiana (under suspension) | 07.06.2010 |
| 35. | RC-0072010 A0002-Dehradun | 6 | Income Tax Customs and Central Excise | 06.07.2010 |
| 36. | RC-4/E/2005-EOW/Mumbai dt. 25.06.2005 | 2 | Customs and Central Excise | 31.08.2007 and 28.02.2009 |
| 37. | 17(A)/05-GNR dt. 13.09.2005 | 1 | Central Excise | 02.11.2007 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|----|---|------------------------------|
| 38. | RC-1(A)/2008 – Goa | 9 | Customs and Central Excise | 29.06.2009 |
| 39. | RC-8(A)/2009 – Goa dt. 24.12.2009 | 2 | Customs and Central Excise | 14.06.2010 |
| 40. | RC-3(A)/2005-SCU.I DOR dt. 12.04.2005 | 1 | Income Tax ITAT Department, Ahmedabad | |
| 41. | RC-20/06-VSP dt. 30.11.2006 | 3 | Central Excise, Sullurpet, Nellore | 11.11.2008 |
| 42. | RC-8/2010-ACB/Kol dt. 29.03.2010 | 15 | Income Tax Customs and Central Excise | 25.06.2010 23.03.2010 |
| 43. | RC-1/10-ACB/Chennai | 2 | Customs Customs | 31.03.2010 |
| 44. | RC-15/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 30.03.2009 | 2 | Debt Recovery Tribunal, Madurai Debt Recovery Tribunal, Madurai | 16.06.2010 |
| | RC-4(E)/2008-BS&FC/Kol dt. 29.07.2008 | 1 | State Bank of India | 07.09.2009 |
| 45. | RC-4/2009-BS&FC/Kol | 2 | Central Bank of India | 16.07.2010 |
| 46. | RC-4(E)/2008-BS&FC/Kol | 2 | Central Bank of India | 16.07.2010 |
| 47. | RC-0152009A0005-BBS dt. 23.03.2009 | 1 | State Bank of Hyderabad | 26.02.2010 |
| 48. | RC-0152009S0010-BBS dt. 18.05.2009 | 1 | Indian Bank | 02.04.2010 |
| 49. | RC-0152009A0007-BBS dt. 31.03.2009 | 2 | Small Industrial Development Bank of India | 06.07.2010 |
| 50. | RC-0152009A0015-BBS dt. 29.06.2009 | 1 | Small Industrial Development Bank of India | 17.07.2010 |
| 51. | RC-5/E/2009-BS&FC/BLR 10.06.2009 | 2 | State Bank of India, Himavaram Branch, Distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh | 11.06.2010 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---|--|------------|
| 52. | RC-6/E/2009-BS&FC/BLR dt. 10.06.2009 | 2 | Punjab National Bank, Edara Branch, Distt. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh | 29.06.2010 |
| 53. | RC-BD1/2009/E/0008-BS&FC/ Delhi | 4 | UCO Bank | 02.06.2010 |
| 54. | RC-9/E/2008-BS&FC/MUM | 2 | Canara Bank | 30.10.2009 |
| 55. | RC-11/E/2009-BS&FC/MUM dt. 15.4.2009 | 6 | Bank of India | 19.07.2010 |
| 56. | RC-1(E)/2009/EQU-III dt. 22.01.2009 | 1 | Union Bank of India | 23.06.2010 |
| 57. | RC-8/E/2008-EOW/Mumbai dt. 30.09.2008 | 3 | CVO State Bank of India | 24.08.2009 |
| 58. | RC-17(A)/07-GNR dt. 31.12.2007 | 1 | Vijaya bank | 09.02.2009 |
| 59. | RC-0092010A0005-Jabalpur dt. 04.03.2010 | 1 | Union Bank of India, Branch Gurh Duwari, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh | 05.07.2010 |
| 60. | RC-0042009A0009-Jammu dt. 21.08.2009. | 1 | State Bank of India, Jammu Cantt. Jammu | 23.06.2010 |
| 61. | RC-0042009A0010-Jammu dt. 21.08.2009 | 1 | State Bank of India, Jammu Cantt. Jammu | 23.06.2010 |
| 62. | RC-0062007A0008-ACB/LKO dt. 23.03.2007 | 2 | Bank | 28.04.2009 |
| 63. | RC-0062007A0023-ACB/LKO dt. 13.12.2007 | 1 | Bank | 14.12.2009 |
| 64. | RC-18/07-VSP dt. 14.11.2007 | 4 | Union Bank of India, Kakinada | 06.07.2009 |
| 65. | RC-3(E)/2009-EQU.I | 1 | Vijaya Bank | 17.07.2010 |
| 66. | RC-14/2006-ACB/Delhi | 1 | Punjab National Bank | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 67. | RC-06/2010-Jaipur dt. 06.01.2010 | 1 | OICL | 09.07.2010 |
| 68. | RC-4/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 30.01.09 | 1 | New India Assurance Company Ltd., Nagapattinam | 18.06.2010 |
| 69. | RC-09(A)/2009-ACB/BLR dt. 30.04.2009 | 1 | Department of Health and Family Welfare Government, of Karnataka | 14.06.2010 |
| 70. | RC-11/2007-ACB/Delhi | 1 | M/o Health and Family Welter | 30.01.2010 |
| 71. | RC-6(E)/2009/EOU-III dt. 16.07.2009 | 2 | AICTE | 21.05.2010 21.05.2010 |
| 72. | RC-12(A)/10-Mumbai dt. 23.03.2010 | 2 | O/o. Film Division, Mumbai | 12.07.2010 |
| 73. | RC-15(A)/08-GWH | 6 | Indian Institute of Enterpreneurship | 24.11.2009 |
| 74. | RC-17(A)/10-Mumbai dt. 22.04.2010 | 2 | O/o. E.P.F.O., Vapi | 15.07.2010 |
| 75. | RC-0152010A0008-BBS dt. 29.03.2010 | 1 | Employees Provident Fund Organsiation, Sambalpur | 17.06.2010 |
| 76. | RCCHG2004 A0023-ACB/ Chandigarh dt. 28.09.2004 | 1 | Ministry of Labour and Employment, Kendriya Sadan, Chandigarh | 30.04.2010 |
| 77. | RC-30/2009-ACB/Delhi | 1 | M/o Overseas | 09.07.2010 |
| 78. | RC-19/2009-Jaipur dt. 25.08.2009 | 2 | HPCL IOCL | 30.06.2010 |
| 79. | RC-4(A)/2008/ACU-IX dt 18.12.2008 | 1 | Ministry of Railway/Chief Engineer, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore | 06.07.2010 |
| 80. | RC-0152010A0009-BBS dt. 07.04.2010 | 1 | South Eastern Railway, FBWP, Jharsuguda | 03.07.2010 |
| 81. | RC-17(A)/08-KER dt. 29.08.2008 | 4 | Railway | 08.09.2009 |
| 82. | RC-24(A)/08-KER dt. 28.11.2008 | 3 | Railway | 31.03.2010 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|--|------------|
| 83. | RC-1(A)/2009-GWH | 2 | Railway (N.F. Railway) | 11.06.2010 |
| 84. | RC-0062009A0019-ACB/LKO dt. 18.05.2009 | 1 | Railway | 23.09.2009 |
| 85. | RC-0062009A0033-ACB/LKO dt. 30.10.2009 | 2 | Railway | 20.02.2010 |
| 86. | RC-0062010A0001-ACB/LKO dt. 05.01.2010 | 2 | Railway | 20.05.2010 |
| 87. | RC-5(A)/2009-TVPM dt. 31.08.2009 | 1 | Indian Railways | 12.03.2010 |
| 88. | RC-15(A)/09-VSP dt. 10.08.2009 | 2 | Railway Protection Force, SC Railway, Bapatla | 13.07.2010 |
| 89. | RC-11/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 28.02.2009 | 5 | Southern Railway | 31.12.2009 |
| 90. | RC-18/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 31.03.2009 | 4 | Southern Railway | 22.03.2010 |
| 91. | RC-33/09-ACB/Chennai | 2 | Railway Protection Force, Chennai | 14.07.2010 |
| 92. | RC-9/08-VSP dt. 02.04.2008 | 1 | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Vishakhapatnam | 19.10.2009 |
| 93. | RC-7(A)/2009-Ranchi | 1 | ISCO, SAIL | 29.06.2010 |
| 94. | RC-2(A)08-ACU-VII dt. 31.12.2008 | 6 | CVO KPT (Kandla Port Trust) Gandhidham, Gujarat | 11.01.2010 |
| 95. | RC-29/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 31.05.2009 | 1 | Mercantile Marine Department | 24.05.2010 |
| 96. | RC-3/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 29.01.2009 | 1 | Port Health Organisation, Chennai | 08.06.2010 |
| 97. | RC-18(A)/2008-ACB/Bangalore dt. 14.10.2008 | 1 | BSNL | 22.09.2009 |
| 98. | RC-2(A)/2009-Bhopal dt. 12.02.2009 | 1 | Ministry of Communication Department of BSNL | 27.07.2009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--|----|--|------------|
| 99. | RCCHG2009 A0014-ACB/ Chandigarh, dt. 14.05.2009 | 1 | BSNL, Ludhiana | 30.04.2010 |
| 100. | RC-0072008A0014-Dehradun dt. 29.08.2008 | 10 | BSNL | 13.11.2009 |
| 101. | RC-0072009A0006-Dehradun dt. 26.06.2009 | 1 | BSNL | 14.07.2010 |
| 102. | RC-1202008A0004-Ghazibabad | 14 | BSNL | 31.03.2010 |
| 103. | RC-13(A)/07-GNR dt. 24.12.2007 | 1 | CPWD | 30.04.2010 |
| 104. | RC-42/09-ACB/Kol dt. 17.11.2009 | 1 | CPWD | 07.07.2010 |
| 105. | RC-59/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 26.11.2009 |
| 106. | RC-64/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 26.11.2009 |
| 107. | RC-60/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 30.11.2009 |
| 108. | RC-61/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 30.11.2009 |
| 109. | RC-63/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 04.12.2009 |
| 110. | RC-62/2008-ACB/Delhi | 2 | CPWD | 07.12.2009 |
| 111. | RC-18(A)/09-ACB/Patna dt. 26.03.2010 | 1 | Nehru Yuga Kendra (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports), Bettiah | 15.03.2010 |
| 112. | RC-15(S)/2006-SIU.I DOR dt. 26.10.2006 | * | RCS Office, Government of NCT of Delhi, Parliament Street, New Delhi | 27.03.2008 |
| 113. | RC-41/2009-ACB/Delhi | 1 | MCD | 10.06.2010 |
| 114. | RC-60/2009-ACB/Delhi | 1 | Delhi Police | 11.06.2010 |
| 115. | RC-33/2009-ACB/Delhi | 4 | DJB DJB NAC High School (ST), Rourkha, Government of Odisha | 06.07.2010 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--|----|--|------------------------------|
| 116. | RC-20/2000-Jaipur dt. 21.02.2002 | 3 | MHFW Awas Vikas RCHO | 21.11.2002 |
| 117. | RC-09/2009-ACB/Delhi | 3 | Supreme Court of India Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur | 04.05.2010 22.06.2010 |
| 118. | RC-1(A)/2008-CBI, GZB | 47 | Civil Court, Ghaziabad | 28.06.2010 |
| 119. | RC-0062008A0021-ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008 | 1 | Food and Civil Supply | 23.02.2010 |
| 120. | RC-0062008A0022-ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008 | 1 | Food and Civil Supply | 09.03.2010 |
| 121. | RC-0062008A0027-ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008 | 2 | Food and Civil Supply | 16.03.2010 |
| 122. | RC-0062008A0026-ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008 | 1 | Food and Civil Supply | 30.03.2010 |
| 123. | RC-0062008A0024-ACB/LKO dt. 31.10.2008 | 1 | Food and Civil Supply | 31.03.2010 |
| 124. | RC-0062009A0007-ACB/LKO dt. 11.02.2009 | 1 | Social Welfare | 29.06.2010 |
| 125. | RC-7(S)/2008-SCB/Lucknow | 6 | Police Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh | 26.02.2010 |
| 126. | RCCHG2009 A0018-ACB/ Chandigarh, dated 10.06.2009 | 6 | PH Division No. 1, UT, Chandigarh Sewerage Sub-Division No. 1 Sewerage, Sub-Division No. 1, UT, Chandigarh Sub-Division, No. 1 UT, Chandigarh Sewerage Infrastructure Sub-Division No. 2, UT, Chandigarh | 23.03.2010 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--|-----|---|------------|
| | | | Water Supply Sub-Division No. 3, UT, Chandigarh | |
| 127. | RCCHG2009 A0024-ACB/ Chandigarh, dt. 05.09.2009 | 1 | NCB, Chandigarh | 30.04.2010 |
| 128. | RC-5(A)/09-KER dt. 29.04.2009 | 2 | Lakshadweep Public Work Department | 07.10.2009 |
| 129. | RC-6(A)/09-Cochin dt.15.5.09 | 1 | UT of Lakshadweep. | 31.03.2010 |
| 130. | RC-3/09/CBI/Port Blair dt. 27.07.2009 | 3 | Zilla Parishad, Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 30.06.2010 |
| 131. | RC-27/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 30.05.2009 | 1 | Police Department, Puducherry | 31.03.2010 |
| 132. | RC-27/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 30.05.2009 | 1 | Police Department Puduchery | 31.03.2010 |
| 133. | RC-31/09-ACB/Chennai dt. 09.06.2009 | 5 | Puducherry Police, Puducherry | 31.03.2010 |
| | | | Office of the Director, Public Health Department, Puducherry | |
| | | | Co-operative Department, Puducherry | |
| 134. | RC-13/2010-ACB/Chennai dt. 24.03.2010 | 1 | Public Works Department, Puducherry | 23.06.2010 |
| 135. | RC-65/08-ACB/Chennai | 4 | Puducherry Engineering College, Puducherry | 02.07.2010 |
| 136. | RC-21/10-ACB/Chennai dt. 18.05.2010 | 1 | Puducherry | 16.07.2010 |
| Total | | 390 | | |

Note: *The accused is repeated in 5 RCs.

**The accused is repeated in 2 RCs.

[English]

Indians Attacked in Foreign Countries

1704. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than hundred cases of attacks on Indians in foreign countries are mostly racial;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, country-wise, till date;

(c) the details of number of victims of such racial attacks and the steps taken by those foreign countries to book the culprits; and

(d) the action so far taken by the Government to safeguard the Indians in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The requisite details are being collected from Indian Mission/Posts abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House when compiled.

Cryogenic Launch Vehicle

1705. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently tried cryogenic launch vehicle to send its satellites into space that ended in failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the failure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided any next flight of the launch vehicle after rectifying the defects determined through the enquiry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India has conducted the flight test of the first indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage in the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle GSLV-D3 on April 15, 2010. The flight test was not successful.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A two-tier process of Failure Analysis and Review of the flight by (i) the Failure Analysis Committee (FAC) comprising multi-disciplinary experts, and (ii) a National Group of Eminent Experts has brought out that the primary cause of the failure is due to the anomalous stopping of the Fuel Booster Turbo Pump of the indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The next flight of the launch vehicle after rectifying the defects is expected in about one year's time.

Water on Moon

1706. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether water on Moon was first discovered by Indian Payload onboard Chandrayaan-I;

(b) if so, whether ISRO has failed to publish the above discovery in the international journals as a result of which it delayed the announcement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether similar discovery was also made by American Payloads after Chandrayaan-I and published it much before the Indian paper;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the ISRO gets its due credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Chandrayaan-I spacecraft carried Indian as well as foreign instruments. Two instruments from NASA, USA namely, the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3) and Miniature Synthetic Aperture Radar (Mini-SAR) were the primary instruments that found water on Moon.

For the instruments carried on board the Chandrayaan-I, there were investigators identified from India as well as the other countries. As regards detecting water molecules on the moon, a joint paper was written by the American and the Indian investigators/scientists together. However, the first press statement was issued in USA, and then in India. In fact, this was in accordance with the understanding between the two agencies namely ISRO and NASA of USA.

Further, analysis of the data from the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3), collected over a period of three months, helped detecting unambiguous signal of water molecules on the lunar surface. The result of this study was subsequently brought out as a joint Indo-US publication.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) It is the Chandrayaan-I project in general, and the joint India-USA team who designed the scientific experiments that resulted into detecting water on the moon that gets the credit.

[Translation]

Facelift of Monuments

1707. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has incurred huge expenditure on repair, upkeep and renovation of important monuments in the country in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the progress made in providing facelift to each of these monuments, State-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of these monuments during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure cleanliness and all facilities to the tourists at these monuments before commencement of the Commonwealth Games in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. Conservation and maintenance work of monuments is a continuous process and it is being done in a normal way through out the country including at Delhi, where 46 monuments have been identified for conservation and development in a specific manner, in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games.

(b) and (c) Out of 46 identified protected monuments at Delhi, the targeted work has been completed at

28 monuments and for the remaining ones it will be over by middle of September, 2010. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and upto July, 2010 on each of these monuments, are at Statement.

(d) The maintenance and upkeep work is attended regularly at these monuments to ensure cleanliness. Basic tourist facilities at all major monuments have been provided.

Statement

Details of expenditure incurred upto July, 2010 on the 46 identified monuments in Delhi taken up for conservation and development for the Commonwealth Games, 2010

| Sl. No. | Name of Work | Expenditure | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 upto July, 2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | SR to Tughlaqabad | — | 96,410 | 1,11,54,258 | 49,42,216 |
| 2. | SR to Uggar Sain ki Baoli | — | 6,51,288 | 4,22,222 | — |
| 3. | SR to Jantar Mantar Complex | — | 11,29,618 | 7,32,649 | — |
| 4. | SR to Sakri and Choti Gumti | — | 8,66,116 | 11,68,373 | — |
| 5. | SR to Bara Khamba Hauz Khas | — | 5,15,659 | 7,26,011 | — |
| 6. | SR to Biran ka Gumbad | — | 6,01,196 | 7,45,994 | — |
| 7. | SR to City Wall, Darya Ganj | — | 36,625 | 6,08,578 | — |
| 8. | SR to Khairul Munajil Mosque | — | 65,187 | 19,97,657 | — |
| 9. | SR to Jamali Kamali | — | 6,37,375 | 15,63,993 | — |
| 10. | SR to Gyasuddin Tughlaqabad Tomb | — | 6,14,389 | 23,25,516 | — |
| 11. | SR to Delhi Gate | — | 90,325 | 13,22,786 | 6,98,149 |
| 12. | SR to Dadi Poti | — | — | 14,39,299 | — |
| 13. | SR to Qila Rai Pithora Wall (M) | — | — | 75,49,745 | 19,24,105 |
| 14. | SR to Sher Shah Gate | — | — | 45,18,285 | — |
| 15. | SR to Najaf Khan Tomb | — | — | 63,48,257 | 2,71,493 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---|----------|-------------|------------|
| 16. | SR to Adilabad Fort | — | — | 92,51,989 | 14,18,442 |
| 17. | SR to Siri Fort Wall | — | — | 1,73,44,717 | 26,57,327 |
| 18. | SR to Satpula | — | — | 22,57,676 | — |
| 19. | SR to Saleem Garh Fort | — | — | 3,26,927 | 3,91,929 |
| 20. | SR to Safdarjung Tomb Complex | — | — | 31,46,703 | 6,66,857 |
| 21. | SR to City Wall, Kashmere Gate | — | — | 13,60,046 | 4,71,030 |
| 22. | SR to Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar | — | — | 2,14,508 | 2,85,779 |
| 23. | SR to Muhammadpur Teen Burjee | — | — | 8,20,978 | — |
| 24. | SR to Qutub Complex | — | 8,61,924 | 94,38,122 | 46,82,811 |
| 25. | SR to Purana Qila Complex | — | — | 75,89,812 | 41,81,263 |
| 26. | SR to Hauz Khas Complex | — | 1,15,557 | 9,56,738 | 8,71,73 |
| 27. | SR to Ajmere Gate | — | — | 2,74,862 | 17,40,5071 |
| 28. | SR to Ashoken Rock Edict | — | — | 5,29,887 | — |
| 29. | SR to Balban's Tomb and Ruins | — | — | 24,62,839 | — |
| 30. | SR to Jahanpanah Wall | — | — | 24,70,995 | — |
| 31. | SR to Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque | — | — | 90,706 | — |
| 32. | SR to Khooni Darwaja | — | — | — | 5,88,829 |
| 33. | SR to Ajim Khan's Tomb | — | — | 9,15,554 | — |
| 34. | SR to Khan-i-Khana Tomb | — | — | 22,89,855 | 1,10,285 |
| 35. | SR to Red Fort Complex | — | — | 53,32,710 | 9,03,670 |
| 36. | SR to Ferozshah Kotla | — | — | 3,90,192 | 4,57,185 |
| 37. | SR to Lal Bangla | — | — | 6,30,744 | — |
| 38. | SR to Muhamadi Wali Mosque | — | — | 22,82,782 | 15,000 |
| 39. | Humayun's Tomb Complex | — | — | 2,47,947 | 6,97,740 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 40. | Subj-Burj | — | 1,14,427 | 6,68,381 | 2,23,913 |
| 41. | Neela Gumbad | — | — | — | — |
| 42. | Bu-Halima tomb | — | — | — | — |
| 43. | Arab ki Sarai | — | — | 3,34,436 | 1,87,716 |
| 44. | Bara Khamba, Nizamuddin | — | 1,76,417 | 4,34,303 | — |
| 45. | Group of Monuments Hazrat Nizamuddin Complex | Work being executed by Aga Khan Trust for Culture | | | |
| 46. | Lodhi Garden Monuments: | Work being executed under NCF | | 6,300 | 25,03,000 |
| | (i) Muhamad Shah Tomb | | | | |
| | (ii) Bada Gumbad Mosque | | | | |
| | (iii) Sheesh Gumbad | | | | |

[English]

Legislation for Matrimonial Issues

1708. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether there is any legislation for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) which will address matrimonial issues, maintenance of spouse and children, child custody, adoption, settlement of matrimonial property and transfer of property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware about the problem of increasing cases of abandonment and divorce to women married to Overseas Indians;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received

complaints from such women against their NRI husbands;

(e) if so, the details of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to solve/address these cases/issues?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. These matters are in the realm of private International Law and are governed by the Hague Conference.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) The details are attached as Statement.

Statement

The complaints received regarding Indian women deserted/harassed/divorced by their Overseas Indian husbands during the last three years and current year are as under:—

| Year | Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs | National Commission for Women |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2007 | 138 | — |
| 2008 | 55 | 44 |
| 2009 | 56 | 165 |
| 2010 (upto June) | 9 | 203 |

The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues has been to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families on the precautions to be taken before entering into marriages with overseas Indians. Accordingly, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has issued guidelines and launched awareness cum publicity campaign through print and electronic media. The Ministry has published guidance booklet on Marriages to Overseas Indians, distributed multi-lingual pamphlets, conducted seminars, telecast scrolls on TV, audio-visual spots on TV etc. in addition the Ministry extends financial/legal assistance to Indian women in distress through credible NGOs in certain countries and an assistance of US \$ 1,500 is provided per case to enable NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions/Posts concerned abroad for taking steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case abroad.

National Commission for Women (NCW) was nominated by Government as a coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages. The NRI Cell of the NCW helps in facilitating effective action on the complaints of NRI deserters by coordinating with the relevant agencies, spreading awareness regarding risks and legal safeguards, publishing a report on the "Nowhere Brides", networking with foreign NGOs to give better support system to the deserted women and coordination with Indian Embassies and High Commissions in foreign countries for relief to the deserted women.

Core Areas of Tiger Reserves

1709. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Core Areas and Buffer Zones in the Tiger Reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of present Core Areas and Buffer Zone Areas in the Tiger Reserve, square kilometre-wise, with special reference to the Corbett Tiger Reserve;

(d) the role and participation of Tiger Conservation Foundation in the Tiger Reserves; and

(e) the details of the Tiger Conservation Foundation in the Corbett Tiger Reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, a tiger reserve consists of core or critical tiger habitat and buffer or peripheral area. An area of 31207.11 sq.km. has been notified by 16 tiger range States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat including the Corbett Tiger Reserve. Besides, 'in-principle' approval has been accorded for creation of three new tiger reserves namely, Ratapani in Madhya Pradesh, Sunabeda in Odisha and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh. The details of notified core and buffer areas are at Statement.

(d) The reserve specific Tiger Conservation Foundations are constituted under the enabling provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to facilitate and support the management of reserves for conservation of tiger and biodiversity, and to take initiatives in ecodevelopment, by involvement of people in such development process.

(e) As reported by the State, Tiger Conservation Foundation has not been constituted in the Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Statement*List of core and Buffer areas of Tiger Reserves in India**(Area in Sq. Kms.)*

| Sl. No. | Name of Tiger Reserve | State | Area of the core/ critical tiger habitat | Area of the buffer/peripheral |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Bandipur | Karnataka | 872.24 | 118.27* |
| 2. | Corbett | Uttarakhand | 821.99 | 466.32 |
| 3. | Kanha | Madhya Pradesh | 917.43 | Notification awaited |
| 4. | Manas | Assam | 840.04 | 2310.88 |
| 5. | Melghat | Maharashtra | 1500.49 | Notification awaited |
| 6. | Palamau | Jharkhand | 414.08 | -do- |
| 7. | Ranthambore | Rajasthan | 1113.364 | Notification awaited |
| 8. | Similipal | Odisha | 1194.75 | 1555.25 |
| 9. | Sunderbans | West Bengal | 1699.62 | 885.27 |
| 10. | Periyar | Kerala | 881 | Notification awaited |
| 11. | Sariska | Rajasthan | 681.1124 | -do- |
| 12. | Buxa | West Bengal | 390.5813 | 367.3225 |
| 13. | Indravati | Chhattisgarh | 1258.37 | 1540.70 |
| 14. | Nagarjunsagar | Andhra Pradesh | 2527 | Notification awaited |
| 15. | Namdapha | Arunachal Pradesh | 1807.82 | -do- |
| 16. | Dudhwa | Uttar Pradesh | 693.70 | -do- |
| | Katerniaghat- (extension) | | 400.09 | -do- |
| 17. | Kalakad-Mundanthurai | Tamil Nadu | 895 | -do- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 18. | Valmiki | Bihar | 840* | -do- |
| 19. | Pench | Madhya Pradesh | 411.33 | -do- |
| 20. | Tadoba-Andheri | Maharashtra | 625.82 | -do- |
| 21. | Bandhavgarh | Madhya Pradesh | 716.903 | -do- |
| 22. | Panna | Madhya Pradesh | 576.13 | -do- |
| 23. | Dampa | Mizoram | 500 | -do- |
| 24. | Bhadra | Karnataka | 492.46 | -do- |
| 25. | Pench | Maharashtra | 257.26 | -do- |
| 26. | Pakke | Arunachal Pradesh | 683.45 | -do- |
| 27. | Nameri | Assam | 200 | 144 |
| 28. | Satpura | Madhya Pradesh | 1339.264 | Notification awaited |
| 29. | Anamalai | Tamil Nadu | 958 | Notification awaited |
| 30. | Udanti-Sita Nadi | Chhattisgarh | 851.09 | 991.45 |
| 31. | Satkosia | Odisha | 523.61 | 453.25* |
| 32. | Kaziranga | Assam | 625.58 | 548 |
| 33. | Achanakmar | Chhattisgarh | 626.195 | 287.822 |
| 34. | Dandeli-Anshi | Karnataka | 814.884 | Notification awaited |
| 35. | Sanjay-Dubri | Madhya Pradesh | 831.25* | -do- |
| 36. | Mudumalai | Tamil Nadu | 321 | -do- |
| 37. | Nagarahole | Karnataka | 643.35 | -do- |
| 38. | Parambikulam | Kerala | 390.89 | 252.772 |
| 39. | Sahyadri | Maharashtra | 741.22 | Notification awaited |
| Total | | | 32878.36 | 9921.307 |

*Not yet notified.

State Civil Service Officers Promoted to IAS

1710. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Civil Service Officers promoted to IAS, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a proposal to induct young officers recruited through State civil services to IAS by having special examinations to meet shortfall of IAS Officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the view of the Union Public Service Commission on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The information is given at Statement.

(b) No decision has been taken to induct young officers from State Civil Service to IAS by having special examinations.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State | Appointments made during 2007 | Appointments made during 2008 | Appointments made during 2009 |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | ANDHRA PRADESH | NIL | 10 | 07 |
| 2. | AGMUT | NIL | 03 | 01 |
| | (i) ARUNACHAL PRADESH | | ARUNACHAL PRADESH-01 | |
| | (ii) GOA | | GOA-01 | |
| | (iii) MIZORAM | | MIZORAM-01 | MIZORAM-01 |
| | (iv) UTs | | | |
| 3. | A-M | NIL | | |
| | (i) ASSAM | | ASSAM-05 | ASSAM-13 |
| | (ii) MEGHALAYA | | | |
| 4. | BIHAR NIL | 01 | 02 | |
| 5. | CHHATTISGARH | 01 | 01 | Nil |
| 6. | Gujarat | Nil | 05 | 04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 7. | Haryana | Nil | Nil | 14 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 08 | Nil | Nil |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | Nil | Nil | 06 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | Nil | 07 | Nil |
| 11. | Karnataka | 06 | Nil | 04 |
| 12. | Kerala | 05 | 01 | 01 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 01 | 20 | 01 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Nil | Nil | 09 |
| 15. | M-T | | | |
| | (i) Manipur | Manipur-02 | Manipur-03 | |
| | (ii) Tripura | Tripura-01 | | Tripura-02 |
| 16. | Nagaland | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 17. | Odisha | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 18. | Punjab | Nil | Nil | 10 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 20. | Sikkim | Nil | Nil | 05 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 09 | 14 | 10 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 02 | 02 | Nil |
| 24. | West Bengal | 14 | Nil | 04 |

[Translation]

Exchange of Data on Hydel Projects

1711. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Union Government and China to exchange the data of hydropower projects proposed to be constructed across all rivers including the river Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) During the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India, in November 2006, India and China agreed to set up an Expert-Level Mechanism (ELM) on trans-border rivers. Till now the ELM has held four meetings, in September 2007, April 2008, April 2009 and April 2010. Government takes up relevant issues relating to trans-border rivers, with the Chinese side through this Expert Level Mechanism. India and China have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Provision of Hydrological Information on the Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season in 2002 which was renewed in 2008.

Rain Fall Forecast

1712. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wide difference has been noticed between the actual rainfall and the forecast of the Meteorological Department up to mid of July this year in the country;

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

(c) whether forecast of the Meteorological Department is leaving any adverse impact on availability of water, particularly for irrigation purpose in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The monsoon rainfall prediction for the country as a whole is

given for four month period i.e. from June to September, every year and the same practice has been followed for Monsoon-2010 as well. Initial as well as updated seasonal monsoon rainfall forecast issued by India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the country as a whole has predicted normal monsoon for the year 2010.

Actual cumulative rainfall recorded till mid July was about 86% of its Long Period Average (LPA). However, the monsoon activity has picked up after that and the actual cumulative rainfall recorded upto 31st July, 2010 is 96% of LPA for the same period which is in accordance with the forecast issued by IMD i.e. normal monsoon over the country as a whole.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Protected Temples in Bihar

1713. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient Maa Mundeshwari Temple of Bihar is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the other protected temples in Bihar;

(c) whether the temple precincts are in dilapidated condition and its remnants are getting destroyed in the absence of any protection;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to renovate and protect this ancient temple; and

(f) if so, the time by which the renovation work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are 70 monuments/sites

declared as of national importance in Bihar under the control of Archaeological Survey of India which include the following four temples:—

- (1) Temple of Mundeshwari Devi, Paura, Kaimur;
- (2) Rock Temple, Kahalgaon, Bhagalpur;
- (3) Shiva Temple, Konch, Gaya; and
- (4) Kanhaiya Jee Ka Mandir, Bandarjhula, Kishanganj.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The temple precincts under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India are in a fairly good condition. Day-to-day maintenance, repairs and conservation of the temples are carried out, from time to time, depending upon the needs.

(e) and (f) As per the accepted policy on conservation, the renovation of monuments declared as of national importance is attended to by the Archaeological Survey of India to ensure that their authenticity and integrity remain maintained.

Central Funds for MDMS

1714. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of central funds released by the Union Government to the State Government of Madhya

Pradesh for Mid- Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and the current year;

- (b) whether the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh are as per the demand made by the State Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The funds released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 till 31.7.2010 |
|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| 55578.57 | 49558.98 | 49418.06 | 21335.78 |

(b) to (d) The funds were allocated to Madhya Pradesh as per the approval of the Programme Approval Board (PAB) of Mid-Day-Meal, which is based on the appraisal of the Annual Work Plan and Budget submitted by the State Government in the light of the performance of the State in the previous year. The details of their demand and allocation are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Demand of State | Approval of the PAB | Unspent Balance of previous year | Release | Payment to FCI |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 2007-08 | 64585.94 | 64012.15 | 8433.58 | 55578.57 | 8004.83 |
| 2008-09 | 59254.59 | 57669.41 | 8110.43 | 49558.98 | 11361.35 |
| 2009-10 | 54954.35 | 5331 1.19 | 3893.13 | 49418.06 | 11622.63 |
| 2010-11 | 113334.45 | 91369.79 | 11713.02 | 21335.78 upto 31.7.2010 | 87.89 |

[English]

Passport Seva Project

1715. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Passport Seva Project; and

(b) the estimated cost of the Passport Seva Project, the amount allocated and spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The Pilot phase of Passport Seva Project has been launched in Karnataka on May 21, 2010.

(b) Passport Seva Project is a Public-Private Partnership mode Project. An amount of Rs. 57.41 crores has been allocated, to be released to the Service Provider after the certification of the Pilot Project. Till date no amount has been spent in this regard.

[Translation]

Environment Clearance to Power Plants

1716. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted to set up Atomic Power Plants at Jaitapur in Maharashtra and Hirasapur in West Bengal ignoring the atomic security norms and the potential dangers of radiation as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for ignoring the environment impact evaluation report before giving the said permission;

(d) whether the Government is likely to reconsider its decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for the sites at Jaitapur in Maharashtra and Hirasapur in West Bengal after evaluation of all aspects by the Site Selection Committee which has members from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), amongst others. The sitting consent from AERB will now be sought through a detailed well laid down sitting consent process. Similarly, environmental clearance from MoEF will be obtained after Environment Impact Assessment, public consultations and review by Expert Advisory Committee of MoEF. These activities are carried out in parallel and detailed review will determine the decision/specific actions needed for environment protection.

[English]

Unapproved Technical Institutes

1717. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the technical educational institutions in each State which do not have the approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) whether information about such institutions is published by the AICTE for the benefit of the students community;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the students receive quality education and are not misled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 134 institutions are running technical programmes without the approval of AICTE and 67 institutions are running technical programmes with foreign collaboration without approval of AICTE.

(b) to (d) AICTE has posted the list of unapproved institutions in its website, *www.aicteindia.org* for information of general public and students. The Council has been issuing Show Cause Notices individually to the institutions imparting technical education without approval of the AICTE advising them either to seek AICTE approval or discontinue such unapproved courses immediately. The Council have also been issuing Public Notices about the mandatory requirement of obtaining AICTE approval by the institutions conducting unapproved technical courses. The students have also been cautioned through Public Notices in various newspapers and displayed on AICTE website regarding the unapproved institutions imparting technical courses.

[Translation]

Braille Method under SSA

1718. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of schools running under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in which books of Braille method are available for the facilitation of visually-challenged students;

(b) the State-wise number of the Government higher secondary schools in which Braille trained teachers are available;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any 'Teacher-Training Centre' for providing education in Braille method;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Universities are taking any concrete steps to create the disabled-friendly atmosphere;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the provisions made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In 2009-10, 15985 visually impaired children were provided Braille books/kits under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). State-wise details are given at Statement.

(b) This data is not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) Under SSA, multi-category training of Resource Teachers (RTs) is undertaken and guidelines for the same have been developed at the national level. This has been done to enhance academic resource support for all kinds of children with special needs, including the visually impaired children.

(e) to (g) All Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry, have been advised to make all education institutions barrier free.

Statement

State-wise Braille Books/Kits provided to children in SSA

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Braille Books/ Braille Kits |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 784 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 236 |
| 4. | Bihar | 29 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 456 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| 6. | Goa | 29 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1423 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 210 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1127 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1000 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 3000 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1893 |
| 16. | Manipur | 160 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 249 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 40 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 938 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 929 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 426 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 3014 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 42 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 |
| Total | | 15985 |

[English]

Indo-Canada Nuclear Deal

1719. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the modalities of Indo-Canada Nuclear deal;
- (b) the similarities and dissimilarities between Indo-US deal and Indo-Canada deal;
- (c) whether the deal will have any bearings upon the existing India's nuclear power programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's stand on ramifications of nuclear liability Bill?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India and Canada signed an Agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 27 June, 2010 in Toronto. The Agreement is required to be ratified by the two countries before it enters into force. Each of India's bilateral agreements on civil nuclear cooperation including with the US and Canada stand on its own merits. The Agreement with Canada provides for civil nuclear cooperation, including in nuclear power generation, nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear safety, nuclear waste management and nuclear energy applications in the

fields of agriculture, health care, industry and environment. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 is currently under the consideration of Parliament.

Cultural Exchange Programmes

1720. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign countries with which Government has signed cultural agreements;

(b) the countries with whom Government has organized cultural exchange programmes;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop cultural exchange programmes with remaining countries;

(d) whether huge amount is earmarked for Indian Mission abroad to promote cultural ties with other countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether irregularities have been noticed in the usage of such funds;

(g) if so, the details in this regard; and

(h) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In order to strengthen bilateral cultural relations, India has entered into Cultural Agreements (CA), Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEP) and Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement (MoU) on Cultural Co-operation, with different countries. Cultural Agreements are generally agreements in perpetuity. CEPs/MoUs are signed for specific periods and include those that are under the aegis of Cultural Agreement. The list of countries with whom India has formal cultural relations is at Statement.

For undertaking cultural exchanges the existence of a prior CA or CEP or MoU is not mandatory. However,

efforts are made continuously to formalize such cultural relations. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) also promotes cultural ties with other countries, as does the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

(d) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Statement

Countries with whom India has Cultural Agreement (CA)/Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP)/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Afghanistan

Algeria

Angola

Anguilla

Argentina

Armenia

Australia

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Belarus

Belgium

Belize

Benin

Bolivia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brazil

Bulgaria

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Burkina Faso | Iraq |
| Cambodia | Ireland |
| Canada | Israel |
| Chile | Italy |
| China | Jamaica |
| Colombia | Japan |
| Congo | Jordan |
| Croatia (Hrvatska) | Kazakhstan |
| Cuba | Kenya |
| Cyprus | Kuwait |
| Czech Republic | Kyrgyzstan |
| Djibouti | Laos |
| Ecuador | Latvia |
| Egypt | Lebanon |
| Estonia | Lesotho |
| Ethiopia | Libya |
| Finland | Lithuania |
| France | Luxembourg |
| Georgia | Madagascar |
| Germany | Malaysia |
| Ghana | Maldives |
| Greece | Malta |
| Guyana | Mauritius |
| Hungary | Mexico |
| Indonesia | Moldova |
| Iran | Mongolia |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Morocco | Slovenia |
| Mozambique | Somalia |
| Myanmar | South Africa |
| Namibia | South Korea (ROK) |
| Nepal | Spain |
| Netherlands | Sri Lanka |
| Nicaragua | Sudan |
| Nigeria | Suriname |
| North Korea (DPRK) | Syria |
| Norway | Tajikistan |
| Oman | Tanzania |
| Pakistan | Thailand |
| Panama | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Peru | Tunisia |
| Philippines | Turkey |
| Poland | Turkmenistan |
| Portugal | Uganda |
| Qatar | Ukraine |
| Romania | United Arab Emirates |
| Russian Federation | United Kingdom |
| Rwanda | Uzbekistan |
| Saudi Arabia | Venezuela |
| Senegal | Viet Nam |
| Serbia and Montenegro | Yemen |
| Seychelles | Zaire |
| Singapore | Zambia |
| Slovak Republic | Zimbabwe |

[Translation]

Higher Education for Girls

1721. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether girls are far behind in the country in higher education in spite of their better performance in class 10th and 12th;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for encouraging girls in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The participation of girls at all stages of education is increasing. As per the information available in the Abstracts of Selected Education Statistics (2007-08) of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the percentage of girls enrolment to total enrolment by stages for 1950-51 and 2007-08 are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Stages | 1950-51 | 2007-08 (Provisional) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Primary (I-V) | 28.1 | 47.5 |
| 2. | Upper Primary (VI-VIII) | 16.1 | 45.9 |
| 3. | Sec./Sr. Sec/Intermediate (IX-XII) | 13.3 | 43.3 |
| 4. | Hr. Education (Degree and above) | 10.0 | 38.3* |

*Abstract of Selected Educational Statistics — 2006-2007.

(c) While most of the schemes of the Ministry encouraging girls in higher education, are general in nature aimed at benefiting all the sections of the society including

the girls, women and other disadvantaged sections of the society, however some schemes have special or exclusive focus on girls/women education.

University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for encouraging girls in higher education as such Indira Gandhi Scholarships for single girl child for pursuing higher and technical education, Construction of Women's Hostels, Women's Study Centres in universities for gender studies and policies in respect of empowerment of women and their role in society, Day Care Centres for children of University employees/faculty and married students, Schemes for creating exclusive infrastructure facilities like common room, toilets etc. for women, Capacity Building for women managers in Higher Education and Part-time Research Fellowships for women etc. All India Counsel of Technical Education (AICTE) has a scheme to encourage tuition fee waiver for girl students by incentivising the technical institutions by way of sanctioning them additional intake capacity upto 10% if they provide tuition fees waiver to atleast 10% of students belonging to girls, economically weaker sections and physically challenged categories in the ratio of 2:3:1. Norms have also been relaxed by AICTE for establishment of new Technical Institutions exclusively for women. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been making conscious efforts to reach out to the women learners especially in remote and rural areas by setting up a New School, School of Gender and Development Studies aimed at achieving gender parity and equity through these programmes. Besides this, IGNOU has 36 Women Specific Study Centres in the Universities.

Safety of Dams

1722. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 per cent dams in the country have developed cracks;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare these dams dangerous; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Dams are mostly owned and maintained by the State Governments. The State Governments have not reported that 10 per cent of dams in the country have developed cracks. However, some of the project authorities have reported distress including cracks in dams such as Hirakud Dam, Rihand Dam, Konar Dam. The brief details on these dams is given below:—

Hirakud Dam (Odisha): Hirakud is a composite dam of earth, masonry and concrete. During initial filling in 1956, cracks were noticed. The problem was referred to Central Water Commission (CWC) in September, 1974 and CWC advised epoxy grouting of cracks which was completed in 1975. The Government of Odisha constituted a Committee of experts of eminent engineers in 1981. The committee opined that the distress was on account of high tensile stresses caused by the heat of hydration of concrete in the initial stages, followed by alkali-aggregate reaction. The Government of Odisha has constituted a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Engineer-in-Chief, Odisha for long term surveillance of cracks in the dam.

Rihand Dam (Uttar Pradesh): Rihand Project comprising concrete gravity dam was commissioned in 1962. Cracks were observed in various components of the dam and appurtenant works. Government of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) constituted an Expert Committee in 1985 to recommend remedial measures for the safety of the dam. Various investigations revealed that alkali aggregate reaction in the concrete is the most probable cause of distress. Rehabilitation of the dam is going on under the guidance of Experts Committee

constituted as a follow-up. CWC is represented in the Experts Committee.

Konar Dam (Jharkhand): Konar Dam is comprising of earthfill-gravity with concrete gravity spillway. The cracks were observed 8 years after construction. Epoxy grouting was carried out to seal the cracks, but the cracks reappeared again after 1-2 years. Thereafter, several visits have been conducted by experts to diagnose the problem and to suggest remedial measures to be adopted.

(c) and (d) As per information available, no State Government has conveyed/declared the distressed dams as dangerous. A National Committee on Dam Safety under the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, has been constituted involving members from various State Governments for monitoring various aspects of dam safety issues referred to it.

Examination Centres of NET

1723. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of examination centres of the National Eligibility Test (NET) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more examination centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 66 centres of National Eligibility Test (NET) in the country.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The Commission examines proposals for opening NET centres as are received by it from universities from time to time.

[English]

Inspection of Nuclear Power Plants

1724. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether review of operation of nuclear power plants is carried out by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the nuclear power stations inspected by the Board during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(c) the details of criteria/norms fixed for such inspection;

(d) the name of plants in which the incident of leakage or discharge of radioactivity beyond and within the limit specified by the AERB reported during the said period;

(e) the steps taken to avoid any impending danger of radioactivity created by these power stations;

(f) whether any study has been conducted to

determine the impact of radioactivity on the families residing near these stations;

(g) if so, the findings of such studies; and

(h) the details of remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) regularly carries out safety review of nuclear power plants. This is done through the process of licensing, regulatory inspections and regular review by safety committees of AERB.

(b) The details of the inspections carried out at Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as follows:—

| Sl.No. | Nuclear Power Station | Number of inspections carried out by AERB | |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1. | Tarapur Atomic Power Station-1&2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | Tarapur Atomic Power Station-3&4 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. | Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-1&2 | 1 | 3 |
| 4. | Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-3&4 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Madras Atomic Power Station-1&2 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Narora Atomic Power Station-1&2 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. | Kakrapar Atomic Power Station-1&2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8. | Kaiga Generating Station-1&2 | 2 | 3 |
| 9. | Kaiga Generating Station-3&4 | 1 | 2 |

(c) These inspections are carried out to verify that the plants are being operated in accordance with the conditions specified in the licenses and to verify compliance with safety requirements. Detailed checklists have been developed by AERB for conducting such inspections. AERB carries out the regulatory inspection of operating nuclear power plants normally twice a year. In addition to these, AERB also undertakes special inspections of the plants in response to any specific event or issue.

(d) There was no case of leakage/release of activity beyond the specified limits in any of the nuclear power plant during the above period.

(e) There is no significant hazard as the radioactive discharges from all the NPPs were well within the specified limits. NPPs are designed and operated ensuring availability of several barriers to release of radioactivity. However, in order to address the unlikely event of any large release of radioactivity from the plant due to any accident, very detailed emergency response plans have been established in co-ordination with AERB and the State authorities concerned. These preparedness plans are tested through periodic exercises to check the response of various agencies involved.

(f) All the nuclear power plant sites have Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESL) which continuously monitor the surrounding environment in the public domain to study the impact of radioactive discharges from these plants. The monitoring involves analysis of samples of water, air, soil, sediment, vegetation, milk, fish, meat etc. collected regularly from these areas. In addition, the radiation levels at various locations surrounding the plant are also monitored by dosimeters.

(g) These studies show that the impact of the radioactive discharges from the NPPs in India on the people and environment surrounding these NPPs is insignificant. The radiation exposure to members of the public around these NPPs is on an average less than 5% of the limit of 1 milli-Sievert per year specified by the AERB, which is based on the guidelines of International

Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). In this context it may be noted that in India, the average radiation dose received by a person in a year from various natural sources is 2.4 milli-Sievert.

(h) The discharges from the NPPs are very low and do not pose any hazard. Hence, no remedial actions were necessary.

[Translation]

Diploma Course in Polytechnics

1725. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to introduce three year diploma course of Hotel Management and Travel and Tourism in Polytechnics in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has not received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to introduce three year diploma course of Hotel management and Travel and Tourism in Polytechnics in the State for the current academic year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Illuminating Monuments

1726. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASI has proposed to illuminate

Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb and other important monuments with the help of solar-powered panels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UNESCO panel has disapproved solar lighting of the above monuments and threatened losing of their world heritage status;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Archaeological Survey of India has a proposal under consideration for solar lighting at Jantar Mantar, Purana Qila, Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb and Safdarjung's Tomb with the financial and technical assistance from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

(c) No such disapproval has been received from UNESCO by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Restoration of Jama Masjid

1727. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ongoing restoration work of Jama Masjid, Delhi targeted for completion before the Commonwealth Games has come to a halt;

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken to adhere to the time schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. It was held up for some period due to unavoidable reasons, but work has been started again.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The conservation work earmarked for the current financial year will be completed by March, 2011.

Strike in NLC

1728. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labourers/employees of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) recently went on strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the functioning of NLC has been affected;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to avert the frequent strikes and to improve NLC's functioning;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Yes, Madam. Certain non-recognized unions went on strike from the night shift of 02.06.2010 (2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs.) to the second shift of 03.06.2010 (1400 hrs. to 2200 hrs.).

Also, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Workers Progressive Union (affiliated to DMK) and NLC Pattali Thozhir Sangam (affiliated to PMK) (both recognized unions) have gone on strike from the night shift of 30.06.2010 (2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs.) to the second shift of 05.07.2010 (1400 hrs. to 2200 hrs.) over the issues of Unionized workers wage revision.

(b) The demands of the Unions (both Recognized and Non-recognized) are related to Unionized workers wage revision. Though the bilateral discussions/wage negotiations were going on, both the Unions served strike notices and chose to go on strike even when the matter was pending before the conciliation authority.

All the Executives, Supervisors and Contract workmen meanwhile attended duty in normal strength. There was thus no impact of the strike on lignite production and power generation was quite normal during the strike period.

(c) and (d) NLC has been taking adequate steps to maintain harmonious industrial relations by implementing all the provisions of the various statutes, especially on welfare of the employees in terms of statutory and non-statutory benefits. NLC is committed to the philosophy of participative management and for resolving conflicts/issues through adopting collective bargaining process. The management and the unions repose confidence in the collective bargaining process and resolve many issues across the table without giving room for any industrial unrest. Periodical discussions are conducted with the recognized unions to settle the common issues pertaining to workmen of NLC and to improve the functioning of the organization. The facts relating to the settlement of common interest/issues of employees are intimated to all employees through issue of circulars, pamphlets in vernacular language and through the press and media.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (c) and (d) above.

Women in Scientific Research

1729. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to induct more women talent in the Scientific Research in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has approved and finalized the report submitted by the Task Force on Women in Science; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing a scheme titled 'Women Scientists Scholarship Scheme-A' (Research in Basic and Applied Sciences) under the Department of Science and Technology, which is specifically aimed at providing opportunities to women scientists and technologists for pursuing research in frontier areas of Science and Engineering. This scheme especially encourages women scientists who have had breaks in their careers. It provides a launch pad for them to return to mainstream of Science and work as bench-level scientists in various fields of Science and Technology. About 850 women scientists have been able to re-enter mainstream science as a result of implementation of this scheme.

(c) and (d) A Standing Committee constituted by the Department of Science and Technology to review the recommendations of the National Task Force for Women in Science and (i) recommend special measures to ensure growth of women scientists in their professional career and (ii) to monitor recommendations of Government for facilitating appointment, working and promotion of women scientists in Science and Technology organizations as well as other general recommendations. Meanwhile, based on recommendation of the Task Force, all Aided Institutions of Department of Science and Technology have been

advised to give suitable proposals to establish a state-of-art crèche facility and to build women residential block in institutions having more than 20 women scientists.

Kyrgyzstan Situation

1730. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ethnic violence in Kyrgyzstan ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the present status of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. Government is aware of the ethnic situation in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan and is keeping a close watch on it.

(b) On June 10, 2010, a wave of deadly violence erupted in the multi-ethnic city of Osh in southern Kyrgyzstan. Several thousand young persons confronted each other in the city with sticks, steel rods and guns. In the course of the next few days the violence spread to the adjoining areas of Kara-suu and Jalalabad. Among other factors, the tension increased on account of the traditional animosity in the region between two ethnic groups.

Our Embassy in Bishkek in coordination with local authorities safely evacuated 105 Indian nationals, mostly students, from the troubled cities of Osh and Jalalabad in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan, to Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan where the situation was calm.

Responding to the appeal of the Kyrgyz Government for assistance, the Government of India sent humanitarian assistance comprising food items, medicines and tents to Kyrgyzstan. Government of India issued a press release on the occasion, expressing concern at the civil

disturbances and showing solidarity with the friendly people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

(c) After violent events in April 2010, which led to the ouster of President Kurmanbek Bakiev, an interim Government took over and successfully conducted a referendum in favour of constitutional reforms on June 27, 2010 and announced that parliamentary elections would be held in October 2010. The situation in Kyrgyzstan is calm at the moment and the Government of India continues to monitor events.

Construction of Dams

1731. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand proposes to construct several hydro electric projects across the river Ganges and its tributaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Forest Advisory Committee has decided not to give forest clearance for these projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the final decision taken by the Union Government on the construction of these dams and its consequences on the environment and the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Details of the hydro electric projects constructed/proposed to be constructed across river Ganges and its tributaries are as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 20.02.2009 directed that the re-constituted Forest Advisory Committee shall review its earlier decision on the proposals submitted by the Government of Uttarakhand for diversion of 258.737 ha. forest land for Kotlibhel hydro electric project (Stage-1A) and 496.793 ha. forest land for Kotlibhel hydro electric project (Stage-1B), in favour of the National Hydro

Power Corporation and take a fresh decision after considering recommendation of the Central Empowered Committee (CEC).

The recommendation of the CEC referred to in the said Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is as below:—

“the CEC is of the view that it would be prudent that the reconstituted FAC reviews these projects after considering the findings of the studies regarding

- (a) *cumulative environmental impact of various hydro electric projects particularly on the riverine eco-system and land and aquatic biodiversity; and*
- (b) *effectiveness of the mitigative measures and compliance of the stipulated conditions on which various projects have earlier been cleared.”*

The cumulative impact study on the environmental

aspects of the projects has been awarded to the Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC), IIT Roorkee for assessment of the cumulative impact of hydro power projects in Bhagirathi and Alaknanda Basins.

Similarly, a study on cumulative environmental impact of various hydro electric projects on the riverine ecosystem, in general, and terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, in particular, alongwith a review of the effectiveness of the mitigative measures and compliance of the stipulated conditions on which various projects have earlier been cleared, has been assigned to the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

On receipt of the reports of these studies alongwith recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee thereon, the Union Government will take appropriate decision on the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for construction of dams and hydroelectric projects on the river Ganges and its tributaries.

Statement

Details of hydro electric projects constructed/proposed to be constructed across river Ganges and its tributaries

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Capacity in MW | District | River Valley | Tributary | Developer | Present Status |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Karmoli | 140.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Jadhganga | THDC | |
| 2. | Jadhganga | 50.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Jadhganga | THDC | |
| 3. | Bhaironghati | 381.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | UJVNL | |
| 4. | Loharinagpala | 600.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | NTPC | |
| 5. | Pala Maneri | 480.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | UJVNL | |
| 6. | Maneri Bhali Stage-I | 90.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 7. | Maneri Bhali Stage-II | 304.00 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 8. | Tehri Dam | 1000.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | THDC | Commissioned |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------------|---------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 9. | Tehri Pump Storage | 1000.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | THDC | |
| 10. | Koteswar Dam | 400.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | THDC | |
| 11. | Kotli Bhel-IA | 195.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhagirathi | NHPC | |
| 12. | Bhaliganga-IIA | 24.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhilangana | UJVNL | |
| 13. | Bhaliganga-IIB | 24.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhilangana | UJVNL | |
| 14. | Bhaliganga-IIC | 24.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhilangana | UJVNL | |
| 15. | Bhaliganga-III | 24.00 | Tehri | Bhagirathi | Bhilangana | Polypex Corporation | |
| 16. | Bhaliganga | 22.50 | Uttarkashi | Bhagirathi | Bhilangana | Swati Power | |
| 17. | Alaknanda | 300.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | G.M.R. | |
| 18. | Vishnu Prayag | 400.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | JP Hydro | Commissioned |
| 19. | Vishnugad Pipalkoti | 444.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | THDC | |
| 20. | Bowla Nandprayag | 300.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UJVNL | |
| 21. | Nandprayag Langrasu | 141.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UJVNL | |
| 22. | Utyasu-VI | 70.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 23. | Utyasu-V | 80.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 24. | Utyasu-IV | 125.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 25. | Utyasu-III | 195.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 26. | Utyasu-II | 205.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 27. | Utyasu-I | 70.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | UIPC | |
| 28. | Srinagar | 330.00 | Pauri Garhwal | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | GVK | |
| 29. | Kotli Bhel-IB | 320.00 | Pauri Garhwal | Alaknanda | Alaknanda | NHPC | |
| 30. | Badrinath-II | 1.25 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Rishiganga | UJVNL | Commissioned |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 31. | Rishiganga-I | 70.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Rishiganga | UJVNL | |
| 32. | Rishiganga-II | 35.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Rishiganga | UJVNL | |
| 33. | Rishiganga | 13.20 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Rishiganga | Rishiganga Power Corp. Ltd. | |
| 34. | Khirao Ganga | 3.00 | Uttarkashi | Alaknanda | Khirao Ganga | Super Hydro Pvt. Ltd. | |
| 35. | Pandukeshwar | 0.75 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Bhyundar Ganga | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 36. | Bhunder Ganga | 24.30 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Bhyundar Ganga | Super Hydro Pvt. Ltd. | |
| 37. | Chamoli | 0.80 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Balkhila | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 38. | Kalpganga | 6.25 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Kalpganga | UIPC | |
| 39. | Urgam | 3.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Kalpganga | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 40. | Urgam-II | 3.80 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Kalpganga | UJVNL | |
| 41. | Amritganga | 6.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Amritganga and Balsuti Gadera | UIPC | |
| 42. | Balkhila-I | 5.50 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Balkhila | UIPC | |
| 43. | Nigal Gad | 0.50 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nigal Gad | UREDA | |
| 44. | Hapla gad | 0.50 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Hapla Gad | UREDA | |
| 45. | Garud Ganga | 0.60 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Garud Ganga | UREDA | |
| 46. | Maleri Jhelam | 55.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Dhauliganga | THDC | |
| 47. | Jhelam Tamak | 60.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Dhauliganga | THDC | |
| 48. | Tamak Lata | 280.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Dhauliganga | UJVNL | |
| 49. | Lata Tapovan | 125.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Dhauliganga | NTPC | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 50. | Talovan Vishnugad | 520.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Dhauliganga | NTPC | |
| 51. | Melkhet | 15.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Pindar | Malkhet Power | |
| 52. | Devsari Dam | 300.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Pindar | SJVNL | |
| 53. | Ming-Nalgaon | 114.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Pindar | UIPC | |
| 54. | Bangri | 44.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Pindar | UIPC | |
| 55. | Rambara | 76.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | Lancho Kondapali | |
| 56. | Phata-Byung | 76.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | Lancho Kondapali | |
| 57. | Singoli Bhatwari | 99.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | L&T | |
| 58. | Chunni Semi | 24.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | UIPC | |
| 59. | Gupta Kashi | 0.20 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 60. | Nandakini-II | 5.60 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nandakini | Vishal Exports | |
| 61. | Vanala | 15.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nandakini | Him Urja | Commissioned |
| 62. | Gulari | 0.20 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nandakini | UREDA | Commissioned |
| 63. | Raj Wakti | 3.60 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nandakini | Him Urja | Commissioned |
| 64. | Devah | 13.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Nandakini | Him Urja | |
| 65. | Gohana Tal | 60.00 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Birehiganga | THDC | |
| 66. | Birahi Ganga-II | 5.2/24 | Chamoh | Alaknanda | Birehiganga | PES Engineers | |
| 67. | Birahi Ganga-I | 4.4/24 | Chamoli | Alaknanda | Birahiganga | PES Engineers | |
| 68. | Birahi Ganga | 7.20 | Chamoh | Alaknanda | Birehiganga | Birahi Ganga Hydro | |
| 69. | Vijayanagax-Tilwara | 40.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | UIPC | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| 70. | Tiwara- Rudraprayag | 20.00 | Rudraprayag | Alaknanda | Mandakini | UIPC | |
| 71. | Bagoh | 90.00 | Chamoh | Alaknanda | Pindar | UIPC | |
| 72. | Thapli | 44.00 | Chamoh | Alaknanda | Pindar | UIPC | |
| 73. | Kotli Bhel-II | 530.00 | Pauri Garhwal | Ganga | | NHPC | |
| 74. | Chilla | 144.00 | Pauri Garhwal | Ganga | | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 75. | Pathri | 20.40 | Haridwar | Ganga Canal | | UJVNL | Commissioned |
| 76. | Mohammudpur | 9.30 | Haridwar | Ganga Canal | | UJVNL | Commissioned |

Coal Production in Naxalite Areas

1732. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal production in the country has been affected due to naxalite movement in certain States;

(b) if so, the extent of decrease in each of these States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is having a re-look at production of coal in these States; and

(d) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken for increasing the production of coal in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The naxal movement has affected coal production of Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) in the State of Jharkhand mainly due to frequent bandhs called by naxal organizations and also due to stoppage of work because of threats

meted out to the workforce engaged in coed production and transportation. The loss of coal production in CCL due to this is given below:—

| Year | Loss of coal production (in lakh tones) |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2007-08 | 06.10 |
| 2008-09 | 08.28 |
| 2009-10 | 11.50 |
| 2010-11 (upto June, 2010) | 11.26 |

(c) and (d) Close coordination with State Government is being maintained by CCL to contain impact of law and order situation on coal production. In addition the Coal Company is also taking up schemes under CSR activities to establish a good rapport with adjoining villages in order to contain the impact of naxalite movement in the area.

Proposals for Technical Colleges

1733. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) from Karnataka to open technical colleges during the last two years;

(b) the number of colleges for which the permission was granted by AICTE out of such proposals;

(c) the details of pending proposals to open colleges and the reasons for not granting permission in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the proposals will be granted permission by the AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received 98 proposals in 2009-2010 and 67 proposals in 2010-11 from Karnataka to open technical colleges.

(b) AICTE has accorded approval to 36 colleges in 2009-2010 and 16 colleges in 2010-2011.

(c) and (d) All the 67 proposals received by AICTE for grant of approval for establishing new institutions for 2010-2011 have been processed as per Approval Process Handbook of AICTE.

[Translation]

Setting up of Minority Universities

1734. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities located in the country for minorities;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to open more such universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the places identified for the purpose;

(d) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Among the Central Universities, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) which has been defined in its Act as "the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India" has been so recognized by the Central Government. However, the matter is sub-judice before the Apex Court. The following educational institutions declared as 'Deemed to be University' under Section 3 of UGC Act of 1956 are reported to have been established and administered by the minorities:—

1. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, 2. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, 3. Karunya Deemed University, Coimbatore, 4. Christ Deemed University, Bangalore, 5. Sathyabhama Deemed University, Chennai and 6. B.S. Abdur Rahman Deemed University, Chennai.

Minority status to 'Higher Educational Institutions' is granted by State Governments in respect of institutions established in States. The question of minority status for institutions established by legislatures being sub-judice before the Apex Court in the matter of AMU, there is no proposal at present to establish universities with minority character.

[English]

Panel on Coal Sources

1735. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any panel to rationalise coal sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of such panel; and

(d) the benefits of such panel to various stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) On 25 June, 2010, an inter-ministerial Task Force under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal, comprising representatives of Ministries of Power, Railways, Steel, Commerce and Industry, Central Electricity Authority, National Thermal Power Corporation and Coal India Limited/Coal companies was constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources and consider the feasibility of the rationalization of these sources.

(c) and (d) The objective of constitution of the Task Force is to consider the feasibility of rationalization of the existing sources of coal supplies with a view to minimizing transportation cost within the given technical constraints. The benefits of such rationalization including faster turnaround of railway rakes, lower transportation cost and lower transit losses would accrue to the consumers.

Coal Linkage to Karnataka

1736. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Chhattisgarh have signed an MoU for establishing 1600 MW Thermal Power Plant (TPP);

(b) if so, whether application for long term coal linkage in the prescribed proforma has already been submitted;

(c) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has requested for revised linkage of 11 million tonne coal per annum;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Karnataka Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) made an application dated 15th/29th December, 2008 informing that they propose to implement a Thermal Power Project (TPP) at Godhna, Jangir-Champa District in the State of Chhattisgarh with two units of 2×500 MW + 20% during the first stage and submitted an application seeking coal linkage to the extent of 8.04 million tones per annum, based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited. On 18th February, 2009, it was informed that the capacity of the project has been increased to 1600 MW (2×800 MW) and desired coal linkage is of 11 million tones per annum.

(d) and (e) The application has been forwarded to Ministry of Power on 3rd June, 2009 for their comments/recommendations. On receipt of comments/recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, the application will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) for Power for their consideration.

Establishment of Girl Hostels

1737. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to envisage any scheme for the establishment and management of hostels for girl students in the country particularly in educationally backward areas;

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

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government launched a centrally sponsored scheme for construction and running of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools during the year 2008-09 with the objective to enhance enrolment of girls in secondary schools and to improve their retention. The scheme envisages setting up of one hostel with capacity of 100 girls in each of the educationally backward blocks (EBBs). The scheme is implemented through State Governments which share 10% of the total cost while the Central Government bears 90%. So far, sanction has been given for 426 hostels in 11 States. Under another scheme called "Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)" which was launched in 2004-05, and which is now a component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, provision is made for setting up residential schools at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks for girls predominantly belonging to marginalised social groups and minority communities. The State-wise break-up of Girls' Hostels and KGBVs sanctioned so far is at Statement.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State | Total number of KGBVs sanctioned | Total number of Girls' Hostels sanctioned |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 395 | — |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 36 | 5 |
| 3. | Assam | 26 | — |
| 4. | Bihar | 391 | 92 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 93 | 74 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | — |
| 7. | Delhi | 1 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-------------------|------|-----|
| 8. | Gujarat | 63 | — |
| 9. | Haryana | 9 | — |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 5 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 79 | 18 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 198 | — |
| 13. | Karnataka | 64 | 62 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 200 | 30 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 36 i | — |
| 16. | Manipur | 1 | — |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2 | — |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2 | — |
| 20. | Odisha | 157 | — |
| 21. | Punjab | 3 | 21 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 200 | 74 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 54 | 44 |
| 24. | Tripura | 7 | — |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 454 | — |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 26 | — |
| 27. | West Bengal | 64 | — |
| Total | | 2573 | 426 |

Investment in Livelihood Programmes

1738. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the livelihood programmes require huge

investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction during the last three years, State-wise, especially in the backward areas including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds released and spent during the last three years, State-wise and Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) The livelihood programmes require huge investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security. The Government has initiated a number of schemes for employment and capacity building. In the rural areas, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing schemes for generation of self-employment under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and social security under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The funds released and spent during the last three years State-wise under SGSY, MGNREGA, PMGSY and NSAP are at Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

In the urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The scheme 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 through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped from 2009-2010 and has following major components:—

(i) **Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) —**

Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.

(ii) **Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) —** Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.

(iii) **Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) —** Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

(iv) **Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) —** Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.

(v) **Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) —** Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The State-wise central funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs under SJSRY during last three years, is at Statement-V.

These schemes are under implementation in rural and urban areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

Further in order to encourage skill development initiatives in the country, a three tier institutional structure consisting of Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, Skill Development Co-ordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. State of Andhra Pradesh has also set up State level Skill Development Mission to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination among different departments as well as stakeholders to implement the mission.

Statement-I

Financial Performance of SGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

| State | 2007-08 | | | | 2008-09 | | | | 2009-10 | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Central Allocation | Central Releases | Total Fund Available | Utilisation | Central Allocation | Central Releases | Total Fund Available | Utilisation | Central Allocation | Central Releases | Total Fund Available | Utilisation |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8980.19 | 8962.95 | 12658.15 | 12376.54 | 10616.38 | 10613.51 | 13667.89 | 12387.32 | 10887.00 | 11476.59 | 17408.30 | 16221.54 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 498.44 | 307.66 | 424.99 | 198.90 | 609.20 | 373.78 | 497.31 | 178.98 | 568.00 | 435.14 | 681.34 | 247.83 |
| Assam | 12951.32 | 13565.96 | 20776.13 | 15080.79 | 15829.39 | 17568.00 | 22612.21 | 18765.16 | 14750.00 | 17734.34 | 26685.55 | 22522.07 |
| Bihar | 21363.17 | 10434.17 | 27998.25 | 15114.73 | 25255.54 | 23585.90 | 46775.87 | 20168.92 | 25899.00 | 13727.48 | 50598.17 | 30504.10 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4744.20 | 4735.78 | 6637.73 | 6529.53 | 5608.59 | 5608.59 | 7714.28 | 6919.11 | 5752.00 | 6046.62 | 8668.54 | 7979.52 |
| Goa | 75.00 | 65.83 | 91.27 | 65.99 | 125.00 | 81.98 | 138.55 | 79.43 | 150.00 | 75.00 | 180.88 | 84.71 |
| Gujarat | 3380.31 | 3345.82 | 4742.90 | 4351.63 | 3996.20 | 3996.20 | 5961.73 | 5179.56 | 4098.00 | 4319.90 | 6797.14 | 6216.22 |
| Haryana | 1988.70 | 1988.71 | 2691.61 | 2684.997 | 2351.04 | 2351.04 | 3185.01 | 2997.98 | 2411.00 | 2541.56 | 3733.95 | 3609.80 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 837.51 | 706.32 | 1290.86 | 854.83 | 990.11 | 989.45 | 1833.49 | 1325.12 | 1015.00 | 843.65 | 1796.26 | 1466.90 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1036.54 | 784.51 | 1279.36 | 933.71 | 1225.40 | 1084.41 | 1770.5 | 879.40 | 1257.00 | 828.47 | 1311.05 | 698.59 |
| Jharkhand | 8054.92 | 7507.84 | 12018.57 | 8138.72 | 9522.53 | 9374.22 | 15900.92 | 9974.35 | 9766.00 | 6706.52 | 16511.62 | 12882.67 |
| Karnataka | 6781.32 | 6592.64 | 10417.55 | 9879.54 | 8016.88 | 8003.12 | 11982.41 | 10414.87 | 8221.00 | 8666.22 | 13800.58 | 12027.24 |
| Kerala | 3042.76 | 3041.20 | 4062.73 | 3932.09 | 3597.15 | 3597.15 | 4985.14 | 4721.34 | 3689.00 | 3855.01 | 5491.54 | 5087.97 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10167.06 | 9964.64 | 14286.78 | 13182.35 | 12019.50 | 12018.27 | 17805.81 | 16858.66 | 12325.00 | 13590.63 | 19507.55 | 15690.17 |
| Maharashtra | 13405.01 | 13117.90 | 18896.67 | 18237.64 | 15848.40 | 15730.36 | 22077.66 | 21571.10 | 16251.00 | 17131.08 | 24145.59 | 22659.18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Manipur | 868.24 | 180.39 | 303.87 | 217.54 | 1061.19 | 351.58 | 441.11 | 264.16 | 989.00 | 463.49 | 688.64 | 252.17 |
| Meghalaya | 972.76 | 449.68 | 686.36 | 531.38 | 1188.92 | 249.50 | 632.98 | 245.65 | 1108.00 | 648.01 | 1219.18 | 678.88 |
| Mizoram | 225.10 | 247.17 | 352.24 | 256.97 | 275.12 | 270.99 | 347.01 | 352.29 | 256.00 | 370.18 | 413.95 | 411.09 |
| Nagaland | 667.26 | 423.41 | 465.17 | 148.42 | 815.54 | 635.55 | 669.38 | 298.29 | 760.00 | 650.11 | 687.03 | 405.40 |
| Odisha | 10271.49 | 10036.46 | 13315.46 | 11694.96 | 12141.96 | 12132.09 | 17172.55 | 14818.29 | 12453.00 | 11981.12 | 19485.49 | 18184.11 |
| Punjab | 966.49 | 922.89 | 1346.75 | 1316.40 | 1142.58 | 1130.30 | 1392.48 | 1109.00 | 1172.00 | 1022.42 | 1708.27 | 1589.76 |
| Rajasthan | 5149.28 | 5072.68 | 8355.24 | 6054.31 | 6087.48 | 6087.47 | 9957.99 | 7549.05 | 6243.00 | 6581.09 | 12015.75 | 9209.61 |
| Sikkim | 249.22 | 224.73 | 332.41 | 282.19 | 304.60 | 346.24 | 465.2 | 316.77 | 284.00 | 382.27 | 568.66 | 291.30 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7940.46 | 7940.45 | 11026.02 | 10807.08 | 9387.22 | 9387.24 | 12836.58 | 12055.51 | 9627.00 | 10148.45 | 14769.40 | 13889.17 |
| Tripura | 1567.66 | 1740.85 | 2381.47 | 2340.01 | 1916.04 | 1897.58 | 2429.66 | 2472.55 | 1785.00 | 1845.71 | 2271.68 | 1981.05 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30755.63 | 29995.93 | 44556.94 | 36606.60 | 36359.30 | 36301.78 | 54509.78 | 40455.09 | 37286.00 | 41205.26 | 72726.00 | 48871.72 |
| Uttarakhand | 1619.24 | 1618.59 | 2295.72 | 2004.98 | 1914.26 | 1914.26 | 2873.2 | 2305.16 | 1963.00 | 2069.31 | 3309.66 | 2735.58 |
| West Bengal | 11414.72 | 9896.13 | 15315.78 | 12645.70 | 13494.48 | 13066.81 | 19216.67 | 13735.25 | 13839.00 | 11863.68 | 21762.51 | 21228.62 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25.00 | 6.25 | 67.87 | 5.38 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 60.16 | 8.18 | 25.00 | 10.43 | 70.79 | 20.74\ |
| Daman and Diu | 25.00 | 0.00 | 90.14 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 1.91 | 2.04 | 25.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 0.00 |
| Lakshadweep | 25.00 | 0.00 | 38.05 | 25.33 | 25.00 | 12.50 | 12.5 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 17.48 | 2.30 |
| Puducherry | 150.00 | 150.00 | 213.67 | 98.25 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 377.42 | 131.41 | 250.00 | 263.50 | 519.86 | 269.09 |
| Total | 170224.00 | 154027.54 | 239416.70 | 196597.47 | 202000.00 | 198959.87 | 300305.33 | 228539.96 | 205154.00 | 197495.74 | 349564.89 | 277919.08 |

Statement-II*Releases and Expenditure under MGNREGA*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | Central Releases | Expenditure | Central Releases | Expenditure | Central Releases | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 137105.40 | 208374.75 | 321910.19 | 296390.38 | 378160.23 | 450918.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1265.38 | 303.90 | 2948.84 | 3289.54 | 3386.00 | 1726.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 52175.01 | 54914.93 | 95872.16 | 95380.73 | 77889.00 | 103351.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 46707.83 | 105222.66 | 138819.05 | 131647.97 | 103278.00 | 181688.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 114415.71 | 140183.20 | 166449.34 | 143447.52 | 82710.00 | 130374.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 5915.71 | 8184.24 | 16419.20 | 19600.66 | 77730.00 | 73975.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 4840.97 | 5235.01 | 13656.65 | 10988.22 | 12400.00 | 14355.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 12754.06 | 12564.88 | 40974.63 | 33227.64 | 39543.00 | 55656.00 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7071.37 | 4200.26 | 10472.53 | 8772.02 | 17569.00 | 18236.00 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 65069.07 | 106253.85 | 180580.14 | 134171.70 | 81216.00 | 137970.00 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 25869.52 | 23650.54 | 39851.14 | 35787.46 | 276998.00 | 281653.00 |
| 12. | Kerala | 6900.55 | 8336.83 | 19887.32 | 22453.65 | 46771.00 | 47185.00 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 260279.82 | 289172.60 | 406111.54 | 355496.21 | 351923.66 | 377972.00 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 2923.75 | 18907.21 | 18756.08 | 36154.33 | 24965.00 | 32109.00 |
| 15. | Manipur | 6184.13 | 6276.15 | 36540.97 | 34965.82 | 43681.00 | 39317.00 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 5918.77 | 5091.18 | 7802.60 | 8945.10 | 21137.00 | 18353.00 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 3343.49 | 4200.70 | 15194.15 | 16455.70 | 27697.00 | 23824.00 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 4499.59 | 2397.57 | 26805.72 | 27231.15 | 56292.00 | 45985.00 |
| 19. | Odisha | 53695.69 | 57956.90 | 87843.67 | 67829.29 | 44581.26 | 93274.00 |
| 20. | Punjab | 2972.32 | 3004.29 | 6775.32 | 7177.06 | 14318.00 | 14872.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 21. | Rajasthan | 105600.20 | 147733.72 | 652157.16 | 616439.73 | 594264.49 | 564149.00 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 629.75 | 1185.76 | 4097.14 | 4275.61 | 8857.00 | 6409.00 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 51609.09 | 51642.38 | 140126.58 | 100406.47 | 137119.00 | 176123.00 |
| 24. | Tripura | 17016.45 | 20860.34 | 46036.60 | 49077.13 | 88636.00 | 72393.00 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 166589.89 | 189825.13 | 393390.13 | 356887.72 | 531887.00 | 590004.00 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 11003.65 | 9575.01 | 10116.44 | 13579.33 | 27960.00 | 28309.00 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 88262.88 | 100434.62 | 92275.09 | 94038.47 | 178728.96 | 210898.00 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 135.00 | | 702.75 | 327.54 | 241.00 | 1226.00 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 45.00 | | 45.10 | 1.03 | 39.20 | 134.00 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 90.00 | | 21.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Goa | 114.00 | | 618.21 | 249.96 | 21.00 | 450.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 45.00 | | 262.26 | 178.68 | 200.00 | 201.48 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 45.00 | | 419.44 | 136.10 | 460.00 | 727.00 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | 45.00 | | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 1261139.05 | 1585688.61 | 2993960.00 | 2725009.92 | 3350658.80 | 3793816.48 |

Statement-III

Financial Performance of PMGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Releases | Expenditure | Releases | Expenditure | Releases | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 316.57 | 381.89 | 470.6 | 494.47 | 877.46 | 886.37 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 102.03 | 131.76 | 107.98 | 152.01 | 282.52 | 247.61 |
| 3.. | Assam | 555 | 608.75 | 982.12 | 1007.05 | 1179.00 | 1412.91 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 4. | Bihar | 733.06 | 580.68 | 1065.2 | 1067.54 | 1750.73 | 1874.51 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1050.89 | 932.50 | 976.12 | 863.34 | 540.03 | 805.06 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 144.56 | 156.99 | 229.67 | 255.26 | 193.80 | 190.46 |
| 8. | Haryana | 216.21 | 216.51 | 272.02 | 313.09 | 255.49 | 277.16 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 320.58 | 281.98 | 268.9 | 240.51 | 124.95 | 220.10 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 72.74 | 105.09 | 191.74 | 190.71 | 372.60 | 359.42 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 63.18 | 210.67 | 211.47 | 417.74 | 457.79 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 271.49 | 349.12 | 640.46 | 550.37 | 764.87 | 883.97 |
| 13. | Kerala | 24.68 | 61.32 | 84.02 | 84.41 | 100.11 | 113.77 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1615.66 | 1358.73 | 1895.1 | 2198.06 | 2135.65 | 2234.83 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 563.96 | 637.33 | 1030 | 929.98 | 949.18 | 994.60 |
| 16. | Manipur | 78.99 | 64.28 | 20 | 37.97 | 149.16 | 145.13 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 15.59 | 35.95 | 12.64 | 0.00 | 20.38 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 21.96 | 59.47 | 65 | 54.55 | 44.58 | 66.86 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 12.51 | 20.42 | 85.71 | 87.31 | 65.02 | 71.61 |
| 20. | Odisha | 546.83 | 677.41 | 1251.38 | 1163.01 | 1594.35 | 1895.25 |
| 21. | Punjab | 360.21 | 366.95 | 243.42 | 269.02 | 348.42 | 322.64 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1646.64 | 1455.44 | 1771.32 | 1695.54 | 603.41 | 795.03 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 174.51 | 88.81 | 55 | 103.99 | 71.80 | 80.17 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 71.03 | 108.65 | 88.68 | 127.87 | 525.00 | 560.20 |
| 25. | Tripura | 143.00 | 155.60 | 379.99 | 315.77 | 168.49 | 253.74 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 1228.40 | 1201.04 | 1675.78 | 2000.07 | 2844.51 | 2914.96 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 78.74 | 99.73 | 116.66 | 152.79 | 165.95 | 172.57 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 549.69 | 439.47 | 635.48 | 583.18 | 375.00 | 575.82 |
| | Total | 10899.94 | 10618.69 | 14848.97 | 15161.98 | 16899.82 | 18832.92 |

Statement-IV

State-wise release and expenditure under NSAP

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | Utilisation of funds | Utilisation of funds | |
|---------|-------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Allocation | Releases | Utilisation of funds | Releases | Allocation | Releases | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20232.26 | 20232.26 | 19613.33 | 28989.21 | 28989.21 | 24284.74 | 30312.00 | 36443.00 | 23591.87 |
| 2. | Bihar | 25909.42 | 25909.42 | 34875.91 | 49996.41 | 49996.41 | 40959.96 | 61680.00 | 59776.00 | 40939.2 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 11090.26 | 11090.26 | 10424.73 | 13408.63 | 13408.63 | 12867.02 | 17352.00 | 15577.00 | 11150.74 |
| 4. | Goa | 136.36 | 136.36 | 79.60 | 156.75 | 156.75 | 65.23 | 237.00 | 196.00 | 67.47 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2468.01 | 2468.01 | 2503.63 | 2568.67 | 2568.67 | 2652.04 | 6612.00 | 7262.00 | 3911.81 |
| 6. | Haryana | 2982.65 | 2982.65 | 3559.00 | 4127.50 | 4127.50 | 3575.45 | 4293.00 | 3532.00 | 3937.7 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2290.41 | 2290.41 | 1514.93 | 1989.31 | 1989.31 | 2259.52 | 2016.00 | 2179.00 | 1862.21 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1863.99 | 1863.99 | 899.20 | 2042.75 | 2042.75 | 1489.13 | 2472.00 | 3322.00 | 1998.59 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 14160.12 | 14180.12 | 12288.59 | 20983.60 | 20983.60 | 18880.77 | 22926.00 | 23606.00 | 12700.83 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 21176.47 | 21176.47 | 17738.22 | 22850.20 | 22850.20 | 21429.26 | 27243.00 | 31261.00 | 22992.56 |
| 11. | Kerala | 7497.36 | 7497.36 | 7084.47 | 5779.21 | 5779.21 | 3718.73 | 7386.00 | 5943.00 | 2038.28 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 24397.63 | 24397.63 | 24397.63 | 43592.42 | 43592.42 | 25303.90 | 44451.00 | 29747.00 | 15346.39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 20199.06 | 20199.06 | 18629.44 | 31332.25 | 31332.25 | 29844.00 | 40758.00 | 41540.00 | 26100 |
| 14. | Odisha | 18479.38 | 18479.38 | 20908.54 | 20802.81 | 20802.81 | 19277.35 | 27294.00 | 22043.00 | 13596.05 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1229.47 | 1229.47 | 1229.47 | 4792.37 | 4792.37 | 2787.13 | 4668.00 | 3769.00 | 3228.58 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 15959.34 | 15959.34 | 12001.69 | 14316.14 | 14316.14 | 1319714 | 18096.00 | 15259.00 | 12177 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 18479.19 | 18479.19 | 18479.19 | 32070.19 | 32070.19 | 19879.70 | 35436.00 | 28618.00 | 20986.26 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 33106.56 | 33106.56 | 58176.00 | 84300.35 | 84300.35 | 88229.51 | 90186.00 | 112302.00 | 66138.83 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1841.90 | 1841.90 | 1670.88 | 4720.53 | 4720.53 | 3342.00 | 5388.00 | 4745.00 | 2698.78 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 17012.92 | 17012.92 | 19129.91 | 27842.45 | 27842.45 | 22819.08 | 35763.00 | 37384.00 | 24960.95 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 390.85 | 390.85 | 358.27 | 488.02 | 488.02 | 10.00 | 489.00 | 365.00 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 16872.45 | 16872.45 | 15464.00 | 17941.11 | 17941.11 | 17318.51 | 17826.00 | 17265.00 | 0 |
| 23. | Manipur | 2082.48 | 2082.48 | 2082.48 | 2051.86 | 2051.86 | 2021.34 | 1881.00 | 2213.00 | 1126 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 950.23 | 950.23 | 1264.62 | 1866.47 | 1866.47 | 1095.10 | 936.00 | 830.00 | 1045.49 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 429.71 | 429.71 | 429.71 | 602.20 | 602.20 | 602.20 | 423.00 | 578.00 | 353.03 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 789.22 | 789.22 | 525.95 | 835.15 | 835.15 | 690.27 | 771.00 | 691.00 | 647 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 441.39 | 441.39 | 421.96 | 437.90 | 437.90 | 239.71 | 471.00 | 530.00 | 150.23 |
| 28. | Tripura | 2648.32 | 2648.32 | 2616.82 | 3339.35 | 3339.35 | 3874.88 | 3561.00 | 3948.00 | 3014.08 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16.85 | 12.63 | 16.49 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 16.89 | 39.00 | 29.00 | 18.48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 30. | Chandigarh | 186.54 | 30.91 | 30.91 | 181.00 | 181.00 | 181.00 | 283.98 | 212.66 | 163.82 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 41.67 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 61.00 | 61.00 | 0.00 | 96.00 | 72.00 | 36.33 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 9.93 | 6.69 | 6.69 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 0.00 | 21.00 | 15.00 | 1.57 |
| 33. | NCT Delhi | 3640.00 | 3640.00 | 3640.00 | 5327.00 | 5327.00 | 2967.00 | 5910.99 | 2996.33 | 326.5 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0.77 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.65 | 1.98 | 1.66 | 0.1 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 115.00 | 115.00 | 115.00 | 168.00 | 168.00 | 126.00 | 264.00 | 198.00 | 110 |
| Total | | 289148.20 | 288973.21 | 312207.83 | 450000.00 | 450000.00 | 386008.21 | 517543.95 | 514448.65 | 317416.73 |

Statement-V

*State-wise Central Share Allocated/Released and Expenditure during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10
under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UTs | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | Funds Released | Expenditure Reported | Funds Released | Expenditure Reported | Funds Released | Expenditure Reported |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2058.41 | 2058.42 | 4327.22 | 1773.79 | 3390.53 | 2955.87 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 148.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 103.93 | 173.59 |
| 3. | Assam | 1974.81 | 1957.81 | 2947.90 | 38527 | 1478.03 | 2947.90 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1225.54 | 586.83 | 1980.98 | 0.00 | 895.12 | 102.39 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 741.48 | 492.38 | 637.36 | 413.84 | 881.30 | 273.14 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 1.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 958.18 | 975.69 | 1548.80 | 156.53 | 1501.44 | 750.75 |
| 8. | Haryana | 553.03 | 800.20 | 1334.27 | 321.98 | 585.34 | 388.03 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 7.69 | 20.09 | 12.43 | 12.62 | 12.15 | 5.62 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 105.86 | 88.69 | 0.00 | 17.17 | 0.00 | 824.60 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 480.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1101.02 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2410.37 | 2102.72 | 4896.14 | 2319.30 | 3524.71 | 1010.70 |
| 13. | Kerala | 629.74 | 263.17 | 1017.91 | 0.00 | 948.13 | 716.75 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 3120.18 | 3050.94 | 5043.48 | 2847.07 | 4087.96 | 2125.04 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 5944.50 | 6885.97 | 9608.72 | 7439.96 | 8075.96 | 1906.75 |
| 16. | Manipur | 297.28 | 116.97 | 445.71 | 65.11 | 461.88 | 528.88 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 254.81 | 4.72 | 190.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 18. | Mizoram | 233.58 | 116.79 | 350.20 | 174.85 | 369.51 | 252.26 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 191.11 | 191.11 | 286.53 | 143.06 | 277.13 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1099.33 | 730.39 | 1776.95 | 931.06 | 1476.59 | 433.13 |
| 21. | Punjab | 159.24 | 23.25 | 120.52 | 39.53 | 0.00 | 33.44 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1832.21 | 563.62 | 1574.91 | 455.94 | 1311.76 | 402.49 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 115.77 | 52.85 | 63.67 | 0.00 | 46.19 | 27.83 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2650.59 | 1938.27 | 4284.44 | 0.00 | 3817.38 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Tripura | 297.28 | 264.38 | 246.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 350.61 | 51.01 | 566.72 | 0.00 | 488.70 | 255.55 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 4545.23 | 3649.91 | 13846.94 | 3881.97 | 6462.43 | 1487.36 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1205.19 | 894.10 | 1948.07 | 1477.54 | 1940.44 | 1888.40 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6.00 | 20.03 | 0.00 | 5.25 | 0.00 | 24.53 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 64.47 | 0.00 | 6.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 9.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.58 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0.00 | 56.81 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 100.00 | 89.14 | 7.80 | 0.00 | 6.66 | 45.27 |
| Total | | 33691.56 | 28121.32 | 54067.25 | 22869.91 | 42160.85 | 20661.29 |

Clearance to Mining Projects

1739. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests

in consultation with the Coal Ministry has recently formulated a 6 point agenda to make the process of forest and environment clearance faster for various mining projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed agenda has been placed before and approved by the Cabinet; and

(d) if so, the time frame by which the agenda would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests in consultation with the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Power under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office has discussed the issues concerning the expeditious environment and forest clearances to mining projects. During their meetings on 16.04.2010 and 21.05.2010, a multi pronged approach has been formulated for expeditious environment and forest clearances including identification of category 'A' (No-Go areas) and Category 'B' (Go areas). There was no 6 point agenda adopted during these meetings. As the exercise is incomplete, there is no proposal, as of now, to place the outcome of the joint exercise before the Cabinet for its approval.

Transportation of Coal

1740. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the quantum of coal being transported by road to each of the power plants located in Tuticorin District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total loss of coal while transportation by road due to spillage;

(d) whether the Government has carried out any environmental impact assessment of coal dust on the public as well as the living plants and trees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has reported that for the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, coal from Coal India Limited sources is being supplied through inter-modal- transport of rail-cum-sea. Coal from Eastern Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited are transported by Rail upto loading ports of Haldia, Paradip and Vizag and thereafter to the thermal power station by chartered ships of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) through the sea. Central Electricity Authority has reported that they are not aware of transportation of coal by road, if any to the power plants including Tuticorin, located in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The responsibility of coal companies for supply of coal to the consumers is upto the mines/ railway siding. The consumers themselves arrange for transportation of coal from the mines/railway siding to their plants.

(d) and (e) No specific study of environmental impact assessment of coal dust on the public as well as the living plants and trees has been carried out.

[Translation]

Jobs for Physically Challenged in Private Sector

1741. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to Private Sector to create jobs for physically challenged persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any website has been created relating

to PSUs for providing information to physically challenged people;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend "The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995" to improve the condition of physically challenged persons, for providing Government jobs;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Government, under a Scheme, 'Incentives to Employers in Private Sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities' makes payment of employer's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and the Employees State Insurance (ESI) for the first three years in respect of the persons with disabilities employed with monthly wages upto Rs. 25000/- per month.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Yes, in order to bring the law in alignment with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[English]

Eviction of CRPF from Schools

1742. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether about 50 school buildings in Jharkhand have been taken over by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on a permanent basis and 43 school buildings have been taken over on an off-and-on basis depriving the children of their right to education and mid-day-meals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government of Jharkhand has reported that 23 elementary school buildings spread over 8 districts are occupied by Central Reserve Police Force personnel and other police forces on a permanent basis.

The State Government has reported that it has started the process of vacating the school buildings from police occupation.

Cases of Corruption/irregularities

1743. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases involving irregularities/corruption have been reported recently amongst people holding high public offices/places;

(b) if so, the details of such cases;

(c) whether any mechanism exist to weed out corruption in high public offices/places;

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

(e) whether any protection is made available to the 'whistle-blowers'; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information provided by the CBI, 9 cases has been registered against officials of the rank of Joint Secretary and above in the last 6 months i.e. from 01.01.2010 to 30.06.2010.

(c) and (d) The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Government to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed

the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems; and
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(e) and (f) The Government has issued a Resolution dated 21st April, 2004 providing for a machinery for acting on complaints from "whistle-blowers". The Central Vigilance Commission has been authorized as the Designated Agency, to receive written complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or of mis-use of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government. The Resolution provides for adequate mechanism to protect whistle blower from victimization.

[Translation]

Scaling Down Financial Aid

1744. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether England has decided to scale down the annual financial aid of 250 million pounds to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether England has cited any reasons for scaling down this aid; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The Ministry has not received any formal

communication from the Government of UK that they have decided to scale down financial aid.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

De-silting in Rivers

1745. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the silt in the major rivers in the country including Bihar is rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the river-wise details of expenditure incurred by the Government on desilting of the rivers during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of works undertaken with the said funds; and

(e) the extent of progress achieved alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No specific study has been conducted to assess if there is a rise in the silt in the major rivers in the country including Bihar.

(c) and (d) De-silting of rivers, in general, is not considered an economically viable solution to the silt problem and is recommended only for selected reaches. The State Government of West Bengal has taken up de-silting of certain rivers, namely, South Saraswati and Ichhamati during the XI Plan period. An amount of Rs. 2.72 crore has been released to the State Government for dredging of river South Saraswati in the last three years. The dredging of river Ichhamati has been undertaken by the State Government of West Bengal from its own

resources. Recently, another Drainage scheme for de-silting/re-sectioning of rivers in Kaliaghai-Kapaleshwari-Baghai basin in West Bengal has also been approved by the Government to provide Central assistance to the State Government of West Bengal under "Flood Management Programme". No central assistance has been released for this scheme as on date.

(e) The excavation work of river South Saraswati (for a length of 43 km.) was taken up by the State Government in the year 2007-08 after release of first instalment of Rs. 1.00 crore of Central assistance. However, the scheme could not take off at a desired pace and reported to be progressing very slow on account of land acquisition required for the work.

[English]

Nuclear Power Plants

1746. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests received by the Union Government from the State Governments for setting up of nuclear power plants during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Site Selection Committee (SSC) has evaluated the sites offered by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government for setting up of nuclear power plants on these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Availability of

suitable site is a pre-requisite for setting up a nuclear power station. Potential of the sites offered by the State Governments are evaluated by the Site Selection Committee of the Department. Government has accorded "in principle" approval for five new sites in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in October, 2009. The requests received State-wise and their status is attached as a Statement. Based on evaluation of the potential of sites and the nuclear power programme, Government of India considers 'in principle' approval of the sites, which is the first step in the process of setting up nuclear power plants.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh

Pulivendla, Cudappah District and Nizampatnam, Guntur District

Out of the two new sites offered by the State Government, the "In-land site" at Pulivendla has limitation of cooling water. The coastal site at Nizampatnam is under evaluation by the Site Selection Committee.

2. Bihar

Rajauli, District Nawadah

Cooling water is a limitation at the site. The State Government could offer cooling water for meeting the requirement of one 700 MW reactor only.

3. Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya and Puducherry

Though general requests have been received, sites are yet to be identified by the State Governments concerned.

4. Karnataka

Kaiga Expansion and new site Mannur, Bijapur District

Three (220 MW each) units are in operation and one

unit is completed and awaiting commencement of Operation at Kaiga. Additional two units (2×700 MW) at Kaiga is under consideration. A new site at Mannur is under evaluation.

5. Rajasthan

Mahi-Banswara, Banswara District. Evaluation of the site has been completed.

6. Uttar Pradesh

Narora Expansion and New site in Bundelkhand

Two units (220 MW each) are presently in operation at Narora. The potential of the site for expansion has been evaluated. The new site in Bundelkhand is yet to be identified by the State Government.

Insurance Scheme for Teachers

1747. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether a new Insurance and Group Housing Schemes is proposed for the benefit of the teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance to be provided by the Union Government to the States for this scheme;

(c) the estimated number of teachers likely to be benefited under the scheme; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As a part of the welfare measure for school teachers, this Ministry is in the process

of conceptualizing an insurance scheme meant to cover life and health of the teachers, as well as a group housing scheme for them. The initial concepts were discussed in the meeting of the General Committee of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare (NFTW) which was held on 18th June, 2010. The States are being consulted before finalizing the details of the scheme.

[Translation]

Adult Education Programme

1748. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently launched 'Saakshar Bharat' an Adult Education Programme in the country;

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

(c) the number and percentage of illiterate persons in the country at present, age-group-wise and gender-wise in each State/UT;

(d) the number of SC/ST, OBC and various minorities amongst them;

(e) the funds allocated under the programme to each State/UT during the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the successful implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The programme provides for comprehensive opportunities of adult education, including literacy, equivalency, skill development and continuing education, primarily to women and disadvantaged groups, specially SCs, ST's and minorities, in rural areas of districts having adult female literacy of 50% or below (as per 2001 census).

(c) and (d) Present status of literacy in the country would be available after completion of 2011 census. A Statement indicating State-wise, gender-wise number and percentage of illiterate persons as per census 2001, in 7+ age group and number of SC/ST and various minorities amongst them is appended as Statement-I,

(e) The Statement is appended as Statement-II.

(f) To make the programme successful, the accent is on Access, Equity, Quality and Good Governance. Panchyati Raj Institutions have been assigned the principal responsibility of implementation of the programme. To promote Quality, the Scheme provides for development of a Core Curriculum Framework and high quality teaching learning material, improving quality of literacy educators, individual assessment and certification of learners, infusion of new learning technologies, promotion of literate environment and adequate resource support to the implementing agencies. A web based accounting system to facilitate 'Just-in-Time' release of funds and also robust monitoring and evaluation system have been devised to infuse transparency, accountability and organizational efficiency in implementation.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| Meghalaya | 692968 | 37.44 | 324600 | 34.57 | 368368 | 40.39 | 4080 | 609171 | 44796 | 201 | 1177 | 446503 | 690 |
| Mizoram | 83394 | 11.20 | 35828 | 9.28 | 47566 | 13.25 | 27 | 74675 | 2298 | 57 | 30368 | 44553 | 24 |
| Nagaland | 568035 | 33.41 | 259416 | 28.84 | 308619 | 38.54 | | 515743 | 14641 | 101 | 303 | 516202 | 182 |
| Odisha | 11608795 | 36.92 | 3923685 | 24.65 | 7685110 | 49.49 | 2285985 | 4203733 | 182665 | 551 | 2482 | 332699 | 1482 |
| Punjab | 6430200 | 30.35 | 2778951 | 24.77 | 3651249 | 36.64 | 2601896 | | 156215 | 1462 | 9822 | 111545 | 4166886 |
| Rajasthan | 18154176 | 39.59 | 5793238 | 24.30 | 12360938 | 56.15 | 3677413 | 3073429 | 1640043 | 34584 | 2421 | 10545 | 245444 |
| Sikkim | 144321 | 31.19 | 59582 | 23.96 | 84739 | 39.60 | 8435 | 31405, | 2817 | 15 | 42522 | 8503 | 32 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14645974 | 26.55 | 4865631 | 17.58 | 9780343 | 35.57 | 3792303 | 325122 | 518037 | 5792 | 650 | 477231 | 1390 |
| Tripura | 740658 | 26.81 | 269516 | 18.98 | 471142 | 35.09 | 121961 | 361522 | 81017 | 72 | 41236 | 27743 | 18 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58854009 | 43.73 | 22154923 | 31.18 | 36699086 | 57.78 | 14997337 | 54530 | 12700214 | 12391 | 105911 | 49288 | 163631 |
| Uttarakhand | 2023535 | 28.38 | 604100 | 16.72 | 1419435 | 40.37 | 452312 | 78472 | 390012 | 306 | 2679 | 2888 | 48504 |
| West Bengal | 21565574 | 31.36 | 8189379 | 22.98 | 13376195 | 40.39 | 6417675 | 2077219 | 6998243 | 3593 | 55006 | 135002 | 7647 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 58236 | 18.70 | 23256 | 13.67 | 34980 | 24.76 | | 8514 | 2649 | 0 | 34 | 15473 | 82 |
| Chandigarh | 141777 | 18.06 | 61588 | 13.86 | 80189 | 23.53 | 42804 | | 10585 | 64 | 102 | 773 | 10620 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 76387 | 42.37 | 29209 | 28.82 | 47178 | 59.77 | 748 | 63707 | 1071 | 42 | 136 | 1733 | 9 |
| Daman and Diu | 30026 | 21.82 | 10835 | 13.24 | 19191 | 34.39 | 618 | 4389 | 2119 | 13 | 17 | 357 | 9 |
| Delhi | 2168894 | 18.33 | 826769 | 12.67 | 1342125 | 25.29 | 572116 | | 441288 | 4345 | 3326 | 6982 | 39074 |
| Lakshadweep | 6876 | 13.34 | 1979 | 7.47 | 4897 | 19.53 | | 6712 | 6783 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 160819 | 18.76 | 48638 | 11.38 | 112181 | 26.10 | 42015 | | 6271 | 31 | 5 | 7646 | 9 |

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated for the programme during 2009-10 and 2010-2011

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 689954848 | — |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 40367883 | — |
| 3. | Assam | 144758782 | — |
| 4. | Bihar | 44940282 | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 190278401 | — |
| 6. | Goa | — | — |
| 7. | Gujarat | 239910671 | — |
| 8. | Haryana | 12011239 | — |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | — | — |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | — | — |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 54667320 | — |
| 12. | Karnataka | 184441275 | — |
| 13. | Kerala | — | — |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | — | — |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 178226529 | — |
| 16. | Manipur | 26224890 | — |
| 17. | Meghalaya | — | — |
| 18. | Mizoram | — | — |
| 19. | Nagaland | — | — |
| 20. | Odisha | 34988640 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| 21. | Punjab | — | — |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 441059406 | — |
| 23. | Sikkim | 6263066 | — |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 93632124 | — |
| 25. | Tripura | 8268235 | — |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 648836474 | — |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 79411275 | — |
| 28. | West Bengal | 141568826 | — |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | — |
| 30. | Chandigarh | — | — |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | — | — |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | — | — |
| 33. | Delhi | — | — |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | — | — |
| 35. | Puducherry | — | — |
| Total | | 3259810165 | |

[English]

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

1749. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and salient features of the World Bank aided Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked for each of the above States for protection of coastal communities and infrastructure development on the coastal regions of these States;

(c) whether any fund has been allocated by the Government to these States;

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

(e) the manner in which it will help in checking pollution in the coastal waters and expand livelihood options for coastal communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) The World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project has the National component and the State level components in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal. Under the National component, the main activities include hazard mapping and establishing the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management. In the States, the project components include mangrove plantation, livelihood improvement, integrated coastal management plan.

(b) The total cost of this World Bank project is Rs. 1155.63 crores, of which the World Bank contribution is Rs. 898.12 crores (77.7%) and Government contribution is Rs. 177.49 crores (15.5%). The budget earmarked for the State of Gujarat is Rs. 298.34 crores, Odisha is Rs. 201.62 crores, and for West Bengal is Rs. 300.26 crores.

(c) and (d) As a part of the State contribution, the State of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have allocated Rs. 29.83 crores, Rs. 20.16 crores and Rs. 30.03 crores, respectively.

(e) Under the project, cleaning of beaches, solid

waste landfill sites, pollution control facilities are provided to the three States. Further, capacity building and strengthening of the Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal State Pollution Control Boards will be undertaken. Improvement of livelihood of coastal local communities by providing alternative livelihood, upgrading fishing infrastructure facilities in these three States are taken up.

MDMS under Food Security Bill

1750. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to include the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), a part of the proposed National Food Security Bill;

(b) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the funds required annually for the extension of MDMS till class X; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the funds would be arranged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Department of Food and Public Distribution had invited the views of the Department of School Education and Literacy for including the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in the proposed National Food Security Law. This Department replied in the affirmative as it would ensure better commitment from all participants in implementation of the Scheme.

(c) The requirement of funds for extending the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to the students of class IX and X has been estimated at Rs. 772.96 crore.

(d) No decision about the extension has been taken so far, so the question does not arise.

Higher Education for SC/ST Students

1751. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of SC/ST students are not pursuing higher education after passing class X in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create awareness amongst these students for pursuing higher education through print and audio-visual media; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to available information, against 95.08 lakhs students who passed out in High School Examination (X Class) held in year 2006, the enrolment in Class XI in that year was 75.26 lakhs which is 79.20% of those passed out in High School Examination held in 2006. Of these students who passed out in High School Examination, 14.25 lakhs students belonged to Scheduled Castes (SC) whereas 4.19 lakhs students belonged to Scheduled Tribes (ST). The corresponding figures for enrolment in Class XI in 2006 are 10.42 lakhs students for SC (73.2%) and 3.87 lakhs for ST (92.4%). While there is no authentic information on the actual reasons for inability of students belonging to SC/ST in different parts of the country in accessing higher education beyond Class X, lack of availability of sufficient number of affordable higher educational institutions is an impediment to access of such students to higher education.

(c) and (d) During the 11th Five Year Plan, Government has introduced a number of schemes promoting more

freeships, scholarships, free text books, free hostels, subsidized facilities in institutions/hostels to the disadvantaged groups and increase in the quota for Ph.D. in technical institutions for reserved category candidates. Lack of awareness is not related to reluctance on the part of these students and no such specific awareness campaign has been formulated.

Exorbitant Fees Charged by KVs

1752. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received numerous complaints from various organisations/bodies regarding the exorbitant fees being charged by Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There are some sporadic complaints regarding fees being charged in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(c) KVs are set up primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. The tuition fees in KVs have been revised with effect from 1.10.2009. Prior to that, the fees were last revised on 1.10.1998. In the light of the increase in reimbursement of tuition fees of the children of Central Government employees by the Government following the implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) enhanced the tuition fees in KVs with effect from 1.10.2009.

KVS does not charge any tuition fee from students of classes I to VIII. Tuition fee is charged only from class IX onwards. Further all the students belonging to SC, ST as well as girls, the disabled and those belonging to families below poverty line are also exempted from payment of tuition fee.

Monitoring Radioactive Waste

1753. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has received any requests from Universities, Institutions, Hospitals and other Departments for inspection or assistance for disposal of their radioactive wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to engage any agency to monitor radioactive bio-waste in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam, such requests are received by AERB periodically.

(b) From January, 2009 to June 2010, AERB has issued around 400 authorizations to various universities, institutions, hospitals etc. for safe disposal of radioactive wastes under the provisions of the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987. The safe waste disposal methods are based on the physical and chemical form, activity content and half life, water solubility/ combustibility etc. of the waste. After careful review of the above characteristics AERB allows the safe disposal either at the site of installation itself or an authorized National waste disposal facility. Appropriate transport regulations

prescribed by AERB are also enforced during the transport of the radioactive waste prior to its safe disposal.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) As per the provisions of the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987, the monitoring of radioactive wastes is to be carried out by the respective institutions, hospitals, universities etc. No separate agency is required to monitor radioactive bio-waste in the country.

(e) AERB carries out inspection of universities, institutions, hospitals etc. using radioactive sources to verify compliance to the regulatory requirements pertaining to safe disposal of radioactive wastes.

Accommodation Charges for Haj

1754. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the accommodation charges for Haj Pilgrims as reported in the media;

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

(c) the details of the estimated financial burden as a result thereof on each pilgrim for performing Haj Yatra; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to exempt poor Haj Pilgrims from the increased accommodation charges?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The accommodation charges for Haj pilgrims are fixed and regulated by the Saudi Authorities and the Government of India does not have any role in it. Saudi Authorities have increased the minimum area requirement for Haj pilgrims from 3.5 sq.mts. to 4 sq.mts. per pilgrim with effect from Haj – 2010 resulting in proportionate increase in the accommodation charges. The

rates effective during Haj – 2009 and Haj – 2010 are tabulated below:—

| Category | Rental Charge in Saudi Riyal per unit for Haj – 2009 | Rental Charge in Saudi Riyal per unit during Haj – 2010 |
|----------|--|---|
| Green | SR 3500 | SR 4000 |
| White | SR 2800 | SR 3200 |
| Azizziah | SR 2200 | SR 2500 |

(d) Accommodation charges are required to be paid by the pilgrims on the basis of actuals.

Collaboration with Foreign Educational Institutions

1755. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of Universities with the collaboration of United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move;

(c) whether any meeting with the US authorities was held recently in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the major issues discussed at the meeting; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) An official delegation headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development visited some Universities in the United States (US) namely Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Yale University and Georgetown University between 25th to 31st October, 2009. The delegation also interacted with Presidents of several other Universities, prominent academics and officials in the Department of Education in the Federal Government of USA. The discussions focused on the establishment of Innovation Universities and other institutions of higher learning in India. The Indian academe in the US expressed their keenness to participate in India reform process for higher education.

At present Central Universities, State Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities can enter to Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), without the authority to confer foreign degrees, for collaboration in the nature of joint academic/research programmes, exchange of faculty, students and academic material, setting up facilities and conducting workshops and seminars etc., with foreign universities/institutions of higher learning in foreign countries.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations, for entry and operation of foreign institutions, imparting technical education in India and seven collaborations between India and foreign institutions have been registered by AICTE under the said regulations.

A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. Provisions of the Bill can take effect only subject to approval by Parliament.

Deemed Universities

1756. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) the number of Deemed Universities in each State/UT at present;
- (b) whether certain educational institutions are wrongly claiming Deemed Status and are admitting students without such status being assigned by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details of such institutions and the action taken against them;
- (d) the details of approved Deemed Universities which are found to be lacking in necessary infrastructure facilities, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 1.08.2010, one hundred and thirty (130) institutions deemed to be universities are functioning in various States/UTs. The State/UT-wise break up is as follows: (Andhra Pradesh-7, Arunachal Pradesh-1, Bihar-2, Gujarat-2, Haryana-5, Jharkhand-2, Karnataka-15, Kerala-2, Madhya Pradesh-3, Maharashtra-21, Odisha-2, Puducherry-1, Punjab-3, Rajasthan-8, Tamil Nadu-29, Uttarakhand-4, Uttar Pradesh-10, West Bengal-1 and Delhi-12).

(b) and (c) The Ministry has, so far, not received any complaint against any educational institution wrongly claiming Deemed Status and admitting students therein without the Government having declared such institutions as institutions deemed to be universities.

(d) and (e) University Grants Commission, on the direction of the Government for a review of availability of infrastructure including faculty, constituted Expert Committees for undertaking on-site visits to the institutions deemed to be universities. Out of the 125 institutions deemed to be universities reviewed by the UGC Expert

Committees, UGC has reported that 118 such institutions were found to have adequate infrastructure while 7 were required to further augment their infrastructural facilities.

Academy of Scientists

1757. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) proposes to set up an academy of scientists to focus on innovative research in the areas that are not taught in regular academic universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up of the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) and operationalize it with immediate effect. Meanwhile, the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Parliament in the current session.

Road Projects in Myanmar

1758. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of India is actively involved in many road projects in Myanmar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Morch-Tamu-Kalawa-Kalemeyo road project is completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the road *i.e.* Morch-Tamu-Kalawa-Kalemeyo is going to be a part of Trans-Asian Highway connecting India to Singapore *via* Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of India is involved in the following road projects in Myanmar:—

(i) Rhi-Tiddim Road: Government of India has agreed to construct Rhi-Tiddim Road (80 Km.).

(ii) Trilateral Highway: At a trilateral ministerial level meeting held in Yangon on 5-6 April, 2002 between India, Myanmar and Thailand, it was agreed that the three countries would cooperate for construction of a highway from Morch in India to Moe Sot in Thailand through Bagan in Myanmar. The total length of this trilateral route is approximately 1,360 km.

(iii) Tamu-Kalawa-Kalmeyo (TKK) Road: 160 km. long TTK road in Myanmar across Manipur was constructed by BRO in 2001. BRO was also engaged for maintenance and resurfacing of TTK Road.

(c) and (d) The resurfacing of the major portion of the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalmeyo (TKK) Road (132 km.) has been completed and handed over to the Myanmar side in September, 2009. The stretch between Kyigone and Kalewa (28 km.) is under construction by BRO.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Nano Science and Technology Mission

1759. SHRI GADHVI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for promotion and development of Nano Science and Technology in the country;

(b) the present status of network of Nano-Science and Technology Mission in the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to encourage effective research work in this field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) A Research and Development Programme called the "Nano Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI)" was launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) in October 2001. Department of Information Technology (DIT), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have initiated several other Research Development projects. Considering the immense potential, the Government of India launched a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) on 3rd May, 2007 with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years. The Department of Science and Technology is the nodal agency for implementing the Nano Mission. The aims of the Nano Mission are to:—

- (i) promote Basic Research and Human Resource Development;
- (ii) establish Centres of Excellence and Sophisticated Research Facilities, promote Applications and Technology Development by encouraging industry by way of grants and soft loans to undertake such work on its own or in collaboration with academic and research institutions;
- (iii) promote entrepreneurship by extending grants and soft loans to start-ups and through establishment of Technology Business Incubators;
- (iv) forge international collaborations wherever necessary.

As part of the Nano Science and Technology promotion programmes, including the Nano Mission, several initiatives have been taken. These are:—

- (i) An Institute of Nano Science and Technology has been established at Mohali as a new grant-in-aid institution of DST at a total cost of Rs. 142.50 crore for 5 years. This institute will focus on agri- and bio-nano technologies.
- (ii) An Ultra High Resolution Aberration Corrected Transmission Electron Microscope has been installed as a national facility at the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore. There are only 25-30 such facilities in the world. This would enable our scientists to look at nano-scale systems with sub-angstrom resolution and give them added international competitive edge.
- (iii) On International Collaboration front, an India-Japan beamline has been established at the Photon Factory, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan.
- (iv) Three Major Centres in nano-electronics have been established at IIT-Bombay, Mumbai, Indian

Institute of Science, Bangalore and IIT-Kharagpur, Kharagpur and one more is being established at IIT-Delhi.

- (v) Two Research and Development projects have also been supported in network mode at Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad and National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur on applications of nano-technology in Health and Advanced Materials respectively.
- (vi) Twelve Centres of Excellence in Nano Science and 7 Centres of Excellence in Nano Technology have been established by strengthening the research infrastructure in existing academic and research institutions in the country.
- (vii) The Mission has also started M.Sc./M.Tech. programmes in Nano Science and Technology in 15 institutions across the country. Large number of Post-Doctoral Fellowships have been sanctioned in the search-cum-selection mode to tap available talent immediately.
- (viii) Four Advanced Schools have been held and 4 International Conferences on Nano Science and Technology have also been organized. Joint Industry-Institute linked projects have been funded focusing on definite end-products like nano fillers for tyre applications, functional textiles, nano-sized oxide powders and drug delivery, etc.
- (b) The Nano Mission is being supplemented by the Department of Science and Technology office at New Delhi. There is no network of Nano Mission elsewhere in the country.
- (c) Already available funds will be sufficient for the remaining period of XI Plan.
- (d) The funds allocated for the Nano Mission during the last three years and current year are given below:—

Financial Year 2007-08, Rs. 121.27 crore

Financial Year 2008-09, Rs. 130.00 crore

Financial Year 2009-10, Rs. 70.00 crore

Financial Year 2010-11, Rs. 100.00 crore

Review of AIBP Norms

1760. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of availability of water and irrigation facilities in Desert Development Plan (DDP) areas are worse than Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to review norms of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per the recommendation of Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said norms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The desert areas are characterized by perennial water shortages and the moisture availability index in case of desert areas is lower than DPAP areas.

(c) to (e) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructures has approved 90% grant assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme to the DDP areas of one ongoing and two new projects.

[Translation]

Sand Mining

1761. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal sand mining in some of the rivers of Madhya Pradesh such as Narmada, Tava, Dudhi and Chambhal is threatening the life of crocodiles there;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, no major incidents of illegal sand mining have been reported from Crocodile habitats of Narmada, Dudhi and Tava rivers in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Chambhal river that carries and deposits loads of sand along its course have been traditionally exploited for extraction of sand. Such extraction adversely affects the crocodile habitats of National Chambal Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been making all efforts to stop illegal sand mining within the Sanctuary. Continuous patrolling of the area is carried out. To keep strict vigil motor boats have also been deployed for patrolling of the area. Joint action by the District Administration, Police and Forest personnel have been taken to control the illegal sand mining. To strengthen the protection of the Sanctuary, ex-army personnel have been deployed alongwith staff to control such activities.

[English]

Environmental Damage

1762. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific bodies have submitted reports and recommendations on the environmental damage and the remediation process on the Bhopal gas disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has accepted their recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur and National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad have jointly carried out a study on "Assessment and Remediation Hazardous Waste Contaminated Areas in and around M/s Union Carbide India Ltd., Bhopal". The Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad has carried out the study on "Detoxification, Decommissioning and Dismantling of Union Carbide Plant, Bhopal. These studies have been carried out as per the directions of the Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the disposal of toxic wastes lying in and around, the former UCIL plant site, Bhopal. As per the decision of the Cabinet, these reports have been sent to selected scientific institutions and experts for comments. A Peer Review Committee has been constituted to examine the comments on these reports and prepare a final Peer Review Report for submission to the Government of India.

[Translation]

Visit of US National Security Advisor

1763. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of US National Security

Advisor, Mr. James Genes, any talks were held on reprocessing of nuclear fuel;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed during the talks;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard is likely to be signed during the proposed visit of US President, Mr. Barack Obama in November, 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the American companies are likely to get voluminous business and the American technicians are also likely to get employment as a result of Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) During the visit of the US National Security Advisor, General James Jones to New Delhi in July, 2010, it was noted that the negotiations on Arrangements and Procedures pursuant to Article 6(iii) of the India-US Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation (October 2008) had been concluded. Since then, the *Agreement on Arrangements and Procedures for Reprocessing* has been signed in Washington on July 30, 2010 that will enable India to reprocess US obligated nuclear material under IAEA safeguards.

(e) and (f) Government of India had, on October 16, 2009 announced the designation of two sites — in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh for setting up Light Water Reactor based Nuclear Power Plants in cooperation with the USA. Opportunities for US business are dependent on US technology providing viable tariff regime at sites offered to them.

[English]

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1764. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 suppliers are catering to 1,795 Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) schools covering 9,67,594 students under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for engaging suppliers and arrangements made to check quality of food supplied by them; and

(d) the number of students feel ill after consuming Mid Day Meals in Delhi during the last three years and died during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Delhi Government, presently eight services providers/voluntary organization are providing cooked food from their 10 semi automatic kitchens to 1779 municipal corporation schools covering 997981 students and 44 municipal corporation aided schools covering 12450 students.

(c) The criteria of selection of the service provider/voluntary organization was:—

- (i) It should be a body registered under the Societies Registration Act or the Public Trust Act.
- (ii) It should have been in existence for a minimum period of two years.
- (iii) It should have at least two years past experience in the field of food/nutrition.
- (iv) It should have financial capability to establish semi automated kitchen and serve children for at least 45 days.
- (v) It should have space (Minimum Plotted Area 1000 sq yards) for establishing semi automated kitchen.

In order to ensure good quality of food, it is checked first at the kitchen by the Service Providers and secondly at school level by a committee constituted for this purpose. Apart from this, samples of the cooked food are drawn regularly and get tested from Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi.

(d) During the last three years i.e. 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010, 211 children fell ill in Delhi after consuming mid day meal and none has died.

[Translation]

Ad hoc Appointment

1765. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment in Government Ministries/Departments are made under rules laid down for selection on defined posts by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

(b) if so, the definition of ad hoc appointments in this regard; and

(c) the time period for which an officer appointed on ad hoc basis can continue in offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Regular appointment against posts in Central Government are made in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules, which are framed by the administrative Ministries/Departments in consultations with Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Legislative Department, wherever required.

(b) and (c) Adhoc appointment may be resorted to only in exception circumstances, if the post cannot be kept vacant in public interest until regular candidate become available. Adhoc appointments are regulated in accordance with the instructions contained in DOPT's O.M. No. 28036/8/87-Estt.(D) dated 30.03.1988 which is available on DOPT's website (www.persmin.nic.in). The total period for which the appointment/promotion may be made, on adhoc basis, is limited to one year only. In case there are compulsions for extending any adhoc appointment/promotion beyond one year, the approval of the DOPT has to be sought at least two months in advance before the expiry of the one year period. If the approval of the DOPT to the continuance of adhoc arrangements beyond one year is not received before the expiry of the one year period, the adhoc appointment/promotion shall automatically cease on the expiry of the one year term.

Dams in the Country

1766. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of dams under construction in various States in the country, location-wise;
- (b) the year in which the construction work of the said dams has been started alongwith the funds allocated and spent on the construction works separately by the Union Government and the State Governments;
- (c) the percentage of work carried out dam-wise in terms of canals/sub-canals/power stations;
- (d) the timeframe fixed for completion of the work of construction of each dam; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government for timely completion of works on these dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Passport in Three Days

1767. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to deliver passports to the applicants within three days under general scheme and on the same day under Tatkal Scheme in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend the facilities in other States also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the likely timeframe by which the said schemes will start; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) to (e) The Government has launched the Passport Seva Project at four Pilot sites in Karnataka on May 28, 2010 under the jurisdiction of Regional Passport Office, Bangalore. This will be followed by launch at three Pilot sites (Chandigarh, Ambala and Ludhiana) under the jurisdiction of Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh. Following validation of the Pilot projects, the remaining 70 Passport Seva Kendras will be established across the country in a phased manner. Under the Passport Seva Project Scheme, the time target schedule for issue of passport under normal and Tatkal category is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

| Type of application | Type of Police Verification | Dispatch of Passport |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Normal | Police Verification is not required | Passport is expected to be dispatched on third working day excluding the date of submission of application. |
| | Police Verification is required on a Post-Passport issuance basis | Passport is expected to be dispatched on third working day excluding the date of submission of application — without waiting for the Police Verification Report. |
| | Police Verification is required on Pre-Passport issuance basis | Passport is expected to be dispatched within three working days of receipt of a “Recommendatory” Police Verification Report (PVR) from the Police Department. This does not include date of receipt of “Recommendatory” PVR. |
| Tatkal | Police Verification is not required | Passport is expected to be dispatched within one working day excluding the date of submission of application. |
| | Police Verification is required on a Post-Passport Issuance basis | Passport is expected to be dispatched on third working day excluding the date of submission of application — without waiting for the Police Verification Report. |

Coal Linkage

1768. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cement plants and power projects are pending due to unavailability of proper coal linkages;

(b) if so, the details of the companies and States in which these projects are pending; and

(c) the timeframe by which the coal linkages for these projects would be finalized so that the projects could kick start their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The details of applications pending in this Ministry as on 31st July, 2010, seeking Linkage/Letter of Assurance (LoA) for long-term coal supply, State-wise, is given below:—

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Number of applications pending from Power Sector, including Captive Power Plants | Number of applications pending from Cement Plants, excluding Captive Power Plants |
|---------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 60 | 25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|-----|----|
| 2. | Assam | 38 | 3 |
| 3. | Bihar | 13 | 0 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 159 | 11 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 37 | 11 |
| 6. | Himachal | 2 | 3 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 37 | 5 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 32 | 8 |
| 11. | Kerala | 3 | 0 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 82 | 11 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 91 | 9 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 8 | 0 |
| 15. | Odisha | 91 | 1 |
| 16. | Puducherry | 1 | 0 |
| 17. | Punjab | 11 | 0 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 24 | 15 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 31 | 6 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 59 | 2 |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 1 | 0 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 50 | 1 |

(c) As per extant procedure, all pending applications are required to be considered by the Inter-ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) based on the recommendations of the administrative Ministry and other

relevant factors. However, no timeframe for holding the meeting of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) for Power and Cement has been decided so far.

E-Migration Project

1769. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged 'e-migrate' project on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) (a) to (c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is implementing an e-governance in emigration 'e-Migrate' Project with technical assistance from the National Institute of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad, to make emigration a simple, transparent, effective and efficient process. Till date the NISG has completed the analysis of the current emigration process or the 'As is' report, the 'Business Process Re-engineering' (BPR) report and the 'Request for Proposal' (RFP) process.

Minar missing from Red Fort

1770. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that one of the Minar of Red Fort in Delhi is missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time since when the Minar has been found missing;

(c) the steps taken by the Government/ASI to trace back the missing Minar and the success achieved in this regard;

(d) the details of security arrangements in the National Heritage like the Red Fort;

(e) whether responsibility has been fixed on the missing Minar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) None of the Minars at the Red Fort in Delhi is missing. Only a part of the turret at Delhi Gate is damaged, even before the portion of the Red Fort was brought under the administrative control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from the Army and its protection as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Hence, the question of missing portion of Minar does not arise.

(d) Monument Attendants, temporary status employees, private security guards and CISF personnel are deployed at the protected monuments depending upon the sensitivity and availability of manpower. At Red Fort, 46 Monument Attendants, 26 temporary status employees, 115 private security guards and 294 CISF personnel have been deployed for security.

(e) and (f) Since the turret at Delhi Gate of Red Fort was damaged even prior to its handing over to ASI and protection as of national importance, the question of fixing responsibility is difficult.

[Translation]

Education in Naxal Affected Districts

1771. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI K.D DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch several schemes for the comprehensive development of education in naxal affected districts in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas/Colleges and other educational institutions in naxal affected districts of the country in next two years;

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

(e) the funds allocated for these schemes and for opening of educational institutions, State-wise; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that enrolment in these educational institutions are optimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is the shared responsibility of both the Central and the State Governments for the development of education. Establishment of an educational institution in a State/UT is the primary responsibility of the State/UT Government. The National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years and the Constitution Eighty-sixth Amendment Act have come into force from 1st April, 2010. Model Degree Colleges are being established one each in 374 educationally backward districts with low GER. These colleges will predominantly serve rural areas and districts with concentration of population of SC/ST/ Minorities.

Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. Opening of new KVs depends on the viability of the proposals received from the sponsored authorities, sanction of the competent authority and availability of funds. Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme

provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. There is one functional KV and one JNV in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh which is affected by extremism. New KVs have been sanctioned in July, 2010 in the ST concentration districts of Umaria, Betul and Harda.

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). This Ministry has advised the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh to accord priority to the districts affected by left wing-extremism while formulating Annual Plans under RMSA. Out of 2478 new secondary schools approved during the year 2009-2010, 384 schools have been sanctioned in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism.

[English]

Supply of Uranium by Russia

1772. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India proposes to have a stake in one of the World's largest uranium fields in Russia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any agreement to secure long term supply of uranium has been signed with Russia;
- (d) if so, the quantum of uranium the country will receive from Russia every year;
- (e) the quantum of natural enriched uranium received by the country from Russia during the last fiscal; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government to set up fifth and sixth units of nuclear power plants in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Some discussions in this regard are underway. No precise proposal has been formulated.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A contract has been signed with M/s. TVEL Corporation, Russia for supply of 2000 MT of natural uranium oxide pellets to be supplied in quantities of 200 MT — 400 MT every year.

- (e) (i) Natural uranium : 150 MT
- (ii) Enriched uranium : 58 MT

(f) Two more units at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu are planned to be set up during the current plan.

Problems Faced by Navodaya Vidyalayas

1773. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that students are facing numerous problems in getting admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to keep Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas under the impact of Right to Education Act;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas, having a distinct character, are special category schools as defined in Section 2(p) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Co-operation with Latin American Countries

1774. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any fresh initiatives for increased cooperation with Brazil and other Latin American countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The ongoing cooperation between India and Latin American countries has intensified in diverse areas such as political, economic, trade, investments, technical and cultural. This process of enhancement of cooperation is being actively encouraged by Government.

Our engagement with Brazil is significant in many areas. Brazil is our largest trading partner in the region and Indian companies are also making large investments in agriculture, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing among other sectors. The two countries are also exploring other sectors of cooperation. India and Brazil are also cooperating with each other through their membership of IBSA, BRIC and G-4 groups of countries.

Data of Nurses Working Abroad

1775. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of Indian nurses working abroad;

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

(c) the details of the contributions of the Indian nurses working abroad to the GDP of India, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam. Nurses being skilled workers and generally holding ECNR (Emigration Check Not required) passports do not require Emigration Clearance. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs maintains data only with respect to persons who are granted Emigration Clearance.

(b) and (c) In view of above, question does not arise.

Study on Mangroves Ecology

1776. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a detailed environment study on the problems of mangrove ecologies along the coast of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the existing mangrove parks and mangrove cultivation areas promoted by the Government and NGOs;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints on such parks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests through the Indo-Canada Environment Facility had supported the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) to conduct detailed studies on problems of ecology of mangrove wetlands of the country in partnership

with the concerned State Forest departments. Apart from the MSSRF, grant-in-aid in research projects have been sanctioned to various research institutions, universities and NGOs on various problems of ecology and biology of mangrove ecosystems. The results of these studies have been published in the form of Mangrove Atlases for Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; Manuals; Field Guides; Books and several peer-reviewed research papers in national and international journals. The Ministry has established an Environment Information System (ENVIS) database at Annamalai University for collection, collation and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to coastal ecosystems with special attention to mangrove ecology.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 38 sites in the country as appropriate for planting/cultivation of mangroves, and their conservation and management. The State-wise list is given in the Statement. Not all coastal areas are suitable for mangrove cultivation as mangroves require an appropriate mixture of saline and freshwater, and soft substrate like mudflats to be able to grow and perpetuate. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Conservation and Management of Mangroves, 100% central assistance is extended to Coastal States and Union Territories for implementation of their approved Management Action Plans in the identified sites for components such as Survey and Demarcation, Planting, Restoration and Regeneration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, and Education and Awareness etc. During last three years (from 2007-08 to 2009-10), an amount of approximately Rs. 18.00 crores were released to various Coastal States for conservation, regeneration and management of mangroves.

According to Conservation Action Trust (CAT) — a Mumbai based NGO — there are two mangrove theme parks proposed by CAT in partnership with the Maharashtra Forest Department. One Mangrove Park is located at Bhandup in Mumbai, and the second is located off Palm Beach Road at Navi Mumbai. The land that is being utilized for these Parks is Protected Forest in the possession of

the Maharashtra Forest Department. The activities proposed at these two locations are education, research and conservation.

Further, as per the information received from Government of Kerala, the State Government, based on the Directions issued by the Ministry under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, has ordered closure of the Mangrove Theme Park, near Pappinisseri Panchayath Office, P.O. Pappinisseri, Kannur, Kerala.

Statement

| State/Union Territories | Mangrove areas |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| West Bengal | 1. Sunderbans |
| Odisha | 2. Bhitarkanika |
| | 3. Mahanadi |
| | 4. Subernarekha |
| | 5. Devi - Kadua |
| | 6. Dhamra |
| | 7. Mangrove Genetic Resources Centre |
| | 8. Chilka |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9. Coringa |
| | 10. East Godavari |
| | 11. Krishna |
| Tamil Nadu | 12. Pichavaram |
| | 13. Muthupet |
| | 14. Ramnad |
| | 15. Pulicat |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 16. Kazhuveli |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 17. North Andamans |
| | 18. Nicobar |
| Kerala | 19. Vembanad |
| | 20. Kannur (Northern Kerala) |
| Karnataka | 21. Coondapur |
| | 22. Dakshin Kannada/Honnar |
| | 23. Karwar |
| | 24. Manglore Forest Division |
| Goa | 25. Goa |
| Maharashtra | 26. Achra-Ratnagiri |
| | 27. Devgarh-Vijay Durg |
| | 28. Veldur |
| | 29. Kundalika-Revdanda |
| | 30. Mumbra-Diva |
| | 31. Vikroli |
| | 32. Shreevardhan |
| | 33. Vaitarna |
| | 34. Vasai-Manori |
| | 35. Malvan |
| Gujarat | 36. Gulf of Kutchh |
| | 37. Gulf of Khambhat |
| | 38. Dumas-Ubhrat |

Per Capita Income

1777. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income of the country has risen to 10.5%;

(b) if so, whether this includes the inflation percentage also; and

(c) the details of per capita income based on fixed rate for the year 2009-10, national and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) According to the advance estimate of National Income released in May, 2010 the per capita income of the country increased by 10.5% In the year 2009-2010 at current prices as compared to the previous year. The growth rate of 10.5% of per capita Income Includes inflation.

(c) The per capita income grew by 5.6% to the level of Rs. 33,588 In the year 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices at the national level. As the States have not yet shifted the base for compilation of national accounts to 2004-05, the latest State-wise details of per capita income at 1999-00 base year prices as compiled and provided by the States are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Per Capita Income

| Sl. No. | State\UT | Year | At constant (1999-2000) prices (Rs.) |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2009-10 | 28528 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2008-09 | 22475 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|---------|-------|
| 3. | Assam | 2009-10 | 17080 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2009-10 | 10577 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 2008-09 | 16294 |
| 6. | Goa | 2007-08 | 60232 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2008-09 | 33608 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2009-10 | 44493 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2009-10 | 34101 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2007-08 | 17590 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 2009-10 | 28696 |
| 12. | Kerala | 2008-09 | 35457 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 2008-09 | 14918 |
| 14. | Chhattisgarh | 2009-10 | 21359 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2009-10 | 37501 |
| 16. | Manipur | 2008-09 | 16508 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2008-09 | 23069 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2008-09 | 21549 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2006-07 | 17129 |
| 20. | Odisha | 2009-10 | 19456 |
| 21. | Punjab | 2009-10 | 34935 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2009-10 | 19806 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2008-09 | 25257 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2008-09 | 30652 |
| 25. | Tripura | 2007-08 | 22493 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 2009-10 | 13219 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|-------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2009-10 | 26608 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2009-10 | 26626 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2007-08 | 31626 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 2009-10 | 79108 |
| 31. | Delhi | 2008-09 | 64819 |
| 32. | Puducherry | 2009-10 | 62447 |

Note: (i) State-wise per capita income have been compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the respective States.

(ii) Col. (3) refer to the latest available year.

Setting up of NITs

1778. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been set up in all the States/Union Territories in the country;

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

(c) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to set up more NITs in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NITs have succeeded in establishing their space in the prevailing technical and educational environment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Upto the 10th Plan, there were 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) located at Agartala (Tripura), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal), Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Odisha), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) and (d) As the 11 Five Year Plan provides for setting up of 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) so as to have one each in all the major States/UTs, new NITs have been operationalised for (i) Arunachal Pradesh, (ii) Manipur, (iii) Meghalaya, (iv) Mizoram, (v) Nagaland, (vi) Goa (which will also cater to the UTs of Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), (vii) Puducherry (which will also cater to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands), (viii) Sikkim, (ix) Delhi (which will also cater to the UT of Chandigarh), and (x) Uttarakhand. As far as setting up of new NITs in Uttar Pradesh, there is already an NIT in Allahabad.

(e) and (f) NITs form a very important segment among the premier Technical Institutions in the country to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. Considering their role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements, these Institutions have been given the status of '*Institutions of National Importance*'. At present, the older 20 NITs have an intake capacity of 13321 undergraduate and 6690 postgraduate students per year. The NITs also contribute to Ph.D. and research studies with nearly 923 students involved in research during 2009-2010. 10 new NITs have a total intake of 900 at present.

[Translation

Nuclear Power Plants

1779. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power plants presently functioning in the country alongwith their actual capacity and the quantity of power generated by these plants;

(b) the number of plants closed due to non-availability of uranium for their operations;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make available sufficient uranium to these plants for their operations;

(d) whether several nuclear power plants could not be timely commissioned;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the actual cost and time overruns of these plants; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these plants without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The details are attached as a Statement.

(b) No reactor has been shut down due to shortage of fuel. However, nine reactors (2620 MW) are being operated at lower power level. In addition, NAPS-2 and KAPS-1, both of 220 MW, after completion of renovation and modernization, have not been restarted due to non availability of fuel.

(c) Resulting out the efforts of the Government, there has been an improvement in fuel supply. The efforts on opening of new mines and processing facilities are continuing.

(d) and (e) The details are:—

| Unit | Capacity (MW) | Commercial Operation Date | | Reason for delay |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | Scheduled | Actual | |
| RAPP-5 | 220 | August, 2007 | February 2010 | Non-availability of fuel, time taken to access international cooperation. |
| RAPP-6 | 220 | February, 2008 | March 2010 | |
| Kaiga-4 | 220 | September, 2007 | Expected to be operational by 3rd quarter of 2010-11 | Non availability of fuel. |
| KK-1 | 1000 | December, 2007 | Expected to be operational by 4th quarter of 2010-11 | Delay in sequential supplies of some of the equipment from Russian Federation. |
| KK-2 | 1000 | December, 2008 | Expected to be operational by 2nd quarter of 2011-12 | |

(f) There is no cost overrun in respect of RAPP-5&6 which have since been commissioned and also Kaiga-4. The revised cost estimates (RCE) of KK-1&2 are being worked out.

The Government is making efforts to provide fuel for Kaiga-4 and equipment from Russian Federation in respect of KK-1&2.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Unit | Rated Capacity (MW) | Current (July 2010) Operating Capacity |
|---------|------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Reactors fuelled by imported Uranium

| | | | |
|----|--------|-----|-----|
| 1. | TAPS-1 | 160 | 160 |
| 2. | TAPS-2 | 160 | 160 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|--------|------|------|
| 3. | RAPS-2 | 200 | 200 |
| 4. | RAPS-3 | 220 | 220 |
| 5. | RAPS-4 | 220 | 220 |
| 6. | RAPS-5 | 220 | 220 |
| 7. | RAPP-6 | 220 | 220 |
| Total | | 1400 | 1400 |
| Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium — Operated at max 70% of full power | | | |
| 8. | TAPS-3 | 540 | 380 |
| 9. | TAPS-4 | 540 | 370 |
| 10. | MAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------|------|------|
| 11. | MAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 12. | NAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |
| 13. | KAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 14. | KAIGA-1 | 220 | 150 |
| 15. | KAIGA-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 16. | KAIGA-3 | 220 | 150 |
| Total | | 2620 | 1720 |

Reactors awaiting fuel after Renovation and Modernization

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 17. | NAPS-2 | 220 | |
| 18. | KAPS-1 | 220 | |
| Total | | 440 | |

Shut down for techno economic assessment on continuation of operations

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|
| 19. | RAPS-1 | 100 | |
| Total Capacity | | 4560 | 3120 |

[English]

China Pak Nuclear Deal

1780. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is getting two Nuclear Reactors from China for civilian purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed sale would be a violation

of the guidelines of the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) of which China is a member;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposed sale of these two civilian reactors does not entail a separation of the Pakistani civil to military nuclear programme;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has flagged it's concerns to the attention of the other Members of the NSG;

(h) if so, their reactions in this regard;

(i) whether the Government brought these developments to the notice of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

(j) if so, the reaction of the IAEA thereto and if not, the reasons therefor;

(k) whether the IAEA taken up the issue with the Government of China as such cooperation would be in violation of the provisions of the IAEA of which China is also a member; and

(l) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (l) Government has seen reports that Pakistan and China have entered into an agreement for construction of two additional nuclear power plant units at Chashma. China is a member of the NSG and is subject to its guidelines and decisions. India holds regular dialogue with various NSG members as also with the NSG Troika which provides an opportunity to discuss a range of issues. Reports indicate that during their recent meeting in Christchurch from 21-25 June, 2010, NSG members discussed this issue. China has stated that the nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is for peaceful purposes and is consistent with its international obligations and subject to IAEA safeguards.

Agreements with Foreign Countries

1781. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether India has signed any bilateral agreements with foreign countries to protect the interests of expatriate Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the countries with whom India has already signed such agreements;

(c) whether the Government intends to execute similar agreements with other countries also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Indian migrant workers have been benefited as a result thereof?

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

(b) Government has signed three kinds of agreements/MoUs with foreign countries to protect the interest of expatriate Indian workers. Firstly, Labour Agreements/MoUs have been signed with Malaysia, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Jordan. These agreements lay down the framework for bilateral labour cooperation to secure protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers. Secondly, India has signed Social security Agreements with Belgium, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary, Czech Republic and Luxembourg. These agreements provide for exemption of temporary detached workers from social security contribution in the host country, portability of social security benefit in case of relocation of the worker and totalization of contribution periods. These provisions protect the workers against double contribution, loss of benefit and loss of contribution. India has signed an agreement on social insurance with Germany which exempts detached workers from Social Security Tax.

Thirdly, Government has signed a Labour Mobility Partnership with Denmark to facilitate legal migration with a view to address skill shortages and combat irregular migration.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government is pursuing bilateral labour MoUs with Yemen and Libya, Social Security Agreements with Norway, Canada, Germany, Korea, Australia, Japan and the United States and Labour Mobility Partnership with Netherlands, France, Belgium and the European Union.

(e) The bilateral labour agreements have enhanced the protection and welfare of Indian migrant workers on account of enhanced bilateral cooperation, standardization of labour contracts and sharing of data between the two sides. Joint Working Groups have been constituted under these agreements which meet regularly to discuss and resolve any problems relating to overseas Indian workers and devise practical means for improving the condition of overseas Indian workers. Labour Mobility Partnership will provide greater labour market access to Indian workers to address the skill shortages in the countries of destination.

National Institute for Assessment and Evaluation

1782. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an effort to standardize education, curriculum and facilities in schools across the country, the Government has proposed to create a National Institute for Assessment and Evaluation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also brought a blueprint of the proposed institute; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is a proposal before Central Board of Secondary Education to set up a Centre for Assessment, Evaluation and Research to enable the Board to use systematic empirical methods in the field of assessment, evaluation and analysis of different data and to build systematically and scientifically developed assessment and evaluation tools.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Exchange of Prisoners

1783. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have freed prisoners of each others during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of prisoners freed by each country alongwith their categories;

(c) the number of Indian citizens captured by Pakistan during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the total number of Indians in the captivity of Pakistan at present; and

(e) the effective measures taken by the Government to get these persons released from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India and Pakistan have released a number of prisoners in the last three years. India released 63 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 58 fishermen in 2007, 98 civilian prisoners and 14 fishermen in 2008, 5 civilian prisoners in 2009. 50 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 50 fishermen have been released till date in 2010. Pakistan released 36 Indian civilian prisoners and 265 fishermen in 2007, 8 civilian prisoners and 230 fishermen in 2008, 100 fishermen in 2009 and 17 civilian prisoners in 2010.

(c) and (d) Pakistan arrested 124 Indian fishermen in 2007, 218 in 2008, 274 in 2009 and 48 in 2010. It is believed that there are 211 civilian prisoners in Pakistani custody. As per available information, there are 582 Indian fishermen in Pakistani custody.

(e) Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was raised with Pakistan at the talks between Foreign Secretaries on 25th February, 2010 in New Delhi and 24th June, 2010, during Home Minister's meeting in Islamabad on 25th June 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on 15th July 2010. Further, an India-Pak Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side has been set up to recommend steps for humane treatment and expeditious release prisoners of the respective countries in each other's jails. The committee has so far had three meetings and has given several recommendations.

[English]

Model Schools in Tamil Nadu

1784. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether five new residential type model schools have been proposed to start in Erode District in Tamil Nadu to be funded through Centre's Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up such schools in Tiruppur District of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Model School scheme, two model schools have been sanctioned in

Ammapatti and Nimbiyur blocks of Erode districts in Tamil Nadu. These schools will have classes from VI to XII, but are not residential in nature. Under the scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, sanction has been given for six secondary schools in Erode district.

(c) and (d) One model school has been sanctioned in Moolanur block of Tiruppur district. Sanction has been accorded for four secondary schools in Tiruppur district under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

Indian President's Visit to China

1785. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of India recently visited China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the treaties signed with China during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The President of India paid a State visit to China from 26 to 31 May, 2010. During the visit, President met with Chinese President Hu Jintao, National People's Congress Chairman Wu Bangguo, Premier Wen Jiabao, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Chairman Jia Qinglin, and Vice-President Xi Jinping. President inaugurated an Indian-style Buddhist temple in the precincts of the famous White Horse Temple at Luoyang in Henan Province. The President also visited the Shanghai World Expo-2010 and unveiled a bust of Rabindranath Tagore in Shanghai. The documents signed during the visit are: Agreement on Streamlining the Visa Application Formalities for the Airline Staff of the Two Countries, MoU on Sports Cooperation, MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration.

Increase in wildlife Crimes

1786. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wildlife crimes have increased in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether illegal trade in wildlife articles have also increased in the same period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the present system of Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Offences are satisfactory;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (d) There are no specific reports on increase in wildlife crime in recent years. However, the number of cases involving violation of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Exim Policy, which have come to notice of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau's Regional offices during the last three years, show an increasing trend. The details of the cases are given in the Statement.

(e) and (f) Investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences are primarily being dealt by the State/UT Governments. The present system of investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences meets the existing exigencies.

(g) Steps taken by the Government for the conservation of wildlife and to stop illegal trade of wildlife are as follows:—

- (i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
- (ii) Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
- (iii) The Government has created the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau as a multi disciplinary agency to complement the existing State machinery to deal with wildlife crime having ramification beyond State and national borders.
- (iv) Wildlife staff posted in highly sensitive areas has been provided with arms, wireless sets and vehicles to keep check on wildlife poaching and trade.
- (v) Training and capacity building programmes are organized to improve the skills of wildlife staff to improve the investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences.

Statement

Details of cases booked in four regions for the past three years

| Year | Northern Region, Delhi (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan) | Eastern Region, Kolkata (West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Odisha) | Western Region Mumbai (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli) | Southern Region Chennai (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) | Total |
|-------|--|---|--|--|-------|
| 2007 | 7 | 25 | 49 | 3 | 84 |
| 2008 | 59 | 80 | 31 | 4 | 174 |
| 2009 | 66 | 93 | 64 | 14 | 237 |
| Total | 132 | 198 | 144 | 21 | 495 |

Coal Reserves

1787. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the new coal reserves found in the country

including Ulundurpet of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the name of agencies involved in exploration of coal reserves in the country;

(c) the quantum of coal reserves explored by them

during the last three years and the coal reserves out of it in which commercial production has started;

(d) the value of coal reserves exploited during each of the above years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the latest surveys, the inventory of coal resources assessed by Geological Survey of India (GSI) no coal reserve is found in the Ulundurpet in Tamil Nadu. The State-wise yearly augmentation of new coal and lignite resources reported in the last three years and the current year is given below:—

(A) Coal Resources:

(in Million Tonnes)

| State | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2007-08 | 2006-07 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jharkhand | 251.73 | 1251.82 | 1067.99 | 494.32 |
| Odisha | 1080.39 | -36.48 | 2029.76 | 1234.32 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2198.91 | 349.06 | 2683.56 | 8.38 |
| West Bengal | 1526.05 | -8.05 | 0 | 519.91 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1006.61 | 421.05 | 213.73 | 587.86 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3089.32 | 230.33 | 982.13 | 568.86 |
| Maharashtra | 153.35 | 336.35 | 148.56 | 592.79 |
| Meghalaya | 0 | 117.05 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 0 | 12.09 | 0 | 0 |
| Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 27.78 | 73.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nagaland | 293.47 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9599.83 | 2675.52 | 7153.51 | 4079.89 |

(B) Lignite Resources:

(in Million Tonnes)

| State | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2007-08 | 2006-07 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Tamil Nadu | 404.50 | 0 | 74.78 | 574.05 |
| Rajasthan | 76.08 | 173.40 | 69.22 | 249.88 |
| West Bengal | 1.15 | — | — | — |
| Total | 481.73 | 173.40 | 144.00 | 823.93 |

(b) and (c) The names of the agencies and quantum of coal and lignite resources explored during the last three years and current year is given below:—

(A) Coal Resources:

(in Million Tonnes)

| Name of the Agency | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| GSI | 1761.19 | 2024.16 | 692.35 | 3893.39 |
| CMPDIL | 719.13 | 1255.12 | 1389.82 | 270.50 |
| MECL | 1457.43 | 3282.28 | 460.21 | 4996.45 |
| SCCL | 119.67 | 285.31 | 13.09 | 123.66 |
| DGM (Maharashtra) | 22.47 | 69.44 | — | 22.36 |
| DGM (Chhattisgarh) | — | 237.20 | — | — |
| Modification of NER Resources | — | — | 120.05 | — |
| DGM (Nagaland) | — | — | — | 293.47 |
| Total | 4079.89 | 7153.51 | 2675.52 | 9599.83 |

(B) Lignite Resources:

(in Million Tonnes)

| Name of the Agency | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GSI | 1.15 | — | — | 0.51 |
| NLC | — | — | 38.73 | — |
| MECL | 480.58 | 173.40 | 105.27 | 814.87 |
| Government of Rajasthan | — | — | — | 8.55 |
| Total | 481.73 | 173.40 | 144.00 | 823.93 |

The commercial production has not commenced in the above blocks.

(d) The value of coal resources exploited by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, during previous three years, is given below:—

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 2007-08 | Rs. 32633.86 crores |
| 2008-09 | Rs. 39123.48 crores |
| 2009-10 | Rs. 44615.25 crores |

(e) Exploration for coal is a continuous process and new resources get added year on year. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines is conducting regional exploration of various minerals including coal. Besides, Ministry of Coal through a Plan Scheme of Promotional/regional exploration conducts exploration for coal in the Country to supplement the efforts of GSI. Further, coal companies conduct detailed exploration in their command areas for proving coal resources for preparing projects and for taking up coal production.

Repair of Forts

1788. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for repair of the forts

Vijaydurga and Sindhudurga in Maharashtra has been received by the Union Government from the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/being allocated by the Union Government for the repair of the above forts; and

(d) the time by which the repair work of the said forts is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) Vijaydurga and Sindhudurga are the protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India. While no such proposal has been received from Government of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has requested the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to take up the conservation work at these forts.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of Fort | Expenditure | | | Allocation |
|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | |
| Sindhudurga Fort | 14.39 | 1.20 | 11.84 | 29.00 |
| Vijaydurga Fort | 13.64 | 4.10 | — | 13.00 |

(d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The repair work is taken up depending upon the needs at site and availability of resources. The said forts are in a good State of preservation.

[Translation]

Coal Blocks to Private Companies

1789. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal blocks allocated to private companies, under the command area of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd., during the last one year;

(b) whether the allocated companies have constructed the plants and have commenced extraction of coal from the coal block allocated to them;

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

(d) the quantum of coal extracted and transported by these companies so far, company-wise;

(e) whether any complaints have been received regarding sale of coal by these companies to some

washery or in the open market;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken against such companies alongwith the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The following coal blocks under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 for specified end uses have been allocated to the following private companies during the last one year i.e. in 2009 under the command area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) and Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL):—

| Name of coal block | Name of the private company | Date of allocation | Command area |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Mednirai | Rungta Mines Limited | 28.05.2009 | CCL |
| | Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd. | | |
| Ganeshpur | Tata Steel Ltd. | 28.05.2009 | CCL |
| | Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd. | | |
| Andal East | Bhushan Steel Ltd. | 03.07.2009 | ECL |
| | Jai Balaji Industries Ltd. | | |
| | Rashmi Cement Ltd. | | |
| Gourangdih ABC | Himachal EMTA Power Ltd. | 10.07.2009 | ECL |
| | JSW Steel Ltd. | | |
| Moirra-Madhujore | Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd. | 06.10.2009 | ECL |
| | Adhunik Corporation Ltd. | | |
| | Rathi Udyog Ltd. | | |
| | Uttam Galva Steels Ltd. | | |
| | Howrah Gases Ltd. | | |
| | Vikas Metal and Power Ltd. | | |
| | ACC Ltd. | | |

No coal block has been allocated to any private company in the command area of BCCL in 2009.

(b) and (c) Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The above allocatees of coal blocks are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc., for both mining as well as end-use project.

(d) to (g) Do not arise in view of reply given at (b) and (c) above.

[English]

Vacancies in Research Establishments

1790. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality and pace of scientific research have suffered in the country as a result of ban on recruitment of scientists to fill up the vacancies in various research establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam. There is no ban on recruitment of scientists to fill up the vacancies in various research establishments.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Education to Girls

1791. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Central Government to promote education for girl child alongwith the share of Central Government in these schemes;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide scholarship for girl child in higher education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with the State Governments to universalise elementary education. SSA provides for the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) to reach out to girls from marginalized social groups in educationally backwards blocks in the country. During the 11th Plan, the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States/UTs for all interventions under SSA, including NPEGEL and KGBV, was in the 65:35 ratio for the first two years, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year; and 50:50 thereafter. For States in the North Eastern Region (NER) the fund sharing pattern is in the 90:10 ratio.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Girls' Hostels envisages setting up of one hostel for 100 girls in educationally backward blocks, to enhance enrolment of girls in the secondary stage and to improve their retention. The sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments for this scheme is in the 90:10 ratio.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education", sum of Rs. 3,000 is deposited in the name of an eligible girl in the form of a fixed deposit, which can be withdrawn alongwith interest thereon when the girl attains the age of 18 years, subject to the condition that she should have passed Class X. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST who pass Class-VII and (ii) all girls who pass Class-VIII from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and enroll in Class-IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. The objective of the Scheme is to establish an enabling environment to promote enrolment and reduce dropout of girls in the secondary stage.

A Central Sector Scheme of scholarship for meritorious college and university students belonging to poor families has been initiated by the Department of Higher Education w.e.f. the year 2008. Under this scheme, scholarship of Rs. 10,000/- per year for the first three years of graduation level studies and Rs. 20,000/- per year for subsequent two years is given for day-to-day expenses while students pursue higher studies/professional courses. 50% of these scholarships are reserved for girls. 82,000 fresh scholarships are available every year. Students who are above the 80th percentile of successful candidates of a particular Board, in the relevant stream, in class XII of 10 + 2 pattern or equivalent exam, are eligible to apply for the scholarship which is paid into their bank accounts. The income ceiling has been kept at Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum.

Admission of Poor Students

1792. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is compulsory for the CBSE affiliated schools to admit certain percentage of students from poor families annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain schools have been violating this rule over the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of the schools, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In so far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned it is an examining body that affiliates schools for the purpose of conduct of class X and class XII public examinations for the students of its affiliated schools. All the affiliation schools of CBSE are expected to follow the law of the land. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 prescribe that school shall admit in Class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

(c) to (e) No such complaints have been received against the affiliated schools by CBSE.

[English]

Pending Applications of SEZ Developers

1793. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received

applications from the various States for environmental clearance for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the projects, State-wise;

(c) whether all these applications have been cleared by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) A total of 61 Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects from various States for obtaining environmental clearance have been received during the last 3 years.

(b) to (d) Out of 61 SEZ projects, 55 projects have been accorded environmental clearance and 6 projects are under process for submission of requisite information from the project proponents. The State-wise details of these projects are at Statement.

(e) The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects are considered under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its Amendment of 2009 which elaborate the process. As per the EIA Notification, 2006, the decisions on proposals need to be taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

Statement

State-wise details of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Projects cleared during the last 3 years

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Status (Cleared on) |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

Andhra Pradesh

| | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | SEZ at Vishakhapatnam (APSEZ) AOP by M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Co. Ltd. | 26.10.2007 |
| 2. | Multi Product SEZ at Kakinada, Tondangi Mandals 12.300 acres by M/s Kakinada SEZ Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P. | 03.09.2007 |
| 3. | Textile SEZ and Apparel Park at Chintavaram near Nellore, Andhra Pradesh by M/s MAS Apparel Park | 26.10.2007 |
| 4. | 'Gems and Jewellery Park' at Imarat Kancha, Ravirala Village, Maheswaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Hyderabad Gems SEZ Ltd. | 04.08.2008 |
| 5. | Development of Multi Product SEZ, Village Satyavedu and Varadaiah, District Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Sri City Pvt. Ltd. | 16.10.2008 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|--|------------|
| 6. | HITECH City 2 IT/ITES SEZ Project at Gachibowli Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District by M/s L&T Phoenix Infoparks Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad | 21.08.2008 |
| 7. | Textile and Apparel SEZ at Chintavaram, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s MAS Fabric Park (India) Private Ltd. | 10.07.2009 |
| Goa | | |
| 8. | Gem and Jewellery (SEZ) at Verna, Goa by M/s Planetview Mercantile Company Private Ltd. | 03.09.2007 |
| Gujarat | | |
| 9. | SEZ in District Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation | 24.07.2007 |
| 10. | SEZ Project at Jambusar District Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s Sterling SEZ Pvt. Ltd. | 24.09.2007 |
| 11. | SEZ at Vilayat GIDC in Bharuch District, Gujarat by M/s GIDC | 26.03.2007 |
| 12. | SEZ at Jambusar, Bharuch District, Gujarat by M/s SEZ and Infrastructure Limited | 18.06.2008 |
| 13. | SEZ for Pharmaceutical Finished Formulation APs and Intermediate and Service Activities Industry at Panoli District, Bharuch by M/s J.B. SEZ Pvt. Ltd. | 18.07.2008 |
| 14. | SEZ for Chemicals in Vilayat GIDC in Taluka Vegra, District Bharuch alongwith Captive Power Plant Common ETP, TSDF by M/s Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd. | 03.07.2008 |
| 15. | Development of Dahej SEZ at Village Dahej, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s Dahez SEZ Ltd. (SPV of GIDC & ONGC) | 17.03.2010 |
| 16. | Setting up of Pharmaceutical SEZ, named "PhaEZ Park" at Village Haripura, Taluka., Dhanduka, Gujarat, District Ahmedabad by M/s CPL Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 25.05.2010 |
| Haryana | | |
| 17. | SEZ Project at 5th Mile Stone, Gurgaon-Faridabad Road, Gurgaon by M/s Metro Valley Business Park (P) Ltd., New Delhi | 06.06.2007 |
| 18. | IT-SEZ Project "Unitech Infospace SEZ", 11.58 ha. (27 acres) at Dundhera, Sector-21, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Unitech Developers and Projects Ltd. | 10.07.2007 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| 19 | IT/ITES SEZ of Gurgaon by M/s Orion Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 25.06.2007 |
| 20 | IT-SEZ Project "Uniworld Resorts Infospace SEZ" at Tikri, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Unitech Reality Projects Ltd., Gurgaon | 26.11.2007 |
| 21 | Multi Services SEZ in Gurgaon District, Haryana by M/s Reliance Haryana SEZ Ltd. | 26.03.2008 |
| Karnataka | | |
| 22 | Phase-I of SEZ at Mangalore, Karnataka by M/s Mangalore SEZ Ltd. | 03.04.2008 |
| Kerala | | |
| 23 | IT/ITES SEZ at Nedumbassery Village Chengamanadu Alwa Taluka, Enakulam District, Kerala by M/s Parsvnath Developers Ltd. | 23.09.2008 |
| 24 | SDB at declared IT SEZ at Attipara, Trivandrum District by M/s Infosys Technologies Ltd., Bangalore | 04.06.2008 |
| 25 | Development of Biotech Park (SEZ) at Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala | 15.07.2009 |
| 26 | Construction of Technopark Phase-III (SEZ) at Kulathour, Trivendrum, Kerala by M/s Chief Executive Officer, Technopark, Trivendrum | 28.5.2010 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| 27 | SEZ Sy No. 169 (PT) Aarey Milk Colony, Goregaon (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra, by M/s Royal Palms (INDIA) Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai | 27.08.2007 |
| 28 | Infocity-IT/ITES, SEZ at Phursungi, Pune by M/s Manjari Stud Farm Pvt. Ltd. Pune | 22.08.2007 |
| 29 | Viraj SEZ (VSEZ) at sy. no. 130 (1&2) and sy. no. 128 (1 to 21), Village Aamgaon, Tehsil Wada, District Thane, Maharashtra District by M/s Viraj Profile Ltd. | 06.09.2007 |
| 30 | Setting up of a Multi-Product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at MIHAN, Nagpur Maharashtra by M/s Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd., Mumbai | 16.04.2008 |
| 31 | IT-SEZ and Residential Township by Sunnyvista Realtors Pvt. Ltd. at Village Bhokarpada Panvel, Maharashtra by M/s Sunnyvista Realtors Pvt. Ltd. | 08.10.2008 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| 32 | Multi-Product SEZ Project at Pavna, Taluka, Maval, District Pune, Maharashtra by M/s Township Developers India Pvt. Ltd. | 05.03.2009 |
| 33 | Multi-Product SEZ at Nandgaonpath, District Amaravati by M/s Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation | 13.01.2009 |
| 34 | Multi-product SEZ at Khed, District Pune, Maharashtra by M/s Khed Economic Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 20.5.2010 |
| Odisha | | |
| 35 | IT-SEZ with Integrated Township at Bhubaneswar, Odisha by M/s Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation | 18.12.2008 |
| 36 | Construction of Software Development Centre (SEZ) at IDCO, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha | 04.08.2008 |
| Rajasthan | | |
| 37 | Multi-Product SEZ Project Mahindra World City at off NH-8, near Village Mahapura, Tehsil, Sanganer, District Jaipur, Rajasthan by M/s Mahindra World City Jaipur. | 15.10.2007 |
| Tamil Nadu | | |
| 38 | IT Park-SEZ, Senthamangolam Village Chengalpattu Taluk and Vadakkupattu Village Sriperumbudur Taluk Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s Blue Vision Constructions Pvt. Ltd. | 26.12.2007 |
| 39 | Software Complex at MEPZ SEZ Campus, GST Road, Tambaram Sanitoruum, District Kanchipuram by M/s Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd. | 29.02.2008 |
| 40 | IT/ITES SEZ of Coimbatore Hi-tech Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. at Keeranatham Village, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Coimbatore Hi-Tech Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 29.02.2008 |
| 41 | SEZ housing light engineering services at Seekinakappan Cheyyur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s New Chennai Township Pvt. Ltd. | 07.01.2008 |
| 42 | SEZ Housing Multi-Service Facilities at Seekinakappan, Cheyyur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s New Chennai Township Pvt. Ltd. | 07.01.2008 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|--|-------------|
| 43 | Software Complex at ELCOT Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Sholinganallur Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 19.09.2008 |
| 44 | Software Park (SEZ) at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Siruseri Village, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 24.09.2008 |
| 45 | Construction of Software Complex (SEZ) at Thenmelpakkam Village, Mahendra World City, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 06.06.2008 |
| 46 | Construction of IT Park (SEZ) at Zamin Pallavaram Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 17.07.2008 |
| 47 | Construction of Software Development Complex (SEZ) at Mahindra Industrial Park, Chengalpat Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 08.05.2008 |
| 48 | Development of Hi-Tech Industrial Park (SEZ) at Giddampalayam Village and Karumathampatti Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore | 28.04.2008 |
| 49 | Construction of Information Technology Park (SEZ) at Pallikaranai Village, 200 Feet Thoraippakkam-Pallavaram Road, Thoraipakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu | 17.04.2008 |
| 50 | Construction of Estancia IT Park (SEZ) at Potheri Village, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu | 22.04.2008 |
| 51 | Development of Hi-Tech Industrial Park (SEZ) at Giddampalayam Village and Karumathampatti Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore | 28.04.2008 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 52 | Setting up of an IT/ITES Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at Gautam Nagar, Village Greater Noida by M/s NIIT Technologies | 17/05/2007 |
| 53 | Construction of Ansal's IT Park (SEZ) at TZ-06, Tech. Zone, Village Gharbhara, Greater Noida | 04.12.20.07 |
| 54 | Patni Computer Systems Ltd. IT campus at Plot No. 139 and 140. NSEZ, Noida, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Patni Computer Systems Ltd. | 04.01.2008 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 55 | Foundry Park (SEZ) at Hawrah, West Bengal by M/s Foundry Cluster Development Association | 24.03.2008 |

State-wise details of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Projects

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Status (Pending) |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | | |
| 1. | Development of SEZ for Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturing Units at Ch. Lakshmi Puram, Rajayyapeta, Pedda Teernala, N. Narasapuram Village, Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Hetero Infrastructure SEZ Ltd. | Considered in the EAC meeting held on 6th – 7th October, 2009. Expert Committee asked some additional information Reply received. Considered in the EAC meeting held on 25th – 26th February, 2010. |
| Gujarat | | |
| 2. | Construction of SEZ for proposed Oil and Gas Petrochemical Sector at Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation – Vilayat (Vagra) Industrial Estate, Vilayat, Bharuch District, Gujarat by M/s Gujarat Hydrocarbons and Power SEZ Ltd. | — |
| 3. | Construction of proposed Pharmaceutical and Fine Chemicals SEZ at Gangad and Kalyangadh, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat by M/s. Dishman Infrastructure Ltd. | — |
| Kerala | | |
| 4. | Construction of IT Park (SEZ) 'Signature Tower' at Kusumagiri, Kakkanad, Kochi, Kerala by M/s L&T Tech Park Ltd. | Considered in the EAC meeting held on 6th – 7th October, 2009. Expert Committee recommended the proposal for issue of Environmental Clearance. While processing the proposal for issuance of Clearance, an issue was raised under CRZ. File is under examination. |
| 5. | Construction of Technopark Mulavana Village, Kundara, Kollam, Kerala by M/s Chief Executive Officer, Technopark, Trivendrum | Considered in the EAC meeting held on 22nd August, 2009. Expert Committee asked some additional information. Reply waited. |
| Tamil Nadu | | |
| 6. | Proposed Perambalur SEZ (Multi-Product SEZ) at Thirumanduarai, Pennakonam South and North Villages, Kunnam Taluka and Peraiyar, Eraiyur of Veppanthattai Taluk, Perambalur District, Tamil Nadu | To be considered by next EAC meeting during August, 2010 |

Compensation to Kanishka Victims

1794. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the final inquiry report into the 1985 Air India Kanishka bombing has recommended ex-gratia gratuity payment to the families of the 329 victims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the inquiry report has also blamed the Canadian Government for its failure to prevent that country's worst terrorist attack;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Canadian Government for adequate compensation to the families of the victims of Indian origin;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the reaction of the Canadian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. In Chapter I of the report the Commission States that -There would be great merit in a demonstration of solicitude by the current Government, even at this late date, for the families of the victims of the bombing. There is nothing in the Terms of Reference to prevent the Commission from asking that the Government consider a one-time *ex gratia* payment to family members of the victims of Flight 182. To that end, an arm's-length independent body should be constituted to recommend an appropriate amount, as well as a formula for its distribution, and should remain in existence to oversee the payment process. Providing an *ex gratia* payment will go a long way to alleviating what is now over twenty years of alienation for those Canadian families.

(c) and (d) Among its key findings, the Canadian Commission of Enquiry into the investigation of the bombing of Air India-182 found, inter-alia, that:—

- (1) Canadian Government agencies were in possession of significant pieces of information that

taken together would have led a competent analyst to conclude that Flight 182 was at high risk of being bombed by known Sikh terrorists in June, 1985;

- (2) Canadian Government agencies failed to appreciate the nature and seriousness of the threat of Sikh extremism;
- (3) Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) surveillance was ineffective;
- (4) Despite the knowledge of the threat of sabotage, Transport Canada and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Protective Policing displayed a lack of flexibility by continuing to rely on anti-hijacking security measures, which did not address the threat of bombing;
- (5) There was a lack of cooperation and communication within the RCMP and between RCMP, Transport Canada and airlines in relation to airport security.

(e) to (g) No. The Canadian Prime Minister has stated that the Commission has made many important recommendations and that his Government is in the course of reviewing them. The Head of the Commission of Enquiry, Hon. John C. Major, has recommended that the Government of Canada should establish an oversight mechanism to report on how the recommendations are addressed — those that have been implemented, those that have been rejected and those that require further study. Government of India has noted the efforts of Government of Canada to pursue the matter to its logical conclusion.

Schemes to encourage Sports

1795. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has any scheme to encourage sports in various institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has offered any scholarship to students in this regard;

(d) if so, the manner in which the UGC evolves new schemes and to ensure that students in the universities give importance to physical education and sports, etc.; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC provides grants to Universities for Adventure Sports and Development of sports infrastructure and Equipment under the Merged Scheme during XI Plan. An amount of Rs. 6609.5 lakh has been provided to 154 Universities, during XI Plan.

(c) to (e) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), there is no scheme of providing scholarship to students in this regard. However, UGC provides financial assistance to institutions for the development of infrastructure.

Ice-Class Research Vessel

1796. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire an Ice-Class Research Vessel for Indian Ocean operations;

(b) if so, the salient features of the research vessel;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred to acquire such vessel; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the country after acquiring this vessel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved the proposal to acquire an Ice-breaker class research-cum-supply vessel for Polar region operations throughout the year. The vessel will have state-of-the-art scientific equipment/instrumentation to undertake front ranking oceanographic research. The vessel will be able to support a total of 120 days at sea, and capable of cruising at a speed of 14 – 15 knots. The vessel is planned to have accommodation facilities for 60 scientists and crew. The vessel will also have a flight deck for helicopter, adequate deck and laboratory space with the requisite instrumentation facilities and sampling equipment.

(c) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 490 crore is likely to be incurred to acquire the vessel.

(d) Acquisition of a new ice-breaker class research-cum-supply vessel equipped with the state-of-the-art scientific equipments/instrumentation will enable India to launch annual expeditions to Antarctica on its own and enhance its capabilities to undertake front ranking oceanographic research. No vessel of this class is so far available in the country. Acquisition of the vessel will make our country self-reliant and reduce the uncertainties involved in the process of chartering. Moreover, the chartered vessels are normally cargo ships and do not have lab facilities. This vessel will be able to undertake expeditions to Antarctic, Southern Ocean and other identified multi-disciplinary programmes in the Polar Regions.

Security Threat to Indian Officials

1797. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government aware of the heightened security threat to the Indian officials posted in Afghanistan and Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the insurance cover for the staff posted at Indian Missions in the above countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government continuously monitors and evaluates all developments in the region and beyond that impact the security of Indian personnel and interests abroad. Government is vigilant in regard to all security threats and takes necessary measures to counter such threats.

(c) to (e) For staff posted in Indian Missions in Afghanistan, following the terrorist attack on February 26, 2010 in Kabul, the insurance coverage was increased from Rs. 30/- lakhs to Rs. 50/- lakhs. As regards Indian staff posted in Iraq, there is no such proposal as of now.

Elephants in Zoo

1798. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephants in various zoos in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to relocate elephants from all the zoos in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken to make up for the loss of unique identity of zoos in the absence of elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) There are 87 elephants housed in various zoos in the country, State-wise details of the number of elephants are as follows:—

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Number of elephants housed in Zoos |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 |
| 2. | Assam | 12 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1 |
| 4. | Delhi | 2 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 3 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 20 |
| 8. | Kerala | 2 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 6 |
| 11. | Odisha | 5 |
| 12. | Punjab | 6 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 6 |
| 14. | Tripura | 3 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 3 |
| Total | | 87 |

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Till date 14 No. of elephants have been shifted from different Zoo's. The decision to relocate the elephants from all the zoos to elephant camps/ rehabilitation camps/facilities available with the Forest Department was taken with the objective of better upkeep of the elephants.

(d) Since there is very little scope for ex-situ to in-situ linkages in the context of Zoo elephants, question does not arise.

IIMs Campuses Abroad

1799. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposed to set up Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) campuses abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such IIMs are likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Skill Training to Muslim Girls

1800. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has started any scheme to impart skill training to Muslim girls in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of States where such scheme is undertaken;
- (d) the number of girls received or receiving skill training at present in the country;
- (e) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government to States for this programme; and
- (f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to widen the scope of such scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had started a project called "Hunar" in 2008-09 in Bihar State to impart

skill training to Muslim girls. The scheme was taken up in collaboration with Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC), an organisation of State Government of Bihar.

(d) 13768 girls received skill training under the project in 2008-09. 21872 girls were enrolled in 2009-10.

(e) The funding is provided by Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) which uses funds under Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan for this purpose.

(f) National Institute of Open Schooling is ready to provide study material and extend certification process to other States provided that the States tie up fund and logistics for running such programme in their jurisdictions.

Tree Plantation Drive

1801. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated a massive tree plantation drive on three fourth of the land acquired for the execution of the expansion projects of coal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Government has not initiated any such drive, but the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have taken up extensive tree plantation programme every year.

As a part of this massive plantation programme, Coal India Limited has planted over 73 millions plants over an approximate land area of 32000 ha.

Reduction in Emission Intensity

1802. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the emission intensity of our country has increased by 58% and energy intensity has come down by 30%;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to reduce emission intensity by 20-25% by 2020 and simultaneously increase energy intensity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As per final Mid-Term Appraisal Report of the Eleventh Plan the emissions intensity per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the fifteen year period from 1990 to 2005, declined by 17.6% and could further fall by 20% by 2020. India's energy intensity has been declining though the consumption of energy increased from 95.81 million tonne in 1980-81 to 434.41 million tonne in 2008-09. The GDP growth rate over this period was around 6.3 per cent yielding a commercial energy-GDP elasticity of 0.91.

(c) The Planning Commission has also set up an Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon development under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh to outline the scope of action for pursuing a low carbon development strategy.

India is committed to expand the base of nuclear power generation and add 20,000 MW of solar power over the next two decades. State electricity regulators have laid down that distributing company must purchase 5 per cent of the electricity from renewable sources.

Further, Government has also taken a number of steps for efficient use of coal in thermal power stations that include, inter-alia, use of super critical boiler technologies, coal washing, coal blending and setting up of electricity regulators to enforce optimum generation and transmission of electricity. Besides. Renovation and Modernization of old thermal power stations is undertaken to enhance their efficiencies. Hydro power policy has also been revised recently to encourage investment in this sector.

Legal Procedure in UAE

1803. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United Arab Emirates propose to revamp legal procedures to settle the hardships faced by the skilled Indian employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the MoUs signed so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to pay compensation to the innocent victims who are put to hardships in the Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VALAYAR RAVI):

(a) to (d) The legal procedures that apply in the settlement of hardships of overseas Indian workers in the United Arab Emirates are governed by the national legislations in the respective countries as well as the terms and conditions of the 'Work Contracts' entered into between the employees and the employers. However, to enhance bilateral cooperation in matters relating to the protection and welfare of Indian workers a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and the UAE. The MoU provides for a Joint Working Group which regularly meets to discuss and resolve issues relating to overseas Indian workers. Similar labour welfare and protection MoUs have also been signed with Kuwait, Qatar, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman and Malaysia. Compensation where due is paid by the employer or the insurance companies as per the Employment Contract or UAE Labour Law or Judgement of UAE Courts. Indian Missions facilitate the process. The Mission also repatriates the individuals in distress using the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

Light Transport Aircraft for IAF

1804. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL) has prepared a Detailed Project Report for manufacturing of indigenous 14 seater 'Saras' a light transport aircraft;

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

(c) the time frame by which the aircraft will be rolled out;

(d) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) took interest in this project and approved the project report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the manufacture of 14 seater 'SARAS' — a Light Transport Aircraft (LTA), jointly prepared by CSIR — NAL and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), Bengaluru was submitted to the Directorate of ASR (Air Staff Requirements), Air Headquarters in 2009. The production programme has been planned as a concurrent activity alongwith the development/certification phase. Indian Air Force (IAF) has expressed interest to procure 15 SARAS aircraft in current Plan period. The first aircraft would be delivered to IAF by HAL in the third year after formal sanction of the production programme.

Development of KBK Region

1805. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the 8-year perspective plan of Rs. 4,500 crore submitted by the Odisha Government for long-term development of KBK region;

(b) whether the State Government has asked for Rs. 500 crore special assistance for the above region, pending approval to its 8-year perspective plan;

(c) if so, the present status thereof, alongwith the time-frame within which it would be approved;

(d) whether it is also proposed to extend similar aid to other under-developed districts of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) The State Government of Odisha has submitted an Eight Year Special Action Plan for the KBK Districts for 2009-17 seeking Special Central Assistance of Rs. 4550 crore. The State Government has requested for increasing the Special Central Assistance for the KBK districts from Rs. 130 crore to Rs. 500 crore for the year 2010-11, pending approval to the Special Action Plan. The Central Government is seized of the matter. The eight KBK districts of Odisha are already being allocated funds through the two components of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). An allocation of Rs. 130 crore is being made through the Special Plan for the KBK districts and another allocation of Rs. 120 crore is being made through the district component of the BRGF. It is proposed to enhance the annual allocation of Rs. 130 crore for the Special Plan for the KBK districts to Rs. 250 crore per annum for the remaining two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, in addition to the allocation of Rs. 120 crore, being made through the district component of the BRGF.

(d) and (e) Nineteen districts of Odisha, including the eight KBK districts, are already covered under the district component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which covers 250 backward districts of 27 States.

Sanctions on Indo-Iran JV

1806. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 35 year old Indo-Iranian Shipping Joint Venture, Iran-O-Hind has been placed under

sanctions in the latest UN Security Council Resolution 1929 on Iran as reported in the media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1929 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter on June 9, 2010. Three 'entities owned, controlled or acting on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL)', including Irano-Hind Shipping Company, were included in Annex Hi of the UNSC Resolution 1929. Irano-Hind Shipping Company is a Joint venture between IRISL and Shipping Corporation of India, in which the latter has a 49% stake. As a result, measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply to Irano-Hind Shipping Company, which inter alia require that all States freeze funds, financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories of the entities mentioned in the Annex.

Since UN Security Council Resolution 1929 has been adopted under Chapter-VII of the UN Charter, it is mandatory for all UN member States to comply with its provisions.

[Translation]

Ground Water Level in Rain Deficit Areas

1807. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

DR. K.S. RAO:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unfavourable rains during this Monsoon in several parts of the country has led to steep decline of the ground water level in Bundelkhand, Vidharba,

Rayalseema, Rajasthan and other rain deficient regions of the country;

(b) if so, the extent of fall in the ground water level in these regions compared to the corresponding period last year;

(c) whether several schemes initiated for artificial re-charge of ground water level have not brought the desired results;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to review its schemes to focus on maintaining the ground water level in rain deficient areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An analysis of ground water level data of May, 2010 when compared to May, 2009 indicates that about 58.6% of the wells have registered decline in ground water levels while remaining 41.4% of the wells have registered rise in ground water levels. Majority of wells showing decline have registered decline in the range of 0 to 2 metres. State-wise details are given in Statement.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Water Resources has implemented pilot projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge during the VIII, IX and X Plan periods. Impact assessment studies of these projects had indicated rise in water levels and improved sustainability of dug wells/tubewells on local scale. Based on the impact assessment studies of these projects, artificial recharge structures on a large scale in cluster mode by the State Governments are suggested. Accordingly, during XI Plan, Government of India has sanctioned schemes namely "Ground Water Management and Regulation" for Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" in cluster approach. The outlays under the schemes are Rs. 100 crore, Rs. 1798.71 crore and Rs. 2750 crore respectively. Priority is accorded to drought prone areas under these schemes.

Statement

State-wise Annual Fluctuation and Frequency Distribution from Different Ranges from 2009 April/May with 2010 April/May

| State | No. of wells | Range in m | | Rise | | | | | | Fall | | | | | | Total | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----|-------|
| | | Rise | | Fall | | 0-2 m | | 2-4 m | | >4 m | | 0-2 m | | 2-4 m | | >4 m | | Rise % | Fall % | | |
| | | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 538 | 0.01 | 11.92 | 0.02 | 14.46 | 214 | 39.78 | 54 | 10.04 | 15 | 2.79 | 185 | 34.39 | 45 | 8.36 | 25 | 4.65 | 283 | 52.60 | 255 | 47.40 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 7.21 | 4 | 44.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 33.33 | 1 | 11.11 | 1 | 11.11 | 4 | 44.44 | 5 | 55.56 |
| Assam | 174 | 0.01 | 5.30 | 0.01 | 4.45 | 73 | 41.95 | 4 | 2.30 | 3 | 1.72 | 78 | 44.83 | 13 | 7.47 | 3 | 1.72 | 80 | 45.98 | 94 | 54.02 |
| Bihar | 183 | 0.01 | 2.84 | 0.02 | 7.45 | 79 | 43.17 | 2 | 1.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 78 | 42.62 | 13 | 7.10 | 11 | 6.01 | 81 | 44.26 | 102 | 55.74 |
| Chandigarh | 17 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 10.09 | 2 | 11.76 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 64.71 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 23.53 | 2 | 11.76 | IS | 88.24 |
| Chhattisgarh | 293 | 0.01 | 6.74 | 0.03 | 10.35 | 120 | 40.96 | 17 | 5.80 | 9 | 3.07 | 122 | 41.64 | 20 | 6.83 | 5 | 1.71 | 146 | 49.83 | 147 | 50.17 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 5 | 0.24 | 3.00 | 0.20 | 1.55 | 2 | 40.00 | 1 | 20.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 40.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 2 | 40.00 |
| Delhi | 192 | 0.01 | 6.93 | 0.02 | 36.78 | 31 | 16.15 | 4 | 2.08 | 3 | 1.56 | 132 | 68.75 | 8 | 4.17 | 14 | 7.29 | 38 | 19.79 | 154 | 80.21 |
| Gujarat and Daman and Diu | 631 | 0.02 | 35.31 | 0.01 | 44.28 | 130 | 20.60 | 31 | 4.91 | 32 | 5.07 | 270 | 42.79 | 85 | 13.47 | 83 | 13.15 | 193 | 30.59 | 438 | 69.41 |
| Haryana | 174 | 0.01 | 7.73 | 0.01 | 13.80 | 29 | 16.67 | 3 | 1.72 | 3 | 1.72 | 115 | 66.09 | 17 | 9.77 | 7 | 4.02 | 35 | 20.11 | 139 | 79.89 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 66 | 0.02 | 3.38 | 0.01 | 11.50 | 18 | 27.27 | 2 | 3.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 39 | 59.09 | 4 | 6.06 | 3 | 4.55 | 20 | 30.30 | 46 | 69.70 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 105 | 0.01 | 9.55 | 0.01 | 18.95 | 16 | 15.24 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.95 | 63 | 60.00 | 20 | 19.05 | 5 | 4.76 | 17 | 16.19 | 88 | 83.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|----------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Jharkhand | 141 | 0.02 | 8.80 | 0.02 | 10.30 | 30 | 21.28 | 4 | 2.84 | 3 | 2.13 | 81 | 57.45 | 20 | 14.18 | 3 | 2.13 | 37 | 26.24 | 104 | 73.76 |
| Karnataka | 709 | 0.01 | 15.76 | 0.01 | 12.41 | 308 | 43.44 | 77 | 10.86 | 45 | 6.35 | 214 | 30.18 | 44 | 6.21 | 21 | 2.96 | 430 | 60.65 | 279 | 39.35 |
| Kerala | 524 | 0.01 | 8.85 | 0.01 | 3.86 | 322 | 61.45 | 20 | 3.82 | 4 | 0.76 | 169 | 32.25 | 9 | 1.72 | 0 | 0.00 | 346 | 66.03 | 178 | 33.97 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 533 | 0.01 | 17.83 | 0.01 | 7.20 | 219 | 41.09 | 67 | 12.57 | 42 | 7.88 | 166 | 31.14 | 30 | 5.63 | 9 | 1.69 | 328 | 61.54 | 205 | 38.46 |
| Maharashtra | 662 | 0.04 | 13.50 | 0.01 | 25.15 | 234 | 35.35 | 58 | 8.76 | 19 | 2.87 | 243 | 36.71 | 59 | 8.91 | 49 | 7.40 | 311 | 46.98 | 351 | 53.02 |
| Meghalaya | 26 | 0.06 | 2.26 | 0.12 | 0.70 | 14 | 53.85 | 2 | 7.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 38.46 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 61.54 | 10 | 38.46 |
| Odisha | 742 | 0.01 | 11.38 | 0.01 | 17.50 | 308 | 41.51 | 33 | 4.45 | 11 | 1.48 | 333 | 44.88 | 41 | 5.53 | 16 | 2.16 | 352 | 47.44 | 390 | 52.56 |
| Puduchery | 6 | 0.10 | 0.38 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 2 | 33.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 66.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 33.33 | 4 | 66.67 |
| Punjab | 154 | 0.05 | 7.25 | 0.03 | 11.78 | 26 | 16.88 | 4 | 2.60 | 2 | 1.30 | 109 | 70.78 | 9 | 5.84 | 4 | 2.60 | 32 | 20.78 | 122 | 79.22 |
| Rajasthan | 689 | 0.01 | 12.27 | 0.01 | 30.55 | 120 | 17.42 | 23 | 3.34 | 25 | 3.63 | 328 | 47.61 | 119 | 17.27 | 74 | 10.74 | 168 | 24.38 | 521 | 75.62 |
| Tamil Nadu | 631 | 0.01 | 32.00 | 0.01 | 36.90 | 180 | 28.53 | 28 | 4.44 | 23 | 3.65 | 262 | 41.52 | 74 | 11.73 | 64 | 10.14 | 231 | 36.61 | 400 | 63.39 |
| Tripura | 22 | 0.03 | 2.16 | 0.02 | 1.57 | 12 | 54.55 | 1 | 4.55 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 40.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 59.09 | 9 | 40.91 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 727 | 0.01 | 8.21 | 0.01 | 9.60 | 187 | 25.72 | 20 | 2.75 | 8 | 1.10 | 444 | 61.07 | 51 | 7.02 | 17 | 2.34 | 215 | 29.57 | 512 | 70.43 |
| Uttarakhand | 40 | 0.08 | 7.41 | 0.10 | 8.39 | 6 | 15.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 29 | 72.50 | 2 | 5.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 7 | 17.50 | 33 | 82.50 |
| West Bengal | 498 | 0.02 | 5.86 | 0.01 | 12.79 | 106 | 21.29 | 16 | 3.21 | 3 | 0.60 | 266 | 53.41 | 61 | 12.25 | 46 | 9.24 | 125 | 25.10 | 373 | 74.90 |
| Total | 8491 | | | | | 2792 | 32.88 | 471 | 5.55 | 252 | 2.97 | 3765 | 44.34 | 745 | 8.77 | 466 | 5.49 | 3515 | 41.40 | 4976 | 58.60 |

[English]

Central Universities

1808. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the number of Central Universities functioning in the country, location-wise;

(b) the States/UTs who have requested for setting up Central Universities during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the Central Universities made functional in these States/UTs., location-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and utilised by these Central Universities during each of the last three years; and

(e) the time by which remaining Central Universities are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Forty Central Universities have so far been established in the country. The State-wise break-up of these Universities is given below:—

| Sl. No. | State | Number of Universities |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 4. | Bihar | 1 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 1 |
| 12. | Kerala | 1 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1 |
| 15. | Manipur | 1 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 1 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 1 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 1 |
| 19. | Odisha | 1 |
| 20. | Punjab | 1 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 1 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 1 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 1 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 1 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|---|
| 28. | Delhi | 4 |
| 29. | Puducherry | 1 |

(b) and (c) Sixteen new Central Universities have recently been established in the various States by the Central Universities Act, 2009. While three of these Central Universities have been established by conversion of erstwhile State Universities in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the State-wise distribution of thirteen new Central Universities is as under:—

| Sl. No. | State | Number of Universities |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Bihar | 1 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 1 |
| 3. | Haryana | 1 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 1 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 1 |
| 8. | Kerala | 1 |
| 9. | Odisha | 1 |
| 10. | Punjab | 1 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 1 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 1 |

All these Central Universities, except Central University of Jammu, have already become functional.

(d) According to the information furnished by the

University Grants Commission, grants amounting to Rs. 25939.30 lakh were released to these new Central Universities during the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, out of which the expenditure reported so far is to the tune of Rs. 4819 90 lakh.

(e) The process for appointment of the first Vice-Chancellor of Central University of Jammu has already been set in motion.

Education Loans for Economically Backward Students

1809. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought the help of all the State Governments and Union Territories to identify district and block level officers for implementation of the scheme of education loans to the economically backward students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make education loan accessible to such students through an agreement with the Indian Bank's Association; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A communication dated 21.04.2010 has been issued to all Chief Secretaries of State Governments/UTs which is available on the website of the Ministry at www.education.nic.in requesting State Governments to designate competent authorities at District/ Tehsil/Block level for certifying annual family income in respect of students eligible for full subsidy on interest

accruing on education loans under the Indian Bankers' Association Scheme of such loans for pursuing professional education.

The matter was discussed in the State Minister's Conference held on 18th June, 2010 and no State had expressed any reservations in this regard.

[Translation]

Yoga in Schools

1810. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Yoga Shiksha' has been introduced in all the schools across the country;

(b) if so, the number of schools in which the said scheme has been introduced;

(c) whether the said scheme is being implemented through the education departments of the respective States/ Union territories and Non-Governmental Organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the updated financial assistance provided under the said scheme during 2009-10, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. However, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is implementing a scheme called "Quality Improvement in Schools" of which "Introduction of Yoga in schools" is a component. Under this component, proposals are invited for providing assistance to State Governments and Yoga institutions for training teachers in Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education.

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) has introduced a scheme called "Yoga in School Health". Under

the scheme, one teacher from a school of each district in the country is given Yoga training for a month in selected Yoga institutes.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Institute for Coastal Eco-System

1811. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open an institute for coastal eco-system in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to fully fund establishment of the institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action-plan of the Government to give a push to eco-system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, the capacity building and strengthening of the Chilka Development Authority for species and wetland research is included.

(c) and (d) The existing research centre of Chilka Development Authority is to be upgraded for carrying out research and undertaking public awareness programme in the area of coastal management. The total cost provided for upgradation of the Chilka Development Authority is Rs. 13.88 crores under this project.

(e) One of the major components of the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project is mapping the ecologically-sensitive areas along the coast

and prepare management plans to conserve and protect these areas.

Establishment of Women Polytechnics and Colleges

1812. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women polytechnics/degree colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy to establish women polytechnics/degree colleges in each district of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the existing colleges/polytechnics have adequate infrastructure and faculty strength;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the details of total number of women polytechnic/degree college in the country, State-wise is placed at Statement.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is implementing a scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development during the 11th Plan Period. Under the scheme, the Government is providing one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.3 crore per polytechnic for setting up polytechnics in the un-served and under served districts of the country and also where there are no polytechnics at the district headquarters, assistance will be given for the establishment of all women polytechnics. Under upgradation of existing polytechnics scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore per polytechnic is provided for upgradation of the infrastructure facilities of

existing diploma level public funded institutions which include women's polytechnics.

(d) to (f) All the existing colleges and polytechnics offering technical education are required to have the basic infrastructure, faculty etc. as per norms prescribed by the AICTE from time to time. AICTE have been asking the institutions to provide the information in respect of basic infrastructure and faculty etc. through a self disclosure mechanism. The information so received through self disclosure w.e.f. academic year 2010-11 is placed in public domain on the AICTE web portal. If the Council receives any complaint with respect to the availability of the infrastructure in the existing institutions, it ascertains the same through surprise visits by a Committee of the experts and take necessary action as per the findings mentioned in the report of the visiting team.

Statement

| Region | State/UTs | 2010-11 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | | Degree | Women Polytechnic |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Central | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 5 |
| | Chhattisgarh | — | 4 |
| | Gujarat | 2 | 2 |
| Eastern | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | — |
| | Assam | — | — |
| | Manipur | — | — |
| | Mizoram | — | — |
| | Nagaland | — | — |
| | Tripura | — | — |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------|-------------------|-----|----|
| | Meghalaya | — | — |
| | Sikkim | — | — |
| | Odisha | — | — |
| | Jharkhand | — | — |
| | West Bengal | — | — |
| Northern | Bihar | 3 | 2 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 20 |
| | Uttarakhand | 2 | 5 |
| North | Chandigarh | — | — |
| West | Haryana | — | — |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | — | — |
| | New Delhi | — | — |
| | Punjab | — | — |
| | Rajasthan | 1 | — |
| | Himachal Pradesh | — | — |
| South | Andhra Pradesh | 69 | 20 |
| Central | | | |
| Southern | Tamil Nadu | 24 | 7 |
| | Puducherry | — | 1 |
| South | Karnataka | 3 | 14 |
| West | Kerala | 8 | 7 |
| Western | Maharashtra | — | — |
| | Goa | — | — |
| | Daman and Diu | — | — |
| | Grand total | 122 | 87 |

Hindus Abandoning Home in Karachi

1813. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO
Khatgaonkar Patil:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether near about 60 Hindus were recently forced to abandon their homes at Memon Goth in Karachi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the safety and welfare of the Hindus living in Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports that at least 60 members of the minority community, including women and children, were reportedly forced to abandon their houses in Karachi's Memon Goth area because a Hindu boy drank water from a cooler outside a mosque.

(c) and (d) It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had separately taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

[Translation]

Shortage of IAS Officers

1814. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of cadre allotment in respect of All India Administrative Services, State-wise;

(b) the details of the officers of the above services posted to the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand after the creation of these States;

(c) whether there is a shortage of such officers in these States *vis-a-vis* their authorised strength;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the said shortage is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The result of CSE-2009 has been declared by UPSC. Cadre Allotment in IAS can be made only after the successful candidates are allocated their Services.

(b) As per available information, the details of the officers of the Indian Administrative Service belonging to the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand as on today are as per enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The details of Total Authorized Strength, officers in position and shortage of IAS officers in respect of Cadres of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand as on 01.01.2010 are given below:

| | Total Authorized Strength | Total in position | Shortage |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Chhattisgarh | 138 | 115 | 23 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|-----|----|----|
| 2. Jharkhand | 143 | 99 | 44 |
| 3. Uttarakhand | 94 | 88 | 06 |

Various steps have been taken to meet the shortage of IAS officers in general through larger intake of IAS through Civil Service Examination (CSE), and timely convening of the meeting of the Selection Committee to fill up promotion quota vacancies. In addition, for the State of Jharkhand, the Inter-cadre deputation guidelines have been relaxed. Bridging the gap in authorized strength and actual position is a continuous process. No definite time-frame for meeting the shortages can be given.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Name of the Officer Identity No. | Cadre | Allotment Year |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Paramapath Joy Oommen 01CG029600 | CG | 1977 |
| 2. | Narayan Singh 01CG029800 | CG | 1977 |
| 3. | T. Radhakrishanan 01CG030200 | CG | 1978 |
| 4. | Serjius Minj 01CG030800 | CG | 1978 |
| 5. | Sunil Kumar 01CG031400 | CG | 1979 |
| 6. | S.R.V. Prabhat 01CG031700 | CG | 1979 |
| 7. | Vivek Kumar Dhand 01CG033000 | CG | 1981 |
| 8. | Dibyendu Sekhar Misra 01CG033800 | CG | 1982 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|----|------|-----|--|----|------|
| 9. | Ramesh Chandra Sinha 01CG034400 | CG | 1982 | 24. | Rajendra Prasad Jain 01CG042616 | CG | 1990 |
| 10. | Ajay Singh 01CG035000 | CG | 1983 | 25. | Renu G. Pillay 01CG043000 | CG | 1991 |
| 11. | Narendra Kumar Aswal 01CG035800 | CG | 1983 | 26. | M.S. Paikra 01CG043013 | CG | 1991 |
| 12. | Manmath Kumar Raut 01CG036600 | CG | 1984 | 27. | Awadh Bihari 01CG043014 | CG | 1991 |
| 13. | N. Baijendra Kumar 01CG038100 | CG | 1985 | 28. | Durgesh Chandra Mishra 01CG043016 | CG | 1991 |
| 14. | Alok Shukla 01CG038900 | CG | 1986 | 29. | R.S. Vishwakarma 01CG043022 | CG | 1991 |
| 15. | Ajay Pal Singh 01CG039000 | CG | 1986 | 30. | Subrat Sahoo 01CG043500 | CG | 1992 |
| 16. | Sunil Kumar Kujur 01CG039200 | CG | 1986 | 31. | S.K. Behar 01CG043615 | CG | 1992 |
| 17. | Chittaranjan Kumar Khetan 01CG039500 | CG | 1987 | 32. | Dinesh Kumar Shrivastava 01CG043622 | CG | 1992 |
| 18. | Rajendra Prasad Mandal 01CG040100 | CG | 1987 | 33. | Amit Agrawal 01CG044000 | CG | 1993 |
| 19. | B.V.R. Subrahmanyam 01CG040203 | CG | 1987 | 34. | Richa Sharma 01CG044400 | CG | 1994 |
| 20. | Babulal Agrawal 01CG040300 | CG | 1988 | 35. | Manohar Pandey 01CG044721 | CG | 1993 |
| 21. | K.D. Prasad Rao 01CG040700 | CG | 1988 | 36. | B.S. Anant 01CG044725 | CG | 1993 |
| 22. | Jawahar Shrivastava 01CG040911 | CG | 1988 | 37. | Ganesh Shanker Mishra 01CG044728 | CG | 1994 |
| 23. | Amitabh Jain 01CG041600 | CG | 1989 | 38. | Nidhi Chhiber 01CG044800 | CG | 1994 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------------|----|------|-----|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| 39. | Vikas Sheel 01CG044900 | CG | 1994 | 54. | Ram Singh Thakur 01CG047113 | CG | 2000 |
| 40. | Manoj Kumar Pingua 01CG045100 | CG | 1994 | 55. | N.K. Khakha 01CG047114 | CG | 2000 |
| 41. | Gourav Dwivedi 01CG045201 | CG | 1995 | 56. | M.S. Paraste 01CG047116 | CG | 2000 |
| 42. | Maninder Kaur 01CG045202 | CG | 1995 | 57. | Surendra Kumar Jaiswal 01CG047117 | CG | 2000 |
| 43. | B.L. Tiwari 01CG045211 | CG | 1996 | 58. | Omega Eunies Toppo 01CG047118 | CG | 2000 |
| 44. | Krishnaram Pisda 01CG045213 | CG | 1996 | 59. | Xavier Tigga 01CG047119 | CG | 2000 |
| 45. | M. Geetha 01CG046100 | CG | 1997 | 60. | Ashok Kumar Agrawal 01CG047120 | CG | 2000 |
| 46. | Subodh Kumar Singh 01CG046200 | CG | 1997 | 61. | Naval Singh Mandavi 01CG047121 | CG | 2000 |
| 47. | Niharika Barik 01CG046201 | CG | 1997 | 62. | Devi Dayal Singh 01CG047122 | CG | 2000 |
| 48. | Munish Kumar Tyagi 01CG046211 | CG | 1997 | 63. | S.L. Ratre 01CG047123 | CG | 2000 |
| 49. | G.S. Dhananjay 01CG046212 | CG | 1997 | 64. | S.P. Shourie 01CG047124 | CG | 2000 |
| 50. | Jusuf Minz 01CG046213 | CG | 1997 | 65. | S.R. Brahmane 01CG047125 | CG | 2000 |
| 51. | Sonmoni Borah 01CG047100 | CG | 1999 | 66. | Shahla Nigar 01CG047200 | CG | 2001 |
| 52. | Trilok Chand Mahawar 01CG047111 | CG | 2000 | 67. | Kamal Preet Singh 01CG047300 | CG | 2002 |
| 53. | L.S. Ken 01CG047112 | CG | 2000 | 68. | Rohit Yadav 01CG047400 | CG | 2002 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|----|------|-----|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| 69. | Alok Awasthi 01CG047411 | CG | 2002 | 84. | S. Prakash 01CG048800 | CG | 2005 |
| 70. | Ritu Sain 01CG047501 | CG | 2003 | 85. | Ankit Anand 01CG048900 | CG | 2006 |
| 71. | Pradeshi Siddhartha Komal 01CG047600 | CG | 2003 | 86. | Shruti Singh 01CG049000 | CG | 2006 |
| 72. | Kangale Reena Babasaheb 01CG047700 | CG | 2003 | 87. | P. Dayanand 01CG049100 | CG | 2006 |
| 73. | Avinash Champawat 01CG047701 | CG | 2003 | 88. | C.R. Prasanna 01CG049200 | CG | 2006 |
| 74. | Amit Kataria 01CG047800 | CG | 2004 | 89. | Alex V.F. Paul Menon V. 01CG049300 | CG | 2006 |
| 75. | Sangeetha P. 01CG047900 | CG | 2004 | 90. | Bhuvanesh Yadav 01CG049400 | CG | 2006 |
| 76. | Prasanna R. 01CG048000 | CG | 2004 | 91. | S. Bharathi Dasan 01CG049500 | CG | 2006 |
| 77. | Alarmelmangai D. 01CG048100 | CG | 2004 | 92. | Shammi Abidi 01CG049600 | CG | 2007 |
| 78. | Anbalagan P. 01CG048101 | CG | 2004 | 93. | Md. Qaiser Abdulhague 01CG049700 | CG | 2007 |
| 79. | Mukesh Kumar 01CG048200 | CG | 2005 | 94. | Basavaraju S. 01CG049800 | CG | 2007 |
| 80. | R. Shangeetha 01CG048300 | CG | 2005 | 95. | K.C. Devasenapathi 01CG049900 | CG | 2007 |
| 81. | Rajat Kumar 01CG048400 | CG | 2005 | 96. | Him Shikhar Gupta 01CG050000 | CG | 2007 |
| 82. | Rajesh Sukumar Toppo 01CG048600 | CG | 2005 | 97. | Yashwant Kumar 01CG050100 | CG | 2007 |
| 83. | Om Prakash Choudhary 01CG048700 | CG | 2005 | 98. | Rajesh Singh Rana 01CG050200 | CG | 2008 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| 99. | Nikhil Gajraj 01CG050300 | CG | 2008 |
| 100. | Shikha Rajput 01CG050400 | CG | 2008 |
| 101. | Bhim Singh 01CG050500 | CG | 2008 |
| 102. | Niraj Kumar Bansod 01CG050600 | CG | 2008 |
| 103. | Kiran Kaushal 01CG108E01 | CG | 2009 |
| 104. | Priyanka Shukla 01CG108E02 | CG | 2009 |
| 105. | Awanish Kumari Sharan 01CG108E03 | CG | 2009 |
| 106. | Sameer Vishnoi 01CG108E04 | CG | 2009 |
| 107. | Saurabh Kumar 01CG108E05 | CG | 2009 |
| 108. | Ram Singh Thakur 01CG806005 | CG | 2000 |
| 109. | Rajpal Singh Tyagi 01CG807002 | CG | 2001 |
| 110. | Braiesh Chandra Mishra 01CG808002 | CG | 2002 |

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | Name of the Officer Identity No. | Cadre | Allotment Year |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Deepak Gupta 01JH024800 | JH | 1974 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| 2. | Arvind Kumar Chugh 01JH025105 | JH | 1974 |
| 3. | Neelam Nath 01JH025600 | JH | 1975 |
| 4. | Shiv Basant 01JH026900 | JH | 1976 |
| 5. | Ashok Kumar Singh 01JH027600 | JH | 1977 |
| 6. | Sushil Kumar Choudhary 01JH027800 | JH | 1977 |
| 7. | Ram Sewak Sharma 01JH028700 | JH | 1978 |
| 8. | Uttam Kumar Sangma 01JH029300 | JH | 1978 |
| 9. | Devashish Gupta 01JH029400 | JH | 1978 |
| 10. | Ashok Kumar Sarkar 01JH029800 | JH | 1979 |
| 11. | Smita Chugh 01JH030900 | JH | 1980 |
| 12. | Sajal Chakrabarty 01JH031000 | JH | 1980 |
| 13. | Vinod Agrawal 01JH031200 | JH | 1980 |
| 14. | Arvind Kumar Pandey 01JH032600 | JH | 1981 |
| 15. | Sudhir Prasad 01JH032601 | JH | 1981 |
| 16. | Rajiv Gauba 01JH033100 | JH | 1982 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|----|------|-----|--|----|------|
| 17. | Radhey Shyam Poddar 01JH033600 | JH | 1982 | 32. | Mridula Sinha 01JH037700 | JH | 1986 |
| 18. | Aditya Swaroop 01JH033800 | JH | 1982 | 33. | Nand Kishore Mishra 01JH037800 | JH | 1986 |
| 19. | Sheela Kishku Rapaj 01JH034300 | JH | 1982 | 34. | Vimal Kirti Singh 01JH037900 | JH | 1986 |
| 20. | B.K. Tripathi 01JH034800 | JH | 1983 | 35. | Santosh Kumar Satapathy 01JH038100 | JH | 1986 |
| 21. | Narsingh Narayan Pandey 01JH035000 | JH | 1983 | 36. | Devendra Kumar Tiwari 01JH038400 | JH | 1986 |
| 22. | Vishnu Kumar 01JH035100 | JH | 1983 | 37. | Nagendra Nath Sinha 01JH038900 | JH | 1987 |
| 23. | Raj Bala Verma 01JH035300 | JH | 1983 | 38. | Sukhdeo Singh 01JH039400 | JH | 1987 |
| 24. | Jyoti Bhramar Tubid 01JH035400 | JH | 1983 | 39. | Indu Shekhar Chaturvedi 01JH039600 | JH | 1987 |
| 25. | Udai Pratap Singh 01JH035700 | JH | 1984 | 40. | Kailash Kumar Khandelwal 01JH040200 | JH | 1988 |
| 26. | Ravindra Kumar Srivastava 01JH035800 | JH | 1984 | 41. | Lalbikat Lunga Khiangte 01JH040300 | JH | 1988 |
| 27. | Rajiv Kumar 01JH036001 | JH | 1984 | 42. | Alka Tiwari 01JH040400 | JH | 1988 |
| 28. | Pradeep Kumar Jajoria 01JH036400 | JH | 1984 | 43. | Arun Kumar Singh 01JH040600 | JH | 1988 |
| 29. | Amit Khare 01JH036600 | JH | 1985 | 44. | Alok Goyal 01JH041900 | JH | 1990 |
| 30. | Sudhir Tripathi 01JH037300 | JH | 1985 | 45. | Mukhmeet Singh Bhatia 01JH042100 | JH | 1990 |
| 31. | K. Vidyasagar 01JH037400 | JH | 1985 | 46. | S.K.G. Rahate 01JH042300 | JH | 1990 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|------|
| 47. | Ravi Shanker Verma 01JH042450 | JH | 1990 | 62. | Vandana Dadel 01JH046200 | JH | 1996 |
| 48. | Shailesh Kumar Singh 01JH042500 | JH | 1991 | 63. | Sunil Kumar Barnwal 01JH046500 | JH | 1997 |
| 49. | Amrendra Pratap Singh 01JH042900 | JH | 1991 | 64. | Beela Rajesh 01JH046700 | JH | 1997 |
| 50. | Pradeep Kumar 01JH043400 | JH | 1991 | 65. | Rahul Sharma 01JH047300 | JH | 1998 |
| 51. | Nidhi Khare 01JH043800 | JH | 1992 | 66. | Himani Pande 01JH047301 | JH | 1998 |
| 52. | Jyotsana Varma Ray 01JH043900 | JH | 1992 | 67. | Kamal Kishore Soan 01JH047500 | JH | 1998 |
| 53. | Avinash Kumar 01JH044300 | JH | 1993 | 68. | Aradhana Patnaik 01JH047501 | JH | 1998 |
| 54. | Surendra Singh Meena 01JH044801 | JH | 1993 | 69. | Vinay Kumar Choubey 01JH047600 | JH | 1999 |
| 55. | Rajeev Arun Ekka 01JH045100 | JH | 1994 | 70. | Sunil Kumar 01JH047900 | JH | 1999 |
| 56. | Sarwendu Tathagat 01JH045116 | JH | 1994 | 71. | Rahul Kumar Purwar 01JH047901 | JH | 1999 |
| 57. | Ajoy Kumar Singh 01JH045300 | JH | 1995 | 72. | Pooja Singhal 01JH048000 | JH | 2000 |
| 58. | Satendra Singh 01JH045500 | JH | 1995 | 73. | Amitabh Kaushal 01JH048100 | JH | 2001 |
| 59. | Nitin Madan Kulkarni 01JH045601 | JH | 1995 | 74. | Manish Ranjan 01JH048200 | JH | 2002 |
| 60. | Virendra Ram 01JH045611 | JH | 1995 | 75. | Rajesh Kumar Sharma 01JH048300 | JH | 2003 |
| 61. | Mast Ram Meena 01JH045900 | JH | 1996 | 76. | Aboobacker Siddigie F 01JH048400 | JH | 2003 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------------------------|----|------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 77. | Prawin Kumar Toppo 01JH048500 | JH | 2003 | 92. | Badri Narain Das 01JH805003 | JH | 1995 |
| 78. | Prashant Kumar 01JH048600 | JH | 2004 | 93. | Bhagwan Prasad 01JH805004 | JH | 1995 |
| 79. | K. Ravi Kumar 01JH048700 | JH | 2004 | 94. | Gauri Shankar Prasad 01JH805005 | JH | 1995 |
| 80. | K. Srinivasan 01JH048900 | JH | 2005 | 95. | Birendra Kumar Mishra 01JH805006 | JH | 1995 |
| 81. | Kripa Nand Jha 01JH049000 | JH | 2005 | 96. | Vijay Kumar Singh 01JH805007 | JH | 1995 |
| 82. | Manoj Kumar 01JH049100 | JH | 2006 | Statement-III | | | |
| 83. | Nand Kumarun 01JH049300 | JH | 2008 | Sl. No. | Name of the Officer Identity No. | Cadre | Allotment Year |
| 84. | Harsh Mangla 01JH049400 | JH | 2008 | 1 | Subbaroyan Krishnan 01UL037800 | UL | 1975 |
| 85. | Chandra Shekhar 01JH049500 | JH | 2008 | 2 | Vibha Puri 01UL038500 | UL | 1976 |
| 86. | Arava Rajkamal 01JH049600 | JH | 2008 | 3 | Vijendra Paul 01UL039900 | UL | 1976 |
| 87. | Mukesh Kumar 01JH108J01 | JH | 2009 | 4 | Nrip Singh Napalchyal 01UL040100 | UL | 1976 |
| 88. | Muthukumar A. 01JH108J02 | JH | 2009 | 5 | Ajay Kumar Joshi 01UL040500 | UL | 1977 |
| 89. | Uma Shankar Singh 01JH108J03 | JH | 2009 | 6 | Suneel Kumar Muttoo 01UL041700 | UL | 1977 |
| 90. | Rachna Bhagat 01JH108J04 | JH | 2009 | 7 | Subhash Kumar 01UL042300 | UL | 1977 |
| 91. | Ashok Kumar Sinha 01JH805002 | JH | 1995 | 8. | K.N. Desiraju 01UL043600 | UL | 1978 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|------|
| 9. | Rajiv Gupta 01UL044800 | UL | 1979 | 24. | Arun Arya 01UL056300 | UL | 1985 |
| 10. | Alok Kumar Jain 01UL045200 | UL | 1979 | 25. | Utpal Kumar Singh 01UL056900 | UL | 1986 |
| 11. | Vinita Kumar 01UL046000 | UL | 1979 | 26. | S. Ramaswamy 01UL057300 | UL | 1986 |
| 12. | N. Ravi Shanker 01UL047700 | UL | 1980 | 27. | Rahbir Singh 01UL057600 | UL | 1986 |
| 13. | Puran Chand Sharma 01UL048001 | UL | 1980 | 28. | Om Prakash II 01UL058300 | UL | 1987 |
| 14. | Amarendra Sinha 01UL049000 | UL | 1981 | 29. | Sukhbir Singh Sandhu 01UL059700 | UL | 1988 |
| 15. | Rakesh Sharma 01UL049300 | UL | 1981 | 30. | Radha S. Raturi 01UL060000 | UL | 1988 |
| 16. | Dilip Kumar Kotia 01UL049500 | UL | 1981 | 31. | Manisha Prasad Panwar 01UL061900 | UL | 1990 |
| 17. | Naresh Nandan Prasad 01UL050001 | UL | 1981 | 32. | Uma Kant Panwar 01UL062401 | UL | 1991 |
| 18. | Anjali Prasad 01UL052300 | UL | 1983 | 33. | Anand Bardhan 01UL062700 | UL | 1992 |
| 19. | Chanchal Kumar Tewari 01UL052500 | UL | 1983 | 34. | Rajeev Chandra 01UL062712 | UL | 1992 |
| 20. | Bhagwati Prasad Pandey 01UL052600 | UL | 1983 | 35. | Lalit Mohan Pant 01UL062714 | UL | 1993 |
| 21. | Shatrughna Singh 01UL053100 | UL | 1983 | 36. | Dr. Dilbag Singh 01UL062715 | UL | 1993 |
| 22. | S. Raju 01UL053900 | UL | 1983 | 37. | Rakesh Kumar 01UL062800 | UL | 1992 |
| 23. | Anup Wadhawan 01UL055700 | UL | 1985 | 38. | Surinder Kumar Verma 01UL063313 | UL | 1993 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|------|-----|--|----|------|
| 39. | Kunal Sharma 01UL063315 | UL | 1994 | 54. | Amit Singh Negi 01UL066900 | UL | 1999 |
| 40. | Ajai Singh Nabiyal 01UL063317 | UL | 1994 | 55. | R. Meenakshi Sundaram 01UL067000 | UL | 2001 |
| 41. | Kunwar Raj Kumar 01UL063318 | UL | 1995 | 56. | Shailesh Bagauli 01UL067100 | UL | 2002 |
| 42. | Urba Dutt Choubey 01UL063319 | UL | 1995 | 57. | D. Senthilpandiyar 01UL067200 | UL | 2002 |
| 43. | Ramesh Chand Pathak 01UL063320 | UL | 1996 | 58. | Nitesh Kumar Jha 01UL067201 | UL | 2002 |
| 44. | Pratap Singh Gusai 01UL063321 | UL | 1996 | 59. | Radhika Jha 01UL067202 | UL | 2002 |
| 45. | Surinder Singh Rawat 01UL063322 | UL | 1996 | 60. | Kurve Sachin Shardchandra 01UL067400 | UL | 2003 |
| 46. | Arun Kumar Dhaudiyal 01UL063323 | UL | 1996 | 61. | J.D.K. Rajaram 01UL067401 | UL | 2003 |
| 47. | Narendra Kumar 01UL063324 | UL | 1996 | 62. | Sowjanya 01UL067402 | UL | 2003 |
| 48. | Hem Lata Dhaudiyal 01UL063325 | UL | 1996 | 63. | Haritash Gulshan 01UL067500 | UL | 2004 |
| 49. | Ramesh Kumar Sudhanshu 01UL066000 | UL | 1997 | 64. | B.V.R. Chandra Purushottam 01UL067600 | UL | 2004 |
| 50. | Lalrinliana Fanai 01UL066200 | UL | 1997 | 65. | Raman Ravinath MVAP 01UL067601 | UL | 2004 |
| 51. | Bhupinder Kaur Aulakh 01UL066201 | UL | 1997 | 66. | Ranjit Kumar Sinha 01UL067700 | UL | 2005 |
| 52. | Suverdhan 01UL066213 | UL | 1997 | 67. | Pankaj Kumar Pandey 01UL067800 | UL | 2005 |
| 53. | Darban Singh Garbiyal 01UL066214 | UL | 1997 | 68. | S.A. Murugesan 01UL068000 | UL | 2005 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------------|----|------|--|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| 69. | Asheesh Joshi 01UL068100 | UL | 2006 | 84. | Sneh Lata Agarwal 01UL901700 | UL | 1996 |
| 70. | Chandesh Kumar Yadav 01UL068200 | UL | 2006 | 85. | Narayan Singh Negi 01UL901800 | UL | 1996 |
| 71. | Brijesh Kumar Sant 01UL068300 | UL | 2006 | 86. | Bhaskaranand 01UL901900 | UL | 1997 |
| 72. | Akshat Gupta 01UL068301 | UL | 2006 | 87. | Avendra Singh Nayal 01UL902000 | UL | 1997 |
| 73. | Deepak Rawat 01UL068400 | UL | 2007 | Paucity of Quality of Higher Educational Institutions | | | |
| 74. | V. Shanmugam 01UL068500 | UL | 2007 | 1815. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: SHRI C.R. PATIL: SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: DR. SANJAY SINGH: RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: | | | |
| 75. | R. Rajesh Kumar 01UL068600 | UL | 2007 | Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: | | | |
| 76. | Adapa Karthik 01UL068700 | UL | 2008 | (a) whether there is paucity of quality educational institutions for higher studies in the country; | | | |
| 77. | Sridhar Babu Addanki 01UL068800 | UL | 2008 | (b) if so, the details thereof; | | | |
| 78. | Raghav Langer 01UL108W01 | UL | 2009 | (c) whether educationally backward States have asked the Union Government to review its education policy and open more number of educational institutions for higher studies in their States; | | | |
| 79. | Savin Bansal 01UL108W02 | UL | 2009 | (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and | | | |
| 80. | C. Ravi Shankar 01UL108W03 | UL | 2009 | (e) the decisions taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard? | | | |
| 81. | Jyoti Yadav 01UL108W04 | UL | 2009 | THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No specific assessment has | | | |
| 82. | Manjul Kumar Joshi 01UL807001 | UL | 1998 | | | | |
| 83. | Mohan Chandra Upreti 01UL807002 | UL | 1998 | | | | |

been made regarding shortage of quality educational institutions for higher studies in the country. However, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Central Government has envisaged establishment of Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States, and establishment of new institutions of higher learning in the Central sector such as Indian institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institute of Technology and School of Planning and Architecture, incentivizing States for establishment of new educational institutions and/or expansion of existing ones, establishment of model degree colleges in the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts where the GER is below the national level.

Violation of AIBP Guidelines

1816. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether some State Governments have violated the AIBP guidelines and misutilised/diverted the funds granted under AIBP to other work;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether out of targeted irrigation potential of 9.65 million hectares, only 4.90 million hectares were achieved in the last 15 years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to achieve the targeted potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Some of the important features of the existing guidelines

of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme are given below:—

1. Major/medium projects including Extension Renovation and Modernization projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas and flood prone areas are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
2. Major/medium projects in the Special Category States and projects in undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Odisha are also eligible for 90% grant assistance.
3. Other major/medium projects are eligible for 25% grant assistance under AIBP.
4. Surface water minor irrigation (SWMI) schemes benefiting the Special Category States, and drought prone/tribal areas of non Special Category States are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
5. Time allowed for completion of major/medium projects under AIBP is 4 years excluding the year of inclusion of the project under AIBP.
6. Time allowed for completion of SWMI schemes under AIBP is 2 years excluding the year of inclusion of the scheme under AIBP.
7. The State Governments are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Water Resources for timely completion of the project specifying year-wise targets of potential creation under AIBP.
8. A new major/medium project may be included in AIBP only on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis. However, projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas, projects in the States having irrigation development below national average and projects included in the Prime Minister's package for Agrarian Distress Districts of the Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and

Maharashtra may be included in AIBP in relaxation to one to one criterion.

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructures in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010 considered proposal of the Ministry of Water Resources for further relaxation in the AIBP guidelines and approved the following proposals:—

1. Allowing funding for three projects benefitting areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP) under AIBP at par with projects benefitting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area; and
2. Enhancing present cost norm for SWMI schemes from Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare to Rs. 2.00 lakh per hectare for the purpose of inclusion of projects under AIBP with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to the cost norm of Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its report titled "Performance Audit of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Union Government (Civil) No. 4 of 2010-11" has reported diversion of funds in respect of several States.

The State-wise details of the funds reported to have been diverted in the above referred CAG Report are as under:—

| Sl. No. | State | Amount reported as diverted in CAG Report No. 4 (Rs. in crore) |
|---------|---------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Gujarat | 675.20 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.31 |
| 3. | Haryana | 15.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.40 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.02 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 10.50 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 8.80 |
| 8. | Manipur | 3.74 |
| 9. | Nagaland | 0.29 |
| 10. | Odisha | 9.39 |
| 11. | Punjab | 15.12 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 182.25 |
| 13. | Sikkim | 0.25 |
| 14. | Tripura | 0.94 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 30.65 |

The CAG has recommended that Government of India may recover the amounts diverted by the State Governments, if necessary, by making deductions from the next instalment of Plan Assistance to the defaulting State Governments. The above issue has to be examined by the respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) The targeted potential under AIBP keeps on changing as the new projects/project components are included in the Programme from time to time. As of now, the targeted potential of all major/medium/minor irrigation projects under AIBP is about 134 lakh hectare of which, irrigation potential of 59.40 lakh hectares is created upto March, 2009 since inception of the programme in 1996. The potential created during 2009-10 is estimated to be 9.82 lakh hectares.

In order to expedite completion of ongoing projects under AIBP and thereby realizing their irrigation potential

fully, monitoring of the projects have been stepped up and year-wise potential target to be created under AIBP have been included in the Memorandum of Understanding to be provided by the State Governments for the AIBP assisted projects. In case, there is delay in completion of the projects by the State Governments, they have to request for extension of time with full justification for delay and remedial measures taken to remove bottlenecks in project implementation. Usually, they are also to provide undertaking to bear cost overrun beyond extended time limit in case of further delay in project completion.

[Translation]

Coal Production

1817. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal production, both from opencast and underground Coal Mines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, by CIL and its subsidiaries, mine-wise and grade-wise;

(b) whether the shortfall in coal production has affected the power projects;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up coal washeries to improve the quality of coal;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase coal production both from opencast and underground coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Mine-wise, grade-wise production of coal from underground and opencast mines of subsidiary companies of CIL during last three years and the current year (upto June, 2010) are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) For Power Utility sector, by and large CIL has been dispatching coal as per targets fixed in the supply plan finalized as part of Annual Plan. During the last three years, dispatches to Power Utilities have been 101%, 102% and 96% of targets in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. In the current year upto June, 2010, dispatch is 87% of the target which is due to frequent law and order problem affecting dispatches in CCL and constraints of wagon availability in comparison to indents in certain coal fields and less lifting of coal through Private Washery operators engaged by the Power Utilities.

(d) and (e) State-wise and location-wise washeries proposed to be set up by CIL to improve the quality of coal are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Coal Co./State | Name of washery/ Location | Capacity (Mty) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | SECL/Chhattisgarh | Kusmunda | 10.0 |
| 2. | SECL/Chhattisgarh | Baroud | 5.0 |
| 3. | BCCL/Jharkhand | Madhuband | 5.0 |
| 4. | BCCL/Jharkhand | Patherdih | 5.0 |
| 5. | BCCL/Jharkhand | Patherdih | 2.5 |
| 6. | BCCL/Jharkhand | Dahibari | 1.6 |
| 7. | BCCL/Jharkhand | Dugda | 2.5 |
| 8. | BCCL/West Bengal | Bhjudih | 2.0 |
| 9. | CCL/Jharkhand | Ashoka | 10.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| 10. | CCL/Jharkhand | Konar | 3.5 |
| 11. | CCL/Jharkhand | Karo | 2.5 |
| 12. | CCL/Jharkhand | New Piparwar | 3.5 |
| 13. | CCL/Jharkhand | Dhori | 2.5 |
| 14. | ECL/West Bengal | Chitra | 2.5 |
| 15. | ECL/West Bengal | Sonepur-Bazari | 8.0 |
| 16. | MCL/Odisha | Basundhara | 10.0 |
| 17. | MCL/Odisha | Jagannath | 10.0 |
| 18. | MCL/Odisha | Hingula | 10.0 |
| 19. | MCL/Odisha | Ib-Valley | 10.0 |
| 20. | WCL/Maharashtra | Kolarpimpri | 5.0 |
| Total | | | 111.10 |

(f) The major steps taken by Coal India Ltd. to increase production of coal in its command area, which in turn enhances the supply to power sector, is as under:—

- CIL has identified 142 new projects during XI Plan period the ultimate capacity will be 380.22 Mt. Out of 142 identified projects, 76 projects

have been approved so far, and the expected contribution from these new projects will be 110.95 Mt in the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12).

- Six high capacities underground mines identified for development and Operation through latest international technology.
- Restart mining in 18 abandoned mines belonging to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming JV with reputed mining companies.
- To meet coal demand, import coal by acquisition of mining stake abroad through SPV/Coal Videsh.
- Up gradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratio are being introduced. For Dumper, upgradation from 35/50T to 60T, 85T to 100T, 120T to 150T as well higher sizes are being introduced.
- Use of high capacity hydraulic shovels (10 to 25 CuM) will find increased acceptability. High capacity dozers of sizes upto 850 HP will compliment the higher capacity excavators.

In addition, Government has also allotted 208 coal blocks to private public companies to enhance coal production in the country.

Statement

Eastern Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Madhaipur | UG | B | 26385 | 123773 | 146417 | 153414 |
| Total | | | 26385 | 123773 | 146417 | 153414 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | B | 20110 | 91523 | 96794 | 111228 |
| Manderboni | UG | Total | 20110 | 91523 | 96794 | 111228 |
| | | B | 6395 | 32710 | 27620 | 30125 |
| Kendra | UG | Total | 6395 | 32710 | 27620 | 30125 |
| | | B | 17883 | 77174 | 73519 | 65729 |
| | | C | 13363 | 57861 | 40781 | 27871 |
| Pandaveswar | UG | Total | 31246 | 135035 | 114300 | 93600 |
| | | B | | 30320 | 40523 | 20896 |
| | | C | 30989 | 108290 | 116437 | 131104 |
| Dalurband | UG | Total | 30989 | 138610 | 156960 | 152000 |
| | | B | 14535 | 74067 | 77597 | 76977 |
| South Samla | UG | Total | 14535 | 74067 | 77597 | 76977 |
| | | A | 96224 | 419640 | 440093 | 455101 |
| Khottadih | UG | Total | 96224 | 419640 | 440093 | 455101 |
| | | C | | | | 14523 |
| Khottadih OC Expn. | OC | Total | | | | 14523 |
| | | C | 9681 | 46895 | 85526 | 59806 |
| | | D | 110439 | 673885 | 532459 | 527349 |
| Khottadih | OC | Total | 120120 | 720780 | 617985 | 587155 |
| | | C | 52825 | 242074 | 141020 | |
| Dalurband | OC | Total | 52825 | 242074 | 141020 | |
| Pandaveswar | | Total | 398829 | 1978212 | 1818786 | 1674123 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | B | 17564 | 92760 | 58000 | 45000 |
| Moira | UG | Total | 17564 | 92760 | 58000 | 45000 |
| | | B | 24956 | 127250 | 117300 | 114800 |
| Khandra | UG | Total | 24956 | 127250 | 117300 | 114800 |
| | | B | 12031 | 55859 | 55220 | 57768 |
| | | C | 30248 | 160700 | 200980 | 181532 |
| Bankola | UG | Total | 42279 | 216559 | 256200 | 239300 |
| | | B | 44317 | 273100 | 225100 | 169000 |
| S.S. Pur | UG | Total | 44317 | 273100 | 225100 | 169000 |
| | | B | 22462 | 120100 | 121290 | 100000 |
| Kumardihi 'A' | UG | Total | 22462 | 120100 | 121290 | 100000 |
| | | B | 9367 | 54380 | 81500 | 98400 |
| Kumardihi 'B' | UG | Total | 9367 | 54380 | 81500 | 98400 |
| | | B | 36976 | 210150 | 180860 | 182000 |
| Tilaboni | UG | Total | 36976 | 210150 | 180860 | 182000 |
| | | B | 41031 | 170221 | 214500 | 177600 |
| Sankarpur | UG | Total | 41031 | 170221 | 214500 | 177600 |
| | | L-B | | | | 2503 |
| | | L-C | | | | 7697 |
| Sankarpur | OC | Total | | | | 10200 |
| | | L-B | | 35130 | 7100 | |
| Bankola | OC | Total | | 35130 | 7100 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | B | 8177 | 51180 | 60450 | 61200 |
| Nakrakonda | UG | Total | 8177 | 51180 | 60450 | 61200 |
| | | B | 159900 | 1144610 | 893000 | 175500 |
| NKD-'B' | OC | Total | 159900 | 1144610 | 893000 | 175500 |
| Bankola | | Total | 407029 | 2495440 | 2215300 | 1373000 |
| | | B | 143330 | 564660 | 631010 | 331210 |
| | | C | 84140 | 414660 | 595678 | 562555 |
| Jhanjra Project Colly. | UG | Total | 227470 | 979320 | 1226688 | 893765 |
| Jhanjra | | Total | 227470 | 979320 | 1226688 | 893765 |
| | | A | 25706 | 106174 | 93435 | 102619 |
| Msdpur 7 Pit. and Incl. | UG | Total | 25706 | 106174 | 93435 | 102619 |
| | | L-B | | 12528 | 50646 | 55998 |
| Msdpur 3 & 4 Pit. | UG | Total | | 12528 | 50646 | 55998 |
| | | B | 15944 | 70736 | 61533 | 77160 |
| | | C | | | 23600 | 120630 |
| | | D | | | | |
| Nabakajora | UG | Total | 15944 | 70736 | 85133 | 197790 |
| | | B | 14740 | 66000 | 78030 | 78760 |
| Madhabpur | UG | Total | 14740 | 66000 | 78030 | 78760 |
| | | C | | 38207 | 207630 | 86900 |
| Madhabpur | OC | Total | | 38207 | 207630 | 86900 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | B | 23111 | 95710 | 89237 | 107495 |
| Parascole West | UG | Total | 23111 | 95710 | 89237 | 107495 |
| | | B | 27308 | 123880 | 105554 | 127535 |
| Parascole East | UG | Total | 27308 | 123880 | 105554 | 127535 |
| | | B | 17307 | 79467 | 91277 | 124200 |
| Jambad | UG | Total | 17307 | 79467 | 91277 | 124200 |
| | | B | 45010 | 257000 | 232370 | 240860 |
| Khas Kajora | UG | Total | 45010 | 257000 | 232370 | 240860 |
| | | B | 10155 | 43500 | 46210 | 52904 |
| Lachipur | UG | Total | 10155 | 43500 | 46210 | 52904 |
| | | C | 42612 | 255612 | 233004 | 247392 |
| Jambad | OC | Total | 42612 | 255612 | 233004 | 247392 |
| | | B | 21665 | 92340 | 81000 | 61920 |
| Central Kajora | UG | Total | 21665 | 92340 | 81000 | 61920 |
| Kajora | | Total | 243558 | 1241154 | 1393526 | 1484373 |
| | | B | 6565 | 29148 | 33100 | 33440 |
| Satgram Incl. | UG | Total | 6565 | 29148 | 33100 | 33440 |
| | | B | 17615 | 71464 | 87673 | 128395 |
| Satgram Proj. | UG | Total | 17615 | 71464 | 87673 | 128395 |
| | | B | 45868 | 227411 | 200439 | 300070 |
| Nimcha | UG | Total | 45868 | 227411 | 200439 | 300070 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | B | 64730 | 288928 | 212007 | 255440 |
| | | C | | | 9940 | 11111 |
| Jemehari + J.K. Nagar | UG | Total | 64730 | 288928 | 221947 | 266551 |
| | | B | 4147 | 20289 | 20535 | 17696 |
| P. Searsole | UG | Total | 4147 | 20289 | 20535 | 17696 |
| | | B | 5713 | 24937 | 25654 | 27990 |
| Tirath | UG | Total | 5713 | 24937 | 25654 | 27990 |
| | | B | 6896 | 33212 | 37853 | 51345 |
| Kuardih | UG | Total | 6896 | 33212 | 37853 | 51345 |
| | | B | 5282 | 32001 | 32385 | 39046 |
| Ratibati Project | UG | Total | 5282 | 32001 | 32385 | 39046 |
| | | B | 4268 | 21015 | 25427 | 26945 |
| Chapuikhas | UG | Total | 4268 | 21015 | 25427 | 26945 |
| | | B | 5105 | 17770 | 20318 | 31783 |
| Mithapur | UG | Total | 5105 | 17770 | 20318 | 31783 |
| | | C | 5100 | 133570 | 16200 | 330045 |
| Damalia Project | OC | Total | 5100 | 133570 | 16200 | 330045 |
| | | B | 11520 | 2850 | 30131 | 47544 |
| Seetaldasji/Ratibati | OC | Total | 11520 | 2850 | 30131 | 47544 |
| | | B | 29516 | 130505 | 123403 | 111709 |
| Kalidaspur Project/ Ardhagram | OC | Total | 29516 | 130505 | 123403 | 111709 |
| Satgram | | Total | 212325 | 1033100 | 875065 | 1412559 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | B | 9170 | 44749 | 41402 | 48121 |
| New Kenda | UG | Total | 9170 | 44749 | 41402 | 48121 |
| | | B | 17340 | 77702 | 81713 | 73655 |
| Lower Kenda | UG | Total | 17340 | 77702 | 81713 | 73655 |
| | | B | 38100 | 164400 | 161300 | 150000 |
| Bahula | UG | Total | 38100 | 164400 | 161300 | 150000 |
| | | B | 15718 | 70287 | 65440 | 55975 |
| Haripur | UG | Total | 15718 | 70287 | 65440 | 55975 |
| | | B | 11640 | 29865 | 31710 | 11790 |
| W. Kenda | OC | Total | 11640 | 29865 | 31710 | 11790 |
| | | B | 25879 | 110488 | 116713 | 116472 |
| Chora 7, 9 & 10 Pit. | UG | Total | 25879 | 110488 | 116713 | 116472 |
| | | C | 2940 | 92700 | 128130 | 127980 |
| Chora | OC | Total | 2940 | 92700 | 128130 | 127980 |
| | | C | 19170 | 166590 | 264060 | 333213 |
| Shankarpur | OC | Total | 19170 | 166590 | 264060 | 333213 |
| | | C | 12367 | 48950 | 32600 | 28825 |
| Chora Incl. | UG | Total | 12367 | 48950 | 32600 | 28825 |
| | | B | 5952 | 32859 | 35175 | 37972 |
| | | C | 12138 | 53059 | 55886 | 62033 |
| Siduli | UG | Total | 18090 | 85918 | 91061 | 100005 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|----|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | B | 7924 | 35420 | 36650 | 46320 |
| C.L. Jambad | UG | Total | 7924 | 35420 | 36650 | 46320 |
| Kenda | | Total | 178338 | 927069 | 1050779 | 1092356 |
| | | B | 21778 | 98956 | 94684 | 104980 |
| Amritnagar | UG | Total | 21778 | 98956 | 94684 | 104980 |
| | | C | 68895 | 261697 | 255800 | 217600 |
| Mahabir | OC | Total | 68895 | 261697 | 255800 | 217600 |
| | | B | 23661 | 151552 | 133824 | 155903 |
| N. Searsole | OC | Total | 23661 | 151552 | 133824 | 155903 |
| | | L-A | | 92862 | 171821 | 195475 |
| Kunustoria | UG | Total | | 92862 | 171821 | 195475 |
| | | C | 15019 | 76425 | 70000 | 74250 |
| Amrasota Project | UG | Total | 15019 | 76425 | 70000 | 74250 |
| | | A | 27730 | 153825 | 165341 | 173412 |
| | | B | | 4088 | 10282 | 10537 |
| | | C | 9220 | 53287 | 48983 | 57095 |
| Bansra | UG | Total | 36950 | 211200 | 224606 | 241044 |
| | | L-B | | | 3030 | 137225 |
| Toposi/NS Patch | OC | Total | | | 3030 | 137225 |
| | | B | 21253 | 117600 | 117580 | 108580 |
| Belbaid | UG | Total | 21253 | 117600 | 117580 | 108580 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | B | 35899 | 217598 | 226450 | 213062 |
| Parasea | UG | Total | 35899 | 217598 | 226450 | 213002 |
| | | B | 9558 | 58300 | 50349 | 28880 |
| Parasea 6&7 | UG | Total | 9558 | 58300 | 50349 | 28880 |
| | | B | 41856 | 146432 | 196245 | 209865 |
| Parasea/Belbaid | OC | Total | 41856 | 146432 | 196245 | 209865 |
| Kunustoria | | Total | 274869 | 1432622 | 1544389 | 1686804 |
| | | B | 864000 | 4200000 | 3499271 | 3400000 |
| Sonepur-Bazari | OC | Total | 864000 | 4200000 | 3499271 | 3400000 |
| | | A | 11175 | 40756 | 38205 | 40689 |
| Ningah | UG | Total | 11175 | 40756 | 38205 | 40689 |
| | | B | 11160 | 42375 | 41550 | 52320 |
| Sripur Seam Incline | UG | Total | 11160 | 42375 | 41550 | 52320 |
| | | B | 3079 | 15924 | 14043 | 21231 |
| | | C | 3005 | 15423 | 16693 | 16432 |
| Kalipahari | UG | Total | 6084 | 31347 | 30736 | 37663 |
| | | B | 11866 | 47641 | 34618 | 43012 |
| Bhanora W/Block | UG | Total | 11866 | 47641 | 34618 | 43012 |
| | | C | 5256 | 24985 | 32602 | 36575 |
| Girimint (K.D. Seam) | UG | Total | 5256 | 24985 | 32602 | 36575 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | A | 4307 | 19504 | 25458 | 27609 |
| | | B | 1727 | 7866 | 9561 | 8094 |
| Ghucisk | UG | Total | 6034 | 27370 | 35019 | 35703 |
| Sripur | | Total | 51575 | 214474 | 212730 | 245962 |
| | | B | 21558 | 97590 | 89336 | 90329 |
| Narsumuda | UG | Total | 21558 | 97590 | 89336 | 90329 |
| | | B | 20312 | 83121 | 68244 | 67153 |
| Patmohana | UG | Total | 20312 | 83121 | 68244 | 67153 |
| | | B | 6079 | 30864 | 30322 | 49462 |
| Dhemo Incl. | UG | Total | 6079 | 30864 | 30322 | 49462 |
| | | C | 8202 | 34820 | 43793 | 38159 |
| Dhemo Pit. | UG | Total | 8202 | 34820 | 43793 | 38159 |
| | | B | | | 20582 | 30522 |
| | | C | 6895 | 30639 | 9904 | |
| Methani | UG | Total | 6895 | 30639 | 30486 | 30522 |
| | | C | 10065 | 42252 | 53917 | 54754 |
| Bejdih | UG | Total | 10065 | 42252 | 53917 | 54754 |
| | | B | 24753 | 111500 | 95667 | 96902 |
| Parbelia | UG | Total | 24753 | 111500 | 95667 | 96902 |
| | | B | 21830 | 88550 | 77992 | 79360 |
| Dubeswari | UG | Total | 21830 | 88550 | 77992 | 79360 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | L-B | | | | 22367 |
| Dubeswari | OC | Total | | | | 22367 |
| | | B | 13593 | 64883 | 50001 | 53982 |
| Sodepur/Mouthdih | UG | Total | 13593 | 64883 | 50001 | 53982 |
| | | SC-I | 2037 | 16614 | 23121 | 22400 |
| Chinakuri-I | UG | Total | 2037 | 16614 | 23121 | 22400 |
| | | B | 23196 | 95060 | 87637 | 82940 |
| Chinakuri-III | UG | Total | 23196 | 95060 | 87637 | 82940 |
| Sodepur | | Total | 158520 | 695893 | 650516 | 688330 |
| | | C | | 28170 | 69645 | |
| Bonjemehari | OC | Total | | | 28170 | 69645 |
| | | B | 1615 | 22574 | 25628 | 29738 |
| Baramondia-'A' (M. Bahal) | UG | Total | 1615 | 22574 | 25628 | 29738 |
| | | D | 3907 | 9777 | 13981 | 15249 |
| Baramondia-'A' (C. Blv. Pur) | UG | Total | 3907 | 9777 | 13981 | 15249 |
| | | C | | | | 5870 |
| | | D | | | 189206 | 521754 |
| Sangramgarh | | Total | | | 189206 | 527624 |
| | | D | 11538 | 70479 | 41922 | 5679 |
| | | E | 44817 | 595686 | 347283 | 210396 |
| Mohanpur | OC | Total | 56355 | 666165 | 389205 | 216075 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | C | 6145 | 29460 | 30089 | 34724 |
| Dabor | UG | Total | 6145 | 29460 | 30089 | 34724 |
| | | B | 13450 | | | |
| | | D | 13927 | | | |
| | | E | 793 | 29243 | | 22420 |
| Dabor | OC | Total | 28170 | 29243 | | 22420 |
| | | D | 76305 | 86237 | 4806 | 3990 |
| | | E | -169 | 12499 | 17004 | 67515 |
| Gourangdih | OC | Total | 76138 | 98736 | 21810 | 71505 |
| | | D | | | 181764 | 127106 |
| Khairabad | | Total | | | 181764 | - 127106 |
| | | B | 1909 | 8699 | 5394 | 3244 |
| | | C | 2203 | 10736 | 10441 | 16872 |
| Begunia | UG | Total | 4112 | 19435 | 15835 | 20115 |
| Salanpur | | Total | 176440 | 875390 | 895688 | 1134201 |
| | | A | 54067 | 193273 | | |
| | | B | 142 | | 172249 | 52277 |
| | | C | 46580 | 698865 | 446229 | |
| | | D | | | 42299 | 673695 |
| Chitra-A | OC | Total | 100789 | 892138 | 660777 | 725972 |
| | | A | 9675 | | | |
| | | B | 7581 | 126661 | 107272 | 15407 |
| | | D | 36540 | 381491 | 508772 | 477918 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|----|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | C | | | | 31819 |
| Chitra-B | OC | Total | 53796 | 508152 | 616044 | 525144 |
| S.P. Mines | | Total | 154585 | 1400290 | 1276821 | 1251116 |
| | | F | 2625423 | 11257881 | 10660986 | 7062476 |
| Rajmahal | OC | Total | 2625423 | 11257881 | 10660986 | 7062476 |
| | | D | 81885 | 440299 | 2845 | 7533 |
| | | F | | | | 10 |
| Shimlong | OC | Total | 81885 | 440299 | 2845 | 7543 |
| Rajmahal | | Total | 2707308 | 11698180 | 10663831 | 7070019 |
| | | C | 30204 | 116436 | 91454 | 4008 |
| | | WG-III | | | | |
| | | WG-IV | | | | |
| Gopinathpur | OC | Total | 30204 | 116436 | 91454 | 4008 |
| | | WG-II | 8878 | | | |
| | | WG-III | | 45291 | 25001 | 8030 |
| | | C | 6638 | 22461 | 21049 | 23303 |
| Hariajam | UG | Total | 15516 | 67752 | 46050 | 31333 |
| | | WG-III | | | | 6540 |
| Shyampur-A | | Total | | | | 6540 |
| | | C | 4688 | 21427 | 20650 | 16685 |
| | | D | 4537 | 23850 | 18793 | 16300 |
| | | LB | | | | 29934 |
| Badjna | UG | Total | 9225 | 45277 | 39443 | 62919 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | C | 12123 | 44805 | 39868 | 32495 |
| | | D | 1876 | 27713 | 28574 | 27136 |
| Chapapur-II | UG | Total | 13999 | 72518 | 68442 | 59631 |
| | | C | 14015 | 44841 | 24622 | 20589 |
| Kumardhubi | UG | Total | 14015 | 44841 | 24622 | 20589 |
| | | C | 6119 | 13111 | 23423 | 17579 |
| | | E | 46381 | 94553 | 75721 | 81037 |
| Rajpura | OC | Total | 52500 | 107664 | 99144 | 98616 |
| | | C | 7640 | 30363 | 22519 | 25368 |
| Mandman | UG | Total | 7640 | 30363 | 22519 | 25368 |
| | | C | 18957 | 82943 | 81189 | 70709 |
| Laximata | UG | Total | 18957 | 82943 | 81189 | 70709 |
| | | C | 14385 | 55092 | 55390 | 68146 |
| Shyampur-B | UG | Total | 14385 | 55092 | 55390 | 68146 |
| | | C | 6641 | 28963 | 29709 | 33141 |
| | | D | 27600 | 79330 | 96118 | 33360 |
| Khoodia | UG | Total | 34241 | 108293 | 125827 | 66501 |
| | | C | 15370 | 61768 | 97378 | 18454 |
| | | E | 26282 | 93788 | 60194 | 119954 |
| Barmuri | OC | Total | 41652 | 155556 | 157572 | 138408 |
| Mugma | | Total | 252334 | 886735 | 811652 | 652768 |
| E.C.L | | Total | 6307180 | 30057879 | 28135042 | 24059376 |

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | B+C | 3327 | 22114 | 23485 | 25176 |
| Lohapatty | UG | Total | 3327 | 22114 | 23485 | 25176 |
| | | W-II | | 55745 | 110134 | 124662 |
| Muralidih 20/21 | UG | Total | | 55745 | 110134 | 124662 |
| | | W-II | 3670 | | | |
| Muralidih | OC | Total | 3670 | | | |
| | | W-II | 60830 | 201668 | 173267 | 195721 |
| Moonidih | UG | Total | 60830 | 201668 | 173267 | 195721 |
| W. Jharia | | Total | 67827 | 279527 | 306886 | 345559 |
| | | W-IV | | 181295 | 30045 | 74512 |
| | | D | 13275 | 97001 | 91196 | |
| Salanpur | UG/OC | Total | 13275 | 278296 | 121241 | 74512 |
| | | NLW-IV | 25807 | 112786 | 92336 | 111233 |
| Angarpatra | UG | Total | 25807 | 112786 | 92336 | 111233 |
| | | NLW-IV | | | 102638 | 98911 |
| | | D/W-IV | 32204 | | | |
| | | D | | 112599 | 6491 | 6180 |
| Ramkanali | UG | Total | 32204 | 112599 | 109129 | 105091 |
| | | W-III | 18315 | 100189 | 84330 | 48277 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | D+NLW-IV | 592237 | 2063843 | 1683413 | 2105597 |
| AKWMC | UG/OC | Total | 610552 | 2164032 | 1767743 | 2153874 |
| | | W-III | 17862 | 57472 | 59669 | 58511 |
| Katras CHTDIH. | UG | Total | 17862 | 57472 | 59669 | 58511 |
| | | ST-II | 109735 | 80178 | | |
| Gaslitand | OC | Total | 109735 | 80178 | | |
| Katras | | Total | 809435 | 2806363 | 2150118 | 2503221 |
| | | W-III | | 22.00 | | 448 |
| | | W-IV | 24836 | 95368 | 71650 | 56399 |
| | | ST-II | | 41872 | 189665 | 20892 |
| Bansdeopur | UG/OC | Total | 24836 | 137262 | 261315 | 77739 |
| | | W-II | 65910 | 27330 | 56612 | 196705 |
| | | ST-II | 13425 | 149415 | | |
| | | W-IV | 25859 | 95367 | 98897 | 93606 |
| Moodidih | UG/OC | Total | 105194 | 272112 | 155509 | 290311 |
| | | ST-II | 128990 | 812695 | 393935 | 32935 |
| | | W-III | | | | |
| | | W-IV | | | | 23571 |
| Kankanee | OC | Total | 128990 | 812695 | 393935 | 56506 |
| | | W-III | | | | 5295 |
| | | W-IV | | | 47675 | 46714 |
| | | W-IV (P) | | | 6928 | |
| | | ST-II | | | 1802 | |
| Loyabad | | Total | | | 56405 | 52009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-IV | 35132 | 110197 | 149574 | 342056 |
| | | W-III | 19169 | 29364 | 41664 | 43893 |
| | | D | | 106301 | 277357 | 124972 |
| S. Bansjora | UG/OC | Total | 54301 | 245862 | 468595 | 510921 |
| | | D | 16996 | 450787 | 473094 | 401242 |
| | | W-III | | | | 1233 |
| | | W-IV | 152560 | 192685 | 210862 | 209368 |
| | | C | | | | 93404 |
| Nichitpur | OC | Total | 169556 | 643472 | 683956 | 705247 |
| | | W-III | 16632 | 57828 | 49980 | 56787 |
| | | W-IV | 213873 | 588328 | 401156 | 225451 |
| | | D | 14167 | 142461 | 146850 | 145499 |
| Tetulmari | UG/OC | Total | 244672 | 788617 | 597986 | 427737 |
| Sijua | | Total | 727549 | 2900020 | 2617701 | 2120470 |
| | | W-IV | 6575 | 39852 | 50307 | 37315 |
| Bassuriya | UG | Total | 6575 | 39852 | 50307 | 37315 |
| | | C | 8022 | 23444 | 30992 | 34240 |
| East Bassuriya | UG/OC | Total | 8022 | | 30992 | 34240 |
| | | C | 166281 | 930681 | 206559 | 1023792 |
| Gondudih | UG/OC | Total | 166281 | 930681 | 206559 | 1023792 |
| | | W-III | 2170 | 181754 | 167890 | |
| Khas Kusunda | UG/OC | Total | 2170 | 181754 | 167890 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-III | 264822 | 521336 | 1009699 | 8370 |
| | | W-IV | 144020 | 328032 | 178954 | 716985 |
| Kusunda | OC | Total | 408842 | 849368 | 1188653 | 725355 |
| | | W-III | | 68938 | 13496 | |
| | | C | 34841 | 128603 | 121123 | 124691 |
| Godhur | UG/OC | Total | 34841 | 197541 | 134619 | 124691 |
| | | W-III | 250292 | 778064 | 236730 | 92140 |
| | | C | 30437 | 96231 | 100015 | 100008 |
| Dhansar | UG/OC | Total | 280729 | 874295 | 336745 | 192148 |
| Kusunda | | Total | 907460 | 3096935 | 2115765 | 2137541 |
| | | W-II | 36196 | 168050 | 113436 | 105396 |
| ENA | OC | Total | 36196 | 168050 | 113436 | 105396 |
| | | NLW-III | 271980 | 1200944 | 977780 | 1400878 |
| ROCP | OC | Total | 271980 | 1200944 | 977780 | 1400878 |
| | | W-IV | 26043 | 88553 | 92949 | 88652 |
| Alkusa | UG | Total | 26043 | 88553 | 92949 | 88652 |
| | | W-II | 9936 | 22051 | 2982 | |
| | | SLVW-I | | | 4659 | 9343 |
| | | SLVW-II | | | 3859 | 16207 |
| Burragarh | UG | Total | 9936 | 22051 | 11500 | 25550 |
| | | W-II | 37010 | 147377 | 146290 | 143500 |
| Simlabahal Bhalgora N. Pit. | UG | Total | 37010 | 147377 | 146290 | 143500 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-II | 13902 | 33551 | 33000 | 43850 |
| Huriladih | UG | Total | 13902 | 33551 | 33000. | 43850 |
| Kustore | | Total | 395067 | 1660526 | 1374955 | 1807826 |
| | | C | 6948 | 27705 | 36863 | 29935 |
| | | D | 28071 | 114100 | 202237 | 254571 |
| | | W-I | 15637 | 60973 | 61749 | 71201 |
| | | W-III | | 25267 | 12902 | 56404 |
| Bastacolla | UG/OC | Total | 50656 | 228045 | 313751 | 412111 |
| | | C | 28400 | 93822 | 68776 | 59046 |
| | | D | 20796 | 73910 | 77526 | 85897 |
| Bera | UG/OC | Total | 49196 | 167732 | 146302 | 144943 |
| | | W-I | | 1449 | 2266 | 2998 |
| | | W-II | 9130 | 44380 | 45483 | 64540 |
| | | C | 36319 | 138702 | 153436 | 113903 |
| | | D | 4155 | 26211 | 20022 | 22351 |
| Dobari | UG | Total | 49604 | 210742 | 221207 | 203792 |
| | | W-III | 183260 | 733522 | 703364 | 1263390 |
| Ganhoodih | OC | Total | 183260 | 733522 | 703364 | 1263390 |
| | | Steel-I | 57569 | 35268 | | |
| Kujama | OC | Total | 57569 | 35268 | | |
| | | W-I | 4986 | 30239 | 23930 | 12794 |
| | | W-III | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | C | 10105 | 41575 | 48810 | 54361 |
| Kuya | UG/OC | Total | 15091 | 71814 | 72740 | 67155 |
| | | W-IV | 96420 | 169484 | | |
| | | C | | 433482 | 594412 | 662634 |
| GOCP | OC | Total | 96420 | 602966 | 594412 | 662634 |
| Bastacolla | | Total | 601796 | 2050089 | 205177\$ | 2754025 |
| | | C | 111258 | 725018 | 500304 | 506648 |
| | | D | | 18970 | 3990 | 11292 |
| North Tisra | OC | Total | 111258 | 743988 | 504294 | 517940 |
| | | C | 29532 | 105741 | 98786 | 97140 |
| North Tisra Colly. | UG | Total | 29532 | 105741 | 98786 | 97140 |
| | | W-III | | 7952 | 593093 | |
| | | W-IV | 122556 | 713653 | | |
| | | D | | 6143 | 2557 | 2745 |
| | | C | | | | 592945 |
| South Tisra | OC | Total | 122556 | 727748 | 595650 | 595690 |
| | | W-III | 61035 | | | |
| | | D/C | 88852 | 350916 | 351985 | 432670 |
| | | F | | | | |
| Jeenagora | OC | Total | 129887 | 350916 | 351985 | 432670 |
| | | W-III | 16663 | 87462 | 88123 | 93110 |
| Joyrampur | UG | Total | 16663 | 87462 | 88123 | 93110 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-III | 8531 | 47698 | 48475 | 34300 |
| | | S-II | | 27415 | 175625 | 117134 |
| Bagdigi | UG/OC | Total | 8531 | 75111 | 224100 | 151434 |
| | | W-II | | 22295 | 27539 | 29060 |
| | | W-III | 14001 | 55550 | 44533 | 62060 |
| Lodna | UG | Total | 14001 | 77845 | 72072 | 91120 |
| | | ST-II | | 6001 | 109318 | 42718 |
| | | W-I | | | 285 | 137249 |
| | | W-II | 1210 | 63000 | 52855 | 3048 |
| | | W-III | 7281 | | | 24482 |
| Bararee | UG/OC | Total | 8491 | 69001 | 162458 | 207497 |
| Lodna | | Total | 440919 | 2237812 | 2097468 | 2186601 |
| | | W-I | 7169 | 31948 | 32382 | 46668 |
| Sudamdih Shaft | UG | Total | 7169 | 31948 | 32382 | 46668 |
| | | W-IV | 14693 | 60532 | 64328 | 51724 |
| Sudamdih Inc. | UG | Total | 14693 | 60532 | 64328 | 51724 |
| | | W-IV | 6498 | 34222 | 28175 | 35039 |
| Patherdih | UG | Total | 6498 | 34222 | 28175 | 35039 |
| | | W-III | | | 1248 | 2178 |
| | | W-IV | 9090 | 56940 | 119682 | 138123 |
| COCP Bhowrah | OC | Total | 9090 | 56940 | 120930 | 140301 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | W-III | 28 | | | 57661 |
| | | W-IV | 4270 | 56436 | 217272 | 130468 |
| COCP Patherdih | OC | Total | 4298 | 56438 | 217272 | 188129 |
| | | S-II | 130980 | 211864 | 25234 | |
| | | W-II | 11079 | 49323 | 46965 | 52311 |
| Bhowrah (N) | UG | Total | 142059 | 261187 | 72199 | 52311 |
| | | ST-I | | | | 5295 |
| | | W-III | 10457 | 48613 | 66900 | 70582 |
| Bhowrah (S) | UG | Total | 10457 | 48813 | 66900 | 75877 |
| | | ST-II (Prov.) | 10352 | | | |
| 3 Pit. OCP Bhowrah (S) | OC | Total | 10352 | | | |
| | | W-II | | | | 27334 |
| Amlabad Project | | Total | | | | 27334 |
| E. Jharia | | Total | 204816 | 550078 | 602186 | 617383 |
| | | W-II | | 10795 | 2766 | 30210 |
| | | W-III | 8105 | 4412 | | |
| | | W-IV | 91614 | 166207 | | |
| | | D | | 255607 | 248316 | 290278 |
| | | B | 123 | 32703 | 52557 | 41702 |
| | | C | | 7043 | 47474 | 42092 |
| Damoda | UG/OC | Total | 99842 | 476767 | 351113 | 404282 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | ST-II | 34 | 16392 | 26270 | 29681 |
| Madhuband | UG | Total | 34 | 16392 | 26270 | 29681 |
| | | W-III | 9829 | 33425 | 28464 | 27171 |
| | | D | 9160 | 151705 | | |
| Phularitand | UG/OC | Total | 18989 | 185130 | 28464 | 27171 |
| | | W-III | 6805 | 23664 | 17385 | 31269 |
| | | W-IV | 286463 | 1447570 | 1249281 | 1018801 |
| Shatabdi | OC | Total | 293268 | 1471234 | 1266666 | 1050070 |
| | | W-III | 50955 | 135629 | 56828 | |
| | | W-IV | 677377 | 2515375 | 922707 | |
| | | D | | | 1900515 | 2771572 |
| | | C | | | 174539 | 100322 |
| Muraidih | OC | Total | 728332 | 2651004 | 3054589 | 2871894 |
| Barora | | Total | 1140465 | 4800527 | 4727102 | 4383098 |
| | | W-III | | 138924 | | |
| | | E | | 2285308 | 2044276 | 1298792 |
| | | W-IV | 596071 | 32000 | 100040 | 18906 |
| Block-II | OC | Total | 596071 | 2456232 | 2144316 | 1317698 |
| | | W-IV | 392702 | | | |
| | | W-III | | 116406 | | |
| | | D | | 918889 | 1180894 | 906015 |
| Jamunia | OC | Total | 392702 | 1035295 | 1180894 | 906015 |
| Block-II | | Total | 988773 | 3491527 | 3325210 | 2223713 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | W-II | 12005 | 54271 | 58010 | 57745 |
| Kharkharee | UG | Total | 12005 | 54271 | 58010 | 57745 |
| | | W-III | 10019 | 51282 | 59783 | 60155 |
| Mahespur | UG | Total | 10019 | 51282 | 59783 | 60155 |
| | | W-III | 8570 | 19278 | | 2178 |
| | | W-IV | 9141 | 73843 | 88316 | 102520 |
| Jogidih | UG | Total | 17711 | 93121 | 88316 | 104698 |
| | | C | 16316 | 77288 | 59400 | 29081 |
| | | D | 9579 | 35073 | 51255 | 84626 |
| | | W-II | | | | 4185 |
| Gobindpur | UG | Total | 25895 | 112361 | 110655 | 117892 |
| | | D | | | | 4379 |
| | | NLW-III | | | | 8488 |
| | | NLW-IV | | | | 12379 |
| E. Katras | | Total | | | | 25246 |
| | | W-III | | 71188 | 146171 | 53015 |
| | | W-IV | 220484 | | | |
| | | NLW-III | 11481 | | | |
| | | NLW-IV | | 645589 | 831762 | 510723 |
| | | C | 10523 | 52697 | 52277 | 8110 |
| | | D | 11538 | 32519 | 22419 | 78562 |
| New Akas Kinaree | UG/OC | Total | 254026 | 801993 | 1052629 | 650410 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-IV | 81249 | 823489 | 898059 | 1004795 |
| | | W-III | 7116 | | 21894 | 35851 |
| | | C | | 25375 | 26025 | 11289 |
| | | D | | 13682 | 16661 | 35799 |
| Block-IV | UG/OC | Total | 88365 | 862546 | 962639 | 1087734 |
| Govindpur | | Total | 408021 | 1975574 | 2332032 | 2103880 |
| | | W-I | 33558 | 173215 | 193045 | 200199 |
| P.B. Project | UG | Total | 33558 | 173215 | 193045 | 200199 |
| | | ST-II | 10274 | 34925 | 37931 | 38873 |
| K.B. 10/12 | UG | Total | 10274 | 34925 | 37931 | 38873 |
| | | W-II | | | | 8871 |
| K.B. 5/6 | UG | Total | | | | 8871 |
| | | W-II | 6151 | 32443 | 30660 | 92011 |
| | | W-IV | | | | 16002 |
| Gopalichack | UG/OC | Total | 6151 | 32443 | 30660 | 108013 |
| | | St-I | 10869 | 38741 | 42412 | 46143 |
| Bhagaband | UG | Total | 10869 | 38741 | 42412 | 46143 |
| Pt. Balihari | | Total | 60852 | 279324 | 304048 | 402099 |
| | | C/D | 212030 | 1140384 | 1244068 | 1297212 |
| Dahibari | UG/OC | Total | 212030 | 1140384 | 1244068 | 1297212 |
| | | C | 91450 | 183125 | 135105 | 171346 |
| Basantimata | UG/OC | Total | 91450 | 183125 | 135105 | 171346 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | C | | 28028 | 96054 | 128842 |
| Damagoria | OC | Total | | 28028 | 96054 | 128842 |
| | | ST-I | 7793 | 34658 | 33375 | 31784 |
| Begunua | UG | Total | 7793 | 34658 | 33375 | 31784 |
| CH/Victoria | | Total | 311273 | 1386195 | 1508602 | 1629184 |
| Total BCCL | | Total | 6964053 | 27513497 | 25513849 | 25214600 |

Central Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | C | 4414 | 23223 | 25773 | 64203 |
| | | D | 28291 | 114781 | 126557 | 71975 |
| Sayal-D | UG | Total | 32705 | 138004 | 152330 | 136178 |
| | | B | 11025 | 55001 | 57280 | 73150 |
| Urimari | UG | Total | 11025 | 55001 | 57280 | 73150 |
| | | E | 284788 | 1478920 | 2361675 | 2243920 |
| | | C | 10598 | 34910 | 79999 | 90000 |
| Urimari | OC | Total | 295386 | 1513830 | 2441674 | 2333920 |
| | | C | 65265 | 274290 | 352363 | 486050 |
| Birsha Project | OC | Total | 65265 | 274290 | 352363 | 486050 |
| | | B | 30360 | 149533 | 120805 | 160097 |
| | | C | 24248 | 186115 | 157960 | 240738 |
| Bhurkunda | UG&OC | Total | 54608 | 335648 | 278765 | 400835 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | B | | | | 13924 |
| Saunda | UG | Total | | | | 13924 |
| | | B | 7370 | 24175 | 37265 | 62201 |
| | | C | 2999 | 23828 | 34969 | 37801 |
| | | D | 6332 | 30922 | 16132 | 20328 |
| Saunda-D | UG | Total | 16701 | 78925 | 88366 | 120330 |
| | | B | 9610 | 43258 | 47080 | 47221 |
| Central Saunda | UG | Total | 9610 | 43258 | 47080 | 47221 |
| Barka Sayal | | Total | 485300 | 2438956 | 3417858 | 3611608 |
| | | CLF | 10695 | 44515 | 13312 | |
| | | D | | 7735 | 42328 | 82860 |
| Argada | UG | Total | 10695 | 52250 | 55640 | 82860 |
| | | B | 6604 | 33549 | 31266 | 34534 |
| Sirka | UG | Total | 6604 | 33549 | 31266 | 34534 |
| | | BLF | | | 90173 | 64013 |
| | | C | 13188 | 242052 | 88859 | 139613 |
| | | DLF | | | 33068 | 21531 |
| Sirka | OC | Total | 13188 | 242052 | 212100 | 225157 |
| | | C | 153384 | 571269 | 445882 | 400558 |
| Gidi "C" | OC | Total | 153384 | 571269 | 445882 | 400558 |
| | | C | 102060 | 400056 | 412680 | 350388 |
| Gidi "A" | OC | Total | 102060 | 400056 | 412680 | 350388 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | C | 38514 | 244966 | 264997 | 236030 |
| Religara | UG+OC | Total | 38514 | 244966 | 264997 | 236030 |
| Argada | | Total | 324445 | 1544142 | 1422565 | 1329527 |
| | | E | 89955 | 821823 | 698872 | 1092637 |
| Rohini | OC | Total | 89955 | 821823 | 698872 | 1092637 |
| | | B | 20530 | 79275 | 78229 | 121258 |
| Churi Manki | UG | Total | 20530 | 79275 | 78229 | 121258 |
| | | E | 197315 | 1055000 | 1135061 | 892748 |
| Karkatta | OC | Total | 197315 | 1055000 | 1135061 | 892748 |
| | | E | 87765 | 400095 | 452379 | 542909 |
| Dakra | OC | Total | 87765 | 400095 | 452379 | 542909 |
| | | E | 478281 | 3510158 | 3136625 | 4010448 |
| KDH | OC | Total | 478281 | 3510158 | 3136625 | 4010448 |
| | | E | 112690 | 101135 | | |
| Purnadih | OC | Total | 112690 | 101135 | | |
| N.K. | | Total | 986536 | 5967486 | 5501166 | 6660000 |
| | | B | 18770 | 91235 | 100580 | 100060 |
| Ray Bachra | UG | Total | 18770 | 91235 | 100580 | 100060 |
| | | E | 1059303 | 5824312 | 5507139 | 5529800 |
| | | F | 515454 | 3687197 | 3497605 | 3470907 |
| Piparwar | OC | Total | 1574757 | 9511509 | 9004744 | 9000707 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | E | 1370822 | 7600321 | 7102566 | 6302903 |
| Asoka | OC | Total | 1370822 | 7600321 | 7102566 | 6302903 |
| Piparwar | | Total | 2964349 | 17203065 | 16207890 | 15403670 |
| | | E | 8946 | 38502 | 118542 | 17711 |
| Rajhara | OC | Total | 8946 | 38502 | 118542 | 17711 |
| | | E | 46574 | 354394 | 121596 | 87559 |
| Tetariakhar | OC | Total | 46574 | 354394 | 121596 | 87559 |
| Rajhara | | Total | 55520 | 392896 | 240138 | 105270 |
| | | W-III | 145048 | 1100028 | 1001150 | 850518 |
| Rajrappa | OC | Total | 145048 | 1100028 | 1001150 | 850518 |
| Rajrappa | | Total | 145048 | 1100028 | 1001150 | 850518 |
| | | W-III | | | 7425 | 86340 |
| | | W-IV | 14895 | 30045 | 11655 | 143760 |
| Ara | OC | Total | 14895 | 30045 | 19080 | 230100 |
| | | W-IV | 11481 | 60529 | 62654 | 85777 |
| Sarubera | UG | Total | 11481 | 60529 | 62654 | 85777 |
| | | W-IV | | 15885 | 37110 | 58065 |
| Sarubera | OC | Total | | 15885 | 37110 | 58065 |
| | | W-I | | | 5007 | |
| | | W-III | | | 6047 | 45678 |
| | | W-IV | 15390 | 59038 | 39379 | 49592 |
| Topa | UG | Total | 15390 | 59038 | 50433 | 95270 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-IV | 67020 | 43950 | 159388 | 483976 |
| | | W-III | 68475 | 592800 | 371165 | 160044 |
| Topa | OC | Total | 135495 | 636750 | 530553 | 644020 |
| | | W-III | 62460 | 748755 | 282390 | 422235 |
| | | W-IV | 34470 | 62715 | 144735 | 201045 |
| Pundi | OC | Total | 96930 | 811470 | 427125 | 623280 |
| | | W-III | 64062 | 150388 | 46963 | 55443 |
| Pindra | UG+OC | Total | 64062 | 150388 | 46963 | 55443 |
| | | W-III | 5207 | 31541 | 29103 | 28385 |
| | | W-IV | 6724 | 21676 | 30927 | 44118 |
| Kuju | UG | Total | 11931 | 53217 | 60030 | 72503 |
| | | CLF | 59190 | 209655 | 194744 | 260010 |
| Karma | OC | Total | 59190 | 209655 | 194744 | 260010 |
| Kuju | | Total | 409374 | 2026977 | 1428692 | 2124468 |
| | | W-III | 18820 | 65808 | 77589 | 68847 |
| | | W-IV | | 41012 | 82742 | 89163 |
| Kedla | UG | Total | 18820 | 106820 | 160331 | 158010 |
| | | W-IV | 55500 | 486315 | 457600 | 452285 |
| Kedla | OC | Total | 55500 | 486315 | 457600 | 452285 |
| | | W-III | 11640 | 51875 | 191562 | 332490 |
| | | W-IV | 86400 | 498790 | 389898 | 384620 |
| Tapin North | OC | Total | 98040 | 550665 | 581460 | 717110 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | W-IV | 116585 | 600015 | 920825 | 805050 |
| Jharkhand | OC | Total | 116585 | 600015 | 920825 | 805050 |
| | | W-IV | 126900 | 1115315 | 1017390 | 1197580 |
| | | E | 30000 | 268740 | 340455 | 147520 |
| Parej East | OC | Total | 156900 | 1384055 | 1357845 | 1345100 |
| Hazaribagh | | Total | 445845 | 3127870 | 3478061 | 3477555 |
| | | W-IV | 6681 | 32119 | 25658 | 21667 |
| KSP | UG | Total | 6681 | 32119 | 25658 | 21667 |
| | | W-IV | 176870 | 706315 | 458068 | 318617 |
| | | E | 69366 | 445321 | 242068 | 255169 |
| KMP | OC | Total | 246236 | 1151638 | 700136 | 573786 |
| | | W-IV | 7494 | 33206 | 29270 | 27176 |
| Kargali | UG | Total | 7494 | 33206 | 29270 | 27176 |
| | | W-III | 48926 | 273312 | 231404 | 110110 |
| Kargali | OC | Total | 46926 | 273312 | 231404 | 110110 |
| | | W-III | | 139994 | 64500 | 101903 |
| | | W-IV | 16347 | 61077 | 64121 | 75542 |
| | | E | 134283 | 473075 | 636968 | 745678 |
| Karo-I | OC | Total | 160630 | 674146 | 765589 | 923123 |
| | | W-IV | 10800 | 105660 | 171974 | 170990 |
| Bokaro | OC | Total | 10800 | 105660 | 171974 | 170990 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | E | 92940 | 370660 | 415308 | 402988 |
| Kabribad | OC | Total | 92940 | 370660 | 415308 | 402988 |
| | | E | 29244 | 211044 | 210504 | 203316 |
| Giridih | OC | Total | 29244 | 211044 | 210504 | 203316 - |
| B&K | | Total | 590951 | 2851783 | 2549843 | 2433156 |
| | | W-IV | 399222 | 2317156 | 1450098 | 1621373 |
| | | W-III | 30450 | 174440 | 14806 | 57131 |
| SEL Dhori Qry. No.1 | OC | Total | 429672 | 2491596 | 1464904 | 1678504 |
| | | W-IV | 56136 | 152527 | 140412 | 433357 |
| | | W-III | 16955 | 32802 | 27655 | 83983 |
| | | F | 26191 | 124655 | 162085 | 182909 |
| Dhori | OC | Total | 99282 | 309984 | 330152 | 700249 |
| | | W-III | 9763 | 47818 | 52077 | 46456 |
| NS Dhori | UG | Total | 9763 | 47818 | 52077 | 46456 |
| | | W-II | 11742 | 62951 | 64060 | 58401 |
| Dhori (K) | UG | Total | 11742 | 62951 | 64060 | 58401 |
| | | F | 113968 | 922475 | 1450636 | 1313063 |
| | | W-III | 45744 | 226127 | 135374 | 61216 |
| | | W-IV | 331448 | 1975906 | 1227205 | 59235 |
| Amlo | OC | Total | 491160 | 3124508 | 2813215 | 1433514 |
| | | W-III | | 44484 | 114828 | 110104 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | W-IV | 306024 | 1728094 | 1116144 | 1379050 |
| | | F | 46844 | 302303 | 255555 | 239980 |
| SEL. Dhorī Qry. No. 3 | OC | Total | 352868 | 2074881 | 1486527 | 1729134 |
| Dhorī | | Total | 1394487 | 8111738 | 6210935 | 5646258 |
| | | W-IV | 128142 | 501022 | 468828 | 960545 |
| Kathara | OC | Total | 128142 | 501022 | 468828 | 960545 |
| | | W-II | 8051 | 48024 | 52586 | 56175 |
| | | W-IV | 3808 | 23691 | 31354 | 54273 |
| Jarangdih | UG | Total | 11859 | 71715 | 83940 | 110448 |
| | | W-IV | 122141 | 576123 | 488608 | 883127 |
| Jarangdih | OC | Total | 122141 | 576123 | 488608 | 883127 |
| | | W-IV | 15272 | 79133 | 82607 | 95384 |
| Govindpur | UG | Total | 15272 | 79133 | 82607 | 95384 |
| | | W-II | | | | 10660 |
| | | W-III | 9036 | 50433 | 54637 | 40497 |
| | | W-IV | 9602 | 48893 | 53675 | 62280 |
| Swang | UG | Total | 18638 | 99326 | 108312 | 113437 |
| | | W-IV | 176424 | 990804 | 545000 | 341382 |
| Swang | OC | Total | 176424 | 990804 | 545000 | 341382 |
| Kathara | | Total | 472476 | 2318123 | 1777295 | 2504323 |
| CCL | | Total | 8274331 | 47083064 | 43235593 | 44146353 |

Northern Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | E | 387000 | 2376000 | 3863000 | 4519500 |
| Jhingurda | OC | Total | 387000 | 2376000 | 3863000 | 4519500 |
| | | E | 1488000 | 6000000 | 5438000 | 4890000 |
| Bina | OC | Total | 1488000 | 6000000 | 5438000 | 4890000 |
| | | C | | 4651000 | 3834000 | 4386500 |
| | | E | 3128000 | 8701000 | 9187000 | 8399500 |
| Jayant | OC | Total | 3128000 | 13352000 | 13021000 | 12786000 |
| | | E | 856000 | 3532000 | 2925000 | 3381000 |
| Kakri | OC | Total | 856000 | 3532000 | 2925000 | 3381000 |
| | | C | 1072000 | 5750000 | 4019000 | 5007000 |
| | | E | 1478000 | 7560000 | 9255000 | 7780000 |
| Dudhichua | OC | Total | 2550000 | 13310000 | 13274000 | 12787000 |
| | | C | 188200 | 1720950 | 1322060 | 1052900 |
| | | E | 1043800 | 4424050 | 3959940 | 3647100 |
| Amlori | OC | Total | 1232000 | 6145000 | 5282000 | 4700000 |
| | | C | 956000 | 5705000 | 4949000 | 6264000 |
| | | E | 1875000 | 6652000 | 6711000 | 5041000 |
| Nigahi | OC | Total | 2831000 | 12357000 | 11660000 | 11305000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|----|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | D | 869000 | 3722000 | 3678000 | 3045000 |
| Khadia | OC | Total | 869000 | 3722000 | 3678000 | 3045000 |
| | | D | 683000 | 3521000 | 1078000 | 57500 |
| Krishnashila | OC | Total | 683000 | 3521000 | 1078000 | 57500 |
| | | C | 785000 | 3355000 | 3431000 | 2152000 |
| Block-B | OC | Total | 785000 | 3355000 | 3431000 | 2152000 |
| NCL | | Total | 14809000 | 67670000 | 63650000 | 59623000 |

Western Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| H-Lalpeth-I | UG | C/D | 0.012 | 0.057 | 0.091 | 0.098 |
| Nandgaon | UG | C/D | 0.044 | 0.214 | 0.182 | 0.190 |
| Chanda Rayatwari | UG | D | 0.018 | 0.106 | 0.073 | 0.063 |
| Durgapur Rayatwari | UG | C/D | 0.054 | 0.304 | 0.437 | 0.418 |
| Durgapur Rayatwari 6,7,8 | UG | C/D | 0.022 | 0.116 | | |
| Mahakali | UG | C/D | 0.040 | 0.151 | 0.205 | 0.221 |
| Mana | UG | C/D | 0.027 | 0.141 | 0.143 | 0.139 |
| Hindustan Lalpeth | OC | C/D | 0.181 | 0.905 | 0.292 | 0.468 |
| Durgapur | OC | D | 0.452 | 1.971 | 2.590 | 2.317 |
| | | C | | | | 0.058 |
| | | D | 0.152 | 0.477 | 0.361 | 0.225 |
| Bhatadi | OC | Total | 0.152 | 0.477 | 0.361 | 0.282 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Padmapur OC | OC | C\D\E | 0.613 | 2.453 | 2.434 | 2.363 |
| Chandrapur | | | 1.618 | 6.895 | 6.808 | 6.560 |
| Ballarpur | OC | E | | | | 0.096 |
| Ballarpur | UG | B | 0.051 | 0.222 | 0.215 | 0.240 |
| Sasti | UG | C | 0.050 | 0.241 | 0.275 | 0.272 |
| Gouri-I | OC | C\D\E | 0.193 | 0.764 | 0.764 | 0.846 |
| Gouri-II | OC | E | 0.162 | 0.876 | 1.343 | 0.988 |
| Sasti | OC | E | 0.473 | 1.703 | 1.679 | 1.463 |
| New Dhuptala | OC | E | | 0.134 | 0.107 | |
| Pauni | OC | D | 0.172 | 0.562 | 0.402 | 0.355 |
| Ballarpur | | | 1.101 | 4.502 | 4.784 | 4.260 |
| New Majri-III | UG | B\C | 0.031 | 0.288 | 0.340 | 0.340 |
| New Majri-IIA | OC | E | 0.138 | 0.502 | 0.802 | 0.800 |
| Sec. B&C | | | | | | |
| New Majri-IA Sec. 'A' | OC | E | 0.333 | 1.008 | 0.318 | 0.243 |
| Telwasa | OC | E | 0.127 | 0.026 | 0.254 | 0.444 |
| Dhorwasa | OC | E | 0.124 | 0.840 | 1.378 | 1.241 |
| Navin Kunada A | OC | E | 0.220 | 1.230 | 1.075 | 1.179 |
| Majri | | | 0.973 | 3.894 | 4.167 | 4.247 |
| Ghughus | OC | E\D | 0.534 | 1.836 | 1.729 | 1.700 |
| Niljai South | OC | D\E | 0.281 | 1.103 | 0.971 | 0.891 |
| Niljai | OC | D\E | 0.547 | 2.165 | 2.053 | 2.107 |
| | | E | 0.268 | 1.001 | 0.922 | 0.721 |
| Naigaon | OC | Total | 0.268 | 1.001 | 0.922 | 0.721 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Koalgaon | OC | E | 0.021 | 0.311 | 0.363 | 0.326 |
| | | E | 0.763 | 2.326 | 2.039 | 1.915 |
| Mungoli | OC | Total | 0.763 | 2.326 | 2,039 | 1.915 |
| Wani | | | 2.415 | 8.742 | 8.076 | 7.661 |
| | | C | 0.038 | | | |
| | | D | 0.023 | 0.259 | 0.329 | 0.285 |
| Kumberkhani | UG | Total | 0.061 | 0.259 | 0.329 | 0.285 |
| | | C | 0.022 | | | |
| | | D | 0.016 | 0.126 | 0.174 | 0.171 |
| Bhandewara Inc. (Rajur) | UG | Total | 0.038 | 0.126 | 0.174 | 0.171 |
| | | C | 0.008 | | | |
| | | E | 0.208 | 1.212 | 1.133 | 1.103 |
| Kolar-Pimpri | OC | Total | 0.216 | 1.212 | 1.133 | 1.103 |
| | | C | 0.020 | | | |
| | | E | 0.591 | 2.000 | 1.801 | 2.140 |
| Ukni | OC | Total | 0.611 | 2.000 | 1.801 | 2.140 |
| | | C | 0.004 | | | |
| | | E | 0.124 | 0.402 | 0.585 | 0.701 |
| Junad | OC | Total | 0.127 | 0.402 | 0.585 | 0.701 |
| | | D | 0.023 | | | |
| | | E | 0.225 | 0.984 | 0.952 | 0.662 |
| Pimpalgaon | OC | Total | 0.248 | 0.984 | 0.952 | 0.662 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | D | 0.037 | | | |
| | | E | 0.133 | 0.300 | 0.088 | |
| Ghonsa | OC | Total | 0.170 | 0.300 | 0.088 | |
| Wani North | | | 1.470 | 5.283 | 5.063 | 5.062 |
| Saoner-I | UG | C\D | 0.080 | 0.359 | 0.413 | 0.378 |
| Saoner-II | UG | C\D\E | 0.056 | 0.240 | 0.240 | 0.260 |
| Saoner-III | UG | C\D\E | 0.057 | 0.238 | 0.221 | 0.225 |
| Patansaongi | UG | C\D | 0.039 | 0.165 | 0.152 | 0.145 |
| Pipla | UG | B\C\D | 0.022 | 0.118 | 0.130 | 0.145 |
| AB Incline | UG | D | 0.050 | 0.223 | 0.235 | 0.233 |
| Silewara | UG | C\D\E | 0.054 | 0.223 | 0.276 | 0.325 |
| Adasa | UG | C\D | 0.070 | 0.286 | 0.260 | 0.216 |
| | | E | 0.225 | 0.760 | 0.038 | |
| Inder | | Total | 0.225 | 0.760 | 0.038 | |
| Gondegaon | OC | D\E | 0.369 | 1.418 | 1.500 | 1.399 |
| Kamptee | | C\D\E | 0.172 | 1.000 | 1.035 | 1.030 |
| Nagpur | | | 1.193 | 5.030 | 4.501 | 4.355 |
| Murpar | UG | D | 0.012 | 0.072 | 0.083 | 0.086 |
| Umrer | OC | C\D | 0.687 | 3.155 | 3.078 | 2.903 |
| | | C | 0.049 | | | |
| | | D | 0.197 | 1.040 | 1.102 | 1.269 |
| Makardhokra-II | OC | Total | 0.246 | 1.040 | 1.102 | 1.269 |
| Umrer | | | 0.945 | 4.267 | 4.263 | 4.257 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pathakhera-I | UG | D | | 0.044 | 0.173 | 0.190 |
| | | C | 0.003 | | | |
| | | D | 0.079 | 0.350 | 0.283 | 0.260 |
| Pathakhera-II | UG | Total | 0.081 | 0.350 | 0.283 | 0.260 |
| Satpura-II | UG | D/E | 0.095 | 0.430 | 0.496 | 0.651 |
| Shobhapur | UG | D/E | 0.120 | 0.535 | 0.512 | 0.510 |
| Tawa-I | UG | D | 0.155 | 0.658 | 0.635 | 0.619 |
| Tawa-II | UG | D | 0.076 | 0.330 | 0.234 | 0.188 |
| | | C | 0.015 | | | |
| | | D | 0.050 | 0.227 | 0.192 | 0.161 |
| Chhatarpur-I | UG | Total | 0.066 | 0.227 | 0.192 | 0.161 |
| Chhatarpur-II | UG | D | 0.040 | 0.181 | 0.201 | 0.206 |
| | | D | 0.006 | | | 0.039 |
| | | E | 0.101 | 0.507 | 0.531 | 0.404 |
| Sarni | UG | Total | 0.108 | 0.507 | 0.531 | 0.442 |
| Pathakhera | | | 0.740 | 3.262 | 3.256 | 3.228 |
| Nehariya | UG | C | 0.064 | 0.235 | 0.220 | 0.193 |
| Mathani | UG | C | 0.022 | 0.083 | 0.080 | 0.075 |
| | | D | 0.028 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.058 |
| Ganpati | UG | Total | 0.028 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.058 |
| | | D | 0.014 | 0.071 | 0.042 | 0.033 |
| Mahadeopuri | UG | Total | 0.014 | 0.071 | 0.042 | 0.033 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thesgora | UG | C | 0.023 | 0.100 | 0.102 | 0.103 |
| Gajandoh | UG | B\C | | 0.036 | 0.098 | 0.090 |
| Rawanwara-Khas | UG | C\D | 0.021 | 0.074 | 0.124 | 0.112 |
| Vishnupuri-I | UG | C | 0.016 | 0.061 | 0.047 | 0.049 |
| Vishnupuri-II | UG | C | 0.034 | 0.112 | 0.073 | 0.116 |
| Barkuhi | OC | D\E | 0.012 | 0.364 | 0.207 | 0.153 |
| Bhajipani | OC | E | 0.013 | 0.086 | 0.125 | 0.039 |
| | | D | 0.066 | | | |
| | | E | 0.131 | 0.543 | 0.080 | 0.299 |
| Shivpuri | OC | Total | 0.197 | 0.543 | 0.080 | 0.299 |
| | | E | | | 0.045 | 0.094 |
| N. Sethia | OC | Total | | | 0.045 | 0.094 |
| Pench | | | 0.444 | 1.885 | 1.324 | 1.413 |
| Mohan | | D | | | 0.533 | 0.615 |
| Maori | UG | D | 0.096 | 0.401 | | |
| Ambara | UG | D | 0.033 | 0.111 | 0.345 | 0.480 |
| Ghorawari | UG | B\C\E | 0.089 | 0.261 | 0.849 | 0.698 |
| Damua | UG | W-II | 0.008 | 0.069 | 0.070 | 0.031 |
| Nandan-I | UG | W-II | 0.017 | 0.146 | 0.159 | 0.218 |
| Tandsi | UG | W-II | 0.082 | 0.330 | 0.501 | 0.426 |
| Ambara Patches | OC | D | 0.062 | 0.266 | | |
| Ghorawari Patches | OC | B\C\E | 0.132 | 0.391 | | |
| Kanhan | | | 0.519 | 1.975 | 2.458 | 2.469 |
| WCL | | | 11.416 | 45.735 | 44.700 | 43.511 |

Southeastern Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | C | 27.3 | 160.0 | 157.3 | 164.2 |
| Dhanpuri | UG | Total | 27.3 | 160.0 | 157.3 | 164.2 |
| | | C | 49.0 | 277.2 | 161.4 | 197.6 |
| Rajendra | UG | Total | 49.0 | 277.2 | 161.4 | 197.6 |
| | | B | 19.6 | 140.9 | 187.9 | 220.4 |
| Navagaon | UG | Total | 19.6 | 140.9 | 187.9 | 220.4 |
| | | D | 66.3 | 440.4 | 360.8 | 328.0 |
| Bangwar | UG | Total | 66.3 | 440.4 | 360.8 | 328.0 |
| | | B | 14.7 | 105.8 | 213.5 | 275.2 |
| New Amlai | UG | Total | 14.7 | 105.8 | 213.5 | 275.2 |
| | | C(P) | 56.5 | 290.8 | 99.2 | 1.0 |
| Damini | UG | Total | 56.5 | 290.8 | 99.2 | 1.0 |
| | | C/D | 391.6 | 1268.8 | 1001.1 | 468.1 |
| Dhanpuri | OC | Total | 391.6 | 1268.8 | 1001.1 | 468.1 |
| | | C/D | 143.8 | 1149.8 | 1149.8 | 1149.6 |
| Amlai | OC | Total | 143.8 | 1149.8 | 1149.8 | 1149.6 |
| | | A | | 49.3 | | 188.2 |
| | | C/D | 48.2 | 375.6 | 404.9 | 298.2 |
| Sharda | OC | Total | 48.2 | 425.0 | 404.9 | 486.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | C | 38.0 | 211.3 | 115.2 | 107.0 |
| Baiga | OC | Total | 38.0 | 211.3 | 115.2 | 107.0 |
| Sohagpur | | Total | 855.0 | 4470.0 | 3851.0 | 3397.5 |
| | | F | 5417.5 | | | |
| | | ROM-E | | 35000.0 | 32103.6 | 29055.0 |
| Gevra | OC | TOTAL | 5417.5 | 35000.0 | 32103.6 | 29055.0 |
| | | C/D | 42.3 | 275.2 | 235.8 | 240.6 |
| N. Rozabad (E&W) | UG | Total | 42.3 | 275.2 | 235.8 | 240.6 |
| | | C/D | 18.6 | 127.9 | 98.7 | 74.4 |
| Birsinghpur 3/4 | UG | Total | 18.6 | 127.9 | 98.7 | 74.4 |
| | | D | 20.6 | 136.4 | 128.0 | 171.0 |
| Umaria | UG | Total | 20.6 | 136.4 | 128.0 | 171.0 |
| | | C/D | 39.0 | 242.0 | 240.3 | 223.4 |
| Pali Project | UG | Total | 39.0 | 242.0 | 240.3 | 223.4 |
| | | C | 32.3 | 189.3 | 175.7 | 218.1 |
| Pinoura Project | UG | Total | 32.3 | 189.3 | 175.7 | 218.1 |
| | | C | 18.9 | 178.0 | 154.4 | 175.0 |
| Piparia Project | UG | Total | 18.9 | 178.0 | 154.4 | 175.0 |
| | | C | 33.5 | 216.5 | 213.5 | 211.9 |
| Vindhya | UG | Total | 33.5 | 216.5 | 213.5 | 211.9 |
| | | C | 141.7 | 610.0 | 363.0 | 320.0 |
| Kanchan | OC | Total | 141.7 | 610.0 | 363.0 | 320.0 |
| Johilla | | Total | 346.9 | 1975.3 | 1609.4 | 1634.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|----|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | C/D | 29.0 | 200.7 | 199.8 | 220.4 |
| Jamuna 1&2 | UG | Total | 29.0 | 200.7 | 199.8 | 220.4 |
| | | C | 39.3 | 228.5 | 236.5 | 213.7 |
| Jamuna 9&10 | UG | Total | 39.3 | 228.5 | 236.5 | 213.7 |
| | | A/B/C/D | 24.1 | 137.7 | 129.2 | 121.1 |
| Govinda | UG | Total | 24.1 | 137.7 | 129.2 | 121.1 |
| | | B/C | 19.9 | 124.9 | 122.9 | 126.4 |
| Bhadra | UG | Total | 19.9 | 124.9 | 122.9 | 126.4 |
| | | C | 17.6 | 107.0 | 100.3 | 83.6 |
| Meera Inc. | UG | Total | 17.6 | 107.0 | 100.3 | 83.6 |
| | | A | | 163.8 | 181.9 | 116.8 |
| | | C | 44.0 | 172.4 | 140.3 | 157.4 |
| Amdanda/Bartarai | UG | Total | 44.0 | 336.1 | 322.2 | 274.2 |
| | | A/B/C | | 130.3 | | |
| Amadand | OC | Total | | 130.3 | | |
| | | C | 178.2 | 1308.8 | 1308.7 | 1310.0 |
| Jamuna | OC | Total | 178.2 | 1308.8 | 1308.7 | 1310.0 |
| | | C | 6.7 | | 1.9 | 80.6 |
| Kotma West | | Total | 6.7 | | 1.9 | 80.6 |
| | | C | | 192.5 | | |
| Kotma | OC | Total | | 192.5 | | |
| Jamuna and Kotma | | Total | 358.8 | 2766.4 | 2421.7 | 2430.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | D | 11.5 | 117.6 | 150.0 | 132.6 |
| Chhal Inc. | UG | Total | 11.5 | 117.6 | 150.0 | 132.6 |
| | | D | | 3450.0 | | |
| | | F | 613.8 | | 2595.5 | 1313.1 |
| Chhal | OC | Total | 613.8 | 3450.0 | 2595.5 | 1313.1 |
| | | D | 22.5 | 135.2 | 142.7 | 143.5 |
| Dharam Inc. | UG | Total | 22.5 | 135.2 | 142.7 | 143.5 |
| | | D/F | 247.2 | 1130.0 | 1556.4 | 1377.0 |
| Baroud | OC | Total | 247.2 | 1130.0 | 1556.4 | 1377.0 |
| Raigarh | | Total | 895.0 | 4832.8 | 4444.5 | 2966.3 |
| | | B/C | 30.8 | 240.1 | 329.9 | 315.8 |
| West Jhagrakhand | UG | Total | 30.8 | 240.1 | 329.9 | 315.8 |
| | | C/D | 8.1 | 55.9 | 78.2 | 83.7 |
| B. Seam | UG | Total | 8.1 | 55.9 | 78.2 | 83.7 |
| | | C/D | 10.9 | 83.3 | 112.0 | 115.6 |
| Palkimara Incl. | UG | Total | 10.9 | 83.3 | 112.0 | 115.6 |
| | | A/B | 76.8 | 515.0 | 580.0 | 612.6 |
| Rajnagar R.O | UG | Total | 76.8 | 515.0 | 580.0 | 612.6 |
| | | A/B | 46.5 | 273.0 | 355.2 | 330.0 |
| South Jhimar | UG | Total | 46.5 | 273.0 | 355.2 | 330.0 |
| | | A/B | 49.2 | 274.4 | 314.8 | 338.3 |
| Malga | UG | Total | 49.2 | 274.4 | 314.8 | 338.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | B/C | 67.6 | 391.7 | 418.8 | 422.7 |
| Bijuri | UG | Total | 67.6 | 391.7 | 418.8 | 422.7 |
| | | B/C | 34.0 | 208.3 | 241.4 | 230.1 |
| Somna | UG | Total | 34.0 | 208.3 | 241.4 | 230.1 |
| | | D | 62.9 | 355.2 | 510.0 | 495.0 |
| Behraband | UG | Total | 62.9 | 355.2 | 510.0 | 495.0 |
| | | B/C | 59.2 | 443.0 | 468.9 | 429.5 |
| Kurja/S. Dhara | UG | Total | 59.2 | 443.0 | 468.9 | 429.5 |
| | | B/C | 80.8 | 486.2 | 584.8 | 585.6 |
| Kapildhara | UG | Total | 80.8 | 486.2 | 584.8 | 585.6 |
| | | C/D | 155.2 | 792.2 | 1074.6 | 1300.1 |
| Rajnagar | OC | Total | 155.2 | 792.2 | 1074.6 | 1300.1 |
| Hasdeo | | Total | 682.0 | 4118.5 | 5068.5 | 5258.8 |
| | | B/C/D | 32.5 | 554.6 | 755.6 | 644.8 |
| NCPH | UG | Total | 32.5 | 554.6 | 755.6 | 644.8 |
| | | B/C/D | 61.2 | 402.3 | | |
| NCPH (R-6) | UG | Total | 61.2 | 402.3 | | |
| | | B/C/D | 42.1 | 265.7 | 263.7 | 251.8 |
| North Chirimiri | UG | Total | 42.1 | 265.7 | 263.7 | 251.8 |
| | | B/C | 48.2 | 219.8 | 191.7 | 106.3 |
| Rani Atari | UG | Total | 48.2 | 219.8 | 191.7 | 106.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | B/C | 34.6 | 277.4 | 304.9 | 305.5 |
| Barutunga-Hill | UG | Total | 34.6 | 277.4 | 304.9 | 305.5 |
| | | B/C | 35.9 | 378.9 | 280.7 | 273.4 |
| Anjan Hill | UG | Total | 35.9 | 378.9 | 280.7 | 273.4 |
| | | A/B | 12.9 | 152.9 | 188.4 | 421.6 |
| West Chirimiri | OC | Total | 12.9 | 152.9 | 188.4 | 421.6 |
| | | B/C | 186.6 | 1053.5 | 1164.7 | 1759.4 |
| Kurasia | UG+OC | Total | 186.6 | 1053.5 | 1164.7 | 1759.4 |
| | | B/C | 150.4 | 1196.0 | 971.7 | 902.4 |
| Chirimiri | OC | Total | 150.4 | 1196.0 | 971.7 | 902.4 |
| Chirimiri | | Total | 604.4 | 4501.0 | 4121.4 | 4665.1 |
| | | B/C | | 4.6 | 117.3 | 200.0 |
| Jainagar 5&6 | UG | Total | | 4.6 | 117.3 | 200.0 |
| | | C | 51.2 | 291.5 | 260.5 | 265.0 |
| Rehar | UG | Total | 51.2 | 291.5 | 260.5 | 265.0 |
| | | C | 41.9 | 230.5 | 107.0 | 106.4 |
| Gayatri | UG | Total | 41.9 | 230.5 | 107.0 | 106.4 |
| | | B/C | | | | 49.6 |
| Kumda 1&2 Incl. | | Total | | | | 49.6 |
| | | B/C | 58.0 | 368.6 | 311.8 | 287.4 |
| Kumda 7&8 Inc. | UG | Total | 58.0 | 368.6 | 311.8 | 287.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | B/C | 117.1 | 436.8 | 743.2 | 361.2 |
| Blrm. Pur 10/12 Inc. | UG | Total | 117.1 | 436.8 | 743.2 | 361.2 |
| | | B/C | 102.5 | 673.9 | 615.8 | 895.0 |
| Bishrampur | OC | Total | 102.5 | 673.9 | 615.8 | 895.0 |
| Bishrampur | | Total | 370.7 | 2005.9 | 2155.6 | 2164.5 |
| | | C | 41.4 | 206.9 | 141.4 | 63.2 |
| Nawapara | UG | Total | 41.4 | 206.9 | 141.4 | 63.2 |
| | | D | 5.9 | 9.3 | 42.7 | 65.4 |
| Mahan | OC | Total | 5.9 | 9.3 | 42.7 | 65.4 |
| | | | 59.9 | 341.1 | | |
| Mahan-II | OC | Total | 59.9 | 341.1 | | |
| | | B/C | 81.3 | 527.6 | 442.5 | 434.8 |
| Bhatgaon | UG | Total | 81.3 | 527.6 | 442.5 | 434.8 |
| | | B/C | 52.3 | 323.0 | 269.3 | 297.5 |
| Mahamaya | UG | Total | 52.3 | 323.0 | 269.7 | 297.5 |
| | | B/C | 16.1 | 92.3 | 82.8 | 73.6 |
| Kalyani | UG | Total | 16.1 | 92.3 | 82.8 | 73.6 |
| | | B/C | 105.2 | 703.0 | 750.5 | 664.8 |
| Dugga | OC | Total | 105.2 | 703.0 | 750.5 | 664.8 |
| | | C | 59.8 | 297.1 | 242.5 | 219.0 |
| Shivani | UG | Total | 59.8 | 297.1 | 242.5 | 219.0 |
| Bhatgaon | | Total | 421.9 | 2500.2 | 1972.0 | 1818.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | A/B | 106.5 | 1322.7 | 614.7 | 516.6 |
| Churcha Mine | UG | Total | 106.5 | 1322.7 | 614.7 | 516.6 |
| | | A/B | 103.0 | | 600.0 | 600.0 |
| Churcha West | | Total | 103.0 | | 600.0 | 600.0 |
| | | D/B | 73.6 | 447.2 | 380.3 | 334.3 |
| Jhilimilli | UG | Total | 73.6 | 447.2 | 380.3 | 334.3 |
| | | SC-II | 24.7 | 150.3 | 145.6 | 159.5 |
| Katkona 1&2 | UG | Total | 24.7 | 150.3 | 145.6 | 159.5 |
| | | D | 23.5 | 102.1 | 106.7 | 106.3 |
| Katkona 3&4 | UG | Total | 23.5 | 102.1 | 106.7 | 106.3 |
| | | A | 57.6 | 354.8 | 301.2 | 308.4 |
| Pandavpara Incl. | UG | Total | 57.6 | 354.8 | 301.2 | 308.4 |
| Baikunthapur | | Total | 388.9 | 2377.2 | 2148.5 | 2025.1 |
| | | E | | | | 21500.0 |
| | | F | 3717.5 | 24090.0 | 22809.5 | |
| Dipka Expn. | OC | Total | 3717.5 | 24090.0 | 22809.5 | 21500.0 |
| | | B | 33.4 | 238.8 | 205.6 | 221.6 |
| Rajgamar 6&7 | UG | Total | 33.4 | 238.8 | 205.6 | 221.6 |
| | | B/C | 104.2 | 625.0 | 605.4 | 552.2 |
| Bagdewa | UG | Total | 104.2 | 625.0 | 605.4 | 552.2 |
| | | B/C | 40.2 | 260.4 | 257.7 | 238.3 |
| Surakachar (M. Mine) | UG | Total | 40.2 | 260.4 | 257.7 | 238.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|----|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | B/C | 29.0 | 234.6 | 237.0 | 197.2 |
| Surakachar 3&4 | UG | Total | 29.0 | 234.6 | 237.0 | 197.2 |
| | | B/C | 22.6 | 152.3 | 143.8 | 172.6 |
| Banki (Main) | UG | Total | 22.6 | 152.3 | 143.8 | 172.6 |
| | | B/C | | 27.2 | 66.0 | 57.9 |
| Banki (9&10) | UG | Total | | 27.2 | 66.0 | 57.9 |
| | | B/C | 11.6 | 71.7 | 64.3 | 61.5 |
| Banki/Surakachar (5&6) | UG | Total | 11.6 | 71.7 | 64.3 | 61.5 |
| | | B/C | 42.6 | 393.2 | 412.4 | 385.2 |
| Balgi | UG | Total | 42.6 | 393.2 | 412.4 | 385.2 |
| | | B/C | 36.8 | 269.1 | 276.5 | 252.5 |
| Dhelwadih Project | UG | Total | 36.8 | 269.1 | 276.5 | 252.5 |
| | | B/C | 49.0 | 334.5 | 303.4 | 263.0 |
| Singhali | UG | Total | 49.0 | 334.5 | 303.4 | 263.0 |
| | | B | 16.4 | 129.8 | 164.5 | 163.4 |
| Pawan | UG | Total | 16.4 | 129.8 | 164.5 | 163.4 |
| | | F | 375.1 | 2431.0 | 2869.5 | 3000.0 |
| Manikpur | OC | Total | 375.1 | 2431.0 | 2869.5 | 3000.0 |
| Korba | | Total | 760.9 | 5167.7 | 5606.1 | 5565.2 |
| | | F | 1749.6 | 11204.2 | 10557.6 | 8713.1 |
| Kusmunda | OC | Total | 1749.6 | 11204.2 | 10557.6 | 8713.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | F | 545.2 | 2999.9 | 2281.4 | 2597.4 |
| Laxman | OC | Total | 545.2 | 2999.9 | 2281.4 | 2597.4 |
| Kusmunda | | Total | 2294.8 | 14204.1 | 12839.0 | 11310.5 |
| SECL | | | 17114.3 | 108009.2 | 101150.8 | 93790.6 |

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | D | 68340 | 320025 | 313005 | 336800 |
| Orient No. 1&2 | UG | Total | 68340 | 320025 | 313005 | 336800 |
| | | D | 135610 | 600025 | 591130 | 584400 |
| Orient No. 3 | UG | Total | 135610 | 600025 | 591130 | 584400 |
| | | D | 7005 | | | |
| | | C-LF | | 32505 | 27200 | 32600 |
| Orient No. 4 | UG | Total | 7005 | 32505 | 27200 | 32600 |
| | | D | 40080 | 171150 | 160805 | 157300 |
| HRC | UG | Total | 40080 | 171150 | 160805 | 157300 |
| | | D | 145530 | 610000 | 592900 | 567000 |
| H-Bundia Incline | UG | Total | 145530 | 610000 | 592900 | 567000 |
| Orient | | Total | 396565 | 1733705 | 1685040 | 1678100 |
| | | F | 2929291 | 13061129 | 11776100 | 10332233 |
| Lakhanpur | OC | Total | 2929291 | 13061129 | 11776100 | 10332233 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | F | 1341061 | 6545371 | 5000100 | 4586630 |
| | | G | | | | 1700 |
| Belpahar | OC | Total | 1341061 | 6545371 | 5000100 | 4588330 |
| | | F | 100911 | 600800 | 600300 | 341747 |
| Lilari | OC | Total | 100911 | 600800 | 600300 | 341747 |
| Lakhanpur | | Total | 4371263 | 20207300 | 17376500 | 15262310 |
| | | F | 380635 | 1541049 | 1005100 | 1156894 |
| Lajkura | OC | Total | 380635 | 1541049 | 1005100 | 1156894 |
| | | F | 2449982 | 10759284 | 10184656 | 9707930 |
| Sambaleswari | OC | Total | 2449982 | 10759284 | 10184656 | 9707930 |
| IB Valley | | Total | 2830617 | 12300333 | 11189756 | 10864824 |
| | | E | | 2066165 | | |
| | | F | 1248541 | 3634103 | 5422469 | 5308415 |
| Jagnnath | OC | Total | 1248541 | 5700268 | 5422469 | 5308415 |
| | | E | 414803 | 2081691 | 1953955 | 1069197 |
| | | F | 2132094 | 10739591 | 10565226 | 11757751 |
| Ananta | OC | Total | 2546897 | 12821263 | 12519181 | 12826948 |
| | | F | 550376 | 4000274 | 1845559 | 197085 |
| Bhubaneswari | OC | Total | 550376 | 4000274 | 1845559 | 197085 |
| Jagnnath | | Total | 4345814 | 22521825 | 19787209 | 18332448 |
| | | E | 81458 | 400135 | 268443 | |
| | | F | | | | 368602 |
| Chendipada | OC | Total | 81458 | 400135 | 268443 | 368602 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------|----|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | F | 1962872 | 9947152 | 9947529 | 7941105 |
| | | E | 109574 | 965969 | 1392473 | 693989 |
| Bharatpur | OC | Total | 2072446 | 10913121 | 11340002 | 8635094 |
| Bharatpur/Kalinga | | Total | 2153904 | 11313256 | 11608445 | 9003696 |
| | | B | 59905 | 232325 | 231520 | 222750 |
| Talcher | UG | Total | 59905 | 232325 | 231520 | 222750 |
| | | C | 61580 | 237495 | 233415 | 217050 |
| Nandira | UG | Total | 61580 | 237495 | 233415 | 217050 |
| Talcher | | Total | 121485 | 469820 | 464935 | 439800 |
| | | E | 213525 | 797986 | 500564 | 194875 |
| | | F | 2500446 | 12202984 | 12401094 | 10899510 |
| Lingaraj | OC | Total | 2713971 | 13000970 | 12901658 | 11094385 |
| | | F | 1219256 | 8826316 | 9266318 | 9891709 |
| Hingula | OC | Total | 1219256 | 8826316 | 9266318 | 9891709 |
| | | F | 913841 | 3607456 | 3504423 | 4909473 |
| Balaram | OC | Total | 913841 | 3607456 | 3504423 | 4909473 |
| Hingula | | Total | 2133097 | 12433772 | 12770741 | 14801182 |
| | | D | 1951 | | | 2016 |
| | | E | 953157 | 3006094 | 2781429 | 2132788 |
| | | F | 787270 | 3662114 | 3302975 | 4250027 |
| Basundhara (W) | OC | Total | 1742378 | 6668207 | 6084404 | 6384831 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|----|-------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | E | 1084110 | 3430000 | 2467616 | 150000 |
| Kulda | OC | Total | 1084110 | 3430000 | 2467616 | 150000 |
| Basundhara | | Total | 2826488 | 10098207 | 8552020 | 6534831 |
| MCL | | Total | 21893204 | 104079188 | 96336304 | 88011576 |

North Eastern Coalfields Limited

| Mine | Type | Grade | Production (Te) | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1st Qtr' 10-11 (Prov.) | 09-10 | 08-09 | 07-08 |
| | | A | 15.4 | 84.6 | 39.0 | |
| Ledo | OC | Total | 15.4 | 84.6 | 39.0 | |
| | | A | 78.4 | 572.9 | 502.0 | 540.0 |
| Tirap | OC | Total | 78.4 | 572.9 | 502.0 | 540.0 |
| | | A | 66.5 | 455.0 | 423.0 | 467.0 |
| Tikak | OC | Total | 66.5 | 455.0 | 423.0 | 467.0 |
| | | A | | | 24.0 | 48.3 |
| Tipong | UG | Total | | | 24.0 | 48.3 |
| | | A | | | 12.0 | 20.8 |
| Ledo | UG | Total | | | 12.0 | 20.8 |
| | | A | | | 9.0 | 24.7 |
| Baragolai | UG | Total | | | 9.0 | 24.7 |
| NEC | | | 160.3 | 1112.6 | 1009.0 | 1100.7 |

[English]

Delay in Execution of Projects

1818. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in executing projects of various Ministries undertaken during the last three years and the current year, till date, has cost the Government more than Rs. 55,000 crore due to cost escalation; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects which were delayed, the original cost of each project and the latest estimated cost for the completion in each project, Ministry/ Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As on March, 31st 2008, out of 515 major central sector projects costing Rs. 100 crore and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 235 delayed projects reported cost overrun of Rs. 21,988.6 crore which is 13.89% of their approved original costs, where as on March, 2010 out of 631 projects, 333 delayed projects reported cost overrun of Rs. 51,617.92 crore which is 15.9% of their original approved costs. The cost overruns are due to escalation and other factors including delay in projects for various reasons, change in scope and increase in quantities. Year-wise details of number of projects delayed between March, 2008 to March, 2010 their original and anticipated completion costs, sector-wise, are given in the Statement in Statement.

Statement

No. of delayed Projects Completion Cost, their Original and Anticipated Cost from 2008 to 2010

| Sl. No. | Sector | March, 2008 | | | March, 2009 | | | March, 2010 | | |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | No. of Delayed Project | Cost Original | Cost Anticipated | No. of Delayed Project | Cost Original | Cost Anticipated | No. of Delayed Project | Cost Original | Cost Anticipated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Atomic Energy | 3 | 16586.26 | 16586.26 | 3 | 20456 | 19525 | 3 | 20876 | 22130 |
| 2. | Civil Aviation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 245.58 | 245.58 | 7 | 2822.75 | 2822.75 |
| 3. | Coal | 2 | 2448.46 | 2583.1 | 7 | 6697.83 | 8218.36 | 27 | 17416.92 | 20042.3 |
| 4. | Health and Family Welfare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Mines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Petroleum | 18 | 16166.83 | 20701.06 | 21 | 31199.53 | 37690.27 | 41 | 91011.35 | 109558.79 |
| 7. | Power | 27 | 49716.01 | 51835.07 | 27 | 66103.01 | 69192.99 | 33 | 82770.49 | 86253.82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|--------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|----------|-----------|-----|----------|-----------|
| 8. | Railways | 31 | 13442.21 | 27077.45 | 36 | 14262.3 | 35795.69 | 40 | 16916.45 | 35770.47 |
| 9. | Road Transport | 128 | 33937.04 | 34720.99 | 130 | 34974.59 | 35695.79 | 130 | 34850.22 | 35052.91 |
| 10. | Shipping and Ports | 4 | 1249.46 | 1357.86 | 4 | 3476.11 | 3476.11 | 8 | 11897.83 | 12109.25 |
| 11. | Steel | 7 | 10268.44 | 10273.04 | 10 | 16514.99 | 20125.54 | 13 | 17575.59 | 23297.57 |
| 12. | Telecommunications | 13 | 5244.25 | 5268.71 | 21 | 7100.26 | 6812.29 | 26 | 11159.73 | 11232.33 |
| 13. | Urban Development | 1 | 8676 | 8676 | 1 | 8676 | 8676 | 4 | 15306.53 | 15307.53 |
| 14. | Water Resources | 1 | 542.9 | 1187 | 1 | 542.9 | 1187 | 1 | 542.9 | 1187 |
| Total | | 235 | 158277.9 | 180266.5 | 262 | 210249.1 | 246640.62 | 333 | 323146.8 | 374764.72 |

Installation of New Sewage Treatment Plants

1819. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes installation of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in all the towns discharging sewage in to the rivers to bridge the gap between generation and treatment;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to renovate all the existing sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment plants with international co-operation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
 (a) to (d) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld.) from the Class I cities and Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mld (31%). Additional sewage treatment capacity for 26467 mid needs to be created to bridge the gap.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies for creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal, through central schemes. Interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is among the main components of pollution abatement works taken up under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Sewage treatment capacity of about 4064 mld. has been created so far under this Plan. Sewerage and sewage treatment works are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State schemes.

External assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies is availed of by the Government from time to time. In addition to setting up of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and sewage pumping stations, renovation/capacity augmentation of existing ones is also taken up based on the proposals for conservation of rivers received from the State Governments. The Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II (YAP-II), an ongoing programme assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for pollution abatement of river Yamuna, has components for renovation/augmentation of existing pumping stations and STPs in Delhi. A project for conservation of river Ganga at Varanasi is being implemented with the assistance of JICA, which includes works for renovation of existing pumping stations and STPs, besides other pollution abatement works.

Atomic Plant in Gujarat

1820. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of nuclear power plants in the country particularly in Surat and their power generation capacity Plant-wise;

(b) the actual quantum of power generation by these plants, plant-wise;

(c) the reasons for difference, if any, in their capacity and actual generation of power; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure their full power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There are 19 nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 4560 MW in operation in the country, including two reactors KAPS 1&2 (2 × 220

MW) at Kakrapar near Surat. The details are attached as a Statement.

(b) KAPS Unit-1 was shut down for renovation and modernisation which is nearing completion. Unit-2 is operating at about 60%.

(c) Unit-2 operated at lower power on account of non availability of indigenous natural uranium fuel in the required quantity.

(d) Placement of KAPS-1&2 under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in this year and use of imported fuel thereafter will ensure operation of both reactors at full power.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Unit | Rated Capacity (MW) | Current (July, 2010) Operating Capacity |
|---------|------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Reactors fuelled by imported Uranium

| | | | |
|-------|--------|------|------|
| 1. | TAPS-1 | 160 | 160 |
| 2. | TAPS-2 | 160 | 160 |
| 3. | RAPS-2 | 200 | 200 |
| 4. | RAPS-3 | 220 | 220 |
| 5. | RAPS-4 | 220 | 220 |
| 6. | RAPS-5 | 220 | 220 |
| 7. | RAPP-6 | 220 | 220 |
| Total | | 1400 | 1400 |

Reactors fuelled by domestic Uranium — Operated at max 70% of full power

| | | | |
|----|--------|-----|-----|
| 8. | TAPS-3 | 540 | 380 |
|----|--------|-----|-----|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------|------|------|
| 9. | TAPS-4 | 540 | 370 |
| 10. | MAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |
| 11. | MAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 12. | NAPS-1 | 220 | 140 |
| 13. | KAPS-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 14. | KAIGA-1 | 220 | 150 |
| 15. | KAIGA-2 | 220 | 130 |
| 16. | KAIGA-3 | 220 | 150 |
| Total | | 2620 | 1720 |

Reactors awaiting fuel after Renovation and Modernization

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 17. | NAPS-2 | 220 | |
| 18. | KAPS-1 | 220 | |
| Total | | 440 | |

Shut down for techno economic assessment on continuation of operations

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|
| 19. | RAPS-1 | 100 | |
| Total Capacity | | 4560 | 3120 |

Indo-Iran Relationship

1821. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of India towards Iran in the wake of sanctions by U.S.A. and other western countries against Iran; and

(b) the steps being taken to strengthen and improve our relations with Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government is aware of certain unilateral sanctions imposed by US and other Western countries on the Iran nuclear issue. The UN Security Council also passed UNSC Resolution 1929 on the same issue. On the Iran nuclear issue, India's consistent position has been that Iran has a right to develop peaceful use of nuclear energy while fulfilling all its obligations and commitments. The Iran nuclear issue should be resolved through peaceful diplomacy, and the frame work of the IAEA provides the best forum to address technical aspects of the issue.

(b) India and Iran share civilisational and historical ties which underpin a rich and multi-faceted contemporary relationship strengthened by regular interactions, both official and non-official. There have been regular high-level exchanges including consultations at Ministerial level to discuss bilateral relations and issues of regional and global importance. Meetings of the Joint Commission and Joint Working Groups and exchange of delegations have been held to promote economic and commercial cooperation, cultural and educational ties and address consular matters. The interactions of academic and research institutions as also of chambers of commerce and industry and commercial entities have been facilitated. These include the organization of bilateral seminars, meetings and exchange of visits and promotional events.

Educational Institutions in PPP Mode

1822. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up educational institutions in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken and time frame fixed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the cost for establishing educational institutions in PPP mode;

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

(e) whether the Government is planning to introduce a legislation in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There is a mismatch between demand and supply in the education sector. The National Policy of Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) States that in the interest of maintaining standards and for several other valid reasons, the commercialization of technical and professional education will be curbed. However, Government favours active support and involvement of private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned being ploughed back for development of the institutions. The 11th Plan document as approved by the National Development Council, also mentions the need to further explore private sector initiatives and various forms of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) in the education sector. It further envisages setting up of 2500 Model Schools, 300 Polytechnics and 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology in various parts of the country under PPP mode. A Bill for prohibiting unfair practices in higher education has already been introduced in the Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 and has since been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee,

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Regulation of International School

1823. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to

regulate international schools in India and to consider a system of registration for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been arrived amongst the stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is no clear cut policy on affiliation to foreign boards or appointment of foreign teachers to these schools; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) A policy on regulation of schools affiliated to foreign boards and appointment of foreign teachers is presently under consideration.

Pollution Due to Distilleries

1824. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distilleries are one of the major source of pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on human beings; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The distillery sector is one of the seventeen categories of major polluting industries in India. These units generate large volume of dark brown coloured wastewater, which is known as "spent wash". Spent wash contains high organic pollutants such as Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) — 85000 to 95,000 mg/l, Biochemical Oxygen Demand

(BOD) — 45,000 to 60,000 mg/l and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) — 80,000 to 1,20,000 mg/l.

Thus, the distillery wastewater causes serious pollution problems in the recipient water bodies when discharged, resulting in depletion of dissolved oxygen in water and adverse affect on aquatic life, fish, phytoplankton etc. Also, it pollutes groundwater and drinking water when discharged on land. Application of distillery wastewater for irrigation of crops causes soil pollution i.e. salinity.

(c) The Government has notified environmental standards for the distillery sector under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government is also encouraging the distilleries to achieve zero discharge of effluent. In addition, surprise inspection of industries is carried out by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards for verification of compliance by industries to the prescribed pollution control norms.

Production of Nuclear Power

1825. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for Nuclear Power production by year 2030;
- (b) the investment required to achieve this target;
- (c) whether it is a fact that per unit cost of production of the nuclear energy is still higher in the country as compared to thermal and hydro power;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the nuclear power plants are working at less than installed capacity;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps being taken to reduce the per unit cost of production of nuclear energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Integrated Energy Policy-2006 envisages possibilities of reaching a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032.

(b) The estimated investment is Rs. 10 crore/MW at 2010 prices.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The 2009-10 average nuclear tariff of about Rs. 2.30/KWh is quite comparable to thermal power. Nuclear Power is competitive with coal thermal power at locations away from coal mines. Most of hydel power comes from multipurpose dams (costs are shared amongst flood control, irrigation and power); is seasonal, location-specific and not compared for base load needs.

(e) and (f) There are 19 nuclear power reactors (4560 MW) in operation. 7 reactors (1400 MW) use imported fuel and work at full power, 9 reactors (2630 MW) use domestic uranium, of which there is a shortage. These are being operated at maximum of 70% power. Two reactors (440 MW) are awaiting fuel loading after renovation and modernization. One Reactor (RAPS-1-100 MW) is shut down.

(g) Nuclear power reactors are capital intensive and the efforts to optimize cost of generation are directed at optimization of design, longer life, reduction of gestation period, adopting business models and financing strategies to minimize costs, and to operate at high capacity factors.

Reinventing Secondary Education

1826. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

- (a) whether there is a need for reinventing secondary education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the modern communication technology can revolutionize secondary education;
- (d) if so, the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether scrapping class X boards examination is the beginning of change and in Universities, we should move away from annual exams; and
- (f) if so, the extent to which these measures and changes have been initiated and the time by which they are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, several new initiatives have been launched in the secondary education sector. A new centrally sponsored scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), was launched in 2009 to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality, while ensuring equity. Other centrally sponsored schemes include model school, Girls' Hostel, incentive for girls to continue secondary education, and National Means cum Merit scholarship.

(c) and (d) Under the centrally sponsored scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School" which was launched in 2004 and which has been modified in 2010, financial assistance is provided to State Governments to provide ICT infrastructure and connectivity in Government and Government-aided secondary and higher secondary schools to ensure ICT-enabled teaching and to make the student learning more effective.

(e) and (f) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has replaced the Class X Board examination with a strengthened form of school based assessment as well as summative assessment to reduce the emphasis on a single end term examination.

While universities enjoy autonomy in academic matters, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has circulated on 21.04.2009, an Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms, which includes introduction of semester system by Universities, at post-graduate and under-graduate level. While most of the Central Universities and some of the States Universities have moved away from annual examinations in a phased manner, no definite time-frame in this regards can be indicated.

[Translation]

China's Rail Service to Nepal Border

1827. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China is contemplating to introduce train service upto Nepal border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is likely to have any impact on the security scenario of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government has seen reports that China is planning to extend the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, to connect Lhasa with Khasha on the China-Nepal Border. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas.

[English]

Tie-up with USA's Universities

1828. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has tied up with some USA's universities to raise the competence of the Indian Forest Service Officers on the areas of environmental policy and forestry management;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of the universities and the process of their selection;

(c) whether this training programme is mandatory for all officers and to what extent their performance evaluation of the training programme will be accounted for in the career progression;

(d) the selection criteria of officers for participating in this overseas training programme;

(e) whether any cost benefit analysis has been undertaken before initiating such training programme;

(f) if so, the details of the expenditure involved and the likely benefit it would accrue; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (d) Yes, Mid Career Training is mandatory at various levels for Indian Forest Service Officers in their career progression as per IFS (Pay) Rules. The Mid Career Training aims at upgradation of their professional skills at Indian Institutes of Management/Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun and two weeks in selected foreign universities. Out of the six such selected universities the three universities are of United States i.e. Colorado State University, University of Yale and University of Syracuse.

(e) and (f) The training institutes have been selected through the global bidding after necessary technical and financial evaluation of the bids. The estimated cost for three years is Rs. 56.70 Crore. The Mid Career Trainings are expected to improve professional skills of IFS officers.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Increase in Compensation Paid to Farmers

1829. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is paying less money to farmers for acquisition of their land compared to private sector;

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

(c) whether the several coal mine projects have been adversely affected due to lower compensation paid by CIL;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy to increase compensation to farmers whose land has been acquired for coal mine projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) acquire land for coal mining projects under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (CBA Act) or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LA Act) and compensation is paid as per the provisions contained in the respective Act. The CBA Act provides for assessment of compensation on the basis of the market value on the date of notification under section 4(1) of the said Act and it is determined by taking into account the average of the last three years registered sale deeds in the locality and also the ready reckoner rate for the year of notification under section 4(1) of the said Act, prescribed by the State Governments. In addition to the market value so determined, solatium @ 30% of the market value, escalation @ 12% per annum from the date of notification under section 4(1) to the date of notification under section 9(1) of the said Act or for a period of 36 months, whichever

is less, interest for delayed payment from the date of notification under section 9(1) of the said Act @ 9% per annum for the first year and 15% per annum for the subsequent years are also being paid to the land losers. In the case of any dispute, the land losers can approach the tribunal set up under the CBA Act. For land acquired under the LA Act, the compensation amount is assessed by the concerned District Collector as per the provisions of the said Act and as per the award of compensation under section 11 of the LA Act is paid. The subsidiaries of CIL deposit the amount with the District Collector to disburse the compensation amount to the land losers. In addition to the land compensation, a rehabilitation and resettlement package is provided which includes employment to eligible land losers. Besides those, who forgo employment, are being paid monetary compensation in lieu of employment @ Rs. 2,00,000 for first acre of land on pro-rata basis subject to a minimum of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,50,000 for 2nd and 3rd acre of land on pro-rata basis and Rs. 1,00,000 for land beyond 3 acres on pro-rata basis.

(c) CIL has reported that some projects have been affected, like Magadh Opencast Project of Central Coalfields Limited, Yekona-I and II Opencast Project, Bina/Bhanegaon Extension Opencast Project and Singori Opencast Project of Western Coalfields Limited, due to excess demands over and above the prescribed norms.

(d) and (e) As stated above, compensation is being paid to the land losers in accordance with the provisions as contained in the CBA Act and LA Act.

[English]

Impact of Climate Change

1830. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any study on climate change and its effect on India and Indian sub-continent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to tackle the problem;

(c) whether any steps has been taken by the Government for international dialogue on the issue after the Copenhagen Summit; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Studies in regard to the vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change have been made as part of the National Communication of India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These studies project climate scenarios and likely impacts in various areas such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health energy and infrastructure. Government set up an "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" in 2007 to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that may be needed to address vulnerability to anthropogenic-climate change impacts. The status reports prepared by the Committee in the thematic-areas of water, agriculture, health, coastal zone and climate scenarios have been shared with the concerned Ministries. Further, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) released on 30th June 2008 outlines steps aimed at adaptation to climate change and enhancing the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

(c) and (d) India coordinates its negotiating position on climate change extensively with the Group of 77 and China and particularly with the BASIC (Brazil, South Africa. India and China) countries. During 2010, India has participated effectively in the international negotiations on climate change under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in order to advance the international dialogue and reach agreed outcomes in the Sixteenth Conference of Parties scheduled in Cancun, Mexico in November-December, 2010.

Special Training Schools

1831. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any special schools for imparting special training and teaching skills to aspirant teachers; and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes being formulated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, the Central Government provides resource support to State Governments for establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) which conduct various teacher education programmes for preparing school teachers.

Propagation of Culture

1832. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether theatre has traditionally played a very significant role in the development and propagation of Indian culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for the growth of traditional Indian Folk Theatres;

(d) whether there is a plan to revive and bring these theatres on the pattern of modern day city life of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Traditional folk theatre has been a medium of propagating Indian philosophical and cultural values contained in our ancient texts. Modern/Contemporary theatre, which has aided the freedom movement by taking on issues of colonialism and oppression, also looks at mythological material.

(c) to (e) Institutions, such as Sangeet Natak Akademi, National School of Drama, Zonal Cultural Centres as also several other training and academic establishments promote and encourage the folk theatre forms of different regions. Encouragement to folk theatre forms has been an important concern of our cultural institutions.

Sangeet Natak Akademi organizes and supports festivals of traditional theatre for promotion and growth of traditional Indian folk theatres. It also conducts training programmes under Guru-Shishya Parampara, and supports research and documentation of traditional theatre forms.

National School of Drama imparts training in Dramatic Arts. It organizes Bharat Rang Mahotsav, Jashnebachpan, Bal Sangam and Workshops for development of contemporary and traditional performing forms. As part of its training programme, students of National School of Drama are sent to different regions to familiarize themselves with existing folk and tribal arts relating to theatrical/music forms.

Zonal Cultural Centres are operating a scheme known as Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme with the aim of promoting the that are movement and revitalizing it by holding theatre shows and providing facilities to the amateur theatre groups, talented artistes, directors and others to stage their performance.

Schemes of fellowships, scholarships, cultural functions, and salary and production grants operated directly by Ministry of Culture also provide assistance to various performing arts projects including those relating to traditional folk theatres.

Vacant Post of Teachers

1833. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of teacher posts vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for these posts lying vacant;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to fill these posts; 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 vacant posts of different categories of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are at Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively. Retirement, death, resignation, termination from service, opening of new school and upgradation of existing school are amongst the main reasons for these vacancies.

(c) and (d) Recruitment of teachers to fill up vacancies is a continuous process. Pending the recruitment of regular teachers, qualified contract teachers are appointed in school to ensure that the studies are not affected.

Statement-I

*Vacancy position of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas during the year 2007-08
(as on 31.3.2008)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | PGTs | TGTs | Misc. Teachers |
|---------|----------------|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 28 | 8 | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|----|----|----|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 | 29 | 7 |
| 3. | Assam | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| 4. | Bihar | 33 | 78 | 23 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6 | 34 | 11 |
| 6. | Goa | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 55 | 25 | 4 |
| 8. | Haryana | 17 | 18 | 11 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25 | 25 | 4 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 33 | 37 | 8 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 48 | 16 | 9 |
| 13. | Kerala | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 57 | 85 | 17 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 61 | 11 | 2 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2 | 21 | 1 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 4 | 25 | 5 |
| 20. | Odisha | 26 | 59 | 18 |
| 21. | Punjab | 43 | 12 | 7 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 31 | 45 | 25 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 45 | 63 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 9 | 25 | 9 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 7 | 39 | 3 |
| Union Territories | | | | |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 32. | Delhi | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 575 | 735 | 195 |

Statement-II

Vacancy position of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas during the year 2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | PGTs | TGTs | Misc. Teachers |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 22 | 11 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | 29 | 17 |
| 3. | Assam | 17 | 20 | 10 |
| 4. | Bihar | 31 | 77 | 22 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4 | 22 | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 36 | 28 | 3 |
| 8. | Haryana | 20 | 18 | 9 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 33 | 28 | 7 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 26 | 45 | 11 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2.3 | 32 | 9 |
| 13. | Kerala | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 46 | 66 | 23 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 47 | 24 | 4 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 5 | 15 | 5 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2 | 25 | 6 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 17 | 29 | 19 |
| 20. | Odisha | 8 | 48 | 33 |
| 21. | Punjab | 34 | 17 | 10 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 36 | 46 | 25 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 41 | 81 | 13 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 5 | 32 | 9 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 8 | 22 | 7 |
| Union Territories | | | | |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1 | 8 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 29. | Chandigarh | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 32. | Delhi | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | | 499 | 786 | 284 |

Statement-III

*Vacancy position of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya
Vidyalayas during the year 2009-10
(as on 31.3.2010)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | PGTs | TGTs | Misc. Teachers |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 10 | 8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 28 | 30 | 13 |
| 3. | Assam | 18 | 32 | 6 |
| 4. | Bihar | 36 | 55 | 12 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 9 | 20 | 5 |
| 6. | Goa | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 24 | 29 | 2 |
| 8. | Haryana | 23 | 12 | 4 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 12 | 5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 38 | 38 | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 11. | Jharkhand | 26 | 39 | 6 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 31 | 16 | 12 |
| 13. | Kerala | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 74 | 34 | 24 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 59 | 14 | 7 |
| 16. | Manipur | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 10 | 21 | 8 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 3 | 19 | 10 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 8 | 16 | 4 |
| 20. | Odisha | 35 | 37 | 19 |
| 21. | Punjab | 37 | 18 | 8 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 46 | 32 | 20 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 64 | 78 | 5 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 12 | 18 | 7 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 19 | 20 | 3 |
| Union Territories | | | | |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 32. | Delhi | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | | 707 | 629 | 216 |

Statement-IV

*Vacancy position of teachers in Jawahar Navodaya
Vidyalayas during the year 2010-11
(Upto June, 2010)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | PGTs | TGTs | Misc. Teachers |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 21 | 14 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23 | 33 | 16 |
| 3. | Assam | 23 | 24 | 4 |
| 4. | Bihar | 35 | 25 | 22 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 17 | 25 | 9 |
| 6. | Goa | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 29 | 40 | 7 |
| 8. | Haryana | 14 | 19 | 7 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 32 | 49 | 15 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 32 | 16 | 5 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 35 | 22 | 16 |
| 13. | Kerala | 16 | 1 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 93 | 47 | 28 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 57 | 17 | 3 |
| 16. | Manipur | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 14 | 20 | 5 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4 | 17 | 8 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 3 | 18 | 6 |
| 20. | Odisha | 33 | 35 | 19 |
| 21. | Punjab | 35 | 26 | 11 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 40 | 40 | 23 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 38 | 82 | 6 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 13 | 19 | 8 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 20 | 11 | 7 |
| Union Territories | | | | |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32. | Delhi | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | 699 | 644 | 269 |

Diversion of Funds under MDMS

1834. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of schools in the country do not serve Mid Day Meals to children because of diversion of funds by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has initiated action against the erring authorities on the failure of the implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government from any State/UT where mid day meal in large number of schools was not served because of diversion of funds. However, the CAG in its Report No. PA 13 of 2008 for the year ending March, 2007 has pointed out diversion of funds in 5 States, whose details are given as under:—

| Sl. No. | State | Extent of diversion |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Cooking cost worth Rs. 3.26 crore diverted towards construction of kitchen sheds. |
| 2. | Assam | Cooking cost was diverted for purchase of utensils and LPG. |
| 3. | Meghalaya | In one district the cooking cost of Rs. 5.06 lakh was diverted for payment of salaries to teachers of non-government primary schools. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----------------|---|
| 4. | West Bengal | Rs. 92.69 crore worth cooking cost diverted for kitchen sheds, cooking devices and MME. |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | Rs. 17.78 lakh diverted for printing of cards, stationery, audit fee etc. |

(c) to (e) Replies from the Government of Andhra Pradesh indicate that they urgently needed to construct kitchen shed hence diversion was unavoidable. Government of Assam has reported that no report from any district has been received showing that cooking cost had been diverted for purchase of utensils and LPG. Government of Meghalaya has informed that by the mistake the fund was drawn from Mid-Day-Meal Scheme but the same has been recouped. West Bengal Government has clarified that funds meant for several components were kept under one single head, therefore confusion arose, actually there was no diversion. Madhya Pradesh government has explained that there was no diversion of funds as the items indicated were used for implementing the MDM Scheme.

The Central Government consistently reiterates through the release orders to States and UTs that the funds released under MDM Scheme should not be diverted to any purpose other than for which it was sanctioned. In case of any report of diversion coming to the notice, the matter is taken up with States/UTs for appropriate action against erring officials, recouping the funds and taking remedial steps so that such things do not recur in future. It was done in these cases also.

Shortage of Staff for National Parks

1835. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the protected sanctuaries/national parks are not sufficiently staffed and facing with difficulties to protect the endangered animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to sanction and provide adequate staff to the sanctuaries/national parks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) There are vacancies vis-a-vis the sanctioned strength of front line staff in National Parks and Sanctuaries. However, such details are not collated at the Central Government Level.

(c) and (d) Recruitment of staff in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries lies with the State/Union Territory Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Women Institutes/Colleges

1836. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has granted permission to start new women institutes/colleges to remove the imbalance in higher and technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such institutions set up across the country during the last three years and the facilities extended by the AICTE to those institutes/colleges;

(c) whether such institutes want to convert into co-educational institutes;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and b) Yes, Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has granted approval to set up 132 women institutions across the country during last three years. The list of such institutions is enclosed at Statement. The following facilities were extended by AICTE towards the institutions exclusively set up for women :—

- 20% relaxation in processing fee and joint Fixed Deposit.
- 10% relaxation in land norms in mega cities and 20% relaxation in other places.
- Upto 5 courses with total annual intake of 300.

(c) to (e) AICTE has granted permission to 5 institutions to convert into co-education institutes in 2010-11 as per details given below:—

| Region | States | No. of institutions |
|------------|------------|---------------------|
| North-West | Haryana | 4 |
| South-West | Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| Total | | 5 |

Statement

| Region | State/UTs | Year-wise | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Central | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Chhattisgarh | — | — | — |
| | Gujarat | — | 2 | 2 |
| Eastern | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------|----------------------|----|----|---|
| | Assam | – | – | – |
| | Manipur | – | – | – |
| | Mizoram | – | – | – |
| | Nagaland | – | – | – |
| | Tripura | – | – | – |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | – | – | – |
| | Meghalaya | – | – | – |
| | Sikkim | – | – | – |
| | Odisha | – | – | – |
| | Jharkhand | – | – | – |
| | West Bengal | – | – | – |
| Northern | Bihar | – | – | – |
| | Uttar Pradesh | – | – | 1 |
| | Uttarakhand | – | – | 4 |
| North West | Chandigarh | – | – | – |
| | Haryana | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | – | – | – |
| | New Delhi | – | 1 | – |
| | Punjab | 6 | 3 | – |
| | Rajasthan | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | – | 1 | – |
| South Central | Andhra Pradesh | 43 | 21 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|---------------|----|----|----|
| Southern | Tamil Nadu | – | – | 24 |
| | Puducherry | – | – | – |
| South West | Karnataka | – | – | – |
| | Kerala | – | – | 1 |
| Western | Maharashtra | – | – | – |
| | Goa | – | – | – |
| | Daman and Diu | – | – | – |
| Grand total | | 62 | 34 | 36 |

Changing Pattern of UPSC Examination

1837. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the present pattern of UPSC, Civil Services Preliminary Examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the year from which the new pattern would be implemented;

(c) the broad syllabus proposes to be introduced and the likely departure from the old syllabus;

(d) whether the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) would be more useful for students with Maths, Science and English background;

(e) if so, the likely adverse impact upon the students hailing from backward, hilly areas and Hindi speaking regions; and

(f) the steps being taken to increase transparency in the evaluation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has approved the proposal for introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) in place of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. The CSAT is expected to come into effect from Civil Services Examination, 2011. This will enable screening of candidates having a right aptitude for Civil Services.

(c) In CSAT, one of optional subjects which a candidate could have chosen out of 23 optionals is being replaced with a common paper on aptitude test. The syllabus of CSAT is being worked out by the UPSC.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The CSAT is aimed at providing a greater degree of level — playing field to candidates of different backgrounds.

(f) The new system which is expected to come into force from CSE, 2011, would be transparent.

Single National Entrance Test

1838. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) have rejected the idea of selection through Single National Entrance Test for all the engineering colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Professor D. Acharya to explore the possibility of replacing the Joint Entrance Examination with a Single Entrance Test has given its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee thereof;

(e) whether the Government has accepted and implemented each of these recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. D. Acharya to explore the possibility of replacing the Joint Entrance Examination with a Single Entrance Test has not submitted its report to this Ministry. This Ministry is not aware of the rejection of the Single National Entrance Test by the Indian Institutes of Technology.

Review of Flagship Programmes

1839. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council (NAC) in its recent meeting has evaluated the implementation of flagship programmes of the Government;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) the details of other issues discussed at the recent meetings of the NAC; and

(d) the directions given by the Council to the Government on the above issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has identified, inter alia, subjects such as food security, Communal Violence Bill, Tribal Development, Rural Renewal and Revitalisation of Agriculture, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation, Urban Poverty, Education and Health for priority consideration.

(d) NAC has not made any recommendations to the Government.

Chemical Toxicity in Punjab

1840. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding presence of chemical toxicity in the Bhatinda, Ferozepur and Faridkot districts of Punjab;

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

(c) whether the tanneries across border are also adding to contamination of water in river Satluj, making it not only unfit for drinking but also for irrigation; and

(d) if so, the steps including diplomatic the Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As reported by the Punjab Pollution Control Board an epidemiological study of cancer cases reported

from villages of Talwandi Sabo Block, District Bhatinda and Chamkaur Sahib Block, District Roopnagar, Punjab was conducted by School of Public Health, Department of Community Medicine, PGIMR, Chandigarh in the year 2003-04. Limited studies showed that in drinking water the levels of heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, selenium and mercury were generally higher and pesticides such as heptachlor, ethion and chloropyrifos were also higher in samples of drinking water, vegetables and blood in Talwandi Sabo as compared to Chamkaur Sahib. It therefore, emerged that the cancer cases and deaths are higher in Talwandi Sabo due to more use of pesticides, tobacco and alcohol.

Another study regarding presence of Uranium in groundwater in Bhatinda District in collaboration with the Department of Physics, Punjab University, Chandigarh was undertaken. A total of 22 numbers of groundwater samples from hand pumps and tube wells were collected from various locations in Bhatinda District. The analysis results revealed that the concentration of Uranium in 4 out of 22 numbers of groundwater samples has Uranium concentration beyond the U.S. Environment Protection Agency limits.

It is further reported that the concentration of Uranium in samples of pulverized coal being used by Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Plant and dry flyash generated by the burning of pulverized coal collected from the electrostatic precipitator was less than 1 ppm and 2 ppm respectively which indicates that flyash may not be the potential source of Uranium contamination of groundwater.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Punjab Pollution Control Board, the possibility of addition to contamination in river Satluj by the effluent discharge from tanneries across the Border cannot be ruled out as the course of river Satluj passes through the territory of Pakistan where the tanneries are said to be located. The Board has been monitoring river Satluj along the international border at four points for the last three years. The analysis results at these points reveal that the water quality of river Satluj varies between class 'B' (outdoor bathing) to class 'C' (drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection) as per

the Designated Best Use (DBU). The DBU for irrigation falls under Class 'E'.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 hours.

11.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

**Illegal construction of gates by Maharashtra
Government on Babhali Project
on river Godavari**

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lal Singhji, you be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker thank you. We regret whatever has happened today with Pranab da, the senior most leader, in the House.
...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Apologise for that. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker, the matter of water dispute between the two States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is quite significant. Babhali and 13 other illegal projects alongwith Babhali have been constructed on the river Godavari, injustice is being done to Andhra Pradesh and we have talked about it everywhere for the last 6 years. Jawahar Lal Nehruji had laid the foundation stone of the Sri Ram Sagar project in 1965. This was completed after 30 years and this issue is pertaining to 18,00,000 acres. This project envisaged irrigation facility of 18,00,000 acres of land in Telengana which is the backward area of Andhra Pradesh. This could have been used under this project with due gravity. Babhali project was set up in the reservoir of the Sri Ram Sagar project. It will be hard to find another project across the world where the second project is in the reservoir of the first project. While setting up this project, Andhra Pradesh handed Rs. 6.01 crore compensation to the Government of Maharashtra for the land, which came under the reservoir. Despite all this, illegal projects were set up. We have been speaking about this project since the year 2005 and have asked to prevent this project from coming up. When we talked about it for the first time, it was brought under the notice of the CWC. The foundation for this project was laid in 11.07.2005. At that time, we had brought it to the notice of the CWC that illegal project construction was going on and that the project was being set up within the reservoir of the Sri Ram Sagar project. After this was brought to the notice of CWC in the year 2004, the Chairman had written a letter on 3.3.2006 and I would like to quote from the last part of this letter.

[English]

"Further construction of the Babhali Project will be kept on hold till an amicable agreement is reached in this regard between the two Governments."

[Translation]

The Government of Maharashtra did not stop the

project despite this letter being issued. Thereafter, on 12.04.2006, there was a meeting of the two Chief Ministers. There was a meeting between Vilas Rao Deshmukhji and Rajshekhar Raddyji and a deal was struck. I would like to bring to your notice the concluding point of this meeting:

[English]

“A Technical Committee headed by the Chairman or a Senior Officer of the Central Water Commission and consisting of representatives of the States shall go into the details of various issues involved in the Babhli Barrage Project. The Technical Committee shall submit a report as early as possible but not later than 20th May, 2006. Till the Technical Committee submits the report, the status quo in respect of activities in the Babhli Barrage Project shall be maintained and further construction work will not be done by the Government of Maharashtra.”

[Translation]

This is an agreement of the two Chief Ministers. Despite this agreement, construction of the project was carried out. There is a very important letter in this regard which had been written by the Minister of Water Resources on 12.4.2007. Prof. Saifuddin Soj Sahab was the Minister at that time. He has written very clearly:

[English]

“My Dear Shri Vilas Rao Deshmukh Ji,

It has been brought to our notice that Maharashtra Government has gone ahead with the construction of Babhli Barrage Project. This has caused great anxiety to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

You will recall that in the meeting held on April 4, 2006, when you and Shri Rajashekhar Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh were present, it had been agreed that no construction work would take place till the dispute was settled. It was also agreed that a Technical

Committee headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission and representatives of both the concerned States shall go into details of various issues involved in Babhli Project...

Recently, a delegation led by Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh met hon. Prime Minister on the above issue and requested him to take necessary action to stop the construction activities at the project site. On the direction of the Prime Minister, a team of officers from CWC visited the project side during April, 2007 and submitted a report to the Ministry on 11.04.2007. As per the report, the construction activity is continuing at the project site.”

[Translation]

It was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Government of Maharashtra constructed this project after it was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, after both the Chief Ministers as well as the Technical Committee of the CWC had agreed in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : Madam, this is a very important letter:

“The Members of Parliament from Congress and Telugu Desam Party also met me on 11.04.2007 and requested to take necessary action for stopping the construction work. They expressed their anguish that the construction has continued in spite of the fact that the matter is pending before the hon. Supreme Court...”

I would like to request you either to sort out the matter directly with the Government of Andhra Pradesh or else wait for the decision on the same issue by the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, obvious that construction work will remain suspended in the mean time.”

[Shri Nama Nageswara Rao]

[Translation]

I had brought it to the notice of CWC in 2005 itself when foundation stone for the entire project had been laid. I had brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister. Despite bringing it into the notice of all concerned, they got this project completed. Subsequently, there is the order of the Supreme Court.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have raised your point.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, let me speak for two minutes, this is a very important speech.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have made your point.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: This is very important.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Government will respond. You have made your point. [Translation] Then again you will give a long speech.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: It has also been stated. [English] "it shall not install the proposed 13 gates until further orders."

[Translation]

Despite all this, gates have been set up now. We require the statement of the Prime Minister in the wake of all these happenings. This is a dispute between the two States. Much injustice is being done with the downstream State. The involvement of the Prime Minister is required in such matter under the Federal Government system. Previously, the P.V. Narasimha Rao ji had got himself involved in the dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Thereafter, Vajpayee ji too, had been involved in the inter-state water dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, wind up.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Why are you not giving me another minute to speak? This is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not get emotional. You may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Our leader Shri Chandra Babu Naidu ji and we all left for the project to see it after getting to know that there is a meeting with the Prime Minister. However, we were kept under judicial custody in Maharashtra and we were lathi charged. Alongwith us, 66 representatives. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: We people request you and we need the statement of the Prime Minister on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Please take your seat. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, Shri Nageswara Rao has himself stated that this has been an issue between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has filed a case in the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Some interim order has been passed in that matter.

Two days ago, Hon'ble Prime Minister had held a meeting with the Chief Ministers Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh on 2nd August. I also accompanied him at that time. At that time a detailed discussion was held and the matter was put before him. It was told that the case has been referred to the Supreme Court in the year 2006 in which this interim order was issued. The hon. Member contends that the order has not been complied with whereas it was decided that it is the interim order of the Supreme Court that both States will follow the order. Hon. Prime Minister instructed me that the Central Water Commission (CWC) will keep reviewing the order. Besides, it was agreed upon that after inspection, it will be analysed and the CWC will prepare a report for its compliance.

Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to say that as the Supreme Court is seized of the issue and the entire house is aware of that.

[English]

The Supreme Court is seized of the matter. Even a contempt petition has been filed in the Supreme Court which is pending in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I would earnestly request all of you that there are other fora available for the point that we have raised here. Every hon. Member knows as to what is the role and what could possibly the role of the Government of India in the matter which involves disputes between the two States. I think, we should stop the matter here. There is the other matter relating to the reply of the hon. Finance Minister on

yesterday's debate on price rise. I suppose, we should begin on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Science and Engineering Research Board Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 213(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 2010, under Section 22 of the Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2725/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of Board of Arbitration Award C.A. Reference No. 3 of 1986 given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration on Encashment of Earned Leave by Central Government Employees while in service.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2726/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1329(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2010, notifying the species

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction, mentioned therein, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, issued under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2727/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2728/15/10]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2729/15/10]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh, for the year 2008-2009.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2730/15/10]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2008-2009.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2731/15/10]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2008-2009.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2732/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): On behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council (Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Patna, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council (Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Patna, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2733/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand, Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2734/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2006-2007.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2735/15/10]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2736/15/10]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

working of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2737/15/10]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2738/15/10]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2739/15/10]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Studies in Civilizations (Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture), New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Studies in Civilizations (Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture), New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2740/15/10]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2741/15/10]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2742/15/10]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2743/15/10]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2744/15/10]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2745/15/10]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2746/15/10]

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

(29) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:—

- (i) S.O. 750(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2010, authorizing the National Council for Teacher Education as the academic authority to lay down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher.
- (ii) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2747/15/10]

12.13½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, 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 Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2010.”

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 2010.

12.13¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

8th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Eighth Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.14 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

(i) 43rd to 45th Reports

[English]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) Forty-third Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the recommendations and observations of the Committee contained in its Thirty-eighth Report on major issues concerning the three vaccine producing PSUs, namely, the Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Chennai.
- (2) Forty-fourth Report on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
- (3) Forty-fifth Report on the Issues relating to Availability of Generic, Generic-branded and Branded medicines, their Formulation and Therapeutic Efficacy and Effectiveness.

(ii) Evidence

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): I beg to lay on the Table Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

12.14½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

40th and 41st Reports

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (1) 40th Report on The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
- (2) 41st Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 23rd Report of the Committee on "Government's Policy of Appointment on Compassionate Ground".

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

12.15 hrs.

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I am making this statement on the implementation status of the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance in pursuance of Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Finance examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2009-10 and presented/laid their Fourth Report to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 02.12.2009. there were 8 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action was called for on the part of the Government. The major recommendations mainly related to:—

- (1) The Ministry to undertake an effective exercise for identifying the shortcomings in the mechanism of the budgetary planning and ensuring proper utilization of funds.
- (2) It required strengthening the statistical systems of the States and avoiding the prolonged procrastinated discussions with the World Bank. The committee expected that the dependence on foreign or World Bank loans for such an important project should be avoided, in view of the fact that correct statistical data being extremely important for economic, social and strategic planning.
- (3) The committee was concerned that the sample size for NSSO Surveys has remained unchanged in the last 20 years despite the manifold increase in population.
- (4) The Committee recommended that building a strong statistical infrastructure with National Statistical System being in sync with the concerned Central Ministries and the State

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2748/15/10.

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

Governments, without any vested interest in the administrative system was an imminent necessity in the interest of the overall development and growth of the country.

- (5) There were shortcomings in the mechanism of inter-ministerial as well as inter-state co-ordination for resolving the problems for implementing the projects. It would be appropriate to take corrective steps for addressing issues contributing to delays and cost escalation in implementing projects.
- (6) The committee noted that despite repeated requests of the Ministry, eliciting information from NHAI in respect of the budgetary outlays for individual NHBP packages, the organization has failed to furnish the requisite information in this regard.
- (7) The committee noted that the process of compiling and bringing out separate Consumer Price Indices for urban and rural areas CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) was yet to materialize.
- (8) The Committee noted that too much time was taken for releasing the final results of the Economic Census Surveys.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the hon. Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House and read out the contents of the Annexure. Hence, I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.16 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Tiger Conservation Authority

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
Madam, I beg to move the following:—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the section 38M of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a Member of the National Tiger Conservation Authority for the remaining term of the Authority i.e. upto 3 September, 2010 vice Shri Jitendra Singh resigned from the Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the section 38M of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a Member of the National Tiger Conservation Authority for the remaining term of the Authority i.e. upto 3 September, 2010 vice Shri Jitendra Singh resigned from the Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members, who are desirous of laying their matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House may send slips at the Table within 20 minutes. Only those matters for which slips have been received at the Table, shall form part of the proceedings and the rest of the matters shall be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to include Bharatpur district in Rajasthan in the National Capital Region for the overall development of the area**

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): District Bharatpur is exactly 100 km. away from Delhi. The district abuts Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. Besides, it adjoins Alwar also. Some districts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Alwar are included in the National Capital Region (NCR). The geographical conditions and requirements of Bharatpur are compatible with these districts. Kindly get the order issued to include Bharatpur district in the NCR so that the all round and round and rapid development of this district takes place and the local population do not migrate.

- (ii) **Need for setting up of Water Purifier Plants to ensure supply of clean drinking water in Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): In my Parliamentary Constituency, district Bahraich reels under furious floods. This district adjoins the border region of Nepal. The underground water of this district contain heavy quantity of Arsenikosis, the consumption of which, has caused a number of diseases to the people afflicting their liver, heart, kidney, digestion system, reproduction system, etc. This region is a backward and poverty-stricken. A majority of the population living in this region belongs to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward castes. Because of poverty, these people cannot afford to purchase high priced medicines. The water which flows in rivers and which is found on upper layers of the earth, is highly

contaminated. In the public interest, the water treatment plant needs to be installed for drinking water.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to get the drinking water of all the blocks of the district Bahraich tested and issue orders to make available pure drinking water under the Central Government Scheme in these regions in which the water contains arsenikosis.

- (iii) **Need to continue the services of south bound trains from Egmore Railway Station, in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Chennai is the fourth largest city of India. Chennai Central Railway Station was started in the year 1873 and the Egmore Railway station was established in 1906. Now, steps are being taken to create a third terminal at Tambaram Railway Station. More than 16 Express trains have now started from Egmore Railway Station to entire south Tamil Nadu. Egmore station is located at the centre of the city and it is very convenient for passengers. While creating a third terminal at Tambaram, it is feared that all the south bound trains will be operated from Tambaram which is 30 Kilometers away from Egmore Railway Station. Passengers have to reach Tambaram amidst much traffic congestion, loss of time and money. So, the present arrangement of operating south going and coming trains from Egmore Railway station should be continued.

- (iv) **Need to maintain standards in the ongoing construction of rail under bridge at Nangangud railway station in Karnataka besides expediting its completion**

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): The Mysore-Chamrajanagar section in the South Western Railway Zone requires more allocations in the railway budget. Nanjangud Town is an important railway station in this section which serves a highly developed industrial township. A rail under bridge is under construction at

[Shri R. Dhruvanarayana]

Nanjangud Station area but the construction has taken a long time and yet to be completed. The design of the RUB is faulty and is too narrow to allow free movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Moreover, there is possibility of water logging during rains which may block the traffic at the intersection.

I have made several visits to the site of the RUB and observed that the quality of the construction is not upto the mark compared to the standards railways has set for such projects where public safety is of paramount importance. I urge upon the Government to ensure that the shortcomings cited above are set right and project completed fast.

(v) Need to provide irrigation facilities in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

[Translation]

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): In the tribal dominated regions of the country, the tribals have been given forest land for the purpose of agriculture to help them earn their living, but no facility is being provided to them to irrigate the land. Due to this reason, the tribals are not able to cultivate the land and, are unemployed. Unless the irrigation facilities are provided to the tribals, the land is useless for them.

It is pertinent to note that the country reels under naxalism. The major reason for naxalism is the lack of development in these region. If continuous efforts are made for the all - round development of tribal - dominated region and bringing them in the mainstream of the nation, the problem of naxalism can be tackled to a great extent.

I, therefore, request you, to chalk out a programme at central level and make available irrigation facilities for the land distributed in the tribals region of the country particularly in the Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constitu-

ency of Maharashtra so that the people influenced by Naxalism may turn to the mainstream of the nation after getting the benefits under the central schemes.

(vi) Need to formulate a comprehensive policy to regulate procurement procedure of opium in order to safeguard the interests of opium cultivators in the country

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Opium growers in the country are held back from economic gains in cumbersome procurement procedure set by the Union Government. First the Government Opium and Alkali Factories procure the produce, then export it to big pharma companies for further medicinal processing. The same drug processed in such Multinational companies are sold back in the country at many fold Prices.

In the larger interest of the country as well as of the opium cultivators, the Government must provide indigenous set-ups for the Pharma Processing of opium. At the same time when processed opium is being exported, the farmers must be ensured fair prices. It could be possible if the Government can draw a mechanism where the linkage between suppliers and Pharma companies are based on free market price behaviours.

Hence, I demand a sustainable and fair opium policy from Government of India.

(vii) Need to accord special status to Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal regions of Karnataka by amending article 371 of the Constitution with a view to remove regional imbalances in the regions

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA (Bangalore North): There are 175 Talukas in the State of Karnataka out of which 144 Talukas are backward. Most of these Talukas, numbering about 59, are in Northern Karnataka. Gulbarga is one of the most backward districts in Karnataka. Crops

failure is rampant in northern Karnataka. Water is scarce. Farmers are burdened with debt. In this regard, the State Government of Karnataka constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa to make recommendations to remove the regional imbalances in Karnataka especially in northern Karnataka. The Committee found that Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal areas forming part of Hyderabad- Karnataka region were the most backward and made several recommendations to remove backwardness and for removal of regional imbalances. The State is doing its best to address the problems of backwardness and regional imbalances, but the resources of the State alone cannot solve this gigantic problem. State needs assistance from the Central Government. There has been a long pending demand of the State of Karnataka for amending Article 371 of the Constitution and providing special status to Hyderabad Karnataka region, namely Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal. Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to provide special status to Hyderabad Karnataka region by amending Article 371 of the Constitution as has been done in cases of several States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.

(viii) Need to take steps to curb the social evil of 'Online gambling'

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Online gambling being the most dangerous social evil has surfaced in our society for last few years. This has turned into an epidemic form and mushroomed in such areas dominated by poor working class or slum areas of the below poverty line. The flash of easy earnings and spot cash payment attract the ill fated persons with temptation. Virtually 99% of the online customers are put into trap and become addicted to gambling virtually financially saturated and compelled to commit suicide. The online gambling shops are operated in broad day light in busy locality in public places. To save the lives and families of the ill fated poor from the clutches of the economic offenders, stringent action should be taken to save the society.

(ix) Need to resume operation of Rock Fort Express running between Trichi and Chennai in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): The 'Rock Fort express' which is called as 'Malaikottai Express' in Tamil was originally plying between Trichirapalli-Chennai-Trichirapalli (Train No. 6178/6177) for decades. People from Trichirapalli and nearby Pudukottai district are benefited by this train. Due to the gauge conversion on the main line and lack of train connectivity from Thanjavur to Chennai, the train was first extended upto Thanjavur in July, 2000 and later on to Kumbakonam in September, 2004. Now the gauge conversion have been completed on the main line and Thanjavur and Chennai are connected by various trains. After restoration of train connectivity on main line the 'Rock Fort Express' which was extended upto Kumbakonam is to be resumed from Trichichirapalli to Chennai. Due to the extension of 'Rock Fort Express' the people of Trichi and Pudukottai are unable to get reservation. On behalf of the people of my parliamentary constituency, I appeal to the Government through this House to resume the operation of 'Rock Fort express' from Trichi-Chennai-Trichi.

12.18 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE COMMON MAN – Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item No. 14 – further discussion on the motion moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

*SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Rising is affecting people in all areas of the country including people living

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Hassan Khan]

in the far flung hilly areas of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir State. People in these areas have been worst affected by the rising prices especially Kerosene oil, cooking gas and diesel. The UPA Government has allotted Rs. 500 crores to Ladakh on New and renewal energy owing to its extrem weather condition but these projects are at planning stage. People use kerosene oil and cooking gas for all types of heating purpose in this most harsh climate areas. Increase in the prices of kerosene oil, cooking gas has made common man life miserable to meet their two ends meet. Increase in the cost of diesel have increased cost of transportation in the vast areas far away from the cities. Now I would request the Government to consider providing some relief to these people by way of subsidy on kerosene oil and cooking gas etc. til the new and renewable energy plants start production to meet the energy deficiency.

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): I am happy that the unnecessary debate over how to debate on such issue is over.

I agree with the esteemed members that Indians especially the poor and fixed income groups are the worst sufferers.

India has more hungry people than any other country. Not having enough to eat is a reality for half of India's 1.1 billion people.

It is obvious that with the current sharp surge in food prices, more and more people would join the group of people going to bed without food.

We all know it well that we have no magic wand that can bring down the prices. There is little the Government can do and not much that the opposition can suggest.

High prices are here to stay. More than the headline inflation rate, what concerns policy makers and the common man the most is food inflation that has averaged

a double-digit rate for the past year. No matter what, it is unlikely that the trend would reverse. There has been a structural shift because everything that goes into producing and transporting food — fuel, fertilizer, water, labour and even seeds — has become costlier. And there has been no major technological breakthrough to cushion farmers against rising input costs.

The reality is that prices will not come down and the tragedy is that we are not doing enough to let people have more money to spend.

The recession in the world economy presented us an opportunity that we chose to miss. If we had opted to make those who were left out of economic boom of 2004-2008 lead the economic recovery, it would have been a very different story today. We should have directed the \$20 billion fiscal stimulus towards building infrastructure, investing in all such measures that would have created new demand and broadbased growth. But we looked the other way, mostly doing out tax concessions to shore up corporate profits, stock indices and bring some cheer to middle class that won't last long. In contrast, our neighbour China did something different, and smart. Beijing not only came with a much bigger stimulus package - \$570 billion, or 23 times more than ours – but it spent much of this in preparing the Chinese economy for the next phase of accelerated growth. Through 2009, China's import of coal saw a surge that puzzled many western economists who began to ask: where is all the coke going? Since the Chinese economy had slowed in the face of the global recession, demand for energy and therefore demand for coal should have declined. As it turns out now, a Chinese Government statement said last week, the country's import of coal tripled to 130 million tonnes in 2009 because of fiscal stimulus measures that "pushed up demand for coking coal in steel, cement and chemical industries." Needless to say, all the extra production of steel and cement was going into building a whole new lot of infrastructure across China even as the rest of world battled a recession and cut jobs and investment. The result: the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Chinese economy is back on a sizzling 10 per cent plus growth track. And we are struggling to stay the course with a growth rate of 8 to 8.5 per cent.

India is a land of contrasts where there are some who invest lakhs and crores of rupees on an apartment or have the right to splurge in a licentious way while others are content and happy at being able to pay Rs. 25/- for a square meal. The satisfaction at the macro economic situation gets camouflaged with the stark fact that nearly 77 per cent of our population earns an income of Rs. 20/- per day. The inequalities in human development have an adverse impact on the lives and capabilities of the people. The two faces of India should converse for a sustainable growth and bring about a social harmony in the country.

It seems that our price control organization simply does not function. There are price control at paper and this being evaded everyday. Its advisers are the people who are interested in high prices and are content as they are usually in their self-complacency. Consumers are thought to have no knowledge of the affair and they are not consulted. This type of red-tapism of the Government is also responsible for high prices.

To take an example a CBI enquiry has been initiated that too after consistent demands of the opposition parties in Assam on Rs. 1000 crore scam of development funds. I am sure there are many more thousand crores of development funds are being siphoned off in many more States. If these funds could have been utilized properly it could have definitely eased the lives of the poor.

I would like to strongly link the black marketing, hoarding and corruption with increase in prices of essential commodities. Nothing much the Government is doing on this. I would blame State Governments for this.

The hoarding Government is doing also needs a review. Government godowns are overflowing and foodgrains are getting rotten. As on April, 2010, the FCI is having 183 lakhs tones wheat in the Central pool. Of this 80 lakhs

wheat are lying in open warehouses, have got rotten.

Against buffer stock requirement of 200 lac tones Government godowns have 453 lac tons as on 1st March, 2010.

I am pained to attract your notice the reaction of the Government of Assam. In Assembly session (July, 2009) the Food and Civil Supply Ministry of Government of Assam washed his hands off the matter of price rise. As per the Government of Assam it was due to the cascading effect of rise in the prices of essential commodities across the country as most of the items are procured from outside the State.

It seems that the Government of Assam has virtually surrendered to the unscrupulous traders who are responsible for this abnormal price rise.

Government has introduced the Public Distribution System (PDS) so that people can access essential commodities at the fair prices.

All of us are aware that in the wake of such huge price hike an effective PDS can bring relief to both the poor and non-poor.

Paradoxically, PDS in Assam is pegged with allocation less than requirement, release further less than allocation and actual receipt further less than release. Over and above these the incidence of corruption is also highest in Assam.

An analysis of the statistical data of released by Government of Assam indicates essential food times like rice is available only for 30% of ration card holder.

If we add corruption in delivery, diversion and fake ration cards than actual receipt of rice by poor through PDS will be less than 10% of the actual requirement.

Through you, I wish to strongly demand to look into this seriously and initiate appropriate action so that food

[Shri Badruddin Ajmal]

meant for poor reaches poor. Presently as per Government data only 10% poor are covered under PDS network.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House of an RTI application which has forced the Government of Assam to order probe into the anomalies of PDS in all 27 districts. Over 700 cases had been registered in different districts concerning; PDS irregularities in the past one year while 37 persons had been arrested in this connection. Preliminary reports indicates that the amount of rice involved in the scam stood anywhere between 19 and 20 lakh tonnes.

I would also like to appraise the Government of the findings of an NCAER survey which has found that 34% of the BPL cards in Assam have been distributed to the rich. There is also maxim pilferage in the PDS again before it reaches to the card holder. Upto 45% of the gain supplied in siphoned off.

In view of the abnormal price rise and corruption ridden Public Distribution System I would demand:—

1. Complete allocation and release of required foodgrains for PDS.
2. Revamping of Public Distribution System.
3. Re-survey of BPL population. This time there should be house to house survey instead do sample survey.
4. Stern action against Black Marketers and Hoarders.
5. Convey to the Government of Assam that it has also role to play in curbing the price of essential commodities by way of increased vigilance, disassociating itself form the association of Black Marketers and Hoarders and ensuring that foodgrains as per requirement reaches to the card holders.

6. I also agree with the suggestions of other esteemed members which will improve the situation.

7. As part of the long-term resilience package, it is suggested for greater investment in agriculture and technology transfer, improving grain stocks and enacting regulatory measures to curb market speculations.

I would like to end with the request that all of us should act above party lines to support the people who had sent us in this August House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Leader of the House.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to express my regret and apology because I lost my cool and temper with one of my young colleagues, which I should not have done. But nonetheless it has happened on the floor of the House, I sincerely apologize to the House.

Madam, I had the privilege of listening to 33 hon. Members who have participated in this important discussion on the motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition; and in one way, all of us are party to it because it was the agreed text on which all of us — putting together, cutting across this side or that side — decided, and its one of the objectives was, of course, to resolve the impasse, which developed over few days where we could not find a way out. Ultimately, with the collective wisdom of the leaders representing political parties in this House, we could find a mechanism through which we have done it.

It also reminded me, particularly looking at the senior leader Advaniji; it comes to my mind that about 25 years ago, when he was the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, we had a similar occasion when the conduct of a State Chief Minister was to be discussed on the floor of the House; and we were trying to find out through what rules we could bring it. Collectively sitting with Mr. Advaniji,

the then legendary parliamentarian Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and some others, we could find a way out. The short point which I am trying to divulge is that sometimes, it happens; and then by our collective wisdom we find out a mechanism through which we can resolve apparently the most vexatious issues.

First of all, I would like to place certain things before this august House. It is not merely to scoring debating points. The whole objective when I agreed to have the sense of the House, reflected through the observations of the Speaker. I had the intention, and I had that intention that these important issues are to be resolved to the satisfaction of the economy, to the satisfaction of the people through our collective efforts.

It is because when I talk, I keep it at the back of my mind that today the political scenario in this country is not exactly the same which was 20 years ago or 15 years ago. Today, nearly 60 per cent of the people are being administered by political parties which are not the principal parties of the coalition, that is, Indian National Congress. Seven States are ruled by the BJP Government. Bihar is ruled collectively by JDU and BJP. U.P. is ruled by the BSP. Three States are ruled by Left parties.

Handling the inflationary pressure and taking corrective steps to lower the adverse impact on the people, to my mind are the collective responsibility of the political leadership sitting here, sitting there and also the political leadership of the States. That is the reason when in the course of a debate when some hon. Member, if I remember correctly, perhaps, Lalu Ji suggested to the Prime Minister to call the meeting of the Chief Ministers. Before the Budget Session, we called them and it is being followed up.

Public Distribution System is to be implemented in the States. Essential Commodities Act has to be implemented by the State Governments. Maintenance of essential supplies is to be implemented by the State Governments.

Therefore, unless there is a coordinated effort both by

the State Governments and the Central Government, I am afraid it would be difficult to address this problem and particularly, the wishes of the Members to ensure that the adverse impact of the prices can be insulated so far as the vulnerable section of the society is concerned.

I will elaborate a little about the steps which we have taken and which we are going to take. But this is the first point which I would like to suggest because I would like to use this opportunity not merely to State certain facts but also to try to have some sort of understanding amongst the political spectrum, leadership so that we can achieve larger objectives for the betterment of the economy, for the improvement of the economy.

Madam Speaker, the inflationary pressure is being felt in the economy for quite some time. You will recollect in the beginning of 2008, we had the problem of the pressure of international commodity prices followed by the oil prices, in the first half of 2008. Before that shock could be observed, in the later half of 2008 a minor event, sub-prime lending in some banking systems in USA sooner than later engulfed itself into a major financial crisis which compelled not only the leaders in India but all over the world to inject trillions of dollars in the form of stimulus package to ensure that further deceleration of the economic crisis does not take place.

India was no exception. We had to inject in doses fiscal stimulus to the extent of Rs. 1,85,000 crore — in terms of GDP, almost 3 per cent. This had its effect. Fiscal expansion took place. Fiscal deficit increased. It went to the extent of 6.6 per cent in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. Sushmaji was saying that my budgetary exercise has been to balance the Budget. Yes, I admit because I do agree that this level of fiscal deficit cannot be maintained, cannot be sustained over a longer period of time. Therefore, this fiscal deficit is to be addressed.

But that is not the only thing. There are other ways and means which we have taken. You cannot ignore the important component in this. I am not going into the merit.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

But the hardcore fact today is that petroleum sector is an important revenue yielding measure. It is applicable to the States, it is applicable to the Centre. I agree with the Leader of the Opposition when she said that I have used it as a means of raising revenue. Yes, 34 per cent of the States revenue comes from the petroleum products. In absolute terms in 2009-10, Rs. 72,000 crore were raised by States collectively. I am talking of 28 States. I am not going to make any discrimination as to which State has a little more and which State has a little less. Other Members have done it and all of us are fully aware of it. Collectively it is contributing about 34 per cent to the States revenue mobilisation efforts. Therefore, if I suggest that do not do it because I will not do it, I shall have to find an alternative mechanism to support them because they have to carry on the constitutional responsibilities which are vested in them by the Constitution itself. Therefore, this aspect also has to be kept in mind.

I agree with you that petroleum prices should be rationalised. How could we do it? Here, I am not for scoring a debating point. You know, Advaniji knows and the Leader of the Opposition in the other House knows because I discussed this issue. Let us introduce GST, Goods and Services Taxes, because in your own manifesto you have stated that Goods and Services Taxes would be introduced. You have said that Central Sales Taxes should be abolished and Goods and Services Taxes should be around 12 to 14 per cent. Let us try to achieve that. If we can do that, then the entire spectrum of the Service Taxes, entire spectrum of the Excise Duties, entire spectrum of the VAT, will be brought under the constitutional mechanism where the scope of individual discretionary decisions could be regulated. In your manifesto correctly you have stated it. If we want to implement it, it cannot be implemented by me nor can it be implemented by you alone, unless you have 350 Members of this House, more than 127 or 128 Members of Rajya Sabha and at least 50 per cent of the States. Neither you can have it, nor can we have it alone.

We shall have to do it collectively. All the 28 States have to be taken on board. It is not therefore I am saying suddenly coming out of my hat, like coming out of a magician's hat. For four years we have been discussing this issue.

The Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers is meeting. They have circulated the discussion paper. That is in the domain of the public knowledge. If we can do that, then not only the petroleum products but the entire range which is covered, can be considered. It is a win-win game. I am taking this opportunity only because of this debate to say that time is running out. If we want to do the constitutional amendment, the Bill is to be introduced here, in this Session. It will have to be examined by the Standing Committee and it will have to be ratified by 15 States. All these exercises cannot be done unless we take some steps. Otherwise, it will be again delayed. Nobody knows what would be the picture because series of State elections will take place. This is one major tax reform for which I seek the cooperation of the entire House. You will have to support; the Left will have to support; Shri Mulayam Singhji and Kumari Mayawatiji will have to support; Shri Lalu Prasadji will have to support. Everyone will have to support if we want to have this major tax reform which can address the problems of the fluctuating price at least domestically. We cannot deal with the international prices.

You raised a point. But, perhaps, in your over-enthusiasm, you missed it. It is true. The prices rose to as high as 124 dollars per barrel in the month of June, 2008. But after that, the prices started coming down. When the prices have started coming down, then there is no question of either imposing taxes or revising them because it was the occasion where to allow the situation to ensure. When did we withdraw the import duty? It was in the month of June, 2008. Five per cent customs duty on petroleum crude was withdrawn; excise duty at one rupee per litre was withdrawn in June. There was no question of reimposing it because I have provided the stimulus

package. I have given series of tax concessions in the excise duty, in the import duties starting from December onwards. This stimulus package and its impact continued from the month of December, 2008 till February, 2010 when I partially rolled it by imposing five per cent import duty on the crude and excise duty at one rupee per litre for diesel and petrol.

Therefore, this is the chronology of the events. There was no window left through which we could play. As I mentioned, I cannot blame the States for having taxes on it because this is one of their important components. If we can collectively decide, which is possible only through the institutional mechanism of GST, it will be good. Similarly, we are bringing DTC. It is not merely the majority of this House. One year ago I put it on the website of the Ministry so that all the stakeholders can participate in it. I had the privilege of receiving the comments of the BJP and many other political Parties. I have incorporated them. Again, I have revised the draft and put it on the domain for public knowledge. When I am bringing it to this House, it will be scrutinised by the Standing Committee and thereafter it will be debated by this House. Nothing can be done at the back of this House. It will have to be decided by the House itself because these are the taxation measures.

The question is what we could do about the food related inflationary pressures. There are two factors here — supply side and demand side. You look at the pulses. All these figures are available as my colleague, Agriculture Minister, has stated them umpteen number of times. There is a continuous shortfall in the production of all the important pulses, sometimes it is more and sometimes it is little less. What happened? Actually during the period when we had short supply of pulses, at that particular point of time, the international prices also went reasonably high. Pulses are being produced maximum in India and also consumed maximum in India, and a little bit pulses are being produced by Myanmar, Turkey, Argentina and some other countries.

It is a fact, and I have no hesitation to admit it, that long ago when the Pulse Mission Mode Approach was taken to have the breakthrough. ...(*Interruptions*) Under the Oil Mission and Pulses Mission, we could not achieve that much success which we have achieved in the production of grains - rice, wheat or even the coarse grains, or in the production of liquid milk under White Revolution. We could not achieve it. That is why, I have decided in this Budget that let us identify on the Sixtieth Year of Republic of India 60,000 pulses and edible oil villages, where the work has already started.

Somebody has pointed out and rightly so — I do not deny — that I said that with the good *rabi* crop, I would expect to have some moderating influence in the price front. It did not happen because of the fact that most of our pulses' production is under *kharif* crop and not the *rabi* crop. This year, I am told, substantial enhancement in the crop position has been made. The Agriculture Minister has given all the details and we are going to have that. Therefore, this year we are expecting to have more production of the pulses. Similar is the case with edible oils. These are the two commodities which are in perpetual short-supply, to the extent of about 15 per cent of total requirement. In absolute terms, about three million tonnes to four million tonnes of pulses and about a million tonne-plus of the edible oils are in short-supply. Therefore, we are making efforts to improve it so that the management goes well and the supply side improves.

Now the question is about the prices. We shall have to give more prices to the farmers. If we do not give more prices to the farmers, they will not produce. It is not a populist scheme. To my mind, if we have increased the procurement price of wheat from Rs. 640 per quintal to Rs. 1,100 per quintal between 2004 and 2009, it was not done as a populist measure but to ensure that the production goes up. If we have increased the Minimum Support Price of per quintal of paddy from Rs. 560 to Rs. 1000 within a span of five years between 2004 and 2009 and if the various State Administered Prices of the

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

sugarcane are well above the Minimum Statutory Prices, which were prescribed by this House — Rs. 129 per quintal — it is not to indulge in populism but also to ensure that there are more crops.

Therefore, there would be a cost boost element in the inflationary pressure in the prices. How to ameliorate it? The schemes are there for this. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I would like to say the shortage of pulses in the country is not a new phenomenon the problem is there for a number of year.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, correct.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The help which you have provided to the farmers is not commensurate with the price index. Kindly tell us also about the role of the middlemen.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I agree to it, and there are no two opinions in it. It is because there is a big difference in the prices, which the farmers — the farmers from the farm's gate to the kitchen plate — are getting. The question is how to address this difference; the question is who is to do it; and the question is what mechanism would be there. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): The Union Government will have to do it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you say that it will have to be done by the Union Government, you may have this wish. But it will have to be done collectively by the State Governments and the Union Government. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is because the powers are vested in the States. The Essential Commodities Act; hoarding; de-hoarding; and notification has been issued during your time. It was taken *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why cannot you amend the Essential Commodities Act? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please, everybody cannot interrupt. I have listened to everybody with utmost patience. I have interrupted Shrimati Sushma Swaraj a couple of times. So, I will allow double the interruptions from her. But I did not interrupt anybody else. Therefore, it is not correct.

ESMA is with you; the Essential Commodities Act is with you; and determining the quantity to store is vested in the State Governments. But I do not pass on the buck to them alone. I am prepared to work with them. It is easy to say Universal Public Distribution System. But before that, should we not think of the fact that today it is Targeted Public Distribution System with limited number of commodities to serve the limited number of people? Let us search our heart and analyze State after State to find out the State of affairs of the Public Distribution System, which is one of the biggest, most vital, and important instruments to ameliorate the sufferings of the people by providing subsidized foodgrains and subsidized essential commodities to them. If that instrument is in place, then whatever be the number — 6.1 crore families, who are given rice at Rs. 6.40 and rice at Rs. 8, and at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 under the Antyodaya programme — are going to have it. If the Tendulkar Committee's Report is accepted, it would be 8.1 crore families that will be able to have it. Therefore, this instrument is to be made effective.

The Prime Minister decided to set up a Sub-Committee with the Chief Ministers plus the Planning Commission in the Conference of the Chief Ministers to revamp the Public Distribution System because State after State explained the situation prevailing there.

To score a debating point, I can say that I do not agree with you. Fine, I have no problem. But if we want to address the problems; if we want to reach the people; and if we want to ameliorate their sufferings, then we shall have to take concrete steps, and revamping the Public Distribution System is one such step. I am afraid that it cannot be done by the Centre. It will have to be done collectively by the States and the Centre because this is the Constitutional scheme of things.

It has been suggested, and some of the States are doing well. I am not going to say that everybody is not doing.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I just want to ask you why you are shifting the responsibility to the State Governments. You are shifting the responsibility to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I want to seek a clarification from you. My straight question to you is that between 1998 and 2004, under the Prime Ministership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the prices of essential commodities were under check. What has happened in the last six years? Why are the prices skyrocketing? That is the question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering your question. I have not yet completed by answer, Shri Ananth Kumar. Have a little patience. From what I am saying, you will get the answer yourselves.

Yes, with a growing economy and with a higher growth, there will be inflationary pressure. You must look at the income generation of the people. During the NDA regime, there was no right to the people to get certain services

backed by legal entitlement. We were accused that the Government was not sensitive. If the Government was not sensitive, the Government would not have provided the rights backed by legal enactment, entitlement backed by legal enactment, whether it is in the case of jobs for the landless rural poor people, entitlement of Right to Education at a cost of Rs. 2,31,000 crore, and the ratio of sharing between the Centre and the States being 65 : 35. These are the indications of the sensitivity of the Government. Sensitivity should not be a temporary thing.

Yes, I was sensitive when my colleague and my colleague, the Petroleum Minister, decided to enhance the price of kerosene from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12. I knew there would be sufferings. I am a village boy. I studied up to Class X under a kerosene lamp. I used to commute to my school by walking, as per today's terminology, ten kilometres every day. So, I know the life of a villager. But do not ridicule my sensitivity. When you raised it from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9, you completely forgot this sensitivity, but remember this sensitivity when it was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12. I do not believe in this type of variation of sensitivity.

The short point is, we shall have to do it. What is the production of our petroleum products? What is your total indigenous production? In the early 1980s, we used to have 29 million tonnes, today it has hardly been increased by four or five million tonnes. It is not available; which is not available, is not available. Any amount of debate, any amount of emotion, any amount of rhetoric cannot locate petroleum sources in this country. The answer lies somewhere, that is, we will have to reduce its use by new technology.

You are talking of providing subsidies. In the Supplementary Demands, for which I will be coming to this very House tomorrow or day after, it has been circulated and you have seen it, Rs. 14,000 crore has been provided. Despite the enhancement of the prices, this year itself I am to provide Rs. 14,000 crore. A question has been raised about the profitability of the Oil Marketing Companies. True, in 2008-09, three Oil Marketing Companies had more than

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Rs. 4,000 crore profits, but how did this profit arise? This profit arose because the upstream Oil Marketing Company provided cross subsidy to the Oil Marketing Companies to the extent of almost Rs. 50,000 crore.

The balance came from the Government subsidy. Next, Rs. 1,03,000 crore from the upstream oil company and the subsidy route was given to the oil marketing companies in 2008-09. After getting Rs. 1,03,000 crore they made profit otherwise there would have been a loss of Rs. 99,000 crore of our public sector companies. Should I not protect the public sector companies? These are the ground realities. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar Ji, you sit down. You have finished.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR : You are justifying, supporting inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let me complete first. Speak afterwards.

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar Ji, you sit down. Let him finish first.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen him please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering his question. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Keep silence, please. Listen him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar Ji, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will answer your question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will answer his question. In fact, I am answering the earlier question. Then you put the second question. I am not yielding Shri Ananth Kumar. Please excuse me. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, my point is this. Shri Ananth Kumarji asked me how during the regime of the NDA, the prices were stabilized. Yes, I do admit. What was their growth? What was the GDP growth? What was the rate of investment? I have some figures. These figures are not compiled by my Ministry. These figures are of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Centre for Macro Consumer Research, Report on Household Earnings and Spending. They have studied from 1985 to 2009-10 and from there, certain figures have been revealed. The total income of the household of the low income group which was in 2001-02 65.2 per cent, in 2009-10 it has come down to 41 per cent. For middle income group, in 2001-02, it was 109.2 million and it has gone

*Not recorded.

upto 140.7 million. For high income group, from 13.8, it has gone upto 46.7. These are the studies conducted. I have asked my Ministry to verify the figures further. But I thought that I should share this information. That is one of the reasons why ...*(Interruptions)* I did not interrupt you. If you do not want to listen, I have no problem. If you insist me, I will not utter a word.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia Ji, Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry. I will not. Then I am sitting down, Madam. I am completing my reply. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen him please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering his question. Let them have cross talks. If the figures are not favourable to him, what can I do? If the expert body's figures are such that the growth was not there at that time at the level of nine per cent, investment was not there, purchasing power was not there, merely by the rhetoric of Shri Ananth Kumarji or somebody else, we cannot engage the purchasing power of the people in the year from 1998 to 2004. If it was not there, it was not there.

If it is there, it is there. As a result of that I must say that this is not the same. If you believe that this economic

debate and the complex subject like inflation and price rise can simply be sorted out by the power of lung, it is not possible.

The third aspect on the demand is of excess liquidity in the market. If too much money is changed for too few goods, surely there will be inflationary pressure. As I have already stated, deliberately we have injected liquidity into the system. Fiscal expansion took place. We have injected stimulus. Gradually we are rolling out things. If I want to compromise with a growth rate of five per cent or five and a half per cent, if I want to compromise on my export growth — in your time it was negative or very small in two consecutive years — I can surely control the rate of inflation. I can even adopt the mechanism which some countries did and that is to fix the prices. Prices are fixed on paper but goods are not available. Goods have evaporated. They are available in the black market. That type of situation we do not want in the country. We want that goods should be available, producers must get remunerative prices, and economy must grow.

For excess liquidity, the Reserve Bank from time to time is announcing the monetary policy. The Reserve Bank has recently reduced the corridor between the repo rate and reverse repo rate. Appropriate monetary policy is mopping up the excess liquidity. But if interest rates are hiked abnormally, naturally there will be no investment, there will be no growth, and there will be no job creation.

When I will come tomorrow to seek your approval for the Supplementary Demands, I will say that for the first time I am coming with a huge quantum of money as the first batch of Supplementary Demands. Why am I doing so? That is because I want that the full working season, which will start from October, is utilized for the developmental work. In the Supplementary Demands I have given Rs. 14,000 crore to oil companies for subsidies. I am giving a substantial quantum of money to implement the right to education which is the objective of the UPA-II Government. That is entitlement backed by legal enactment. I have given Rs. 6,000 crore for the

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Prime Minister's Gram Insurance Yojana. These are developmental activities. I am giving Rs. 2000 crore for IMF in order to have a larger share in the IMF. Somebody may say, what is the need of these things? Please do not forget that in the near past, not in the remote past ... (Interruptions)

Yes, *mehangai* is a problem. But at the same time availability is equally a problem. If a day comes when you will not have any money to buy petrol, to buy diesel, to buy kerosene, ... (Interruptions)

Therefore, it is not proper to say that we are not sensitive or we are not aware of it. We are aware of it. We are sensitive that goods must be available.

13.00 hrs.

At the same time, the producer of goods and services must have the incentive to produce more so that there is no short supply. To protect the vulnerable sections of the society, we have taken certain steps. What we have done particularly in regard to agriculture sector, specially about the foodgrains. I am going to inform the hon. Members.

Yesterday, it was suggested that when the goods are rotting in the godowns, when the foodgrains are rotting in the godowns, why don't you give it to the States? It was decided, announcement has been made — Central issue price of the foodgrains meant for the Public Distribution System, it is sensitivity. From 2001, we have not changed things. Whatever was the price fixed at the ration shop for APL families, for BPL families, for AAY families, it has not been changed. Today, we are in 2010. That is sensitivity. Central Issue Price of foodgrains meant for the Public Distribution System — I have given statistics since 2002 — despite the increasing of the cost of procurement. That means, when you are procuring at Rs. 640 per quintal, whatever was the issue price — when you are procuring at Rs. 1,100 — the same issue price remains. The CIP for rice is fixed at Rs. 5.65 per kg. for

BPL; Rs. 3 per kg. for AAY; and for wheat, Rs. 4.15 per kg. for BPL; and Rs. 2 for AAY. For pulses and edible oils, the Government of India is bearing a subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg. and Rs. 15 per litre respectively for distribution of these items through the PDS, through the Fair Price Shops. This is the figure, and it is available right now, and it will continue to be so. Recently, the Government has also decided on providing an additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tones of foodgrains per month for APL families. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had been appointed by him and he had said that the farmer should get the rate of his produce according to the cost price. The Planning Commission has been appointed by you. The farmer spent Rs. 950 per quintel at that time. He had recommended Rs. 1300 per quintel for the farmer. I have forgotten his name. I shall tell the name also. Will you agree to the recommendation?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is concerned, every year, we have totally accepted its recommendations. Sometimes, we have included. I can assure you that whatever be the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices in regard to the Minimum Support Prices of the crop — whether wheat, jowar — it will be fully implemented.

Secondly, as I have said, I am giving them 4.57 lakh tones of foodgrains. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. Let him give the reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Another question is being discussed — what are we going to do about protecting the grains, which we are collecting from the farmers.

It is true that there are no storing facilities; and as a result of that, there has been some wastage. Newspaper reports have come; I have also the figures; please do not mind my mentioning them because you have provoked me; otherwise, I would not have given these figures. ...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We wish to know whether the inflation will come down or not. ...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please take your seat. Please sit down.

...
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: During your period, from 2.18 million it went to 1,80,000 and to 1,35,000 and to 97,000. ...
(Interruptions) Therefore, this year also, there has been some wastage. ...
(Interruptions) But what are we going to do?...
(Interruptions) We are going to take three steps. ...
(Interruptions) one step is that we are encouraging the public sector, FCI and others to go for making production. ...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, a everyone has been explaining that a number of measures have been taken. No doubt about it but the inflation is not coming down, rather it is increasing. You have taken a number of step but they have not proved effective. ...
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering you. Take the case of rice. Three months before, it was Rs. 23, today it is Rs. 22; wheat was Rs. 15, now it is Rs. 14. ...
(Interruptions) Do not laugh. ...
(Interruptions) If you buy one quintal of paddy, yielding 62 kg. of rice, convert it and take it to the market place, what would be the price?

...
(Interruptions) So far as *atta* is concerned, it has come down from Rs. 17.5 to Rs. 16. ...
(Interruptions) Gram dal has come down from Rs. 39 to Rs. 34; masur dal has come down from Rs. 63 to Rs. 55; sugar has come down from Rs. 44 to Rs. 31; mustard oil has come down from Rs. 71 to Rs. 68. ...
(Interruptions) Onion has come down from Rs. 23 to Rs. 14. ...
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him; please take your seats.

...
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Not only in Delhi, we have the figures of all the four metropolitan cities. ...
(Interruptions) You live in the make-belief world and want to have your own satisfaction; ...
(Interruptions) the Communist leaders are speaking; ...
(Interruptions) I will request them how many food marches have taken place in West Bengal which was the recurring feature during the earlier years? ...
(Interruptions) What have you done? ...
(Interruptions) What is your distribution system? ...
(Interruptions) It was completely destroyed. ...
(Interruptions) Have you ever heard that the ration dealers are surrendering them? ...
(Interruptions) It was a complete collapse and you are having the accusing finger. ...
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would also like to make another submission. ...
(Interruptions) Please let me complete. Therefore, what we have decided is this. Earlier, when they constructed the godowns, not from the public sector, but from the private sector, they were allowed to have the guarantee for the use of seven years; we have extended it to ten years. We have provided that they will be given concessions — not concessions in terms of interest rates, but concessions in the list of priorities for lending from the banks so that in the private sector, godowns come and storing facilities are created.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Similarly, in the public sector, for the 11th Five Year Plan — through FCI — we have given Rs. 149 crore. There is another proposal to create 5.25 lakh tonne of additional storage capacity in the North-Eastern States with an investment of Rs. 468 crore. The identification of the storage capacity is based on consumption requirement and consuming States and stock levels in procuring States. Additional capacity of 1,27,127.65 tonne has been identified in fifteen States. Therefore, the Central Warehousing Corporations, State Warehousing Corporations are going to complete these warehousing facilities.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji, please sit down.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Lastly, a new Section 35 (a)(d) has been inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which will be effective from 1st April, 2010 to allow deduction of expenditure of capital nature made for construction of the godown for agricultural produce from income for tax calculation.

Therefore, we have addressed the problem of providing subsidised essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of the society through the revamped Public Distribution System. We have ensured that the excess liquidity in the market is mopped up by adjusting the Repo Rates, Reverse Repo Rates and CRR. Reserve Bank is keeping its eye constantly on that. We have ensured that adequate production in the agriculture sector takes place. For providing extension, we have given money in the Plan. We have decided to extend the Green Revolution to the Eastern India. We have made provisions. I have told that money will be provided as and when the schemes are being made. Therefore, with these factors, I do feel, it would be possible.

So far, as I have suggested, we receive cooperation from both the Houses concerned and introduce GST and bring within the purview of GST petrol and petroleum products and introduce it with their support, from April,

2011 I do feel the type of variations in the petroleum prices could be taken care of. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, since the resolution was moved by me and as per the rules I have a right to give reply and by virtue of same right I have been called to speak. Therefore, I am thankful to you.

Madam, under a special circumstance all of us have agreed for this resolution so that sense of the house may emerge and house can come to a conclusion unanimously. Since, for the first time, such a step was being taken with regard to price-rise. Today, whole country was eagerly waiting for the Finance Minister to announce some relief, people were hoping that he would surely announce some measures so as to ease burden of inflation. But quite earnestly I would say that his speech not only disappointed the house but also the people who were eagerly viewing TV. Why people got disappointed because the finance minister has not come out with any measures to bring down the price rise, nor for any let up in it. On the contrary, he gave logic for this inflation pressure and justified the price-rise. One of his thesis he put forth was that increase in growth rate results in rise in prices. When our college Shri Anant Kumar ji said that inflation was kept under control during our six years' rule. In response to it, the Finance Minister said that since growth rate was less than that during our tenure the inflation also got to be less.
...(Interruptions) With regard to the Minister's comment, I would like to say that yesterday, in my speech, I had said that the Government is insensitive, but today I would like to add that the Government is in dilemma also. Government is unable to understand, whether to bring inflation down or not? This dilemma is more of the Prime Minister than that of the finance minister as the Prime Minister is an economist. The principle of economics says that growth rate is indicative of inflation and his entire speech was meant to emphasise that it is indicative of inflation. He realizes that whenever he goes abroad and explains it to the

international community that India's economy is facing the pressure of inflation, than they pat his back, and say that India's economy is growing. But I would like to convey it to the Prime Minister and the finance minister as well that it is alright that although it holds true that as per economic theory growth rate is indicative of inflation but it is peculiar here that the ones who are enjoying the benefit of growth, are one set of people while the one facing the pinch of inflation is another set of people. And economics does not provide any solution to this mismatch. The sons of the soil, who see the ground realities of rural India, only are aware of it. He who knows the ground reality can only realize this mismatch, inequality. On the one hand, industrialization is rapidly increasing, every year new names are getting added to the list of billionaires list as India's one hundred people appear in the global list of richest people, whereas, on the other hand, the number of people living below poverty line is rapidly increasing. The question of some kind of synchronization is before the Government. We accept that there is growth but it does not mean that inflation is concomitant with it and inevitable. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to say only this much that Pranab babu has said that he took a number of measure in this regard, for PDS and MNREGS. But as the finance minister says that these efforts are not yielding results. These efforts should bring results.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Alright, growth rate has increased. Leaving top 125-130 families who are billionaire, tell me whose growth rate has increased and how much it has increased and what is the condition of farmers and labourers?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam ji, you sit down. Let Sushma ji speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: So far as, this inequality is concerned, not a single millionaire or

billionaire, not even a person who earns in thousand came in support of recent Bharat Bandh. Only the common man who does not earn two square meals a day took to the road to join recent bandh. ...*(Interruptions)* There are several ways for protesting, such as staging dharna, protests, rallies but Bharat Bandh is most effective of all. Thus, we have realized that since common man has resorted to this means than, we, too, should take up most effective mean to express our concern, that is debate, and we gave an adjournment motion in sync with people's call for a Bharat Bandh. Referring to certain rules, you rejected our adjournment motion. Then I demanded that we should hold a debate on it under rule 184. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that there is nothing on that issue, then, our intention is not that. We want to vote in its favour or against the Government we just want to show as to who genuinely is in support of a common men and who are those favouring inflation. You did not accept even debate on it under Rule 184, then, who accepted this resolution. I want to say that the way the common man came out on road, who is facing hunger. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, Bhartiya Janata Party had launched a signature campaign throughout the country. No person, earning in billions or lakhs or even in thousands had signed on it, but ten crore poor people, who are facing hunger, have signed on it. We had handed over containing those signatures the memorandum to the Hon'ble President of India. In view of it, I had desired that it be debated here in an effective manner but finally it was decided that the debate would be under this motion. Then, I told the Finance Minister that we would call the Government to respond to it. He asked as to what steps he should take? Yesterday, I told him, one of the steps can be to create revenue neutral regime. I would like to recommend one more step. Storage is a great problem with the Government. Yesterday, I, alongwith many others had said that very large quality of foodgrains is laying out side the goodowns of FCI, it is getting rotten. Whereas, Government is not giving it to hungry who are

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

needy. I would like to give him a suggestion in this regard. Since, the Prime Minister hails from Punjab, so he may be aware of it. This suggestion was once implemented in Punjab. At the time of arrival of new wheat or paddy in the market, if the Central Government starts providing wheat advance or paddy advance to even lower level employees and ask the States also to follow this pattern, then, I think lakhs of people will directly lift foodgrains from market. This practice will have three benefits — first, food stock will be safe in lakhs of houses, second, lakhs of families will store it, say three, four or six quintals. Such wheat will not get rotten. When I was small, my father would buy wheat from the market as soon as fresh stock arrived. We used to stock it by putting neem-leaves in it. Each family would store, four, six or eight quintal of wheat. Government will not have to spend a pie on it. Lakhs of families will store grains, lakh of families will have food security and as Government pays to the FCI for using goodowns, similarly, if advance is paid to the employees, it can be treated as a loan and can be deducted from salary of employees. Let the Government involve us, we would give several such good suggestions, ensuring food for common man and also one kind of relief. ...(*Interruptions*) So far as prices of petrol and diesel are concerned, when we withdrew APM, we had decided that we will hold meeting with oil companies once in seven days. Half of the revenue that used to accrue to us was passed on to oil companies and other half to customers. It was revenue neutral regime. If the Government intends to contain inflation and provide relief to common man, we would render good suggestions. Involve us. But the problem is that the Government is in dilemma. Government is not aware, whether to bring down inflation or not. No sooner prices are increased, Government adamantly says it won't roll back, it would not lower the prices. Today, I can say that one sense has evolved in the house that the Government should do something, take measures for bringing inflation down, rollback prices and give relief to the common man. If this

sense emerges, then, I think, the debate would be somewhat meaningful.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I place the following Resolution before the House.

“This House, having considered the inflationary pressure on the economy of the country, urges upon the Government to take further effective action to contain its adverse impact on the common man.”

I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-one Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES
OF POPULATION STABILIZATION
IN THE COUNTRY

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 15.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do consider the issues of Population Stabilisation in the country.”

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I profusely thank, hon. Madam Speaker to have provided us an opportunity to debate here on the topic of population stabilization.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter was taken up for discussion about 35 years ago . There are a number of Members of Parliament here who are witnessing to this discussion on family planning or population stabilization for the first time in their career. Exactly speaking, thirty three and half years have gone by since this discussion was held and such a long period makes for a man's life span. This topic of population stabilization has been taken up again in this House after so many years.

Sir, last year when I assumed the charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the World Population Day arrived within the one or one and half months after the assumption of the charge. The World Population Day is observed on 11th July. It is the day when deliberations are held on the ways to get the world population stabilized. The achievements made by the State Governments in the year are taken into account. WHO's meeting is held in Switzerland in which 192 countries participate and officials from all over the world attend the meeting. The major issues are discussed upon and they dwell upon the achievements made by them throughout the year, I had an opportunity to be a Chief Guest in a function held by my Ministry on World Population Day in an air conditioned room. This function was attended by the officer of all of the States. Two or four persons were given awards for getting married at the age of 18. And the matter ended there. I asked whether this practice of celebrating the World Population Day in an air conditioned room, of holding discussion on the ways to get the population stabilized in the country, and then waiting till the next year for this day so that we again get together in an air conditioned room and hold discussion. I was told by the officers that the Governments after Governments changed even at the Centre but this air-conditioned room, the thinking and the practice did not alter.

I thought, and I shared my views with the colleagues, that if we continued our efforts to stabilize our population in this manner and pace, it will take many generations and perhaps thousands of years, before we shall be able to reach our goal. At that point of time, I decided that if we wish to get our population stabilized, we shall have to take it up as a movement. We shall have to rise above party politics, raise this matter in corporation, in district councils, in State assemblies, in Parliament.

Unfortunately, when this programme was launched, the politics proved its undoing. Thirty three years have gone by, now, we again, are discussing it. But, I am pleased to note that almost all the political parties whether they are on ruling side or an opposition side-have come round to the view that without population stabilization, the country will have to face problems. You will be surprised to know, that India has got just 2.5 per cent or more, precisely 2.4 per cent land area of the world but it shares 17 per cent population of the world. The people of Mumbai are well aware, and now, the people of Delhi also know, that a house made for 2.5 persons, shelters 17 persons. Just now, we were discussing inflation. Sushmaji had initiated, as well as, concluded this discussion. The inflation is due to a number of reasons, but this is also a reason for it.

The land which can support two and a half persons, now feeds 17 persons. Someone should have spoken on this matter because both issue are connected. I do not want to go into the respective responsibilities of the Central Government and that State Governments. But it is certain that, every year, the land gets shrinking and the population keeps an increasing. We add 18 crore people every year but the availability of land keeps on decreasing. We build lakhs of houses, huts, small and big roads, canals, bridges, railway tracks, railway stations and bus stands, hospitals, schools, dispensaries, colleges and universities every year on the land, which is 2.5 per cent of the world. After all, these are not built in the air, but on the land. This 2.5 per cent land supports us. The mismatch between population and land keeps on increasing. Had the land area been increased, even by a quarter to the increase in population,

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

we could have managed, but, these things are poles apart. In these circumstances, have we ever thought of the way of deal's with the situation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government for the matter, a Health Minister, alone can not deal this. This is our collective responsibility. I shall try to furnish some figures and you will certainly be surprised to know that our population policy was framed ten years ago in year 2000. Shri Vajpayeeji was Prime Minister at that time. It had three or four components. First, to pay attention towards the unmet needs for contraceptives. Secondly, family planning or health infrastructure had to be accorded priority. Its mid-term objective was to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1. If this is achieved, our population will be stabilized by 2045. But what will be the national average of TFR. The TFR means a couple will have two children in their life. If this target of 2.1 achieved in the year 2010, the population stabilization will be achieved in 2045. Because the couple begetting 6,7, 8, or 4, 5, 6 children 5, 8 or 10 years ago we shall have a large number of them by 2010 and they will, keep on procreating children. Even if they bear two children, we will take 35 years for stabilization. However, by the year 2045, will there be stabilization in regard to population? The population will stabilize by the year 2045 if by the year 2010 the target of 2.1 is achieved. Our national average is 2.6. However, I would like to mention names of 14 States and congratulate them for completing the target of 2.1 by the year 2010. This has not been achieved in a single day and so it does not matter which party is in power as of now. These States are Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Punjab, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Sikkim, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I would, on behalf of the Health Ministry, on my own behalf and on behalf of this House, like to congratulate the Governments of these States as well as the previous Governments in these States because these things are not accomplished in a day and it takes ten years, in the span of which a number of

Governments have come and gone and I would like to congratulate the concerned Government employees also, besides, those parents who deserve maximum congratulations for contributing to this achievement.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, there are 3-4 more States where ratio has been between 2.8 and 3.0. They are Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Jammu and Kashmir is also among them.

However, only this much will not serve the purpose. Our concerns and the biggest concern of this country is with regard to Central India in which Uttar Pradesh ...(*Interruptions*). I beg your pardon, this is not a comment on any Government. Today, there is one Government, earlier there was another, before that yet another Government was in power. These things have been going on without any change, I beg your pardon in this regard. There is no need to comment on any party, be it mine or yours, because no change has been witnessed in this regard. I am not talking about other things, like administration or law and order. I am talking in the context of the present and unfortunately we have not been able to bring about any change in this regard.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): He has talked about others, how many children does he have?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have two children.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have got just one.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have two children, one is son and another daughter.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): You have got two, he has one child who is a boy, but I have just one child and she is daughter. In this way, I am the mother of a single girl child.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I may announce it now, but we celebrate world population day every year on 11th of July and on that day such people are awarded. You have come in the list of such people.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have one daughter, what will you do for her?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The parents with a single child will get the maximum. We are discussing on a very serious matter. I am not commenting on any State Government or those who are in power as of now, nor am I leveling any allegation. There are Congress Governments also in a number of States. I just want to contend that the biggest concern with regard to population are the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand as the T.F.R. is maximum in these States. In one State, it is 3.7, in another it is 3.8 or 3.9. This is an average because even if there are parents with single child, just as in case of Mulayam Singh ji, still the average number of children taking birth in a family is 6 or 7, even now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why did you leave Sushma ji, she has also just one daughter.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am talking about the States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, she does not belong to that category. The average in these States is 3.8, 3.9 and the average of parents having one or two children is less, still the number is quite high. If the total average is taken into account in these States, the prevalence of families with 5-6 children is still common and this is a matter of concern for us.

I would like to mention the point that the report of the census held by the Registrar General of India is a matter of much concern also. It States that from the year 2001 to 2026 i.e., in 25 years, the population will rise by 37 crores. 10 years out of these 25 years have already elapsed and the resultant figures will come next year. But out of the 37 crore rise in population, 50 per cent would be attributed by these seven States in regard to which I have mentioned just some time back. The remaining States and the union territories would contribute 50 per cent rise in population. You can imagine how much work we need to carry out in these States.

I am pleased that hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar are present here at this time. I would like to submit that this work cannot be accomplished without their cooperation. They understand the seriousness of this issue...*(Interruptions)*. The southern States have done their work.

This is not joke, this is a reality which we will have to acknowledge at one time or the other. We may hold discussions a thousand times regarding lack of water, electricity, foodgrains, the Government would come and change, but nothing will come out of that. If the matter is not rectified by one Government, another will come, but as I Stated at the beginning, the land is only 2.5 per cent and there is limit to the foodgrains that can be produced. That 2.5 per cent also contains forest, mountains, rivers, houses and hospitals. So, whichever technique you may adopt for that land, there is limit to the foodgrains that can be produced.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Minister is talking the right point. I would thank him for raising discussion over here. We need to chalk out some new ways besides what we are adopting right now in regard to this issue of population. The parents with fewer children should be given some sort of incentive. This is important component for population control. This component should be linked with jobs, be it private or Government. I think that one of the biggest causes of over population is poverty as well. The States he has referred to are the ones with a large population from historical point of view. I recall the times of emergency, some people blame late Sanjay Gandhi, but I think that some measures or the other will have to be taken to check the rising population and as Sanjay Gandhi put it, we need to enforce something strongly. Therefore, the Government should adopt strict methods as well as provide incentives too, then only a way out could be found.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I thank you and the hon. Deputy Speaker also. I had come into the House as the talk of implementing any policy in air-conditioned rooms

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

result in something about which I had talked about at the beginning. I have come into the House because the Members representing one hundred and twenty crore people are sitting here who continue to face with the people the problem of water from morning to evening, problem of road, electricity, jobs, providing foodgrains and the likes and as such they know what is the meaning of a small population and a big population. They know that 30 years back where there were agricultural fields, today, there are houses. Where will the farmer cultivate the land? The arable land is shrinking. I have come into the House as the schemes framed within the four walls can hardly bring about change. The hopes of the whole country rests on the law passed by this parliament or the direction given by it.

15.00 hrs.

Those on whom the hopes and aspirations of the whole country rest should keep aside party and politics to determine and show the direction the country has to take in the time to come. What sort of legacy are we going to leave for our children and doing for their future? We do not know whether in our life foodgrains will be available for our consumption or not or there will be land available for sowing of crops or not. World Population Day is celebrated not only in India and China which are big countries but in America also where the population is 30 crore and area, more than ours and even in several other countries like Australia, New Zealand etc. where the population is quite less and land area is too much. They are thinking in terms of the next 400-500 years, otherwise, they would have moved on to increase their population. They also talk in terms of stabilizing the population. There are only a few countries where population is negligible, fertility is less, they have got a separate issue, but where the fertility ratio is alright, the capability of male and female to produce children is adequate, they plan to stabilize the population.

Now the population is rising in a rapid pace and the

land area is diminishing and if we do not give top priority to this issue, all the peripheral questions raised here will become useless. We need to stick to this point. Otherwise, like in case of water and other things, we may have to stand in queue even for breathing. To avoid this situation, we need to discuss on this subject today.

I would like to congratulate you for mentioning the name of late Sanjay Gandhi here. That is why, I stated at the outset that discussion is being held on this topic today after 35 years. We have brought a change in implementing the plan in this regard from that time. We need to understand and let others understand also. At times, it so happens that one feels 'once beaten, twice shy'. Whenever we talk about family planning, people tend to think that it would be done forcibly. I would like to inform the House that we are not going to frame any such stringent laws to fix any quota in this regard or undertake any forcible family planning or ask our officers to bring a certain number of cases for undertaking family planning operations to ensure promotions for them and this decision has been taken not only by our Government, I do not want to take full credit as the previous Governments have also been very clear in this regard. So, nothing like this is going to happen.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

We want to accomplish this task through 4-5 methods. No laws will be involved in this regard, rather the point of incentive that is stated is quite-right. This issue is being discussed in this House due to this reason that the population policy framed ten years back is no longer in force as under that policy we had to bring down the total fertility rate to 1.2 by the year 2010. As of now, while more children are taking birth, their number is limited to 3-4 only. We will have to introduce a new population policy. The incentives, the disincentives to be envisaged, the shortcomings and weaknesses of the previous policy and where we were at fault will all come up during discussion in the House from all directions of the country-North, West,

South, East-then only will the Ministry be able to frame a good policy.

As of now, no targets will be fixed, force will not be used, rather people will have to be mobilized voluntarily and for that purpose spreading awareness will be required. The third thing related to family planning is that the methods that are available today were not available 30-35 years back. These were absolutely not available for women and for men also these were limited. Contraceptives were not available, only condoms were available for men and that were also not easily available. However, there has been so much progress in technology that now there are many things available for our sisters and children. We need to make these things available to them, particularly, in those States where population rise has been much. We will have to identify the reasons therefor as well which are for example poverty, unemployment, backwardness and lack of awareness.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Poverty is one of the reasons. 15-20 people live in a single room, where will they indulge in entertainment?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I said at the outset that poverty is the biggest reason. There are no means of entertainment also. There are other things like poverty, unemployment and unemployment is related to poverty. This is not a disease of the rich. This is leading to constant population rise. One thing, which is related to rise in population, is poverty, but social custom of early marriage plays a major role. If we take out the average of the whole country, in 35 per cent villages; girls of 15-16 years are married off. I am not talking about the cities, but you will be surprised to know that in Bihar itself, out of total marriages that take place in villages, 70 per cent are of those below the age of 18 while the Government has fixed the minimum age of marriage at 18. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, 59 per cent marriages of girls of less than 18 years of age take place. In these areas, almost an average of 36 per cent girls bear child before the age of 18-19. We made the law fixing minimum age of marriage at 18,

but marriages are solemnized as well as children are taking birth before that age. This creates two kinds of damages- both to the children and the mother. You seek response from us day in and day out regarding the child mortality rate and mothers' mortality rate. We arrive at the conclusion that the maximum rate of mortality among the children and the mother is in regard to this below age category.

In one sense those who are married off at the age of 15-16 or 17 and bear their child at the age of 16-17, are bearing child while they themselves are children. A girl hardly understands how to take care of herself and she would not know how to take care of the child which at times results in the death of the child and also of the mother. In this way, our maternal mortality rate (MMR) and IMR will not go down. Until we combat child marriage prevalent in our society, mortality rate will not come down, neither will population growth. That is the biggest issue in time to come, and we need the cooperation of the hon. Members of Parliament in this regard, that is to bring down the mortality rate-the MMR, the child and infant mortality rate and if we undertake this task in the villages directly, the indirect benefit will accrue in terms of checking the population growth as the villagers can understand that marriage after 18 to check mortality rate is in their interest and its by-product will result in family planning and population stabilization. There is no requirement of force in this regard. We are implementing the law and it is in the benefit of their health. This is good for the mother as well as the child also.

Sir, we recommend 3-4 things. I am telling this here so that the hon. Members of Parliament may give their suggestions thereon and they may do so here itself as far as possible and give in writing the rest, addressing me, at my Ministry. Let us first of all spread awareness about the minimum age of marriage i.e. 18 and ensure its compliance.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Bring a bill for this purpose, otherwise appeal to the journalist so that it could be printed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Bill will not serve the purpose, the law is already in place. It needs to be implemented. I would come on it later on.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I agree.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would later talk about the method for implementing it. The second thing I would like to say is that there should be a gap of 3-4 years between the first and the second child. This is beneficial for the mother as well as the child as the child will get proper care for four year, then the next one will take birth. It will help in checking population as well.

Thirdly, I am talking about those States where the female literacy ratio is lower. If we pay more attention to girls education and they continue their studies till class 12th, 13th or 14th, they will definitely cross the age of 15, 16 or 18. Till now, in Bihar just 15 per cent girls have passed secondary examination and, in U.P. this number is 30 per cent. The increased literacy will help us in preventing early marriage, and maintaining gap between two children. Therefore, it will be better if we give more attention to girls' education.

Our leader, an elderly and loving person, who is worthy of my respect, has given this suggestion. Though, there is a law in this respect. But, I do believe that no one neither Congress, nor BJP, nor BSP, SP, CPI, CPI(M), DMK nor AIADMK, can get more than 40 per cent votes in the election to the Parliament and State Legislature. I have been general secretary and incharge in the Congress party in a number of States and Union Territories for the last 35 years and I can say with a firm belief that no party can form Government on a State or national level on its own. A party, with the hard work of its workers, can convince the 50 – 60 per cent non-party, floating population that its candidate and the party itself is better than the other candidate and party. Whichever party or candidate convince the electorate, not by money or muscle power, but by putting in efforts and eloquence, gains the power.

If a party, thorough canvassing for a month, brings the Opposition into the Government and pushes the Government into the Opposition, then why all parties, by having a single objective, can not stabilize the population? There are no party, regional, religious or casteist interests involved. Therefore, why can we not bring the IMR down by one or two points within 365 days? I mean to say we lack will power. We are not putting in sufficient hard work. That is why we are not achieving our objective.

Hon'ble Sir, I wish to request the hon. Members in the House that we should resolve to get united on this issue. There should not be difference among us on the basis of ideology or region. Our target was to stabilize the population by 2045 but when we sit for review in 2010, we see that we shall not be able to achieve our target by 2020. I have mentioned 3-4 points. First, the child marriages should be stopped. This issue is in the productive stage. This will direct us to population stabilization, not today, but after 20 years. If we make planning for those young people who are ready for marriage, that will help us immediately. If we marry late for 10-20 years, give space in children we shall make available all the resources necessary for their family planning, whether they are male or female. You will be happy to note that we provide all the family planning resources for men to the State Government. The Ministry has its own factories. When we sent this material to the State Governments the 50% of it remain in stores and the remaining 50% lie at the district level.

Now, we have decided that we shall select 100 district from this year, where we shall provide contraceptives to every household at the block level, primary Health Centre Level, Sub-Centre level and at the village level through A.S.H.A. We shall use persuasion, not force. For this purpose, you will have to disseminate information. I cannot reach every village of India. Our MPs will have to discuss it. The change can be brought about by two sections of our people. First, the people who fight election and, second, who, in a democracy, are above us. I mean to say, the

media and, among media, the electronic media has a greater role to play than the print media. Their role is more important than that of ours. I wish that all of you cooperate with me. We shall hold discussion with the MLAs, the representatives of the district council and tell them about the threats, fears, shortcomings and remove them. I appeal to the electronic media through the following couplet. I find a little time to watch television but whenever I view television. I saw the hero or the heroine getting married. All the TV channels have same things to offer. ...*(Interruptions)* Sometimes, it is a player, who is getting married. They will also cover his honeymoon. Please, spare them. Now, how many girls, Rahul Mahajan marries with. And how will he marry. They have to show all this stuff. ...*(Interruptions)* I request them. Faiz Ahmed Faiz is an eminent Urdu poet. I had read one of his couplets in my student life. That couplet changed my life, I learnt that the life is not just the creature comforts, love, enjoyment. There are other compelling factors also. There are thousands Km. of roads, hundreds of bridges, hospitals, schools, universities which are built in the country. When something is constructed, that is not taken note of, but when something goes haywire, a building or school gets collapsed, it is aired, not for hours, but for weeks, I, very earnestly, would like to narrate the couplet to the fourth pillar of the democracy i.e. the media. It must remember that they have a role assigned by the democracy. And the couplet is—

Aur bhi gham hain zamane mein mohabbat ke sivay,
Raahten our bhi hain vasal ki raahat ke sivay

The life is not just films. You don't get satisfaction in love only. You can get the satisfaction through sports, by doing something for the society and the country. That may not give you that much money, but it will certainly give you more satisfaction.

Hon'ble Sir, with these words I shall appeal to the entire spectrum of MPs, the media that help us in running this programme in the interest of the country. If the Parliamentarians and the media get united, I have no doubt,

we can achieve our objective. Don't knot the population in a time limitation. We shall note down the discussion. I have spoken at length because most of the MPs desired this so that they get material to speak. You will get a lot of material from the written text. If you give us suggestions, they will help us in the framing of policy.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the issues of Population Stabilization in the Country."

Now we start the discussion on this. We have got 20 speakers to speak and four hours have been allotted. I request all the hon. Members to confine their speeches within five to ten minutes.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman Sir, after a very long period, today atleast I liked one thing very much and that is the subject matter of discussion is good one. Once upon a time, statement of our Minister of Health was published in a newspaper wherein he had asked the people to view television more and more and that would automatically control population. A lady like me was dumb founded, oh! What type of minister of health we have got. What type of statement he is making, what will he be able to do? He too views TV. Will seeing more TV suppresses our feelings or will it ignite. Today the way in which the Government has come up with this issue so seriously, the intention it has expressed shows that the Government has started thinking in right direction. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great concern. Therefore, I am thankful to you.

Mr. Chairman Sir, it's a matter of great concern and also fit to be pondered on. It's right that since 1951 we have been deliberating on this issue differently. For the first forty years we took it as a target based family planning

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

and then a change occurred. The matter took different turn during emergency period. Then a change followed and between 1990 and 2000 we gave a thought to it and desired that there should be national policy in the form of national population policy in this regard. We formulated a policy in this regard in 2000 and the Government started working under this policy. As you have stated no doubt there are some States which should cooperate in this matter but some States have their own problems. By 2045 there will be stabilization in the population but we can't say whether it will take place or not. What he has said is right but what are the reasons behind it. On the basis of what you have said, I would like to ask you as to why are we not in a position to do it. What is the problem with the States that you have mentioned? If we think, see, I will make one point on it. He has made a mention of contraceptive, it should be made available in villages. But I feel, development is the best contraceptive.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you have rightly said that there are some such States. I, too, have the figures, in some States girls below the age 18 years are got married. There is a lack of education. As he has said that the age for marriage should be fixed as 18 years. But before that also we will have to see that atleast in poor classes...*(Interruptions)* He is right in saying that there is a law, but there is need to implement it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Already there is a law in this regard.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I too know that there is a law in this regard. I am also an LLB. All of us sitting here attend marriage functions. A woman like me lifts the veil and says that — if a minor is married, I will not attend her marriage function. A major girl should be married. People like me say so, does not matter that others may get annoyed. I am also aware of the law and a man living in a village is also aware of it. Excuse me, the legal

provisions are rarely followed. I discuss these matters even with the house wives.

He has quite rightly said that a girl below the age of 18 years should not be got married. But what is going on in the villages now a days. We should educate them. We even passed a bill in this regard, but what is the condition today? An atmosphere of insecurity prevails in the villages and it is not just confined to the villages; even in cities the condition is same. I have spoken to several mothers. I learnt that the mothers of girls in urban area also think that they should marry their daughter after they attain the age of 20 years so that their (mothers') responsibility is over. The condition in villages is far worse, be being in poverty they strive even for food. The level of malnutrition, as he has said, is so much that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sumitrajji, let me speak for a minute.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Yadavji, you may make a speech on my behalf I will sit down. Since I have limited time I am experiencing difficulty in making my points in such a short time. Therefore let me complete my speech first.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: No. I have number of points and I have to complete within 10 minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. *[Translation]* Sumitrajji, you continue your speech.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, I am in a dilemma, I am thinking what to speak in 10 minutes.

I was saying that so far as illiteracy is concerned, the condition in villages is so strange that our daughters though

willing, can't go to schools. We are planning to provide bicycles to school going girls in M.P. and in some other States, but an atmosphere of insecurity prevails. Therefore, the parents don't send their daughters to schools even if it is just three kilometers away as atmosphere is totally unsafe. Therefore first of all, we will have to make our cities and villages safe. Earlier, the hon. Minister said that it is not the job of Minister of Health and Family Welfare. I fully agree with what he has said. Therefore, I am raising this issue, as things become easy by saying about them.

First of all, we are unable to open schools in each village. We may try our best, still we are not able to open schools in each village. We are making our best efforts. You may have seen that more than 72 per cent girls in Madhya Pradesh have studied upto 10th class. I am not saying that schools are not there. There are schools, but in very few schools teaching beyond 10th class is available. Moreover, such schools are located at far distance and the parents of girls can't send their daughters to such distantly located schools. Secondly such schools are bereft of basic amenities. Now, we have started providing such facilities, such as toilets etc. No doubt, there are no arrangements for education. Moreover, there is an atmosphere of insecurity and poverty which is the second reason. There is a need for changing the thinking of poor. As you have said, child mortality rate is also one of the reasons as children are born but, out of them a few survive. Eight children are born to a particular family but four, out of them, survive. A sense of shortage of children persists amongst such parents. Some of the new born babies die soon and those who survive face malnutrition.

Sir, we will have to change our thinking about girls. Only educating them won't do. The level of nutrition of girls is not satisfactory. For this purpose, we will have to change thinking of entire of families. We will have to think that a girl is not just a daughter, she is going to be a mother tomorrow, give birth to children. Therefore, we need to ensure good health for them, otherwise our daughters will give birth to unhealthy babies. But what our Government is doing for them? Let it be Ministry of Health or any other

ministry, we spend just Rs. 2-3 per boy or girl for providing mid-day-meals through Anganwadis.

The Minister has said that effort was made for creating awareness through Anganwadis. It was a good scheme, but I do not know what happens when the issue of implementation of such schemes come up. What is the condition of Anganwadis and aanganwadi workers in the country? What is going on in Anganwadis? It was expected from the Government to pay attention to this aspect, pay attention to the health of babies and also pregnant women. Anganwadis are working for them. The States, be they Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh, are working in this direction. But it is a Himalyan task. I feel some attention should be paid in this regard.

Further, it is also true that there should be larger gap between the birth of first and second child. But merely saying this will not do, awareness should be created too. It is also essential. If we see, why population increases, we will find that our traditional thinking is one of the reasons for this. Firstly, our traditional thinking is that there should be a male child. It is true that some of the families stop giving birth to a child after their last child is girl whereas some of the families keep delivering babies hoping for a son. It is necessary to change this traditional mindset. Merely creating awareness among women will not do, my opinion is that education and security of women are very essential. When I am saying woman, it means, I am talking about a girl, her security is very essential. It is necessary to create awareness among girls. However, as you might have observed that only in 1% cases males get the operation done whereas in 96% cases women go through this operation. It is necessary to change this thinking and I feel that awareness should be created among men also. We always think that awareness should be created among women only, however, it is necessary to create awareness among men also.

I would like to tell you a small incident. Once I was attending a programme organized by an institution. This institution relates to mothers and children. Mostly rural

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

women were present in that programme. Awareness programme was conducted and the discussion was held. However, I got curious and asked a woman about the reasons for excluding fathers from this institution. I said that the women have become aware and the children have become aware. Should the father also not be aware? Should you not include fathers in this programme? Why are fathers not attending the programme? A rural woman answered in jest though that was a point worth consideration. She said that the father got drunk and disappeared. I am not aware of his whereabouts. As I had said father 'Pita' she said he is alcoholic (Peeta) and she does not know where he has gone. She was a rural woman and in fact she was illiterate but when she gave this reply, I realized that awareness should be created among men also. I asked them to include awareness programme for men also in this as merely creating awareness among mother's or girls will not do. The family comprises of both husband and wife, hence, both of them need to be aware. Therefore, we should pay attention to this aspect.

What you have said is also true that poverty is one of the reasons for this. Alongwith poverty, there is also an issue of pre-natal diagnostic. Though law has been enacted in this regard but how far it is being implemented, we have to pay attention towards this also. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I would like to give only suggestions. I know that I have taken 10 minutes. You have said correctly that this issue does not relate to the Ministry of Health only. A number of good schemes are being implemented in many States. Besides, we have the National Commission. However, we have to think over this issue by rising above the party lines. As per the figures, which have quoted, the population of children below the age of 15 years is going to decline by the year 2016. It is going to come down to 28% from 35% but the population ranging from 15 years to 59 years, which constitutes 58% at present is going to become 64%. They are not only of child bearing age

but they are also going to run the country. They should realize that it is the question of survival of the nation. We will not be able to achieve anything till we ensure their participation and do not launch awareness programme. We have to keep this fact in mind.

Secondly, the population of people aged more than 60 years is going to rise to 9% from 7%. It happens that as I have told earlier also, the sense of insecurity is not only in the minds of girls but also in the minds of parents as to who will look after them.

It is said that there should be one girl or even to girls. I have a suggestion over which you can consider. As some insurance agencies work for the senior citizens, similarly there is a reverse mortgage scheme, which can be implemented. Not only this, there should be socialization of insurance sector. However, we should also think as to how we can remove the sense of insecurity.

This issue does not relate to the Ministry of Health only. A group of ministers of various ministries, whether it is the Ministry of Social Justice, Human Resource Development or other ministries, should be constituted. Hon'ble Sharadji was saying correctly that the parents who have few children should get a little bit higher benefit as compared to the parents who have more children under the schemes being run by the Ministry of Human Resources Development and other schemes. However, I would not say that they should be deprived of all benefits. We have to give the benefits of these schemes to them. It is necessary to think in this manner. We should think over it by rising above the party lines. You have mentioned about utilizing advertising media. Besides, there are some religious leaders and in our Indian culture there have been some saints and sages who have given good advice but attention is not paid towards it. A saint had said once— "Lekure Uddand Jhali, Thothey Lakshmi Nigonigli" which means that if you have more children, it will result in poverty. We should not think over as to how our population can be stabilized but our thinking should also be positive in this regard.

If we do not implement our schemes properly then our young population can become either a huge asset or a dangerous liability. It can prove helpful in development or lead to destruction as well. It can be a powerful asset also. If our schemes do not reach to the poor then our population can become a bane to us. Hence, I request that all the ministries should work together in this direction. We should also practice what has been enumerated in our Vedas, Shastras and our culture. If all of these elements come together and joint efforts are made, some progress can be, made in this regard. You have rightly said that if we think with open minds and above party lines and also involve the youth and the religious leaders, there can be a change. I would like to give an example. We are discussing about millennium development goal; it relates to that only. The United Nations Group has published 200 best practices for population stabilization and what is surprising is that those practices include four practices of India and out of those four practices two practices are of Gujarat Government. In those practices, one is institutional delivery system. All States are giving importance to it. The Janani Suraksha Yojana has also been formulated. The State of Madhya Pradesh is also implementing the said scheme. It is mentioned in their proposal related to institutional deliveries that assistance of private maternity homes will have to be sought. However, they keep Rs. 50,000 as impress money. It has been mentioned therein that the women belonging to tribal community, poor family, lower caste such as dalit should be admitted for delivery. Sometimes problem occur such as non-availability of hospitals, refusal by private institutions, non-availability of Government set-ups or institutions. This arrangement has been made for this purpose only. It has been included in four best practices of the world. That is why I have said that if we think rising above the party politics, then, our population can be an asset for us.

However, alongwith poverty, the thought of the poor will have to be changed. Somewhere a change will have to be brought in terms of poverty as well. As such, we

should keep in mind that development is the best contraceptive.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Through you, I would like to submit that he has raised a very important issue. But you may watch a serial in T.V. now. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan was just now speaking about child marriage. There are two serials running on television at present-Lado and Balika Vadhu. We have got the Sharada Act. Such serials depicting the condition in the country despite the Sharada Act being in force, shows the mental disease prevailing in the country. As Shrimati Mahajan has stated, I would like to associate myself in this contention that child marriage is one of the major causes of population growth.

Secondly, the Lado serial depicts that girls are killed at the time of their birth. That serial has got the maximum TRP. You may pay attention towards this fact. You can ban such serials by approaching the IB Ministry, in which you, too, have been a Minister earlier.

SHRI NAVIN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the issue of population stabilization in the country. In my opinion, the rapid growth in population in the country is a very serious and relevant issue. I would like to thank hon. Minister of Health Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad for providing an opportunity of discussion on this serious and important issue by introducing a motion himself in the House. This discussion is being held in the House after 33 years, as such, I thank the hon. Minister very much indeed. Today itself, discussion on an important topic like price rise has been concluded in the House. During this discussion also, some hon. Members have attributed population growth as one of the main reasons among the various reasons for price rise. I also fully agree with this issue that population growth has a direct effect on our limited resources leading to price rise. It is high time that population is stabilized in our country. Without achieving success in this regard, the progress and development of the country is incomplete. I have a deep interest in this regard and I have been

[Shri Navin Jindal]

pursuing in-depth study on this topic for the last few years. I have held discussions with a number of specialists, intellectuals, hon. Members of various parties and people of various classes from my constituency, Kurukshetra. I would like to share with the august House, through you, the idea I have got through this experience. The population of our country has reached almost 120 crore as of now and is rapidly rising. Through the efforts made so far, the population growth rate which was 2.14 per cent during the decade of 1981-91, has declined to 1.4 per cent. The analyses show that even with this rate of 1.4 per cent, our population is growing by 1 crore 80 lakh per year. We are adding an Australia to our country every year. At this rate, our population will reach approximately 142 crore by the year 2030 overtaking that of China. India will become the most populous country in the world. The unfortunate thing is that we will not get any gold medal for being the country with the highest population, rather we will have to face more difficulties. Some people publicize this fact that a large population is our strength and we need not pay any attention towards it as it would be controlled by itself. However, I think that they forget that a large population is a cause of difficulty not only for the country but for the concerned family with a higher number of members as well. All know through their experience that those families are only happier in which the number of children is limited to one or two in comparison to those families having 7,8 or 9 children. The family in which the number of children would be less, they will get have a better upbringing. They could get better education. If effective steps are not taken in this direction, our population will approximately get doubled in the next fifty years. At present our population is 120 crore, it will grow to become 240 crore, which in my opinion will have a very serious outcome. We will all be responsible for this horrible situation and our coming generation will never forgive us.

I would like to make the august House aware of the ill effects of population rise. As the hon. Minister has

informed that it would lead to an increase in competition for the natural resources. India has got just 2.4 per cent landmass of the world and the population is 17 per cent. Our population density is 375 and it will increase further. The increasing pressure of population adversely affects the per capita availability of land, foodgrain, drinking water and other essential commodities.

It will lead to further competition for health, education, employment and housing facilities. The poverty of the families will rise further. We know that a child in the middle class family entails an expenditure of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs to ensure his upbringing and education till the age of 18. This is quite natural that a family with more children will have added poverty.

The norm of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report of the UNO and the OXFORD university States and the hon. Minister has also mentioned that if we look at the population of the eight States of India viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, we come to know that more poor people live in these eight States vis-à-vis the 26 poor countries in Africa. Now, let me talk about urbanization leading to slum clusters in urban areas. Our target is to make our country slum free within five years. Some time back, a report had come out stating that this could not be possible in five years, rather it would take 20 years. I think that if population goes on rising in this manner, this would not be possible even in 20 years. At present, we talk about climate change. The rising population adversely affects this also.

Sir, now, I would like to cite the main reasons leading to population rise. As per the National Family Health Survey, the total fertility rate is 2.72 which should have been 2.1. The hon. Minister stated about the States of Southern India viz. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and the likes which have achieved this target. However, there are some States having this rate upto 4 also. Particularly, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh need to be given much attention, to enable these

States to put a check on their rising population. One of the main causes of population growth is that people tend to give preference to male child. At times, we come across people having, suppose 7 children. On being asked they tell that 6 daughters were born earlier and in this way the desire for a male child leads to growth in population. Infant mortality rate is also high and due to that also we witness rapid growth in population. Sharad Yadavji had talked about giving incentives I am also in favour of it. Suppose, in case a person is not having a son, his old age pension should be increased three or four times so that he/she does not feel any difference and may get to know that the social security mechanism for him/her is powerful. Sumitra Mahajan ji mentioned another reason, that is, the marriage of girl in an underage. This is legally an offence, still we see that the girls are married off before the age of 18 in several States. We are risking the lives of the daughters and their children as well in this way. So, we need to ensure that the girls are not married off before the age of 18 and if they are married before this age, it should be ensured that their first child is born after they complete the age of 20. If we ensure it, we can secure the lives of our daughters. The second big reason is the lack of family planning facilities. The figures of the survey State that about 20 crore people need contraceptives while only 50 per cent people are being provided these contraceptives.

16.00 hrs.

Due to this, a number of unwanted pregnancies have to be aborted. As such, we need to ensure the availability of family planning service to the people. As soon as we improve primary health care, the high infant mortality rate at present will come down. This will give confidence to the people that even if they bear a few number of children, they will likely to survive. Otherwise, people tend to think that if the numbers of children is fewer, they will remain childless in case their non-survival. That is why, we will have to improve our health services also. Besides, we need to increase institutional deliveries about which a mention has been made as some States like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have got only 20 or 25 per cent institutional

deliveries. In case of home deliveries, the infant and maternal mortality rate remains quite high and as such, these are quite high in these States. Population is rapidly rising in our country, one of the reasons behind this is population momentum. To bring down this momentum, we will have to increase the gap between two children. It will bring down the population momentum. The experts of the national population stabilization fund have also given very good suggestions and are doing very good job. I would like to appreciate their work and I think that they need to be given further incentives so that they could carry out their good work all the more.

Just now the hon. Minister stated that the most important thing in this regard that could be undertaken is to evolve a political consensus and a political will for this purpose. If we all rise above the political lines jointly to work for this purpose, I think we can achieve this target and we can bring about growth and prosperity in our country. The hon. Minister stated that the State of Tamil Nadu focused on the required contraceptive and achieved success in bringing down TFR by 20 per cent. Just now, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan had been telling about Gujarat and I also want to contend that success has been achieved in Gujarat in bringing down drastically the maternal mortality rate through the help of Chiranjeevi Yojana. Attention has been paid on women education and empowerment in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana as well which has led to substantial declining of maternal mortality rate. The most important thing in this regard

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

that we can carry out is to lay proper emphasis on women education and empowerment. It has been our experience that if our daughters study up to the level of 12th class, they are not married off in an under-age and they become able to take all the important decisions, such as, the number of children they should have, the gap between their children etc. They become capable to select the method

[Shri Navin Jindal]

of family planning. As such, we need to give full attention to the education of women and our daughters. We require to do a lot for changing the social mindset and bring about awareness—for example, emphasizing on the right age of marriage, sex equality, giving importance to women employment etc.

Besides, we should prepare role models for our society. I think that there are a number of role models among our Members of Parliament who have just one son or daughter. They bore just one or two offspring keeping in view their responsibility. In my opinion, the right age of marriage should be ensured. None of our daughters be married off below the age of 18 so that her life is not endangered and wherever such marriage occurs, the law in this regard should be made to take its own course. I think that the most important thing that can be done in this regard is to give incentive to the person who bears only one or two offspring, he/she should be given old age pension four times as compared to others. The country will have to incur just Rs. 500 crore for this purpose, but the old will have enough support. Those who think that they must have son to give them support at old age, will be relieved from their obsolete thinking. In our Haryana, the Ladli scheme has got enough success.

Mr. Chairman, in the end, I would like to express my gratitude to you and the House for listening to my views with much patience and peace. I hope and believe that under the patronage of hon. Minister of Health, the Ministry would take right steps in the interest of individuals, families, country and the society. I would like to make the hon. Minister believe that he would get the support of the whole House in his efforts in this regard. He has called the hon. Members to go and spread the message in their respective areas. Earlier, we used to have hesitation in this regard, but it is the demand of the present that we spread awareness among the masses. If we have consensus in this regard and we undertake this task rising above the party lines, I believe that we can bring about prosperity

for our countrymen and we can build an India of our dream jointly.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of population stabilization in the country on the motion introduced by the Health Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi. I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister for bringing this important issue before the House.

I listened to the views of sister Sumitra and Shri Jindalji. I would like to present my views on the motion introduced by the hon. Minister for checking the population in a country like that of ours with 120 crore population. We are in the year 2010 and on an average we are adding a population of 1.0 to 1.5 crore every year. I could listen to the views of the hon. Minister to some extent only because I had gone in the meeting of the BAC. The House is expressing its concern on the issue of population. If three things are entwined — education, population and awareness, many problems can be solved in my opinion. The common man of the country can progress. The BPL cardholder in particular, can also develop. The hon. Health Minister had been stating that we celebrate World Population Day every year. We celebrate it while sitting in AC rooms. Nevertheless, he has spoken at length on the issue of population. I would not like to go into the detail, however, I would like to give some suggestions in regard to celebrating the World Population Day. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I had forgotten to tell about this at that time, as there were many things to say. When we decided last year that from now onwards it would not be so, we did not celebrate this programme this year in a closed room. This year, thousands of boys and girls raced for 3 kilometers near India gate. Several channels made live telecast thereof and I thank the newspapers and some news channels for this. They showed it by mistake and this time, we did not celebrate it for a single day, rather we celebrated it for a whole week. In the State, where the problem is bigger, such as, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, the programme was

held in about 350 districts for an entire week and the Chief Ministers also participated in those programmes. Irrespective of whether the Chief Ministers were from Congress or the Opposition, they participated alongwith the Ministers and officers. The last programme was a day-long programme held in Jaipur in which thousands of people, workers and others participated. It is not that we only proclaimed in this regard last year, we carried out what we said and this year we went to 300 districts, next year, if we join in this regard, we would like to hold functions at 3 thousand, 3 lakh places.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, my suggestion in this regard is that it should be celebrated for a fortnight or a month. On behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, health fares were held in all the Parliamentary constituency areas. This has been discontinued. May be, there is lack of budget, however, arrangement should be made to celebrate the World Population Day for a fortnight in every Parliamentary and Assembly constituency area. The Government should release required fund for this purpose. Let the State Governments be given funds in this regard as the rising population is the biggest bottleneck in the development of our country. This is my suggestion to you.

Sir, my second point is that the booklet given to us by the Government shows all the incentives pertaining to family planning that has been given as per the report contained in that booklet. National Family Insurance Scheme has been mentioned in this report. It is my suggestion that any man or woman collaborating in the family planning scheme should be given priority in the facilities being provided by the Government under it. Such incentive will spread awareness among the people and they will actively adopt family planning. Earlier, Rs. 800 was being given for family planning, which has been raised, to Rs. 1500. In view of the price rise at present, this amount is negligible. The Government will have to frame some action plan or the other as an incentive. The Dalit, Muslim and backward category people in particular will be affected the most in this regard. As such, I would like to request

you to give incentive in this regard. This amount of fund is quite meagre and needs to be raised in view of the price rise of today.

Sir, I was going through the report and came across the different fertility rates, rates pertaining to birth and death prevailing in various States. This is true and sister Sumitra Mahajan ji has stated at length that the population, geographical condition, social, economic and educational scenario is different in each State. There are a number of States, which are quite backward. For example, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha are backward States. In these States, the required things are still missing. I would like the Government to give incentive in particular under this scheme to these States to take it forward. I have already said that the main thing in the campaign is education and awareness. As such, it should be promoted. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is also related to your Ministry.

I think this notion put forth by him may prove to be effective enough if both the Ministries may jointly put it in place for awareness purposes. As far as entertainment is concerned, the upper class and the middle class have money and resources they do get entertainment but, for the poor people living in slums particularly those living below poverty line and still uneducated, television is the only means for entertainment. This discussion had been broached here just now, it has also been raised in Rajya Sabha, our leader Prof. Ramgopal had also touched upon it. There is so much obscenity dished out on television that we cannot watch news with our family. The advertisements, aired during intervals, contain so much obscenity that, with our children sitting by our side we have to look the other way. This is the situation prevailing today. Hon'ble Sir, Shri Sharad Yadavji was, just before, talking that the Act has been enacted in India. Regarding child marriage it has been pointed out here that the law permits a girl to be married at the age of 18 and a boy at these of 21. There is a serial named Balika Vadhu being telecast on the T.V. which talks of this Sharda Act and underlines the need for its strict enforcement which has fallen into laxity at

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

present. You have to seriously think over it. Secondly there is a serial named Laado which depict instant killing of every girl child born to women there. This type of material is shown. You need to think seriously on this issue.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is yet another hon. Member to speak from your party.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would also like to remind you not to force this issue to such an extent as may jeopardize the survival of Government. Your party had lost the Government earlier also when late Sanjay Gandhiji included family planning in his five point programme. This is a national problem and it calls for national efforts. Therefore, the cooperation from every side of the House is imperative. The prohibition of child marriage is an issue. Sometimes we see on T.V. that there is a grand marriage ceremony, attended by our public representatives and hon. Ministers. But the children, whose marriage ceremony is being attended by them are minors. So, the public representatives must see and ensure that the bride and the bridegroom are major. If they go there, it means, they are encouraging child marriages. This is a cause of concern. If the public representatives go somewhere and see an event like this, they must report the matter to the authorities, so that these type of incidents are not repeated in future. The Government says two or three children are suffice in a family. Hon'ble Minister, our women folk suffer from the deficiency of hemoglobin. They suffer from anemia. You need to give special attention towards the malnutrition problem among women and children which is responsible for high infant mortality rate. You draft plans in the Centre, but some State Governments implement them. Others find it hard to implement them. The women living in rural areas are deprived from the benefits of those schemes. There are a number of formalities in these schemes that the facilities are denied to them. A pregnant woman cannot move from place to place. So, there should be some simplification in these schemes. You should make

arrangement so that they get facilities from the CHC or the PHC or the like at the local level. Second, you need to frame a law with regard to the gap between two children. I am given to understand that there should be at least five years gap between two children. This will ensure that our women do not suffer from the deficiency of hemoglobin and our children are not malnourished. This is my suggestion.

Currently, the sex-ratio in our country is very much skewed. The ultrasound technology help the people in determining the sex of the child. There is a Japanese kit available in Punjab and Haryana, with the help of which the sex-determination has become very easy. Shri Jindal Ji is sitting here. He may be knowing about this. There is a kit made in either Japan or Germany. If you place a drop of blood on the kit, you can know the sex of the yet-to-be-born baby. You should ban this kit also. Hon. Minister is right that this has been going on for years, but it must be banned particularly, for the sake of saving the Girl Child Mission. In order to make this scheme more effective. You should formulate an incentive scheme and forward it to the States so that its effect percolates down to the ground level.

I must express thanks to the hon. Member Shri Mulayam Singh, who during his tenure as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had got a scheme, namely Kanya Vidya Dhan, running in the State, under which it was provided to give a grant of Rs. 20000 to every girl. With the help of this scheme, a number of girls did graduation or post graduation after passing intermediate. If a father would have been pushed to the wall he must have used this money to get his daughter married. This is very fine scheme. The Government of India should sponsor such type of schemes directly to the States. This will help in setting the skewed sex ratio right.

You have expressed concern over the growing population. The land area, which we hold, is constant, rather it is shrinking, but the population is growing. This is a cause of concern. I request all the hon. Members to

strongly support the motion, moved. If we are able to control population, we shall be able to develop our country with the meager resources available. With this, I thank you a lot and support it.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the motion for population stabilization moved by the Hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare.

Sir, the hon. Minister has said that this House has been discussing this issue after a gap of thirty three years and half. He said that the 'World Population Day' is observed throughout the world on 11 July. The growing population is the biggest hurdle in the development of the country. It will not be an exaggeration to term it population explosion. The country holds two and half per cent of the area of the world but houses seventeen and half per cent of the global population. This is definitely an awesome problem confronting the development of the country. Moreover, half of the land area available to us is barren and fallow. If this land is distributed among the poor, who live in the countryside and are interested in cultivating the land, it will help us in increasing the production of foodgrains and will have a positive impact on population explosion.

Sir, you said, that we will not frame a strict law but you have appealed to the House to provide for an arrangement so that we collectively take this matter to the grass root level and spread awareness among the people for controlling population. We are number two country in terms of population. China enacted some laws providing for the withdrawal of some facilities from those who procreate more than one child, denying them Government jobs, disallowing the second child from claiming share in ancestral property. These measure helped China in controlling population growth. The economic development takes place in arithmetic progression in 1-2-3-4-5 and stop growing after a point whereas the population grows in geometrical progression/proportions like $2 \times 2 = 4$, $4 \times 4 = 16$ and has no end to it. This is a matter of concern

and we need, not just a debate, but, to carry this issue to the grass root level and create awareness about it.

Sir, you said that there are a number of reasons behind population growth. Illiteracy is the topmost among them. Hon'ble Minister cited names of several South Indian States. Hon. Minister has mentioned several south Indian States which have controlled the growth of population. If we see them closely, we will find that the literacy rate has increased in those States. We still need to focus on those States. Hon. Minister has stated that 30 years ago, a strict bill was passed, but it was propagated in a way that it metamorphosed in an ugly form. Today we need compulsory education. No doubt, this topic is raised. This entitlement should be given to those who are downtrodden and backward and living in rural areas.

As far as entertainment is concerned, the rural people definitely need entertainment. There are two types of arrangement in urban areas. First, there are facilities available for the common people. Second, the people can provide those facilities for themselves. But the poor people of the villages, the farmer, the laborers lives among his family without entertainment and this is a reason for the rise in population.

Child marriages are still rampant in rural areas. The laws have failed to check this practice. It endangers the lives of the mothers as well as the new born babies. Their physical and financial health is compromised. Just now, an hon. Member stated that there is a TV serial being telecast which displays all these things. This is not in the interest of the society and the country.

I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh where the Government gives a grant of Rs. 15000 and a bicycle to every girl after she passes out high school examination so that she continue her education. When they pass inter level examination, they are provided Rs. 1000. This is the arrangement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Ms. Mayawati. It has benefitted the State in two ways. First, the girls, belonging to the poor families, who

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

earlier discontinued their higher education for want of money, and were married off, now started pursuing the higher education. This scheme put a full stop to the early marriages and also helped in spreading literacy. There is another scheme in Uttar Pradesh namely Mahamaya Aashirwad Yojana. The birth of girl child is considered a curse in our society. As an hon. Member stated, this as resulted into the practice of prenatal sex determination and female feticides. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh got formulated a scheme under which Rs. 20000 are deposited in the name of a girl child born to a poor family and after she reaches the age of 18, she is handed over a cheque of Rs. One lakh. Till then, she continues her study and passes out the inter level examination. This cheque of Rs. One lakh not only helps her in education, but also provide support in her marriage. Hon. Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we cannot control population by merely indulging in debates or consultation we need a policy framework. The arrangement put in place by the Government of U.P. can be emulated by the Central Government across the country. The State Government should make contribution in this effort. The growing population is a barrier in the path of our development and it is population explosion. There is no exaggeration implied here.

Sir, I would restate that we need to spread awareness in the society, provide training, make arrangements for entertainment and put a stop to child marriages. The poor, slum-dweller families should be given facilities for development and education. The female literacy is a must because when a girl receives education, it ensures that a family is educated. How will we provide education to girl child? The Chief Minister of U.P. has shown the Central Government a way to rein in the growing population and develop the country.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Hon. Sir, I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. The hon. Minister while speaking

before the House, has elaborately narrated the reasons behind the growing population in our country. He also gave some suggestions and dwelt on the thinking of the Government about this issue.

Sir, I would like to say that the population explosion is directly related to poverty which in turn is connected with illiteracy and lack of awareness. It is poverty coupled with illiteracy and the lack of awareness, which motivate. The poor people to procreate more children in the hope that they will help them in their old age. I would like to give some suggestions to the Government to find a way out of this. I have been hearing the slogan, 'small family, happy family', since my youth, but these slogans have a little impact. The rate at which, the population of the country, is growing is alarming. The hon. Minister, in the course of his speech, mentioned Bihar on a number of times. This State is mired in illiteracy. The total fertility rate is the highest and female literacy ratio is the lowest in Bihar.

Sir, I am elated to tell the House, that ever since the NDA Government led by the Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumarji assumed the charge in Bihar, a number of programmes have been launched in the State to control the population growth. One among them, is the 50% reservation to women in Panchayat so that they sit in these decision making bodies and feel empowered and informed.

Second, as far as illiteracy among women is concerned, the schemes like Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Balika Poshak Yojana have helped in this matter. Earlier our daughter used to study upto primary level and then this education used to come to an end. Now the State Government has been giving cycle to every girl studying in class ninth. It has a salutary impact. They are being given books, stationary and uniforms. I am happy to tell you that the State Government has been continuously taking effective steps to spread literacy among girls.

During the struggle for independence of India, the Indian people, from the Khyber pass to Patna, participated

in the fight against the British, who in turn, adopted a policy of discrimination against us. This discrimination on behalf of the Central Government has been still haunting us. The Minister has stated that the southern State have controlled the total fertility rate. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what programmes he has formulated for those States where the TFR is high? How much amount was allocated for these programmes? He has mentioned Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other States in this connection. But what he has done for them? The Opposition is duty-bound to point out the problems. The Government has to find solutions. We can give suggestions but to implement them, is the duty of the Government.

Several hon. Members and the hon. Minister himself has stated that the electronic media has a crucial role to play in spreading awareness for population control. We have Sharda Act in our country. And there are many serials being telecast in the violation of the Act. Our leader, Shri Sharad Ji has raised this matter vigorously on this platform several times, but the Government is not serious in this regard. What the Government has been doing with regard to the serials like Balika Vadhu, Na Aana Is Desh Laado. In the face of inaction by the Government against these serials, how I can believe that the Government is serious on issues like female feticide, pre-natal sex-determination etc.

Sir, our country has made tremendous progress during the last two decades though fruits of this development are not distributed evenly. The southern States have taken a big leap forward. This imbalanced growth has resulted in the growth of population. The population control is a serious challenge before the Government of India. It is estimated that by 2030, our population will cross 150 and we will be number one in the world. Even the Noble laureate Dr. Amartya Sen has acknowledged that unless a country does not bring its women folk in the mainstream of society it can not prosper.

The State Governments have performed their duties very well. I am talking about the State Government of Bihar,

but I would like to know, what the Government of India has done in this regard?

I would like to make some suggestions. During emergency, people were forced to undergo sterilization. For fear, people had stopped going to the market. Not talking about that era, I do agree with what the hon. Minister has said that no forcible measures will be taken. Now, I feel that the time has come when the Government will have to take tough measures so that we can control the population. There has been talk for giving incentives, yes incentive should be given, but at the same time some restrictive measures should also be taken, as had been done in China. We should surely take steps for controlling population such as a provision to the effect that so and so facilities will be stopped on having two children. After obtaining the views of the all the political parties of the House, I feel that there is a need to take tough measures with strong will power and bereft of any kind of politics in it. Now the time has come when will have to take some steps within next one or two years so that we could see its results in the near future. More laxity will not do. This problem is assuming alarming proportions. He has rightly said that we can produce rest of the things but not land. Land is shrinking and it is resulting in worsening of the law and order situation in the country. Agitations are taking place for land reforms but if the population keep increasing in this way, no agitation will be successful. We implement a number of schemes but almost all the schemes fail because of population explosion.

Today, the population level in our country is at explosive stage. The Parliament is holding a serious debate on how to control it. Though we cannot control it completely, yet we can definitely control the alarming growth in it? At the same time, the Government is not serious about influx of lakhs of outsiders such as Bangladeshis entering our country. There is some sort of politics in it. We are protecting them at the cost of our country. Our citizens have no food to eat, no jobs, whereas people from other countries are coming here. If I want to have my ration card, it will take considerable time but these outsiders get it

[Shri Sushil Kumar Singh]

prepared so easily with identity proof and it is happening everywhere in India. The problem of slums is in big cities like Delhi and Mumbai. The problem in these cities is just because of Bangladeshis. They are responsible for the deteriorating law and order problem. There should not be politics on this issue. First of all, the Government should check infiltration of Bangladeshi by enacting/enforcing stringent laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken double time to what was allotted to you. Still there are 26 speakers left.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I am the sole member of my party. Mr. Minister act tough and evolve some kind of prohibitive measures in this regard. If you implement these suggestions today, then only we will be able to control the population of the country in next 20-25 years. You have rightly said that today even if we want to breath fresh air we will have to come in queue. I am happy that this House is debating on a very serious issue today.

I am thankful to you, as you have given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: All of us have talked about the number of sons and daughters we have. Earlier, there was a tradition that each family would have a sadhu. Mahantji is sitting here, he is an example for us with regard to controlling population. He has no children. If one person in each family become the sadhu population will be automatically controlled.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you very much Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on stabilization of population. While the population growth worldwide is alarming, especially the growth rate and available development resources in Asian countries pose a tremendous problem primarily on the food and health fronts. Even though the

economists are not accepting, the Malthusian theory of population is there. Some economists are accepting it is viable and it is to be corrected in the population growth in the world.

According to the Malthusian theory, the population grows at a geometrical progression whereas the available resources grow at arithmetical progression. Simply speaking, the growth rate of population does not match the foodgrain production to feed the exploding population which may result in confusion if steps are not taken to arrest the situation.

The World Conference on Population held at Cairo during the year 1994 explored the possibility of bringing down the population growth. Not only the population experts, but also the Governments are seriously thinking about population growth to be directly related to the development. According to the survey and the result released by the World Conference held at Cairo during 1994, if adequate measures are carefully carried out, the population growth can be very easily controlled.

Even though the rate of population growth depends on several factors, the main indicator is the birth rate and the death rate. While the death rate factor is beyond human approach of any country, India decided to launch the concept of family planning in 1952 to reduce the birth rate as the first country in the world. Unfortunately, the equilibrium between the death rate and the birth rate after 1952 did not match to achieve the desired results. The estimated population may touch around 1,263 million by the year 2016 from 971 million in 1998.

According to the survey done by the Technical Working Group on Population Projections of Planning Commission, on 11.5.2000, India was projected to have one billion people, which means 16 per cent of the world population in 2.4 per cent of the land area of the globe. If this current trend continues, India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world. While the global population has increased three-fold during the last century from two billion to six billion, the population of India

has increased five times from 230 millions to one billion in the same period.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently, more than 50 per cent of the population in India is in the reproductive age, in-between 14 years and 49 years, which may impart a momentum to population growth. At this moment, according to the detailed report of the Indian Government, we are facing a challenge in respect of population in certain States, very particularly in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. If you see the population of these few States, they are covering almost 50 per cent of the whole Indian population.

If one considers the factors behind this kind of population growth, it very clearly comes out that low literacy rates and higher levels of poverty are responsible for this. If you take certain States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and other few States in India, where you see that the population growth has tremendously reduced, we can definitely see that the literacy rate is more. So, it means that the Government should take adequate steps to increase the literacy level in all the States wherever the rate of population growth is high.

Any legislation to implement the population stabilisation will result in anger and agony of the Indian population, irrespective of their caste, religion or creed. A positive and educational approach only shall have the desired results.

Indirectly speaking, higher literacy rate can bring the desired result in family planning and thereby pave way for population stabilisation.

At this moment, I would like to bring to your kind notice the ways in which we can bring down population and increase literacy rate. The Government should take adequate steps to conduct awareness programmes among the people by identifying certain States where illiteracy is too much. Even though, some States that are found to be more literate is appreciable like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and a few other States, yet in these States also, in certain parts, we find that the population growth is enormous. If you see

in depth the reason behind this, then you will find that in those States also — wherever we find that illiteracy is more — those parts are having enormous population growth.

How will we find out that illiteracy is alarmingly increasing? Further, within the literate States also we find that in certain parts, the number of illiterates is increasing. Every year, the Government should take measures to find out in which area illiteracy is found, and ways to increase the literacy rate in those areas. For this purpose, death rate and birth rate have to be accounted for on an annual basis in each and every State; within the State in each and every district; within the district in each and every Taluk; and within the Taluk in each and every part of that geographical area. We do not have to wait for a decade to pass to get a census done to find out the literacy rate of each and every part of the country. The Government should have a proper count of birth rate and death rate by taking such measures at least once a year, and for this the death registration and birth registration should be made compulsory. Though, it is officially announced by the Government that this procedure should be followed, yet the process is not being followed stringently by the Government.

So, I would like to conclude by taking this opportunity to mention that population can be controlled only in two ways. One is by increasing the literacy rate, and the other is by decreasing or wiping out high levels of poverty.

Thank you very much for having given me the opportunity.

16.58 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

(ii) **Situation in Jammu and Kashmir**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, I make this statement in response to the request made by hon. Shri L.K. Advani and many other hon. Members.

The situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continues to be a cause for concern. It has taken a serious turn in recent days. Beginning June 11, 2010, there has been a cycle of violence threatening law and order and public peace. The violence in the State has followed a certain pattern. Usually, the violence is triggered by stone pelting by large crowds and their targets of attack are police stations, police outposts and other public property.

In the discharge of their duty to maintain law and order, the security forces have been compelled by the situation to resort to lathicharge and, if the lathicharge failed to yield results, to tear-gassing. When all attempts to control the crowds failed and there was the danger of the crowds over-running the police station or police outpost, the security forces have been compelled to resort to firing. While the security forces have been advised to deal with the crowds in a restrained manner, the relentless stone pelting and the danger of police stations and police outposts being overrun have compelled the security forces to use force both in self defence and in order to protect public property.

17.00 hrs.

There have been 39 civilian deaths since June 11, of these 22 deaths have occurred since July 30, 2010. Each case of death has been followed by more protests, stone-pelting and violent attacks. There have been instances where the security forces have been fired upon by someone in the protesting crowds. There is reliable intelligence that some armed militants may have mingled with the crowds and fired at the security forces.

Sir, the Central Government deeply regrets the loss of lives in Jammu and Kashmir. Many of them were young men and children. I convey our deepest sympathies to the

families of the deceased. A number of people have also been injured and the State Government has assured that they will be given the best medical treatment. Even while we regret these incidents, I would appeal to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to put an end to the current cycle of violence. I have a special appeal to parents: your children's safety and welfare is our paramount consideration — as it must be yours — and I would urge you to ensure that they do not join the violent protests.

Sir, it is my duty to point out that the security forces have conducted themselves with commendable restraint in a highly volatile situation. They have shown courage and fortitude. There has been a total of 872 stone pelting incidents in June and July, 2010. One thousand two hundred and sixty-six security personnel have been injured in the last two months alone. On August 2, 2010, the Chief Minister chaired a meeting of the Unified Command in Srinagar. I am confident that the security forces will discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them by the State Government and restore law and order and maintain peace.

On August 2, 2010, after a meeting with the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister appealed to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to put an end to the cycle of violence and maintain peace. He offered a dialogue for the redressal of grievances, including a dialogue to resolve the political issues that concern the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Delegations of Ministers have been sent to the affected districts. Earlier, an all Party meeting was convened in Srinagar on July 12, 2010 and certain administrative measures, including ex-gratia payments to the next of kin of those killed in the violence, were announced.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is actively considering a number of political and administrative measures that will help restore normalcy in the State. However, the Chief Minister, while affirming his commitment to take certain political and administrative measures, has made it clear that the current cycle of violence would have

to end before he can take the initiative in this regard. The Central Government endorses his appeal and sincerely hopes that the cycle of violence will come to an end immediately.

Sir, Government's policy on Jammu and Kashmir has been declared on many occasions. We recognize that the issues concerning Jammu and Kashmir are issues concerning our own people; and they have to be addressed through the political process and through a dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has always favoured a dialogue. In fact, in 2009, the Central Government initiated a "quiet dialogue" with key political groups and individuals. I had hoped that the dialogue would open a window of opportunity to activate the political process in order to find solutions. However, that dialogue was interrupted on December 4, 2009, when there was an attempt on the life of Shri Fazl-ul-Haq, a leader who favoured dialogue, and he was seriously injured.

I may assure this House that adequate forces are available to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, in conclusion, I would urge all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to heed the voices of reason and desist from violent protests. Mindless violence and destruction of public property will not lead to any solution. On the contrary, they will result in loss of lives and injuries to the protestors, an outcome that is entirely avoidable and that should be avoided at all costs.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir have elected a Government and they must repose their faith in that Government to find solutions to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir. Once peace and order are restored, I am confident that we can explore the possibility of reactivating the political process that holds the key to solutions. On its part, the Central Government offers its full support to the State Government in restoring law and order, holding a dialogue, redressing genuine grievances, accelerating development programmes, and ensuring equity, justice and

honour for all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): My Chairman, Sir, as there is no such convention of Rajya Sabha, here, therefore, I won't ask a question, But, I would like you to urge the hon. Speaker to hold a debate at the earliest on this issue especially in the light of this statement. On that occasion I would like to ask the Government as to what steps the Government proposes to take apart from this appeal, to control the present situation? Is there any action plan any options which the Government can resort to? We would dwell upon it during the debate whenever it is held.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, the Government should send an all-party delegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Karunakaranji, we have the precedent in the House that, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member Shri Advaniji, this message will certainly be conveyed to the hon. Speaker and as per her advice as well as the procedure in the House that can be discussed. There is no harm.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Sir, an all-party delegation should be sent to Jammu and Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Dr. Dome.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): All these issues will come at the time of the discussion. The Chair has already ruled that hon. Speaker will fix the time.

17.07 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES
OF POPULATION STABILISATION IN
THE COUNTRY — *Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have an announcement to make. I have a list of 25 Members to speak on this issue of Population Stabilization. Those who want to lay their written speeches, they can do so. It will be treated as part of the proceedings.

Now the hon. Member Dr. Anup Kumar Saha.

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me a chance to speak on the important matter of Population Stabilization in India.

If we look into the world population trends, we can see that it requires all the human history upto 1800 AD for the world population to reach one billion. The second billion came in 130 years, around 1930, the third billion in 30 years in 1960, the fourth billion in 15 years in 1975, the fifth billion in 12 years in 1987 and the sixth billion in 12 years. The world population became six billions on 12th October, 1999. It is expected to reach eight billions by 2025.

17.09 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

The problem we face in India in population is enormous. There is population explosion in India. At present, India is second most populous country in the world and it only after China; whereas land area of India is seventh in the world. With only 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, India is supporting about 16.87 per cent of world's population.

The United Nations has estimated that world's population grow at the rate of 1.4 per cent whereas India's

population grow at 1.9 per cent at the present time and India will reach 1.61 billion by the year 2050, the present population is 1.18 billion in 2010.

India is a country of striking socio-economic and cultural diversity with great variation among States, districts and social groups. Population and development situation is a consequence of this diversity reflecting marked variation in demography as well as programme performance.

Population growth of India continues to be high on account of high fertility rate due to: (i) high level of poverty and literacy; (ii) large size of reproductive female population; (iii) high level of unmet need of contraception and family planning; (iv) high infant mortality rate leading to high fertility rates (this contributes to about 20 per cent increased birth rate as repeated childbirths are seen as an insurance against infant deaths); (v) high maternal mortality rate (this leads to multiple marriages and increase in the family size; and (vi) early age of marriage.

So to make the population size of India stable we need to take measures in every aspect that leads to population explosion. One of them is improvement in literacy and socio-economic status. We have seen that population growth is most in low literacy and socio-economic groups. Hence we must leave no stone unturned to improve the literacy and socio-economic status in our country. It may be said that the improvement of socio-economic status is the best contraceptive, and education is the best incentive.

The next aspect is the age of marriage. The age of marriage of a female has a great impact on her fertility. Those who are married before 18 years have a larger number of children. If the age of marriage can be raised to 20 years, the number of births would decrease by 20 per cent to 30 per cent. In India early marriage is a long established custom. Only law cannot stop it. We need a sustained and vigorous campaigning regarding awareness of evils of early marriages.

With regard to duration of married life, it has been seen that 10 per cent to 25 per cent of births occur in the period between one to five years of married life, 50 per cent to 55 per cent within 5 to 15 years. This suggests that family planning should be concentrated in early years of marriage.

Then comes spacing of children. Studies have shown that if births are postponed by one year in each age group, there is a definite decline in fertility rates. Also, there is variation in birth rate in different social groups. However it is due to varied socio-economic status of different groups. There is a relationship between nutritional status and fertility level. Poorly fed society has higher fertility. Hence we should try to improve nutritional status of our nation. We must improve our IMR and MMR to stabilize the population.

With regard to family planning, WHO defines family planning as "a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily, upon the basis of knowledge, attitudes and responsible decisions by individuals and couples in order to promote the health and welfare of the family and group and thus contribute effectively to the social development of the country". Aims of family planning are: (a) To avoid unwanted birth; (b) to bring wanted birth; (c) to regulate the intervals between pregnancies; (d) to control the time at which birth occurs in relation to the ages of the parent; and (e) to determine the number of children in the family. Its scope also includes: (i) sex education and education on parenthood; (ii) screening of pathological condition directly related to reproduction, genetic counseling, and teaching home economics and nutrition.

Though family planning is one of the most important factors in fertility reduction, in India it is associated with numerous misconceptions. Lots of evils have been attributed to it. One of them is its strong association in the mind of people with sterilisation. Others equate it with birth control. The recognition of welfare concept came only after a decade and half of its inception. The family welfare programme aims at achieving a higher end, to improve the quality of life.

The obstacles to family planning could be overcome by improving health, education, nutrition, food security, employment and poverty alleviation. We have to stress on educating the people regarding the good effects of family planning. We have to make people aware that family planning not only improves the quality of life of a family but also improves the nation as a whole. Birth control and spacing of birth are much more effective than sterilization. Gender bias in sterilisation should also be avoided. Hence we can change our family planning policy accordingly.

With this I conclude. Thank you once again.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): A very good statement has been made with regard to increasing population in the country. In this regard, I would like to suggest that if we want to control population then there is a need to enact a law on family planning and it should be complied with. My submission is that, if we want to check increasing population, an incentive of Rs. 25,000 should be given to each girl studying in class 12th irrespective of the fact whether she passes class 12th or fails. It will be automatically controlled. The expenditure being incurred on health and other expenditures will also come down.

My second suggestion is that a person having more than two children should not be permitted to contest election. At the same time, every such person, belonging to any caste, should be denied any type of Governmental benefit. If one complies with the law, one should be encouraged, otherwise one should not be given job. Any one having more children should be fired from the job and every kind of official benefits available to him should be stopped. Any one having more than two children should be deprived of power, water connection and all other facilities. The government will have to enact stringent law then only population can be controlled.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia]

Free entertainment should be provided to the poor people living in slum areas then only we will be able to bring up our coming generations in a better way. There is no other way.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): For long, I had a doubt whether the country has forgotten the problems associated with population explosion. But today's debate has convinced me that we are alive to the issue. Over 200 years ago, Thomas Malthus brought to light the adverse effect of population on development. India is one of the first few countries to formulate a national family planning policies in 1951. As we all know, the country has later expanded the policy to include Mother and Child health, family welfare and nutrition. We are a fast developing country. Philip Stephen, the American Economist once said "The next phase of globalization will most likely to have an Asian face". He meant that India and China would lead the World in the path of development. Such good news are pleasant music to our ears.

This is one side of India. There is another side of our country also. Nearly, 77 per cent of Indian population are living below Rs. 20/- a day. Why, this contradictory picture of India, on one side growing as a wealth nation and on the other side, a nation with poor people. The main reason is unchecked growth of population. Our population grows at an undesirably high rate and the fruits of development could not be enjoyed by the growing population. India's current population is 1.20 billion i.e. 120 crores it will increase by 371 million in 2020. Over taking China's current population of 1.35 billion. If we grow at the present level, we will double our population in the next 50 years. The figures released by the Government shows that while India's population grow by 1.4 per cent annually over the last 5 years, China, our neighbour witnessed only 0.6 per cent population growth for the same period. India will

*Speech was laid on the Table.

overtake China to become world's most populated nation within the next 25 years.

What is the solution? The answer lies in population stabilization. It is not any easy task. Population stabilization is a challenging job. The Government has to intensify the drive and provide dynamism in its strategies. At this juncture, I regret to say that the popular symbol of family planning 'inverse triangle' is now no more seen anywhere. We all know, our people mostly illiterate, identify an idea or concept more easily through a symbol. The Maharaja Symbol of Air India, SBI symbol are more popular. I do not know why family planning symbol is not exhibited fully now a days. I make fervent appeal to the Hon'ble Health Minister to rejuvenate and give rebirth to the family planning symbol. This will create greater awareness.

Secondly, education more particularly female education, will bring miraculous change in population front. There is a direct connection between female education and family planning devices. According to a Report only 48.3 per cent of married women are using family planning methods. That means 53 per cent of married women are not adopting any family planning methods. Worst still male sterilization is the lowest. Men do not undergo vasectomy operation. This has to change. The Government has to work out suitable strategy to attract more men to undergo family planning operation. I quote a research paper from Guttmacher Institute, USA "Every 1.4 dollar spent on family planning saves 1.4 dollar in medical costs.

At this juncture, let me request the Government to popularize slogans stressing the need for limiting the family size. I may say that Government may employ slogan like "Children by choice and not by chance" to create awareness among the people. I appeal to the Government to consider the desirability of raising the marriageable age of girls from the present 18 years to 21 years. Another suggestion I would like to place before the August House, the Government has to persuade a plan for limiting the size of family to "One Baby per Couple".

Finally, I may say that the Government may give some attractive incentives and concessions like tax concessions, employment opportunities, loan facilities etc. to the couple, those who have limited the size of their family with one baby. It will give some fruitful result.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Members of all the parties are serious about population stabilization and all are unanimous that there is an urgent need for checking population growth as on the one hand, it is impeditive to development and at the same time, it increases pressure on country's economy. Rural girls studying in classes above 8th have to go to schools located at far distances and therefore, their parents do not want to send them to the schools. Therefore, more number of girls high schools should be opened at lesser distances. There should be a gap of 3-4 years between first and the second child. Though there is a law that girls below the age of 18 years should not be got married. But, people in villages as well as in cities should create awareness in this regard and marriage of girls below 18 years should be stopped. Many a times, girls of tender age are got married because of carelessness of Government employees especially during community marriages.

The religious preachers should persuade the public through their sermons with regard to population control as saints, fathers and maulvies are respected a lot in all sections of our society in all the religions, therefore, religious heads should address the public through doordarshan in this regard.

With the cooperation of educational, social bodies talks, debates and seminars should be conducted at official level involving students of schools and colleges for explaining the dangers of population explosion and its impediments in the way of development of the country and the scarcity of resources, land, water, housing and employment created as a result of alarming growth in

*Speech was laid on the Table.

population. Increasing population is a very serious challenge for the whole country. Therefore, if we just do not hold discussion on this issue in the House but rise above party politics and be practical and implement programmes and schemes for controlling it then only the country can progress further.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here before this House today to deliberate on the discussion that we are having on an important subject relating to population stabilization. At present, India's population stands at around 1,198 million to China's 1,345.8 million. The Minister, in his opening remarks, had mentioned about alarming situation we are going to face in the near future. While average population growth in China was 0.6 per cent between 2005 and 2010, it was 1.4 per cent in India. Projections, therefore, are that by 2050 India will be home to 1,613.8 million people compared to China's 1,417 million. In that respect, we will be overcoming China by 2050.

Here, I am reminded of former Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao's statement, while on his visit to the United Nations, he had mentioned in his interaction with his counterpart of China. How much competition we may have at different levels, but we intend to never compete or over-cross you in the matter of population. But the figure which the Minister has said, which many demographers have been stating is that by 2050, India's population will be much much higher than that of China.

While some States like Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi have already achieved replacement level fertility, other States will take many more years like Uttar Pradesh would be achieving at 2027, Madhya Pradesh at 2025, Chhattisgarh at 2022; Bihar at 2012, Assam 2019, and Rajasthan 2021. This is relating to the fertility rate. Population stabilization is very vital for India's future as the country has 17 per cent of the world's population with only

[Shri B. Mahtab]

2.5 per cent of global land. Small families are, therefore, important. Strict implementation of late marriage as has been suggested by the Minister, law about age of marriages, and delayed first child with proper spacing will help in dealing with population problem. These are the three suggestions which I have come across. I will be dealing with that towards completion of my speech.

But let us understand as to what is the present position of our country. Keeping the last decade in between 1998 and 2008 — when both NDA was in power and UPA was also in power and administering the country. Silently and without much *Sarkari* fanfare, dramatic changes are taking place. It is not that we are not achieving something. We have achieved many things. The issue is not only confined to the South but also North because North has totally neglected the issue. I will quote some figures. Changes are taking place in the population indicators of some States that you will not see or reflected in the country level data.

Crude birth rate, that is the number of live births per 1000 population dipped from 26.4 to 22.8 for the whole country between 1998 and 2008, and that is, 14 per cent decline. But in eight major States, the decline was much more. In Punjab, the birth rate fell by 23 per cent, followed by Kerala and Maharashtra, both 20 per cent and West Bengal, 18 per cent. Country-wide, the crude death rate or the number of deaths per 1000 population in child birth came down by 18 per cent in a decade. There are surprises in the toppers' list. Both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, about which the Minister said and also, many hon. Members mentioned, saw a 23 per cent dip in death rates, closely followed by Bihar with 22 per cent and UP with 20 per cent. How was this achieved?

During this decade, a specific programme was initiated by the Health Ministry, that all pregnant women will be brought to the health institutes, whatever it may be, it may

be primary health centre or dispensary, but they will be provided with a certain amount of funds — for their ambulance charge and also to have a regular birth in the institution. That created a dramatic change to bring down the child mortality rate, and that should be encouraged, because that is a support; you hardly give Rs. 500 or Rs. 800; a number of States also have chipped in to support that programme. That was one of the revolutionary programmes which actually brought it down and it had made the change.

Subtracting death from birth rate, it gives the national growth rate of the population. For India, this key indicator declined by 11 per cent, but in Kerala and Punjab, the two States which stand out from other States, the rate of population growth by as much as 32 per cent; in Maharashtra, it was down by 23 per cent; in Andhra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal by 18 per cent. All this has happened between 1998 and 2008.

There has been significant decline in infant mortality rate in India from 72 per 1000 in 1998 to 53 in 2008. Yet, I would say the figure is still shocking, but there has been decline of 23 per cent over the past decade; many States are way ahead in their fight to bring down the baby-deaths. Tamil Nadu has slashed infant mortality by an incredible 42 per cent; West Bengal by 34 per cent, Maharashtra by 33 per cent and Odisha by 30 per cent. A few smaller States — this is the alarming part — actually have shown an increase in infant mortality rates; and you will be surprised to know that one of those smaller States is Delhi. The Health Minister should find out why this has happened and why this infant mortality has taken place, and at which level. There are States like Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya also which added to that group. India today is passing through a demographic transition, to a society where population will grow slowly and people will live longer, hopefully leading a healthier life.

I am reminded here of the First Five Year Plan's declaration, titled 'Family Planning'.

This is given in the Chapter 'Health' in a sub-section called 'Family Planning' and I would quote:

"The recent increase in the population of India and the pressure exercised in the limited resources of the country have brought to the forefront the urgency of the problem of family planning and population control. The main appeal for family planning is based on considerations of the health and welfare of the family. Family limitation or spacing of the children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and better care and upbringing of children. Measures directed to this end should, therefore, form part of the public health programme."

And, what we hear today from the Health Minister! This was in the First Plan outlay. One can say since 1951 India was the first country in the world to talk about family planning. Everything that the Health Minister wants now is late marriage, delayed first children and proper spacing. This was in the agenda in 1951 also. The Health Minister says that this should be the agenda even now. So, what should we construe? Has this not worked? Why it has not worked? These are the two basic questions which we should address ourselves. The question that was posed in the First Plan and the question that we are deliberating today which the Health Minister is putting before the country is the same. Has it not worked and why it has not worked? Are we deliberating today on these two aspects?

We have heard it a number of times since 1974 when I think Dr. Karan Singh was the Health Minister. He went to attend the Bucharest Meeting. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was then the Prime Minister. I do not know who coined that word. It is said development is the best contraceptive. Even today we are hearing the same line. Why should we say population is a liability rather than an asset? Nobody anticipated India's Green Revolution in 1951. I agree that there is a second Green Revolution, every Prime Minister and every Government since 1991 have talked about it. There is a quote ascribed to Mao Zedong "With every mouth there are two hands".

Since 1976 Chinese have adopted a policy of "Later, longer, fewer" which eventually became the coercive one child policy. Surely, we do not want to follow China in becoming a country that becomes grey before we become wealthy with all its adverse consequence which China is facing today. But India's demographic dividend will whittle away by 2040. One wants later, longer, fewer but that should be the outcome of natural and voluntary choice. Health Ministry should show the outcomes instead of giving more stress on outlays and here I would come to the specifics.

I heard once the present Health Minister saying that he would prefer 'family planning' instead of 'family welfare'.

I am not into that debate. It can be family welfare and planning or family planning and welfare or whatever it may be. Let us remove that baggage which we have been carrying for the last 35 years. But the question here is that the growth rate is coming down since 1980-85. A woman will be bearing two children that consciousness will come as it is being anticipated by 2025-26. The size will be going up but it will stabilize or in a way will come down by 2060-65 which means another five decades. But here for the last 60 years, why all our family welfare programmes and family planning programmes have been vertical? We have to spread. It has to be horizontal. Unless that is done, you can have very little impact.

I heard the Minister saying let us have more maternity huts erected in every village. That is a very good idea. He also said that contraceptives to be made available abundantly both in rural and urban areas. That is also a good thing. And you have battalion of personnel – 25,000 Primary Health Centres and 1,45,000 Sub-Centres, seven lakh ASHA Karmis in the country. But here I am reminded instead of comparing ourselves with other developed countries, let us see what Bangladesh has done relating to infant mortality rate. I think Bangladesh will be better understood by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and West Bengal also. How an Islamic country could stabilize?

[Shri B. Mahtab]

That is a challenge which they had taken up. Why can we not do that?

Here I have certain suggestions. The Chief Minister of Odisha has taken a lead in this. The best thing which I would say, the respective State Governments can consider — the Minister also can consider is that instead of observing one day in a year, the Odisha Government has announced every Monday as Parivar Kalyan Diwas that means you are observing 52 Mondays in a year as Parivar Kalyan Diwas. The supply chain management of family planning products and contraceptives, that is also being taken care of. Further proposal I would say, the district specific family planning plan is being worked out. Even today, we are State specific. I would suggest let us be district specific because the other day when we were having discussion in the Forum on Population and Public Health, this thing came up. Though in South, even in Tamil Nadu, population stabilisation has taken up at a greater length, yet there are districts where population explosion is taking place. Let us concentrate on districts. Let us find out which are those districts where population explosion is picking up and where we have to concentrate more. Of course, the State Government is the mechanism through which this has to be delivered and monitored.

Before ending my speech, I am reminded of a small story which was narrated to me by a farmer of my village which is around 150 kilometres from the State Capital of Odisha. That area is represented by my leader, Mr. Sethi. That farmer is not a literate person. He told me that, Sir, I have learnt about planning my family by planting a brinjal in my courtyard. The more I pluck brinjal from the tree, the tree will give me more brinjals.

The day I leave one brinjal for the seeds for the next season, the plant will die leaving the seed. This is the knowledge that the plant gives us. We are human beings. If we are sure about the seed, about our off-springs, about our progenies, then we do not have to have more children.

It is quite explicit in the *Mahabharata*. King Dhritarashtra was not sure about his children and therefore he had 100 children. But Pandu did not have so many. It is a question of mindset.

Sir, I think, with these words, let us create awareness amongst us; let us create awareness in our constituencies and districts and in our country. Through awareness we can stabilise population in our country and make the demographic dividend favourable for the country's progress and prosperity.

[Translation]

*SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): Increasing population is creating many problems. There are schools in number of villages and the children go to school but there is only one teacher in many schools who is not bothered whether the children are studying or not. There are no schools in many villages. Therefore, in view of seriousness of this issue, if we fail to take effective measures, it will have very serious repercussions in the days to come.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister to bring a law in this regard for imposing restrictions. If anyone violates the provisions of such a law he should not be given a Government job nor scholarship, narration cards. If the Government acts tough in this regard, I feel we can make some inroads in this direction. No doubt our country has made progress but poverty also has been equally progressing. The issue of unprecedented price rise, the hon. Minister has made a reply in this regard today, needs not only to be pondered over but there is need to take some steps also. Increasing population is putting pressure on our resources. Arranging food security for increasing population is a challenge. Increasing population and unemployment is putting pressure on cities also.

Migration of population from villages is part of it. We have to face great difficulties in arranging basic amenities and infrastructure for increasing population, therefore, we

*Speech was laid on the Table.

should show political will and launch a national mission for successful implementation of National Population Policy implemented in the country in 2000. For this purpose, we will have to take all States with us and with a strong political will we should create countrywide awareness for putting a check on population growth.

I urge the Government to pay more attention on taking remedial measures in place of expressing mere concerns in this regard.

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Today, we are discussing a very important subject of population stabilization in the House. Several speakers have thrown light on this subject. Taking their point forward, I would like to put forth my views before the House. India is at present the second most populous country in the world. If the population continues to rise in this way, India will ultimately become the most populous country in the world, irrespective of whether we rise in terms of other things or not. We need to take several concrete steps in this regard. If we continue to hold discussion only in this way, this will remain a topic of discussion only like all other topics. As such, we will have to take some firm steps. For example, the number of girls in our country has declined vis-à-vis the number of boys. Why is this happening? Laws are framed in our country, but in implementing them or in getting them implemented, we are guilty from more than one point of view. For example, I had raised in the House the topic of female foeticide. The maximum number of female foeticide is taking place in our country. If the numbers of girls continue to decline in this way, what will happen? The country is our, so we need to ponder over this subject seriously. A law is already in place to check female foeticide (the PND ACT) and some culprits have also been punished under it. However, we will have to strictly enforce this law. Female foeticide should not hurt our social equations.

The rising population in our country has been causing inconvenience. There are villages in which schools are

there, children attend schools also but there is only one teacher and he/she hardly bothers whether they are reading or not. Even schools are not in existence at a number of places. As such, in view of seriousness of this subject, if effective steps are not taken now, it will have dangerous consequences in future. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to introduce any law to provide for some disincentive for those who violate this law, for example, let them not have Government jobs or scholarships or ration cards. If the Government takes some strict measures, I think success can be achieved at least to some extent. Though our country has made progress, poverty has also risen. The hon. Finance Minister replied on the subject of backbreaking price rise today, but we need not only ponder over this subject, we need to do something substantial in this regard. With the rising population, pressure is mounting on our resources. Required food security for the rising population is at threat. At present, the rising population and unemployment are adding pressure on cities also. The migration of population from villages is one of its corollaries. We may have to face much difficulty in arranging the basic amenities and infrastructure for the rising population. That is why, the Government should run a national campaign to ensure successful implementation of the National Population policy implemented from the year 2000 by showing political will in this regard. For this purpose, all the States of the country will have to be taken on board as political will coupled with public awareness, can restrain the rise in population of the country.

I request the Government to focus on remedial measures instead of expressing concerns in this regard.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving an opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Hon. Minister of Health has expressed his concern on the rising population and has expected that the Members of all the parties of this House will make some efforts to check the rising population. He has expected us to make

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao]

the people aware that they should not marry in an underage, do not bear children early and contributed for taking the population. Through you, I would like to submit that I have some apprehension in regard to the steps that are being taken to check the rising population. All the Ministers and MPs are sitting here, it may appear to us that the population should be less, but perhaps we think that the population should be less in the Houses of people and not in the Houses of ours because we have framed law that if a person has children more than two, he/she cannot contest election for municipality, district council, panchayat samiti. But, this rule has not been implemented for the elections of Assemblies and Lok Sabha. If our intention is right in regard to checking our population, we should take a lead from here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thus now the hon. Minister stated that we have to bring down our population with all the love and without any strictness. However, through love, population cannot be brought down, it would only continue to rise. Therefore, the law should be strict. For example, we have a law prohibiting the marriage of girls below the age of 18. In some States, this has been strictly implemented, however, in many States girls are still being married off at the age of 15 or 16. Why are these marriages taking place? In rural areas, the schools are upto 7th standard, so, when the girls pass out from this class, they are not able to move to the cities for further studies. They do not have accommodation to live in cities, if they are sent to hostels over there, their security is not ensured and their uneducated parents always fear to send them over there at the age of 17-18 as they do not think it proper. So, they do not send them for higher education.

Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if he wants to focus on the education of girls, women colleges should be set up in the rural areas for this purpose. The people in the villages, particularly, the poor and those engage in cultivation do not like to send their girls to far off places for higher education after the age of 18. This

is the reason that most of the girls in the rural areas drop out after studying upto 12th standard.

The Government needs to frame some strict law to bring down population. Many members stated here that population rise is more in slum areas or where the poor people reside. The main reason behind this is that arrangement for imparting education remains absent over there. As such, I would like to request that the facilities being provided by the Government should not be given in case there are more than two children in a family. They should be given a message that they will have to bring up their children by themselves, the Government will not extend any help. What is happening today is that the Government gives facilities to all and the result is that people tend to think that irrespective of how many children they bear, the Government will take up their responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, rise in population is one of the reasons of price rise. In case of rise in population, the consumption of foodgrains will be more while the same have not been rising in proportion to the population. The hon. Minister has himself stated that the land area has been declining. More houses, dams etc., are being constructed leading to decline in the area of available land. Therefore, we need to frame strict law to check the rise in population. I would not suggest such steps as had been taken by Sanjay Gandhi during the time of Emergency; however, I would like to submit that some strict step or the other measures are to be taken by this Government also.

The educated class has come to understand the benefit of family planning. I read a news item in a newspaper of Maharashtra that there are 869 girls vis-à-vis 1000 boys over there. After these boys attain the age of marriage, they will have difficulty in getting married, as there is a difference of 131 in ratio of boys and girls. If the numbers of boys continue to rise in the country in this way, what will happen to the country, we need to ponder also over this issue seriously.

Population has been checked among the educated

classes to a good extent, but it has not been so among the uneducated classes. Strict law needs to be framed for this purpose. In fact, the rise in population in the poor families or in slum areas has many losses. More children in poor families tend to make a number of them turn towards crimes. That is why, there are more crimes in the slum areas. Many children in slum areas become terrorists, thieves, dacoits or robbers after growing up because they do not have any means to eke out a living for themselves. So, they turn towards the world of crime in compulsion.

The media should also take notice in this regard. This has been emphasized by the hon. Minister also and he has appealed to the media as well. You may watch what is being shown in a number of T.V. serials as of now e.g. 'Na aana is desh mein laado' and 'Balika vadhu'. In one serial, the saga of female foeticide has been highlighted while in the other, the issue of minor girls being married off has been shown. The Government should pay attention towards it also.

If the Government does not frame strict law to check population, we will not be able to achieve our objective and the time limit we have fixed in this regard. As of now, population rise has been posing a number of difficulties before us. A number of schemes out of the schemes which are framed, are not completed or their objective remains unfulfilled due to rise in population. Poverty and illiteracy are the main reasons behind the rise in population. Besides, there are other reasons as well. Some people cite religious beliefs or traditions and take benefit thereof to increase population. We all should understand that this is a subject and a matter of concern for the country. As such, rising above the religious belief and keeping in view the interest of the country, we should take strict steps to check population.

More facilities should be given to those who bear only one or two offspring. Rising population is a matter of concern before the country. All the political parties should join in the efforts to check population.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some people are doing politics on the issue of population rise as well. All very well know that population is rising more rapidly among the backward castes and some people tend to think that rising population would enhance their number of votes and so they want to increase the population. They think that if the population rises, their voter base will be ready and on the basis of their strength they will form their own Government. I would like to submit that such a thinking will not contribute to controlling the population.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak here this afternoon. I would like to first congratulate the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for bringing up this issue which is the most critical challenge in front of our nation right now. It is actually a shame that it has taken us 33 years to bring this topic to debate. But, I think, it is better late than never.

The hon. Minister in his extensive speech right at the beginning has covered most pieces of the entire puzzle. I really take this opportunity to only talk about incentives because most of my colleagues have covered most of the critical points in the debate. In Satara district, which is a part of Maharashtra State, in the zilla parishad, we have started a programme. As per that programme, if a couple gets married, they are paid Rs. 5,000 if the first child is born after two years. It is within the budget of the zilla parishad; after that if the gap between the two children is over three years, then they are given another Rs. 2,500. After that for sterilization, they are paid Rs. 7,500 as an incentive for family planning. The entire cost is covered by the Health Ministry of the Maharashtra State as well as the zilla parishad. So, a lot of incentives are given in our State.

Take, for example, Pune. We have a sterilization programme where a car is sent from the Pune Corporation to a woman or a man, whoever calls, to bring them, the entire procedure is done and is dropped back home. We

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

are monitoring this entire programme especially in the slums. It is because the elite, the top pyramid, is definitely doing the family planning. Most people are choosing not to have children or at the most only one child. But at the bottom of the pyramid, that is not the case and we are concerned about it today. It is definitely a challenge and it is painful that a lot of States, particularly the BIMARU States, like Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, have not done well in this regard. I will urge my colleagues from these States to take the initiative. I have asked the hon. Minister to highlight it in the NDC. Unless it is competitive amongst our States, when will other States catch up with us?

The other big challenge, which I would like to highlight is that, we see it more among the migrant workers. Most workers who come for construction work in various States, come as young couple. By the time the building is ready, they have probably two or three children within a short span of time. That is the biggest challenge. They are probably not counted in the census because they are the moving population. I do not even know whether they are ever counted. The only way it is going to happen is through the democratic means and awareness programmes, which we have to take to the *panchayat* level. The discussions and debates here will make some difference.

I am sure what the hon. Minister has said is absolutely true that air-condition room discussions will not make a difference and we have to take it to the people. I urge the hon. Minister to use our SHGs as a major tool to strengthen this. We have seen in Bangladesh that these SHGs made a huge difference financially and are helping women to make a choice. The States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra have done exceptionally well. The population is actually declining more than stabilizing in these States. So, the SHG is a big way forward. When women have the right and when they have a choice to say no to second or third child, it makes a huge difference.

Alongwith this what we really need to do is to save the girl child. My colleague from Maharashtra mentioned earlier about the girl child. I am a proud example of that. My parents had only one child and stopped with one child. But have we been able to take this forward? There is a Bill regarding two children norm, which is lying, for which I have also put in, has not come even for a discussion. My colleague earlier said that it is applicable to zilla parishads and panchayat samitis. Why are we forcing all our changes on the people at the bottom of the pyramid? Why can the MLAs and MPs not take this forward? I think the buck stops at us. Let us make a difference. The difference will come only when we practise what we preach. As a group, let us give a deadline. Children who are already born need not necessarily suffer. But at least in the future we have to give us a benchmark, either one child or two children. We have to practise what we preach.

I urge the hon. Minister to take this programme. I promise on behalf of all my colleagues present here today that whatever supports he needs in whichever State or in whichever district, we are all with him. I think this is the first experience for me being here in four years that the entire House has the same feeling towards it. I think it is for a good cause. We are setting a good example even to the nation that when it comes to serious issues like us, we are together and we want to make a difference in the progress of this country.

*SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): The State of Jammu and Kashmir consists of three regions — Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Ladakh Region is the largest region in the State from area point of view. Ladakh is bigger than Jammu and Kashmir together in size but the population in this area is low, as low as the density is only 7 to 8 persons per km, which is lowest in the country. Increase in population is also not very fast but the concentration or movement of population from far off places to the two towns, Leh and Kargil is very fast because of non-availability of social and other facilities in the remote areas. This concentration of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

population to the main towns is creating lot of problem on every front of economic dispersal of resources. Towns are becoming over populated and rural areas empty in Ladakh. Alongwith check on population or stabilizing the growth, the Government needs to have plans for containing the rural population at their original places than to make the towns over populated against the available resources. MNREGA and other schemes formulated for rural population are not proving effective in Ladakh on this direction. Over population in regions like Ladakh is no problem at the moment provided the Government is able to contain the rural population by shifting from remote areas to main towns. Population stabilization programmes can be more effective if we can keep people at their original places than making the towns slum and harder as the BPL population is less interested in adopting population stabilization schemes than the above poverty line people. Today, Ladakh in Jammu Kashmir State is heading towards this kind of economic and social problems and at the long run it would not be able to contain or follow the population policies of the country.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Motion on Population Stabilization that is being discussed in this august House.

119.8 crore is the population of India today. Our country's population is about 17 per cent of the global population. This is not an encouraging fact. The land mass of India is just 2 per cent of the world's land mass. A country that occupies just 2 per cent of the world's land surface accommodates 17 per cent of world's population and this is a matter to ponder over.

When we are to compare ourselves with China, the most populous country which is in our neighbourhood, that has got a population of 134 crores, the population growth rate of that country is now at a slower pace and it will reach only 141 crore in 2050 whereas our country is expected to touch upon the figure of 161 crore from about 119 crore. All these are causing great concern.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Cultivable lands are being converted to residential areas. At this juncture, the alarming increase in our population give us an apprehension that we may be forced into great scarcity for food as we exploit the natural resources in a big way with a big population. We have just now concluded a discussion in this august House on price rise which is a reflection on the demand and supply that involves food production too. It is appropriate to hold a discussion on population growth and to evolve ways to contain the same.

In India, we find in the Southern States, which are considered to be developed ones, population growth rate coming down. We have succeeded there in bringing down the population increase. But in certain Northern States we are quite unable to control population explosion and we are really struggling hard. This has resulted in a situation where the Northern States get more funds according to their population and the so-called developed States in the South are getting reduced funds from the Centre. I urge upon the Union Government to evolve a method to provide incentives to the Southern States which have succeeded in effectively controlling the population growth, but to the contrary they are being deprived of their share.

Normally families resort to family planning method only after getting a male child. They avoid adopting family planning methods till they get a male child. When they get girl child, with a hope to get a male child subsequently, they continue to increase their progeny without resorting to family planning measures.

It is an urgent need to create an awareness in the minds of all our people that no girl is inferior to a boy and they are equal. We must gain confidence that women can succeed in all fields and they are in no way lagging behind. The Presiding Officer of this august House is a lady, the Leader of the Opposition is also a lady Member, our Leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, General Secretary of our Party is also a lady and they have all significantly contributed to the society in their public life. They are vastly popular and famous in their fields. So, we must make people realize

[Shri C. Sivasami]

that men and women are equal and they are in no way inferior to one another. Women are more capable of leading and managing a house. I would like to emphasize this point. If the man of the family dies, the lady, the mother of the children in the family, takes over courageously and bring up the children overcoming all hardships. But when a wife dies, the husband most often goes for remarriage ignoring, in the process, the tender care and protection needed by the children born to him through his previous wife. This normal happening establishes the fact that women are more capable than men in leading and managing family life.

That is why, when our Leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu extended a special scheme for the welfare of the families that had resorted to family planning method after stopping with two girl children. During her tenure, our General Secretary, when she was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, accorded equal status to mothers alongwith the fathers. She announced that children can have their mother's name also as initials of their names. In order to instill courage and confidence in the minds of our women folk we must ensure that all our girl children get education which has been made compulsory and available as a right.

Right from the days of golden rule of our founder leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi and the measures that continued during the reign of our General Secretary Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, we have been ensuring in Tamil Nadu that the drop-out rates in schools are contained by way of successfully implementing the Nutritious Noon Day Meal Scheme, free distribution of textbooks and distribution cycles free of cost to the girl children to begin with especially in rural areas.

Women getting education will directly benefit the society and that will also help us to bring down the growth rate of population. Hence, I urge upon the Union Health Minister to consider introducing a scheme to give incentive

to girls getting education throughout the country. Assuming that they attend school for 240 days in a year, extending a sum of 5 rupees per day to every girl child and working it out to be a total of Rs. 1,200 a year, the Government must give every girl child that much of money to continue their education till they complete schooling. That amount should be deposited in the name of each girl child which will be of great help to them to build a bright future after completing their school education. This will help our society in a big way and will make the compulsory education a meaningful one. Hence, I urge upon the Union Minister to look into this and consider implementing it to give a boost to women education. The Government must come forward to encourage families that may stop with one child. Such children should be extended with grant from the Government to get education till they complete their collegiate education. They must get priority in the job market. Apart from priority in employment opportunities, they also must get Government assistance and funds when they go in for self-employment. They must get loan for investment at reduced rate of interest. These incentives to encourage one-child-a-family norm will go a long way in containing population explosion. Through our primary health infrastructure facilities and by way of utilizing the services of Rural Health Workers in every village, we must take this message to every house in every nook and corner of our country. The Government may also think in terms of extending to every newly married couple a gift box consisting of books and materials on sex education and family planning methods.

We had inverted red triangle as the symbol of the family control programme in the past. Later on, when it became family planning programme, we introduced the slogan of "Let us not have more than two children now and not have any at all after three children". It was further changed to "We Two, Ours Two". Now we are harping on "One Family, One Child". We must uphold and promote this to bring down the growth rate, contain population going in for population stabilization. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am still having a list of 18 hon. Members to speak. Therefore, I want the sense of the House. Another 18 Members are yet to speak.

...(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We will continue with this discussion. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): You first take up Zero Hour and continue debate after that. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I have one suggestion. ...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Sir now Zero Hour should be taken up after that we can continue the discussion. ...(Interruptions) This discussion be taken up after Zero-hour. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): You wind up the business of the House on schedule. Now take up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister wants to say something. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are going to complete this discussion within one hour and after that 'Zero Hour' can be taken up. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Now you take up Zero Hour and continue the House thereafter ...(Interruptions) Yesterday also Zero Hour was not taken up. What do it mean. ...(Interruptions) My name has appeared in the ball of. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are going to take up 'Zero Hour' also. Let us finish this discussion quickly. We do not want to create a new convention.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think within one hour we will finish this discussion and then we can take up 'Zero Hour.'

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that first Zero Hour should be taken up. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: You wind up on scheduled time. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is Calling Attention, 'Zero Hour' are very important. I do not undermine the importance of 'Zero Hour.' But, as I said in the beginning, we are discussing this issue after more than three decades, after 34 years, in this House. We are discussing about family planning measures, population stabilization and how to go about it etc. I am extremely happy that Members from all sections of the House, irrespective of their party affiliations, are taking active part in this discussion. We will stay here till 7.00 p.m. or 7.30 p.m. also for 'Zero Hour.' So, let us finish this important discussion first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We are extending the sitting of the House by one hour for this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Zero Hour is the right of an hon. Member. It is a private business. We can stop Government business but we won't allow curtailment of rights of private members. ...*(Interruptions)* Let the House sit late and get it passed at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Is this bill not getting passed? You listen to me. It is neither Government bill nor private members bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Zero Hour was not taken up yesterday also. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, also you are not taking up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Three hours have passed, still you don't know whether it is Government business or private members' business. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to take up 'Zero Hour' after this discussion is completed. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Neither the Zero Hour was taken up yesterday nor it is being taken up today. You take it up for discussion tomorrow and now take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has also made a request and generally, first we finish the ongoing discussion and then take up 'Zero Hour.' So, please cooperate.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Minister of Health, Government of India, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad had moved a resolution with regard to stabilization of increasing population in India. This issue is not just concerning ruling party or the opposition, it is concerning the whole nation. Our land area is just two-and-a-half per cent of total land area of the world, whereas, our population is 17% of world's total population. If our population is not stabilized, this level of population is going to be a challenge for us. As the agriculture land is further shrinking from present 2/4 per cent because of setting up of development projects every other day. Under the present scenario, efforts for controlling population should not only be taken up at Government level but it needs participation of every individual in India. For this purpose, there is a need for creating awareness by State as well as Central Government and public representatives also. Because, it will be a great challenge for the Government for making foodgrain available for alarmingly increasing population. Today, the States like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Himachal Pradesh which have more percentage of educated people, who have awareness, have taken effective measures for stabilization of population. But population has been constantly increasing in North Indian States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, whereas there has been a decline in birth rate in Punjab, which was 23 % earlier. Similarly, there has been decline in birth rate in Southern States also which was 18% earlier. Population policy was implemented in India in 2000 but so far, no desired action has been taken till 2010. If we fail to take up timely measures our population will equal to China's population by the year 2025. Increasing population not only creates challenges for arranging foodgrains but it also hampers development. During recent years, the world was reeling under recession and India was also affected by it. We have

*Speech was laid on the Table.

achieved a growth rate of 8 per cent. We are confident of achieving a growth rate of 9% by year-end. We will have to maintain 4 per cent agricultural growth if we want to make foodgrain available to all. If we want to achieve a growth rate comparable rest of the world, we will have to adopt contraceptive measures. If we can't legislate any law for stabilization of population in North India we will have to create awareness amongst common man. No one should be permitted to get married before attaining stipulated age of 18 years. First of all, we should ban child marriages. The people should accept it. There should be gap of 3-4 years between marriages and the birth of first child. For this purpose, Asha workers will have to create awareness amongst women through country's 25,000 primary health centres for using contraceptives. Today, 7 lakh Asha workers are working in our rural areas who have direct interaction with women. At least once a week they should render their contribution to family planning. Uttar Pradesh is our largest State. The State is facing population explosion. Fifty per cent of population is increasing only in North Indian States. Poverty in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand is one of its major causes. Poverty is a curse and more number of children in a family become a burden. Today, everybody feels that if India wants to keep pace of development, we need to take effective measures for stabilizing our population. Lack of education is a main reason in this regard. For this purpose, we will have to open colleges for girls in our rural areas so that our girls get educated and then educate the entire family. Today, the manner in which two-child norms has been made applicable for election to municipalities and Zila Parishads, similarly, they should be given the benefits of all Government schemes. So far as population stabilization is concerned, we won't be able to achieve complete success merely through awareness. It will be possible if effective measures are taken by the Government. There is a need for preparing a comprehensive strategy in this regard in coordination with the Chief Ministers of all the States. Today, most important issue before the country

is stabilization of our population. I am sure, we would achieve a positive result out of debate on this issue in the apex House. Though it is late, but it would be appropriate to take steps now.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Population explosion problem is an important and vital problem in almost all the countries of the world. In developed economy, they are having vast area of land and resources. At the same time their population is very meagre.

Population explosion in India is a matter of great concern. We are having 17% of total population of the world. But the land availability to accommodate all the population and developmental activities are only 2.54% of total world available land.

If the population growth is not checked, in this limit, whatever may the steps taken by the Government for development, it is not going to be fruitful.

Effect of Population growth:—

1. Food material shortage will be occurring continuously.
2. The unemployment problem will be augmented.
3. The problem of shelter will be arising.
4. We will need more medicine and hospitals to meet out the various diseases of the growing populations.
5. Infrastructure facilities such as road, transport, hospitals, water facilities, power production have to be enhanced.

It is calculated that during 2050 we will reach 162 crores. China it may be only 148 crores. India's population growth rate is 1.4% when the growth rate in China is only 0.6%.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

Advanced countries are having larger amount of area of land with the lesser population strengths. So, it is possible for them for development.

The alarming population growth must be minimized in the following ways.

Our Government has taken various steps:—

1. Usage of contraceptive has been increased from 41% to 56% during 2008 from 1993.
2. Fixed day family planning services in P.H.Cs.
3. Introducing new and effective method of contraceptive in programme.
4. National family planning insurance scheme has been introduced in 2005 to compensate the sterilization failure and complications.
5. Compensation to sterilization is enhanced from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 in the year 2007 for vasectomy and Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 for Tubectomy.

Measure to reduce the population growth we can keep in the following attempts:

1. The child marriage should be strictly prohibited.
2. The marriage age can be increased.
3. The family planning programme and propaganda should be reached the public still more.
4. Enactment of law for having only two children for a couple of family.
5. Awareness campaign should be accelerated.
6. The educational instruction and also the curriculum must be introduced for creating more awareness for the students regarding the consequence of population growth.

In order to bring down the population growth and stabilization, all the State Governments should co-operate with Central Government by considering it as a common problem. Then only we can bring all the development and peaceful situation in our country.

[*Translation*]

*DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has brought a resolution on stabilization of country's population for debate in the House. I convey my thanks to him.

Though 62 years have gone by since we gained independence, but I feel, unfortunately we have not taken as many initiatives on this issue, as we should have. Now, our population is 115 crore. If our population keeps increasing at the same pace, by 2045 our country will become most populated country in the world even surpassing China. The population of Maharashtra has declined by 23%. Therefore, we should pay attention to bring down our population growth as has been done in Maharashtra. Education plays most important role in it. Since our people lack education, therefore, they do not pay heed to family planning. Only women under go sterilization. Therefore, a target should be set for each State. They should be given more facilities. Men should be encouraged to undergo sterilization' and new schemes should be implemented for this purpose.

Our country is going to face several problems in next 25 years. The need for making arrangements for potable water, education, health, housing and foodgrains for all is being felt. I feel that if we want to make our new generation better citizens we need to make our country a community country. We should hold meetings at district, tehsil and village level and experiment it in small villages, hamlets, tribes and in cities. Each State in the country should be asked to observe a Family Welfare Day by implementing new family welfare scheme on the lines of Odisha.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Once Maharashtra was most populated State and its pace of population growth was also fast. But during the last 25 years the State has quite finely implemented family planning schemes and achieved the target of family planning, even conducted more operations than targeted ones.

So far as the suggestion of hon. Minister of Health for not marrying our children before the stipulated age and having less number of children is concerned, I would like to make some good suggestions for people in this regard. There is a need for carrying out changes in laws in all the States in this regard.

A person with more than 3 children should be deprived of Government benefits. Less foodgrain should be given to them and at higher rates. Only families with 2 children should be given Government benefits. Families with more than 2 children should be charged more electricity tariff..

We have to make our country as country of youth. The condition has reached such a point that we are neither able to provide food to our youth nor good education. Population is increasing in cities. We are unable to provide them water and good education. Number of vehicles in cities has increased many folds resulting in a permanent traffic jam.

My suggestion is that the Government should enact a tough law in this regard and implement in the States right from today.

[English]

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I wish to put forth my views on the motion regarding population stabilization, moved by the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare in this House on behalf of AIADMK Party.

During the discussion on stabilization of population in our country I wish to point out that India is having 119 crore population at present which is expected to go

upto 161 crores in the year 2050. China which is thickly populated is having 134 crore of population now and expected to reach only 141 crore. The increase in Indian population estimated as 1.4 per cent per year whereas the Chinese population is expected to increase only 0.6 per cent. There is a huge difference in between India and China in increase of population. Comparing the world population India is having 17 per cent of the world population and having only 2 per cent of land comparing to the availability of world.

The population increase in Uttar Pradesh is 22 per cent, in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh each 7 per cent, in Bihar 8 per cent and the four souther States counts only total population of 13 per cent. The Government is spending huge money for the improvement of northern States and introducing new schemes for northern States only, thus neglecting southern States. Despite the schemes the population of northern States are not controlled whereas the population of southern States are under control. The Government should think seriously to bring down the population growth in northern States. The Government is contemplating awareness schemes to bring down the population but it is not ready to bring any legislation in this regard. The awareness scheme should be implemented properly in northern States in order to bring the population under the control.

In Tamil Nadu during the regime of our Hon'ble General Secretary, AIADMK Party several schemes for controlling population have been successfully launched.

The population in urban areas are decreasing whereas the population in rural areas in increase. The awareness programmes are not implemented properly is the main reason for this situation. The primary health centres and the hospitals situated in rural areas are not equipped with required doctors strength. The Central Government should come forward to provide incentives to those doctors who are going to serve in rural areas. Then only the awareness programmes instituted by the Government to control the population will be succeeded.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P. Kumar]

The Government should come forward to provide incentives and increase in salary for those Government servants who are having one or two child. The poor people who have followed the family planning norms of the Government should be given priority in getting bank loans for their small business. The Government should come forward to provide scholarship for the poor women children to remove the illiteracy in rural areas. The parents should be given priority in getting the admission for their children in professional institutes at free of cost.

Parents those who are adopting two children norms should be provided with free train and bus passes. The Government should oversee the utilization of the National Population stabilization fund and to see that the scheme is being implemented properly. Then only the growing population of our country will be under control.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Motion moved by the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare on population stabilization and also extend my thanks for this bold step. But this Motion concerns itself with those measures, which have, so far been, taken by the Government, although with some modifications. I, therefore, have doubt, whether we shall be able to control population in the future. Even then, it is a good effort, so, it must be welcome. It, at least, shows that the Government has acknowledged the population explosion as a problem, otherwise, till now, the treasury benches behaved as if this problem does not exist.

The population is growing but the resources are stuck up. This is creating problem. Even today, a large number of people are illiterate, to whom the basic facilities are not available. There are neither roads, nor pure drinking water, nor schools, nor dispensaries in the rural areas. It is impractical to expect that the people, who are deprived from basic facilities of life, will make contribution for building

society or nation. Therefore, I hope that the acknowledgment of the problem by the Government and its effort to solve this problem through this motion will move this House and the entire nation to cure this disease. There are a number of factors behind population explosion. Some emanate from religious conservatism. I wonder that some religious groups oppose the pulse polio campaigns on the pretext that it is a conspiracy to check the growth of their population.

Sir, I remember that eastern Uttar Pradesh has been suffering from a disease named encephalitis. It has claimed a number of lives for the last 20-25 years. The NDA Government launched a drive there for inoculation. It started in 2005-06. I had visited the area to watch the progress of the drive. I was surprised to note that many religious groups were boycotting the inoculation drive, terming it a conspiracy against their religion. I believe that this conservatism could be checked by spreading awareness or by passing an effective law or by roping in the leaders of those communities. But, this could not be done. In the ancient Hindu tradition, it was common practice to bless for having hundred sons! But, gradually, the people departed from that tradition. In the Hindu tradition, the life of a Hindu was divided into four Ashrams. A Hindu was supposed to lead a life of student till 25, then, till 50, he lived the life of a householder, from 50 to 75, he remained in a hermitage and after 75, he had to live a life of renunciation. This model presented a solution to all the problems of society. Today, we are talking about child marriage, malnutrition etc. The life divided in four stages was a perfect solution to these problems. How on earth the age of consent has been determined as 18 for a girl and 21 for a boy? This is according to neither the medical science nor social system. This should be 25, as was envisaged in the Ashram tradition of Hindu society, if a law is passed to this effect, and it is applied to all the people of the country, no one will raise objection to it.

Sir, there are a number of opinions with regard to the family planning system. Some people may disagree with

Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his decision might have recoiled on him. He tried to implement this system after becoming aware of the problems besetting the society and nation. But it was viewed negatively. I wonder why we take everything negatively? Why we do not try to view the positive side of all things? I feel that if we have to find solution to all these problems, we should prepare ourselves to frame an effective legislation. This is the first thing.

Secondly, we have a new problem to deal with. Today, we have 120 crore population in our country. Among this population, there are 4 to 6 crore children who are physically or mentally handicapped. This number is likely to grow in the future. The vector borne diseases are spreading. There is no arrangement for effective treatment of encephalitis, dengue, kalazar etc. Though the hon. Minister will say that there are primary health centres, community health centers in the country, but are they really effective in dispensing health facilities in rural areas? Whether the Anganwadi employees are carrying out their duties honestly? Whether the food intended for children reach them? No, it is sold at the block level itself. How can you imagine to carry family planning programme to the rural areas through them? If you will get investigated all these things, you will find a murky detail in this. As the public distribution system suffers from contradiction in the same way, this system suffers from pilferage. In such condition, I have a lurking doubt how you will implement this scheme through them. There is no arrangement made for the rehabilitation of handicapped children and senior citizens. In the ancient times, there were joint families in India, but the modernization and the impact of western culture, the joint families are being broken. As we live in hermitages, we see all these things. The senior citizens visit us, they complain that their children have pushed them out of home and they request that some arrangement should be made for them. Such people are in large number. What the Government propose to do for them? Then Government should launch a campaign for women empowerment so that the balance in the male-female ratio is restored. Every person will support this campaign. The

westernization of the Indian motherhood is a danger. We must give attention towards this.

Sir, there are a number of issues. The reasons for population explosion are poverty and illiteracy, both of which are interconnected. Besides, the immigrants are also responsible for this. There are five crore Bangladeshis living in India. They are living in slums. We are viewing this fact through a political prism. We are not ready to send them back even after the order of the Supreme Court. I feel that unless we rise above political considerations and think in the interest of nation, we will not be able to control population explosion. Further, we should implement the family planning programme, as enunciated here by you. This programme should be applied to every citizen of the country. If each person has been utilizing the facilities in the country, why the programme proposed or the law framed in the interest of nation, cannot be applied to each person. I request you to introduce a Bill in the House to implement a uniform population policy across the country. We need to take such type of strict step to check it effectively. The hon. Minister has mentioned Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan have a higher growth rate of population in comparison to other States. These States have already a higher density of population. The reason is that the nature has profusely blessed this region. It is very fertile.

Sir, though you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has got conducted survey in this region to ascertain the groups of people which have a higher reproduction rate. Whether the Government would table the findings of that survey? I doubt the integrity of the Government with regard to the population stabilization. The Government should make an honest effort and frame a uniform population policy, which is in the comprehensive interest of the nation. If need be, an effective bill can be passed to control population. Those, who do not abide by the policy of the Government, should be subjected to restrictions. They can be deprived from Government facilities. They can be disenfranchised. A number of States

[Yogi Adityanath]

have provided for their debarment from holding the post of member of Panchayat or Sarpanch or Chairman. Why the Centre cannot provide that those, who have more than two children, will not be allowed to become MP or MLA. If you implement this policy and deprive them from Government jobs, I feel that this problem can be solved to a great extent.

How, as you have introduced this motion, no one will be able to issue fatwa against this. Had this motion moved by Shri Dineshji or any other Minister, a fatwa could have been issued? You have taken a bold step by introducing this motion. I thank you for this and commend this effort of yours.

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this serious issue and also to its far reaching ill effects.

Population has been constantly increasing in our country. This issue is before the House in the year 2010 and it is a coincidence that it is a census year. Enumeration is going on in the entire country. A number of suggestions in this regard are already before the House, wherein requests have been made for incorporating various types of columns in the census form.

Broad inequalities are increasing in the country in ratio to the increase in population. The number of males is increasing constantly and the number of girls has come down drastically because of female foeticide. Though it is a very serious matter yet the Government has not been able to take any effective measures in this regard. I do not say that the Government has not taken steps in this direction, but whatever steps have been taken have been inadequate, and ineffective. The desire to have son only is one of the main causes of population explosion. In place of bringing a law in this regard, the Government should shape the masses psychologically so that people stop

thinking that son only can lead them to a happy life. This is a very important factor responsible for increasing population.

Second most important factor is lack of education. I would call it rather first most important factor and not second one, because root cause of such feeling of the people is lack of education. My submission in this regard is that first the Government should pay more attention to education of girls so that they get educated and show right path to the coming generation. Then only we would be able to control population. Because of lack of education, people in rural areas still feel that children are god sent. There is an urgent need for changing such a conception.

I would like to draw attention of the Government to one more reason, that is lack of hospitals in rural areas. If there are hospitals, there are no doctors, if there are doctors, there are no specialists. If at all, there are specialists in some of the hospitals, there are no medicines and there is an acute shortage of lady doctors, even in some of the hospitals there are no lady doctors. Most of the doctors are under trained. In the absence of lady doctors in remote village hospitals, women are not able to avail family planning facilities for controlling population provided under the Government programmes and in most of the cases they hesitate in approaching male doctors for getting consultation with regard to prevent pregnancy or using contraceptives. Therefore, my submission is that more emphasis should be paid for appointing lady doctors. Early marriage or child marriage needs to be checked strictly because if early marriages take place it becomes difficult to control population as it is very difficult to convince them about it at raw age.

Constant increase in population is main cause of all the problems in our country. Everyone is aware of it because the programmes, policies implemented by the Government prove futile just because of increasing population. Even the jobs created go useless. It is creating an army of unemployed. The number of educated unemployed is also increasing rapidly. We find long queues

*Speech was laid on the Table.

everywhere. Population explosion is main cause of poverty. Population control can solve a number of problems in the country. Therefore, the need is not only for enforcing such a law stringently but also for preparing the masses mentally as our earlier experience reveals that whenever the Government acted tough in this direction, as was done during emergency for implementing family planning with tough hand, the programme turned unpopular and ultimately failed.

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all let me congratulate the hon. Health Minister for bringing in this debate. He rightly said that it is after a gap of 33 years that we are having such an important debate in our Parliament.

I was trying to look up to the debate that took place in 1976. What I have found out that even in 1976, it was tabled and was not discussed much.

Let me start by quoting Swami Vivekananda: "We are responsible for what we are, and whatever we wish ourselves to be, we have the power to make ourselves. If what we are now has been the result of our own past actions, whatever we wish to be in future can be produced by our present actions."

18.08 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Madam as I deliberate further, let me just start by highlighting the dimensions of this problem, the contours of this problem from a perspective of a young Indian and not just as a parliamentarian, as I see it. After that, towards the conclusion, I would point out some of things that we can do to address them.

Much has been said about the enormity of the problems that we are facing, namely, 17.3 per cent of the world's population living on 2.4 per cent of world's total land, having only four per cent of world's total water

resources to quench our thirst. By 2025, we are going to overtake China; by 2050, our population will be more than 1.6 billion people; in the next 10 years, we will have 350 million more mouths to feed, which is more than the population of the United States; there will be 350 million more jobs to produce, which are more than the jobs in the world's largest economy today. I am just talking about the next 10 years. Every year, our population is increasing by more than 20 million, which is the size of the population of Australia. For the next 20 years, one-fourth of all the population increase in the world is going to come from India and one-eighth of all the population increase in the world is going to come from Uttar Pradesh.

And, one-eighth of all the population increase of the world is going to come from Uttar Pradesh. The TFR, as the Minister pointed out, stands at 2.7. We wanted it to be at 2.2 in 2010 but it stands at 2.7 with Bihar and U.P. the TFR is almost 4.0. The problem manifests itself in multiple forms. On resources about which the Minister pointed out, in our youth and in urbanisation, we are going to see great churning in the next 25-50 years in our country, and we have to address that churning. Of course, on the resources, enormous pressure is going to be put for water. Like I pointed out, the world's total fresh water resources would be four per cent. I am talking about demand. Today our demand is 950 billion cubic metres of water. The total supply that we have in our country, including exhaustive ground water is 1.4 trillion cubic metres. By 2050, we will double our demand for water. The demand will be 1.9 trillion cubic metres. Our supply, including from all the rivers, fresh water, rainfall, ground water, will stay at 1.4 trillion cubic metres. We will far exceed the total supply that we have. [Translation] We can't produce water, therefore, we must have to will it today.

[English]

In our cities on average every year the ground water table is falling by six feet on annual basis. In Gurgaon in Haryana, we are having 300 per cent water exploitation rate which is above the highest in the world, which means

[Shri Deepender Singh Hooda]

every year for every one litre of water that goes in, we are taking out three litres already and we are just looking at the demographic tsunami that we will see over the next few years.

Regarding foodgrains, even today our *per capita* availability of foodgrains is 525 grams *per capita* per day in our country. Compare this to China. The *per capita* foodgrains availability per day in China is 980 grams. In the United States, it is already 2,850 grams. Even at this level, by 2050, we will need to produce 430 million tonnes on annual basis. We do not even produce 200 million tonnes today.

Now, we can say that we will put into place wide irrigation network; and we will improve our agricultural sector but we do all know that agriculture sector has been growing just at about two per cent. We do have some good growth here but at the same time we do have some bad growth. Last year our agricultural growth rate was minus 0.2 per cent. Are we surprised that we are facing inflation?

Regarding urbanisation, millions and millions of people are going to move to cities. Are our cities ready to accept them? Forty per cent of our population by 2020 will move to cities, and not just by the young people looking for livelihoods. They will move because of desertification. They will move because of the depletion of water table in Rajasthan, Haryana and in a lot of other places. They will move because of deforestation and loss of livelihoods in their own habitats. This will lead to great churning.

But one particular manifestation of this problem that was not talked about by any of the other esteemed Members before me that I want to touch on is the problem of the youth. Even today 60 per cent of our youth is tied to agriculture, the primary sector. Over the next 10 years, we need to move a majority of this into secondary and tertiary sectors.

Even in the current Plan, the Planning Commission

knows that between 2007 and 2012, we need 100 million more jobs to maintain the current level of employment. By 2020, we need to create 350 million more jobs and to create more jobs, obviously, we need growth but we also need employability.

You know, two economists David Bloom and David Canning coined the words, "Demographic dividend". They did lot of brilliant work but I am not a big fan of them for coining these words because behind these words, it has become an easy tool for us to forget the problem that we are seeing. Any macro economic model will tell you that it is not just the growth in labour force which will see our economic growth but it is also good human capital. You see any Human Development Index. We are having numbers.

But, as far as human development index is concerned, we are not doing that well. We stand at the spot of 127th out of 177 nations when we look at the human development index. All this has happened because of our population increase and because we have not been able to effectively provide this lesson to our youngsters, to our next generation.

The demographic dividend that we talk about, I think we are inching closer to demographic disaster. The problem for our youth is showing in Kashmir. The restlessness and the negative energy of our youth is showing in Chhattisgarh. I am afraid that if we are unable to tackle this, it is going to show all over our country. Recently, a magazine called Open painted rather a grim picture in which they envisioned that India is on the verge of disaster, if the young and their youthful energy is not tapped properly. Then we can fragment into a lot of different nation-States and the entire complexion of our country and the nationhood can change.

One of the things that I have been arguing for long is that, just looking at the GDP growth and inflation, these are the two measures that we talk about in our Parliament a lot, alongwith that we should also talk about

unemployment rate. That should be one of the main measures on which our Finance Minister and the Government of the day should be measured. When the Finance Minister stands up in the Parliament and talks about the Budget, he should say that in the last year how many lakh new jobs were created in our country. *[Translation]* I am a farmer's son. My grandfather owned 10-20 acre land and today my share has struck to 2½-1 acre. How much land the next generation will have; where will they go? *[English]* The population of youth is also important. The problem of population is the problem of youth and this is the mother of all problems.

I looked at many population control policies throughout the world. Taking a look at China, Iran, Bangladesh, I want to point out some of those in our House today. Of course, China has much feigned one child policy. But the consensus on one child policy did not come in one day. In 1948, after the Revolution, they thought of their population as an asset, as a lot of us think. It was after their great leap forward that they started thinking about it as an obstacle. Then, they reversed their policies after cultural revolution and it was only decisively in 1973 when Mao Zedong associated himself with the population control policies.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The more time you are taking, the lesser is left for remaining speakers, so bear it in mind.

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: In 1979 they decisively enacted the single child policy. Even in China, under special circumstances, for ethnic and religious minorities, they are relaxing this single child policy to two or three children. Of course, they are bringing about this policy through propaganda, coercion, commune birth planning committees and so on and so forth.

Iran is very unique and I want to point this out to our

hon. Minister. Iran has done something which no other country in the world has done. They are most successful in population planning. What they have done is that it is the only country in the world which has made contraceptive courses mandatory for both males and females before they can obtain a marriage certificate. Everybody has to go through this training one day for five hours before they can obtain a marriage certificate. This has been very successful in Iran.

Of course, we have done a lot of things as the hon. Minister pointed out. As I conclude, let me just quickly run through a list of some of the suggestions that I have for the hon. Minister. The first and foremost is that we have to have a dialogue. That is why, I congratulate him for initiating that dialogue. I also congratulate the Minister because when he initiated the dialogue he was able to hit a common ground across all political parties in Lok Sabha.

We need to have incentives. Without incentives the schemes are not going to work. Of course, Shri Naveen Jindal pointed out about the retirement age, old age pension, etc. We can think about having a longer retirement age for parents who have less children, we can think about giving additional marks to their wards in interviews for Government jobs. We can think about a lot of different incentives. But incentives have to be there.

Female literacy is the most important thing. We all know that. We need to work on it, we need to work for female literacy.

Of course, the hon. Minister pointed out about the average age of getting married and said that 68 per cent of girls in Bihar were getting married before the age of 18.

Madam, I conclude with the last point. While we cannot force sterilisation, we need to enforce these things. We need to enforce the correct age at the time of marriage.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Madam Chairman, people's representatives have to be always kept prepared as the reporters may ask them any type of question anywhere. If a question like what is India's population is put to me, I would be somewhat puzzled. Because, its answer is such, as this figure keeps changing regularly and that too, rapidly. The rapidly changing figure shows what a serious challenge the country is facing.

Today, it is hotly debated in Government's corridor that it would bring food security bill. When the demand of universalisation of PDS comes up the Government says that our economy cannot bear burden of grants. It comes to my mind that a day will come in my lifetime when India's population will be double to what it is today. How would we be able to bear the burden that time? It is right that this problem is not confined to India alone. World's population is estimated to be 800 crore by 2005. My proceeding speakers have mentioned about the movement going on in this regard at international level and the efforts being made. United Nations participatory in it. So far as I know, during 1960's people became aware that increasing population is a challenge for development. With American's donation a United Nations Population Funds was created in 1967. The meeting held in Cairo, which is famous world over, proved to be a milestone. Why so, because in earlier seminars, such as one held in Bucharest, in 1984 in Mexico, wherein the experts participated on behalf of their Governments, could never say boldly that they would effect changes in their policies. The NGOs got united in Cairo's summit and they raised the issue of empowerment of women and they got success in that. I would like to quote—

[English]

Chapter 4 of Cairo Programme of Action is entitled 'Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women' which says "Empowerment and autonomy of women, the improvement of their political, social and economic

and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development."

[Translation]

We will have to appreciate it, but at the same time, we saw and felt the misdeeds during emergency. We still feel the ill effects of the steps taken in the name of family planning at that time. At the time, the objective would be family planning for controlling population, but now we are talking of population stabilization and it has got confined to family welfare. I want to say that we admit it today and the researches in this field have revealed that one factor has a direct link to it. Female literacy is inversely related to it so is poverty alleviation. Mr. Minister said that we have to bring down the challenge of TFR, he even presented figures to this effect. My submission is that why cannot we evolve a new method by keeping both the aspects in mind. It would involve development and giving priority to family planning. The figures are shocking. I would provide much details. The Minister has himself said that BIMARU States are a challenge for us. 33 per cent of the marriages of girls below the age of 18 years, though there is a law prohibiting it, take place in Uttar Pradesh.

In this regard, district Bahraich tops with 70.7 per cent, Maharajganj, 62 per cent, Shahjahanpur, 47 per cent, my district Mathura, 31 per cent. These figures are shocking. So far as total birth amongst women of age group of 15-19 years is concerned, it is 27 per cent in Sonbhadra, 17 per cent in Mahoba, 15 per cent in Mathura. It is not that there is no law to check it. I was in talks with an NGO in this regard. She was saying that hon. Members attend marriages wherein girls below 18 years are got married. You yourself have said so. But, why cannot all of us resolve that if we get any invitation, we would ask the parents as to what is the age of girl who is to be got married. At the same time, if we see that there are articles, which are likely to be given in dowry, we should enquire about this also. If we take such steps, people would surely get

inspiration. I wanted to say that there is a joint initiative, which should mainly comprise of welfare, development, literacy, empowerment, including family planning.

I was going through a research paper. There is a person-Brijesh Purohit. He has conducted a study on Maharashtra, M.P. and Odisha through regression analysis. His finding is that direct intervention of the Government works where per capita income is high. We can sum up that economic development becomes a major influence in such States. In his study, we also stated that he found variance in each State. He utilized district level information. Information with regard to our districts is not right.

Second issue is-organisations conducting research in this sector, it is in his Ministry also. Apex organizations are-National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences. There is a big network of research organizations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister-what is the condition of such institutes? Do they enjoy autonomy? Is research work going on? As I wanted to say the family planning has become a bad word, now it is welfare, say family welfare.

As per demographic situation, it is the need of the society that we shall control all those things, we too hesitate to speak on the subject. We have to see that what is the condition of these organizations. As per existing legislations, I know that this is a State subject, but you can enact model Act, the legislation is needed, if legislation is needed you can bring it. If law is not being complied anywhere, and the Government take pro-active measures, talk to Government's agencies, we can definitely render assistance in it, it will definitely bring change. I would like to cite an example. The PNDT Act is against the prenatal diagnostic testing. ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court has also mandated to make registration of ultrasound machine compulsory. Whether it is being registered. A nodal officer was to be appointed in every district to keep vigil on child marriage and to take action against it. Whether this has been done? A meeting of monitoring and vigilance committee of MPs is held in every quarter. Why district level

information was not made available in the agenda of these meetings? Why the concerned departments give us presentations regarding condition of our districts so that we may be able to give you information and action may be taken in this regard.

I would like to give you some suggestions. There is no reason that we cannot give incentives. Incentives can be given. Give this facility in banking system, loans. Why we should not give reservation to women in the Government jobs, particularly those who come from the poor families. We would be able to realize women empowerment only when women will come out of household chores. They will earn money, which they will take home. Then only they can gain respect.

I do not want to take much time. I would like to tell the last point. I got the Minister's letter in regard to the World Population Day. I commend him. In today's discussion, all the speakers said that there is a need to rise above the political line. We should break the party sentiments and barriers and walk unitedly. I would like to State that this is the condition of our State. The MPs of Opposition parties may also be present here. I got the letter that the hon'ble Members should attend the function of World Population Day. The hon'ble Members' participation will create awareness in the people. I cannot talk of my district, but of other Members of my party, they did not got any information, but Members of the ruling party were the Chief Guest.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Our country is lagging far behind in many countries in health, education, energy and employment sector. Today, law and order situation is rapidly deteriorating in the country, the situation is exploding, but the population explosion is a much bigger one than this. The ground water level is receding in many parts of the country and crores of people are living below the poverty line. The increase in population is more in proportion to the growth of infrastructure. Today,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

even after 63 years of the independence, we have not been able to take effective steps for checking the population explosion.

Today, the main point of governance is politics of vote. Till we rise above the politics of vote and do the work, we cannot conceptualize the Bharat Nirman. Today, the unemployed youth of our country are not getting the employment. Our country is poverty-ridden, and there is shortage of quality foodgrains in the country, at the same time, we are providing refuge to the people of other countries. Why, for the sake of votes? Today, the Government is hapless in checking the rise in population due to illiteracy, conservative attitudes and religious beliefs. Today, the Government is spending funds of crores of rupees through NGOs in the country. The maximum part of it is misutilized. If the Government has no other choice but to carry this work through NGOs, then participation of every class of the society, every religion shall be sought for monitoring of this work.

I remember, the implementation of sterilization programme during emergency in 1974-75. The happenings at that time, sends shivers down your spine even today. But we can continue our public awareness programme to check the population explosion with our honest effort. Our next generation will have to bear the frightening outcome of the population explosion in the next 10-20 years.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to prepare at time-bound programme to check the population explosion and to enact an effective legislation for this purpose.

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot) :
I thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important subject. Yesterday, in this august House, we discussed at length the serious issue of 'Rise in the prices of essential commodities'.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Members expressed their grave concern on this issue. However, there is another very serious matter – the issue of population-explosion. This is a matter of more concern than price-rise. Population-explosion is the root cause of a plethora of problems. Inflation is one such problem. Population is spiraling out of control and it has engendered and aggravated a host of other problems like poverty, illiteracy, hunger, criminal activities, unemployment, taking of drugs and intoxicants by youths, left-wing extremism, terrorism, the widening chasm between the rich and the poor, adulteration in food-items, environment-pollution, malnutrition, corruption, graft etc. Thus, population-explosion is a hydra-headed monster.

Madam, in the last 5 years, the population of India increased by 14% whereas the population of China increased by a mere 6%. By 2050, India will have the dubious distinction of overtaking China as the most populous country in the world. In 2050, the population of India will be around 161.38 crores whereas that of China will be much less. This is nothing to be proud of. It will only lead us to catastrophe.

Madam, successive Governments have taken several steps to rein in the burgeoning population but to no avail. Several commissions were set up, several committees were constituted, surveys were conducted, social reform measures were undertaken, family-planning and family-welfare programmes were initiated. However, the result has been a big cipher. We have miserably failed in realizing any of our targets.

Madam, the seriousness of the Government in tackling this gargantuan problem can be gauged from the fact that we are discussing this vital issue in this august House after a long gap of 33 years. We should have taken the bull by the horns much earlier. Madam, it seems that the Government was afraid of losing the votes of the opponents of family-planning. That is why this issue was always brushed under the carpet.

Madam, various factors are responsible for this alarming increase in the population of our country. Due to

paucity of time, I shall be brief. However, I must register my complain that members of Punjab are not given ample time to ventilate their grievances in the House.

Madam, I want to make a few suggestions. Until and unless we frame stringent laws, it will be almost impossible to control the population-explosion. However, the Hon'ble Health Minister does not plan to enact any legislation in this matter. In a press-briefing, the hon. Minister said, "Let me make it clear, we are not in favour of controlling population-growth through any kind of legislation. But we favour generating awareness and persuading people to have small size of family for betterment of the health of the mother and child."

However, a majority of wise people do not conform to this view. They know that the country is already bursting at its seams. The ever-increasing population is eating into the very vitals of all developmental efforts. The country is already over-burdened. It can not longer bear population-explosion. All family-planning schemes launched with much fanfare in the last 62 years have failed to deliver the goods. Hence, the need for a stringent law is the only realistic answer to this problem. It should be enforced uniformly on the rich and the poor and all segments of society. Only punitive measures can act as deterrent.

Madam, a special package should be granted to those States that have succeeded in controlling the population growth. I seek the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards this suggestion. A special package should be given to the States that have succeeded in checking the alarming population-growth. There are six such States and I am happy to inform you that Punjab tops the list of such States. I want to congratulate the present Government of Punjab. It has taken concrete steps and reduced the population-growth in Punjab by 23% and it has slowed down the population-growth by 32%. This is a wonderful achievement of the Government of Punjab.

Madam, we must contain this malaise by taking political steps. Some States have made family-planning

mandatory for those in local self-Government and also for the municipal council members. However, the need of the hour is for MPs and MLAs to take the lead and practice what we preach. Charity should begin at home. A benchmark should be set for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members also. All political parties should refrain from granting tickets to people who have more than two children. Of course, there should be a cut-off date. Let me tell you that I have only 2 daughters. But, we must have a futuristic vision. We must embrace progressive ideas. All political parties must implement strictly such a norm and should not back regressive ideas.

Madam, we are the elected representatives of the people. We are the role-models of the people. The people look up to us for inspiration and guidance. If Ministers and Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha marry three or four times and have several children, what kind of precedence will we set? What kind of message will be sent to the public? How can we check population-explosion in such a scenario?

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam, we must empower our women if we intend to control the population-growth. In this regard, the data and statistics that are reeled out by the Government are mostly fake. They are mostly concocted and fabricated. The bureaucrats in the ministries just want to achieve the targets. The ground-reality is different. The data that reaches the Government is generally fudged. The officials just want to save their skin. Thus, the Government remains under the misconception that it has achieved its targets. Constant monitoring should be done to verify the genuineness of the tall claims that are made by officials. Figures of the present year should be strictly compared with those of the previous years. If population-growth continues unabated, the Government should review its schemes and policies. The

[Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan]

failure of our schemes should serve as an eye-opener for the Government.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Many other hon'ble members have yet to speak. 04.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam, I will conclude my speech in one minute.

The Government should also focus on Government employees. All employees should be asked to furnish an affidavit that they will stick to family-planning norms. If they fail to do so, no increments should be given to them. They should not be given any promotion either.

Madam, the Government must take stern measures if it wants to control population-growth. We can overcome all impediments. But the will and intention to do so should be there. 70% population of country is earning hardly Rs. 20/- per day. The rate of 1 Kg. of pulses varies between Rs. 60/- to Rs. 100/-. Madam, time is running out. If we do not take concrete measures to check population-explosion, it will further aggravate other problems like poverty, inflation, illiteracy, unemployment and taking of drugs and intoxicants by youths. The country will lag behind in the race of progress and development and the future generations will suffer irreparable damage.

Hence, it is high time that we awake from our deep slumber and take the bull of population-explosion by the horns. Only then can we stabilize our population. The future generations will never forgive us if we fail to rise to the occasion.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The discussion on the motion in regard to population stabilization brought by

*Speech was laid on the Table.

hon'ble Minister of Health is going on in the House. Today, we are recognized as the nation having maximum population of youth in the world. At present, the 50 per cent of our population of our country is in the age group of 15-49, therefore, the rapid growth in population is also feared. We adopted National Population Policy in the year 2000, but despite that the essential atmosphere for population control is not being generated. The Government is equally responsible for it. The discrimination between male and female should not be practiced in the country. As per the rule, the gender discrimination cannot be done, but the Government had raised the incentive for vasectomy from Rs. 800 to 1500, in the year 2007, but for tubectomy the incentive was raised from Rs. 800 to 1000 only. Only Rs. 200 were raised for women. Second thing is existence of evil of child marriage in the country. As per rule, the child marriages are banned in India, but still they are taking place in many States, it is a big blow to the population control. There is a need to control the population through the legislation and public awareness. The target was set to bring down the birth rate upto 2 per cent till 2012 under the population policy. But, it is 3 to 4 per cent in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. From this, it is very much clear how much efforts we have to be put in for controlling the population. The population growth rate is more in the tribal area. As these areas are backward and undeveloped, therefore, birth rate is high in these areas. At the same time, the infant mortality rate is also high in these areas. The infant mortality rate is also high due to malnutrition. No cooperation in regard to family planning is extended from that area due to high infant mortality rate as a result of malnutrition. If good health facilities, nutritious foodgrains are provided there, the family planning programme can be a great success there. The population of India is growing very fast, in these circumstances, we are bearing the burden of making available essential foodgrains, resources and basic facilities for the growing population. In these circumstances, we have to control our population. The Government has to adopt the Chinese ideology. In view of rise in its population, China has achieved success in

population stabilization. We shall try to study and follow all these efforts and programmes of China.

If a family desires to opt family planning measures after the birth of first child, the Government runs a programme to give special incentive to them. Many State Governments also give their share in this regard. I would like to give suggestion in regard to this programme, that the Government shall show special concern for said family, it should take medical check up of only child for six months, and if the child is not suffering from any serious ailment, then only permission for family planning should be granted to them. Many families are repenting that after going through sterilization (family planning), they came to know that their only child was suffering from serious ailment.

Population explosion is national calamity. We have to evolve consensus over population control by rising above the religion, and gender discrimination. We have to take some stringent measures to control the population. We have to sideline those people who do not extend their cooperation in this regard. We have to evolve such a system that the people who are against population stabilization do not get the benefit of the Government schemes. The condition of family planning should be imposed on the persons in Government jobs. In other sector also, we shall impose the small family norms for getting the benefit of ration and other Government schemes, then only, we can achieve success in population stabilization. In Panchayat elections of Maharashtra, the persons having more than two children were not allowed to contest the elections, it proved very beneficial there. There is a good trend of going for sterilization (family planning) after two children. It should be implemented in the entire country. The Government should seriously take up the issue of family stabilization and should implement it by showing its political will.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Chairperson, the House is now deliberating on the ways and means to

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

stabilise our population and contain the population growth rate. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion and share some of my views.

In 2001-02, the total number of families in India was about 18.20 crores and it had risen to 22.84 crores in 2009-10. I deem it fit that this discussion on Population explosion has been taken up at this juncture and it is appropriate.

We must put our heads and hearts together to find out the causes for the population increase. It is not enough to talk about population and containing the same. Population is our asset, wealth and resource. It is a natural resource and is taken as human resource. In the Asian Continent, we are the second largest country to have such a vast human resource. Both in the North and South Pole region and in the West, there is not much scope for increased population growth. But in the tropical region where we find ourselves in the Asian Continent the natural potential for increased population is more. The climatic conditions here are responsible for more population than other regions. This is not only a human factor but also a climatic factor. If we scientifically analyse the demographic distribution, we find that increased population is found among the society that is more relying on religions and religious practices. People who are responsible for increase in population are mostly illiterate and impoverished because they consider their progenies to be their assets who can help them to overcome oddities in life. We must consider the ways and means to make the Government of the day aware of the ground reality and to evolve suitable measures to contain population that come in the way of our achieving the target for growth.

People go in for children not only because they like them but also because they consider them to be their assets and means to improve their life. Most of the religions are impressing upon their followers that reproduction is an assigned duty and they must not put a stop to it as it will go against the tenets of their faith. In our country, only those who have their lives centered on religions keep on increasing the population. In addition to it, we find a situation in our country that contributes to increased

[Shri P. Lingam]

population. Adequate social security is not available to the citizens of this country. In the absence of a viable social security mechanism, every individual tends to think that only their children can take care of them in their old age.

Resolutions and Motions cannot contain population explosion. We must enhance the standard of life and Human Resources. Education alone is not Human Resource. Alongwith education, health, economic growth, increased infrastructure facilities are all factors that constitute Human Resource. In the absence of enhancement of in the standard of living, we cannot but witness increase in population. Even countries like America and Britain are thinking in terms of controlling population today. So, naturally it is right that India is also considering on the same lines to stabilize its population. But there must be a common view, a uniform view, a universal view to take effective steps to contain population. We must go into the roots of the problem and must come out with necessary steps to find a solution. Mere laws cannot control population explosion. We must create awareness in the minds of the people. We must instill confidence in the minds of our people that they can live on their own and rely on self-sufficiency.

There is a common thinking that girl children are mere burdens and they cannot help their parents. This is the mindset of a patriarchal society. There is a notion that the family can be led only by a man and only men can be relied upon. There is a belief in the society that there must be at least one male child in a family. With a hope to beget a male child, some families give rise to girl child after girl child unmindful of the number of the members of the family increase. They think it is necessary and essential. The Government must evolve ways and means to help people to come out of this mindset. We must not think that our duty is over by way of moving this Motion in this House. Social security measures, enhancing human resources and its potential, growth in education, economic development are all factors that will help people to gain confidence in

living together as part of a body polity. Only then we can find a reverse trend and can witness a fall in population growth. People of the elite society are having awareness and are not increasing the population because they have a sense of security. Poor people want to live somehow because of a sense of insecurity occupying them. So we must help them gain confidence so that they do not go in for more children. The mindset that a male child is a must, should go. We must involve religious leaders also to impress upon the people that this attitude must go because we find some religious leaders urging their followers to increase their progeny so that the number of their followers increase manifold. Adequate awareness has not been created world over. Even in China the population control measures have succeeded only to the extent of 40 per cent. In India it is 34 per cent. No other country finds such effective implementation of family planning programmes. Only by way of extended campaign involving common people with political leaders and religious leaders, we can create a conducive atmosphere and enough of awareness to control population. Emphasizing the need to go in for this, let me complete my speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister has initiated a very important discussion. All of us agree with the seriousness with which he has moved the Motion in the House. But there are some hurdles in his way on which I would like to focus here.

As far as population stabilization is concerned, there are three categories of States in our country. In first category of States, the population growth is 2.1 per cent. In the second category, the growth ranges from 2.2 to 2.6 per cent. And, in the third category, it is from 3 to 3.9 per cent. Therefore, when we see the problem in a national perspective, we find that it is more serious in 6 States where it ranges from 3 to 3.9 per cent. Coincidentally, Madam Chairman, you, too, belong to Madhya Pradesh, and I fully agree with what you had spoken at the time of initiating the discussion.

Hon. Madam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya

Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh are ranked at the top in population growth and these States hold the lowest grading in poverty and illiteracy. Both of these are interrelated. The hon. Minister has got established 18 Population Research Centres with different universities. These Centres have published 74 studies so far. I don't know about their findings, but, I can say on the basis of my experience that the population growth rate has assumed a serious form in 6 States. If these States are not provided assistance to overcome the crisis, the problem will continue to haunt us. We have to solve this problem in these States, if we wish to find any solution of this national problem. It is an estimate that, by 2030, we shall add 37 crore more people in our existing population. Out of this addition, the 50 per cent will be contributed by these six States. Therefore, unless we pay attention to these States, we shall not be able to achieve the intended results.

Population, illiteracy, poverty and the backwardness of these States, all are intrinsically related to each other. The backwardness of State brings about regional imbalance in the country. The regional imbalances lead to different outcomes. If we want equal results, we need to provide equal opportunities to the States. In particular, we need to think about the States which are troubled by illiteracy, Poverty and backwardness. Hon. Minister, you may be sincere, but it needs efforts from the Government of India. Your ministry alone cannot eradicate regional imbalances. Unless, the Central Government steps in, the population growth alongwith poverty, illiteracy, backwardness will continue to haunt us.

19.00 hrs.

There are regional imbalances within the States also. The district in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, have different level of economic development and also have different level of population growth. I would like to talk about Bihar. I hail from a district which has the highest literacy rate in Bihar and its problems are different from those of other districts. The other districts,

which lie in the border region, have lower literacy rate, high incidence of poverty and also a high rate of population growth, which even crosses 4 per cent mark. In my State, the different districts have population growth between 4 and 5 per cent. Who is responsible for this explosive situation and who will try to solve this problem? The marriageable age for a girl is 18, then, should not a girl go to school till she reaches 18?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We had extended this discussion till 7 o'clock and there are still a number of hon. Member who are to speak. If all of you agree, we can extend this discussion for another hour. But my request to all the Members is, to conclude their speeches within three-four minutes and not to repeat their suggestions.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: All right, extend the time by an hour.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I would like to say to the Hon. Minister, that his efforts will yield fruitful results only when we take this issue in a comprehensive manner. This explosive situation is the result of own errors. A biased thinking will not help control population growth. Only by controlling population growth, our nation can move forward. India cannot grow leaving these sick States behind. The Hon. Minister has been formulating scheme to get population stabilized. He should also formulate programmes to remove regional imbalances, to bring about changes in the condition of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar. We need to make people literate, remove poverty, build roads in rural areas, so that medical practitioners' could reach those areas. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should think in inclusive manner. Only then, this biggest problem of India will be solved.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Chairman, I thank the Government for bringing this Motion before the House. All the Members have given their opinions. If the Government takes definitive steps by harmonizing all the opinions, only then a positive outcome can be expected. If we have right vision, strong

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

determination and right direction, the population stabilization can be achieved within an year. If the population goes on increasing and agriculture gets stagnant, there will be more people to feed. People will be starved and naked. The increasing density in population will leave little land available for habitation. People will live in slums, on roads or will stay homeless. Then, the builders will mint money in their name. I would like to talk on a point or two to steer clear of this problem. We gave slogan "We Two, Our Two". It means the population should stay put, should not increase. Whoever adopts this policy, should be categorized as third class citizen. Whoever observes the policy, "We Two, Our One", should be second class citizen and, one, who does not procreate, should be first class citizen. You should honor them as three classes of citizen as you decorate the citizens with the Padam Vibhushan, the Padam Shree. Then, you will see how our people control population. This can be done either by punishment or by allurements. You cannot provide for punishment because all the types of selfish interests will rake up issues of religion, creed, community and will not allow anything to be done. The Planning Commission or the Prime Minister can call conference of all the religious leaders of India and tell them to decide for themselves whether they want their followers to die like insects or live a life of dignity. The Government should give awards to those religious leaders who agree to take steps which make the citizens of this country healthy, literate, prosperous and happy and whoever put obstacles in the path should be put behind bars on charges of treason. Can you generate this fear? The nation building is not an easy task. It needs steely resolve. I pray, don't proscribe anyone but put the condition that the citizens of this country will get priority in the matters of Government jobs and facilities as per their placing in the above mentioned three categories. Anyone who is in need will fulfill the conditions and get Government job and facility.

Madam, the Government runs a number of schemes for rural development like Indira Awas Yojana, social

security, pension etc. My suggestion is that the Government, in running these schemes, should give priority to those citizens who contribute to achieve the goal of population stabilization. A person who follows "We Two Our Two" policy should be granted Rs. 500 per month as pension, while a person who follows "We Two Our One" should be given Rs. 700, whereas the third category should receive Rs. 1000 per month. Then, you will see how our citizens cooperate us. The rich and the elite of our society spend millions on luxury and may or may not contribute a little bit for nation building but if you properly reward the poor people of India, they will help you stabilize population. But you will not do this because we are adept in debates. But if you wish to do it, tell the Planning Commission to accord priority to all these things in formulating plans.

I have the firm belief that the citizen of India, who is imbued with a sense of social service and want to make this country prosperous and powerful, will come forward and help us in achieving our objective. You should do this because you alone have to do this, otherwise stop all these debates as they will not help us. If you want to do, take a firm resolve. Show a do or die attitude.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): I must appreciate the hon. Health Minister who has already set the tone and tenor of the ensuing discussion. He has already elucidated the whole thing with all the available resources at his disposal.

India is the youngest country in the world. In the year 1790 Venetian monk, Ortis concluded that expansion of population will discontinue. It cannot continue indefinitely. In the later stage Malthus stimulated the discussion on population. Even Charles Darwin theorized the biological evolution which denoted 'survival of the fittest'. So, the fact is that the issue of population is not a new phenomenon. It has been continuing on. In the aftermath of the Second World War when the peace and tranquility descended on the world, we found that population started increasing by leaps and bounds.

First of all, I would suggest the hon. Minister that in India Kerala is the only State which has initiated and achieved population control long years back. So, I would propose the Ministry to replicate Kerala model throughout the country.

Secondly, we should initiate People's Movement on the demographic situation of our country. In the past, common people were afraid of donating blood but now even female members of conservative families are coming forward to donate blood. In the similar way, as there has been universal donation of blood or what was called as the 'Blood Donation Movement' can we not initiate a movement named after 'Stabilization of our Population'?

We have to engage a number of NGOs to educate the common people with regard to the demographic situation of our country. We should even persuade the religious leaders with different hues to come forward and teach their disciples to follow the demographic principles. India is a country of God-fearing people. So, if the religious leaders inculcate the benefit of population control in the psyche of our common people, I think it will have a salubrious effect on the common people.

Madam, India is in a State of demographic transition, however, it is slow and steady. During the demographic transition, it is inevitable that we will be witnessing a population growth. But there lies two points – whether it is an asset or whether it is a liability. I think so far as our economic condition is concerned, it becomes a liability but if we can create a conducive economical as also political and social environment in our country, this population can be turned into an asset and naturally we would be able to call it a demographic dividend.

Insofar as dependency ratio is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it. So far as the dependency ratio is concerned, in 1970, it was 79. It is a ratio between workers and non-workers. In the year 2005, the dependency ratio was brought down to 64. It is estimated that in the year 2025, the dependency ratio

will be again brought down to 48 but in 2050, it will have a slight increase and it would become 50. The fact is that we need to put hands on work. If we are able to create employment scenario and skilled development then we will be able to generate surplus and by the surplus, we will be able to invest in our economy which will ultimately help our socio-economic development.

By the year 2020, 25 per cent of our population will be under 15 years of age and 64 per cent will be in the working age group in our country. Madam, you will be interested to note that by 2020, the United States will require 17 million workers; Japan — 9 million workers; China — 10 million workers; and Russia — 6 million workers. So right now, in addition to the control of our population, we need to convert this population into our asset to earn demographic dividend and that should also be our objective.

[Translation]

Madam, our Minister of Health and Family Welfare quoted a couplet, therefore, I too would like to reply him through a couplet

'Main wo badnasib hun Bahadurshah Zaffar, dafan ke liye do gaj jamin bhi na mile kuye-yar main'

If the gap between population and land in India narrows down so much then we not even get two yards for final situations.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak in the discussion on population stabilization. Today, many hon. Members have discussed this issue. My humble submission is that population stabilization is very important for India's future. Everybody knows that population stabilization is now a great challenge to us. After 33 or 34 years, we have discussed it vividly how we can stabilize the population. After 63 years of Independence, we are not able to carry

[Shri Narahari Mahato]

on the population stabilization throughout India because of many hindrances and causes.

Madam, I belong to a remote village where people are totally illiterate. I have seen ignorance. Illiteracy is the main cause of population de-stabilisation. In my parliamentary constituency there is a block which has the lowest literacy rate amongst women not only in West Bengal and India but in the Asia continent. In that block 85% of women population is illiterate.

Madam, my parliamentary constituency is Purulia. It is a very under-developed district in the State of West Bengal where there is a very high rate of illiteracy amongst women. So, the parents of girls, belonging to the backward classes and to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, who completes their education upto the matriculation level are afraid to send their daughters to schools that are located a few kilometres away because of security reasons. We have a law in this country that stipulates the age of marriage of boys and girls. The prescribed age limit for marriage, according to the law, is 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls. But in the remote villages, because of security concern of parents for their daughters, they get their daughters married before the prescribed age limit.

Madam, poverty and unemployment are two other main reasons and causes for this. What we need is awareness amongst people. Awareness should be created in the villages, amongst the down-trodden people, people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities and people living below the poverty line. There are Anganwadi workers; there are the Ashas, the medical employees and also the NGOs working in the rural field. They have been given the responsibility for creating awareness amongst masses about the ill-effects of early marriage. Population stabilisation can be brought about by bringing in awareness not only in the health department, but also in the departments of education, rural development

and all other allied departments. We can achieve the goal of population stabilisation if we provide facilities in all these sectors.

All political parties and people cutting across caste, creed and religion should come together to achieve this goal. Population stabilisation is a challenge to the people of India. With increased population there is mal-nutrition amongst the people. So, the point that I would like to make is that there should not only be a discussion in the Parliament, but the policies should be implemented and the people belonging particularly to the backward classes, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and living below the poverty line should be made aware of the ill-effects of population de-stabilisation.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Respected madam chairperson, at the very outset I would like to say that India was the first country to adopt a population policy with the aim to check population growth. But for the last 34 years, this issue was being overlooked. Today, Hon. Minister of Health has taken the right initiative to raise this important subject for discussion in this august House and I congratulate him for that and hope in the future more such discussions will take place.

We all know that if the population of a country is not kept under check, economic development cannot be brought about. Yesterday we had discussed the issue of price rise and one of the major causes of such price escalation is increasing population. India is the second largest populated country in the world after China and by 2030 Indian population will cross the Chinese number causing a population explosion — the figure will become 1.59 billion. The rate of population growth in India is 1.93; crude birth rate per thousand is 27; crude death rate per thousand is 9; fertility rate is 3.3; infant mortality rate per thousand is 72 and the average age of the Indians

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

is 62 years. Not only that, maternal mortality rate is very high — every year more than one lakh women die while delivery. The reason is complications during pregnancy. About 2 crore 70 lakh babies are born each year out of which 15 lakh babies die. The reason for this is early marriage of girls. They conceive at a tender age and there is also no spacing between two child births. Various diseases, malnutrition and unsafe abortion are the causes of mishaps and deaths.

We have seen in China, Bangladesh, Iran the policy of single child is prevalent. Infact Iran has a particular rule under which the newly wed couples are to go for compulsory contraceptive courses before obtaining a marriage certificate in order to check population growth. Likewise, India should also have some kind of regulation in place. However, we are not in favour of strict regulation but the Government can evolve a balanced mechanism to arrest exponential growth of population.

What is the reason for such high birth rate in this country? The reasons are illiteracy and less awareness, poverty, backwardness, unemployment. Lots and poverty; they do not know how to read or write and in turn do not care for population control. Thus they give birth to more and more children.

Though the Government has adopted various schemes in this respect like family planning service, community health service, basket of choice, sterilization and tubectomy programmes, recruitment of ASHAs etc. to bring about population stabilization, much more needs to be done. There is also the Population Stabilization Fund. National Rural Health Mission has been initiated to provide better basic healthcare facilities to the poor people of the rural areas with the aim of taking care of the issue of rising population.

We know that there is a policy of 'We two, ours two' (hum do, hamare do) in this country but actually this policy is not followed everywhere. Karnataka has successfully implemented this policy and has been able to arrest increasing population growth.

So I suggest that awareness should be spread; people should be educated more and more; human development should be the first priority; gender equality should be established; health of mothers and babies should be taken care of. This issue of population control and stabilization must be treated as a movement — a movement for a better socio-economic environment — a movement with the same zeal and fervour as in any religious congregation will be able to remain on the fast track of development.

Madam, with these words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate and conclude my speech.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue. I would speak for two minutes. I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare as right from the day he assumed the charge of this ministry he has always raised the issue of population control in media and today we are discussing this issue in the House. I would have been more happy, if the hon. Members, while making their speeches here, may also mention about the number of children they have. It would have at least sent a message. So far as I am concerned, I have two children.

Madam, so far as the eight States, which are lagging behind in population control are concerned, first of all we will have to ascertain the reasons behind it. The reasons are poverty and lack of education. Until and unless such States overcome these two drawbacks, they would be lagging behind and overcoming these two is an uphill task for his ministry. It is the job of the entire Government and it will take a long time, but we can give at least incentives in these States.

Madam, now we see everything from the angle of profit or loss. Today, if the Government takes any political initiative, it would consider, profit or loss involved in it. Under NRHM Rs. 1600 are given at the birth of a child and an incentive of Rs. 500 for sterilization. Now, you tell, which one carries more benefit procreating or putting a full stop to it? First of all, there is a need to change this mindset of the NRHM.

[Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal]

I am thankful to hon. Supriya Sule ji, who made a mention of Satara, it should be implemented in whole India. NRHM should adopt one issue-more incentive for those who opt for sterilization. But it is not being given.

Madam, I had been a doctor and even had worked as a doctor in the Government hospital. I would like to say one thing that on a day when incentive money under the Janani Bal Suraksha is distributed under NRHM in the Government hospital in my constituency, brisling activity like in a fair takes place. I myself heard a woman whispering to another woman saying, see how lucky that woman is, she has again become pregnant after three months. We must change such thinking. Sitting in the House, we think that poor bear more children and it is becoming burden on them. But ask a poor person, when he fathers five children he does not think that it will create burden for him, no, he thinks that he is creating five more hands to help him. First of all, we must change this mentality. He thinks if he has five children, all the five will work in fields and will produce more foodgrains. You tell him anything, you can't convince them. Therefore, first of all there is a need for educating them and alleviating poverty.

Madam, I think, we should emphasise more on publicity. Collect the data regarding number of children our IAS, IPS officers, others earning more than Rs. 10 lakh per annum or MPs below 50 years of age have, religion-wise data should be collected, be it Hindu or Muslims. Affluent families or those who are educated have two or less than two children and poor families have more number of children. We can give them example of IAS, IPS officers or ministers that they have less number of children, then, ask them why do you have more children?

Drawing your attention to the incentive of Rs. 1600 being paid under NRHM, I would say that the Government has defeated its basic purpose. Main objective of NRHM was-provide Rs. 100 to a woman who is pregnant of three months and visits the hospital first time, Rs. 200 will be

given to her on completion of 6 months of her pregnancy and Rs. 400 at the time of delivery. But what is going on everywhere, they are giving them Rs. 1600 at the time of delivery. No Asha worker bothers for nine months to take the pregnant woman to hospital or at least get her medically checked up first. Just because of it we are unable to arrest our maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. Asha worker keeps waiting in the hospital in the expectation of any woman of her village area approaching her, then, delivering a child then there will be registration of the child's birth, and then she would register her name and then will be able to get the money for servicing to her. Therefore, there should be firm rule that without there being the first check up of the pregnant woman, no amount of money would become due to the Asha worker, likewise, for second and subsequent stages, because it was mentioned in the objective of NRHM. And when the matter of deducting money comes Asha worker herself would rush her to hospital and ultimately we would be able to bring maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate down.

Further, I would like to say that why can't we fix a target in the year 2012 on the lines of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, that from 2012 onwards any person having more than 2 children will not be eligible to contest election to the Parliament or Legislative Assembly nor one will be extended benefits of BPL. And further, if a person, who has less than 2 children, opts to undergo sterilization will be allotted a two-units plot under Indira Awas Yojana. The poor will be encouraged towards it. ...*(Interruptions)* 2012 should be cut off. I am also saying same thing.

The Government needs to give incentive to poor, rich and educated families are already conscious about it. See in any area, their ratio is alright. Similarly, give rebate in income tax to families having 2 or 1 child. Give rebate to families having less children on the lines of special rebate to women. Similarly, give an incentive of Rs. 10,000 to a girl who passes class Xth and remain unmarried till then on the lines of incentive of Rs. 10,000 being given to minority children on passing tenth class. It would control

population to large extent, we have already seen how far we could achieve it through legislation. Made a rule that if any girl passes tenth class and remains unmarried till then an incentive of Rs. 10,000 will be given to her. If she passes 12 class remaining in the same status, another Rs. 10,000 should be given to her. It would benefit the girls of 18 years of age, so far we could not do it, but we will be able to control population by providing incentives.

Upto 2005, condition was such in Bihar that what to speak of women, even men could not dare moving outside their house after five o'clock in the evening. In a country like America fertility rate has gone up after 9/11, then it will naturally go up in Bihar, especially in the areas where men and women are compelled to stay indoors for longer hours. Now what the Government has done-it has provided cycles to girls studying in class 9th. By virtue of it, now we find number of girls go to schools by cycles and it sounds good. Therefore, there is a need to give incentive. Say, suppose a Government employee gives birth to third child, which is against our national policy, why can't we deprive him of one promotion. If such a rule exists, no one would give birth to third child. Therefore, if we act little hard and also soft, in the form of giving incentives, we can definitely succeed a lot.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram):
Madam. Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health for his serious commitment and concern to move this motion in this august House.

Since independence controlling and stabilization of population growth is one chief focus area of any Government. In spite of all the efforts, the population of the country has increased from 53 crore in 1901 to 101 crore in 2001, in 2009 to 119.8 crore and growing at a rate of 1.4 per cent over the last five years; and I am afraid,

if it grows at this rate, India will overtake China by 2050. If this happens in the next forty years, sustainable development will be unattainable in our country. Then, all the economic development will be of no use. All the hon. Members have touched the point about the seriousness of this problem.

This is a serious problem and continues to be so. For all the problems our country is facing, we say the reason is population explosion. Even our hon. Health Minister said while initiating this discussion that population is also one main reason for price rise in our country.

If we go back to the year 2000, it would be clear that the immediate objective of the National Population Policy, 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The medium-term objective is to bring the TFR (Total Fertility Ratio) to replacement levels by 2010 through the vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. In this connection, I would like to mention that the long-term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

If we go a little back to 1953, it would be clear that the Family Planning Research and Programme Committee, in its first meeting in July, 1953 took a comprehensive and broad view and I quote from its report:

"The Committee emphasized that the family planning programmes should not be conceived of in the narrow sense of birth control or merely of spacing of birth of children. The purpose of family planning was to promote, as far as possible, the growth of the family as a unit or society, in a manner designed to facilitate the fulfillment of those conditions which were necessary for the welfare of the unit from the social, economic and cultural points of view. The functions of a family planning centre include sex education,

[Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi]

marriage counseling, marriage hygiene, spacing of children and advice on such other matters, including on infertility, as necessary to promote welfare of the families.”

It is a pity that it paid a lip-service to the rationale and sane advice of the Family Planning Research and Programme Committee in 1953 and instead adopted disjointed, verticalised and top-down contraceptive programmes with targets of sterilization integrated with maternal child health, nutrition, etc. The programmes have not yielded the desired results. On the other hand, issues like gender equity, malnutrition and lack of reproductive rights and choices are key factors contributing to the population growth. For example, the sex ratio stands at 933:1000. As a population stabilization policy, if we go in for a one-child norm, it would further lead to female infanticide and foeticide. In other words, population control has discouraged the birth of girl child. In view of the high infant mortality rate, going in for the one-child norm is also not desirable. For example, in 1961, the IMR was 115 per thousand live births. The current all-India average is 50 per thousand. However, in most developed countries, it is less than five. Population and demographic stabilization, and female literacy play a crucial role. For example, in the State of Kerala, the sex ratio is 1058 per thousand. The infant mortality rate is also very less because all are very well educated. Our State also implements the Girl Child Protection Scheme to curtail foeticide.

For the overall development of the family, it is just not the birth control but the economic development of the women with literacy which is important. This we should start from the lower socio-economic strata of women. An educated woman with self-sufficient economic status is in a better position to take the family forward in the economic development.

It is pertinent to recall what Norman Borlaug, the lone Nobel Laureate in Agriculture and the man credited with

feeding the humanity has said in 1970 in his acceptance speech. I quote:

“There can be no permanent progress in the battle against hunger until the agencies that fight for increased food production and those that fight for population control unite in a common effort. Fighting alone, they may win temporary skirmishes, but united, they can win a decisive and lasting victory to provide food and other amenities of a progressive civilization for the benefit of all mankind.”

It is not only true of food production but also about providing quality of life to the people, which involves efficient management of the natural resources which are very scare in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* We have the world's largest illiterates and children and women suffering from malnutrition.

The UNDP has placed India at 134th rank in terms of human development indices.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nobody is concluding in one or two minutes. This is not correct.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I request all the hon. Members, who want to speak, to speak only for one minute. Please cooperate with the Chair. Otherwise, I will call the hon. Minister to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Madam, Chairman, I would thank hon. Minister for having decided to have debate on such an important matter. I would also like to thank him as he has on 11th July, the World Population Day. A number of suggestions have come up on this

*Not recorded.

subject. I would not like to speak at length. I would like to urge through a couplet:

“Tamanna sacchi hoti hai to raste nikal aate hain,
aur tamanna jhuthi hoti hai to bahane ban jate hain”

If being in Government you are really interested in birth control, then, I have a request, there are number of Government run schemes whose benefits reach common man. Just now hon. Member spoke about a scheme. Asha workers work in villages. Government pays Rs. 1600 for facilitating delivery of child. My submission is that make it Rs. 16,000 in place of Rs. 1600. But make it that way, Rs. 16,000 on first child, no incentive on the birth of second child and if one gives birth to third child one should be deprived of all the facilities being provided by the Government. If we enact such a stringent law, then only we can achieve something. A law can be implemented in two ways. One by force, creating fear for its violation, second by some incentive. Since we can't create fear give them incentive, the greed. Greed works in our country. If we provide some incentive, we can surely control population growth.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Hon. Chairman, Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Time is scarce. I, therefore, shall neither make repetition, nor present any data I would like to talk about the essence only. Before coming on the topic, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Bahujan Samaj Party has been present in its full strength. It reflects its seriousness towards the business. The matter has nothing to do with law. The ruling party had enacted a legislation once. *[English]* Once bitten twice shy. *[Translation]* They were wiped out. It will spur social change. I hundred per cent agree with Shri Azad that this system cannot be set up by law. He has given a cogent argument that if we apply the same determination in controlling population which we use at the time of changing Government within a short span of two months, the problem can be solved. Without elaborating it I would like to divide the argument in five parts. First, it should be voluntary. It

cannot be done by stay orders or fiat of law. Only persuasion should be used. The second point is awareness. I have a farm house and have been lawyer in Allahabad for 38 years. The poor people living in rural areas ask as to from where they can get contraceptives. They don't know anything. Their plan to make available contraceptives to every household will yield results. Third is technical advances. Once, it was told, perhaps the Madam Chairman, you had told that 95 per cent family planning operations are done on women and just one or two per cent operations are done on men. This technology should be developed further. But the real points are the remaining two. The Government should give rewards and provide incentives but no one should be punished. Once, I had an opportunity to visit China. I had a talk with the first secretary of that country. She told me that no one even imagine about having a second issue. The second child is not given admission. The scholarship is reduced. They face problem in service. You should enhance rewards to such an extent that it yields results. The rewards may be enhanced in the matters of admission, service, bank loans etc. The last matter is education. *...(Interruptions)* The people of the Congress party will not understand. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You finish your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: They are not in the wrong because they are nervous. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You complete your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I congratulate Shri Azad to take this brave step. At least, they showed some audacity after 33 years.

At the end, I, through you, would like to tell that in Uttar Pradesh, our Chief Minister (Interruptions) You don't get agitated, she will continue to rule. A girl, who passes out high school examination is given Rs. 10000 and a

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

bicycle. A girl, who gets admission in Intermediate standard, is given Rs. 15000. On the birth of a girl child, she gets insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. She gets this amount when she turns 18. It will discourage prenatal sex determination and female feticides. We see our interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than five minutes. You conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: You are holding such a long debate. You implement this but don't use the fiat of law. You create awareness and lay a strong foundation for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamal Kishoreji, you speak.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: My second point is.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Ji nothing of your speech is going on record. You sit down. Only the speech delivered by Shri Kamal Kishore Ji, and nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Babraich): Hon. Chairman, Madam, thanks a lot. I profusely thank the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare who has shown a lot of pluck and moved this Motion in the House. I have listened a lot of discussion which has taken place here. Education is the most vital requirement in checking population growth. There is not any area, in India, which I have not seen. The population starts increasing from the people who live in slums. You see with open eyes. The poverty can be erased only when everyone gets education. If we pay attention towards education, the population will automatically be stabilized.

*Not recorded.

I would like to talk about Uttar Pradesh, where people, even today, live in forests. The forest-dwellers' family which may consists of handicapped persons and who live in small huts, have as many as 4 children.

The reason is, they are not educated. If we pay attention on education, the population will come down. Recently, an hon. Member of BSP was speaking. Remember the year 1976-77, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken such a step, and our party had received a crushing defeat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Today our Minister of health and Family Welfare has taken this step. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': I conclude.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary ji, speak for only two minutes; not more than that.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam, on 23rd of July, last month, there was a meeting at Room No. 53 among different political Parties, and it was decided that a single-Member Party will be allowed to speak sufficiently.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Azad Ji. The population explosion poses a big danger to the country. I agree with the views expressed by all the Members sitting here. I would like to add that we cannot succeed in our mission by imposing a drastic legislation. [English] It can be done only through voluntary persuasion. Here again I would like to say. [Translation] That if one wish of impose a drastic legislation over the people of India, he may do it, but, it should never be imposed on the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These people are not in such large number in India. Further, the leaders of the major political parties also need to change their thinking. There are 545 members of this House. Whenever the Cabinet is formed, or any discussion or debate is held on any sensitive issues, the number game is played. If you continue to play this game, [English] then why would the tribal people of India reduce their population? Rather they would try to increase their population. ...(Interruptions)

What is happening nowadays in the State of Assam? [Translation] It is not entirely due to the natural growth that have led to such a dangerous situation. [English] Apart from the natural growth, there is unnatural growth of the population by way of huge influx of illegal migrants into Assam from the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh etc. [Translation] The condition of the indigenous people is rather pitiable. [English] What kind of policy the Government of India is going to adopt in this regard? This is my vital question. What kind of medical and health care facilities, what kind of educational facilities are going to be given to the backward and tribal areas? This is a very vital question. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:
Madam, I now conclude.

[English]

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): In India/China population is increasing. We have to bring awareness among the people and the important community leaders. A Government consultation among the leaders of community can be called for in all districts. Because of over population our people are not getting jobs. We are going to foreign countries like Singapore/Malaysia/Dubai/Saudi Arabia etc. There they are exploited. We have to see that other human resources should be strengthened. The NDA is particularly speaking about minorities for population growth. It is really not the old days of thakurs giving birth to 10 to 14 children. We have to bring awareness of population growth in remote villages and hilly areas where SC/ST/OBC and minorities are living. Going on accusing a particular community is not fair on our part. Now minorities are giving birth to one or two children only in these days. It is very difficult to maintain the family, to give education and getting jobs. Minority has been sidelined.

I request the Government of India to give job reservation to minorities as you have already given to SC/ST.

The Government should encourage small families who are having one or two children by giving free education and Government job assurance. Rural hospitals are there but without doctors/nurses and adequate medicines. The UPA Government should bring all rural hospitals on line and doctors and other staffs attendance should be strictly maintained in the larger interest of our country.

By going on bringing computer revolution in all sectors, many will become jobless like in US/USSR. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

Government have to stop child marriages. The Government should bring awareness programmes through NGOs and other social welfare organizations. Our population growth is increasing like China and in another 10 years we may cross China also.

If population increases, the Government also have many things to do — to give water, electricity, good food and other facilities like education/job/house etc. To avoid all these, the Government have to bring good schemes and incentives to those who have only one children. If they have two, somewhat less so that the family may not have more than two children. I welcome this motion and with these words I conclude.

20.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is getting 8 o'clock and on hon. Member has to speak get. I request him to conclude within a minute. Later on Hon. Minister shall give his reply. Therefore, we extend the House by half an hour till 8 o'clock and half.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Hon. Chairman, Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I am a gynaecologist. I am pleased to note that 35 years ago, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had shown foresight and placed this issue before the House. Today, the same issue has been raised again in the House and I am happy to note this. Had the campaign launched by Shrimati Indira Gandhi been implemented at that time, the picture of India would have been different. During this period, much has changed and the population has grown by leaps and bounds. It is said, 'We Two, Ours Two.' I would like to suggest another slogan, 'First Child Not Yet, After Two Never Never'. If we shall implement on it, the population can be controlled. The hon. Members have discussed a lot on this issue, but I shall add one more thing.

[English]

Education is an important factor; employment is also an important factor. We can extend the facility of compulsory and free education for ladies up to the age of 18 years. Priority is to be given to ladies in employment. Supposing, there is one vacancy and for it one girl and one boy have applied, priority should be given to the girl.

Madam, you would find that the ladies who are doing jobs are always adopting the family planning. At the level of Zila Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, we are implementing two child norm. But you would find that many MPs and MLAs are not following this norm. Even persons in the Government services are not adopting this norm. I have seen even so many Class I officers who are having three to four children. This is the situation now.

In regard to "not now the first issue and never after two" temporary means are very effective, like copper-T etc. I know it because I am a gynaecologist. Many incentives are being given.

I know time is very less and so many speakers are still there to participate. In the end I would say that if we create awareness, everybody would start following these norms in each and every castes and community. I have seen it happening. I was practising in Godhra and I saw these family planning measures implemented there.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): I welcome the Motion moved by the hon. Minister on Health and Family Welfare on population stabilization and I want to say the following on this:—

1. The Central Government has taken important steps for girls' education, which can play a pivotal role in population stabilization. It will spread

awareness will help us in achieving our objective regarding population stabilization.

2. Poverty is also a reason behind the increase in population. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has helped in mitigating unemployment. People are getting employment and all facilities. People are getting more aware. This scheme will help us in controlling population.
3. The provision of reservation of women in gram panchayats will help in controlling population. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidutikaran Yojana, electricity will be provided in every village. Every village will have accessibility to television and other sources of entertainment. This will definitely check the growth in population.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Hon. Chairman,

Madam, the hon. Minister has taken a good step. I don't agree with the data on marriage and mortality rate. When the marriages are not registered in our country, then, from where the data on the age group of 15 to 16 and 25 to 30 years are coming. We are being told that this and this State has achieved this much stabilisation. If we see the data on post-graduates, we will see that all the schemes of family planning have reached the common people. The regions, which have access to knowledge and wealth, have achieved population stabilization. But we need to work among the poor and the unlettered people. If a person is a doctor or an engineer, he will not procreate much. It does not matter whether he belongs to Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala or Bihar. But a labourer, whether he is from Kerala, Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, has not done anything in checking population growth. Therefore, first we need proper identification. A person, who passes out of a training centre or a class, imparts training to other people. The poor people are victims of this problem and the poor people are embarrassed over all these issues. You have

fixed 18 years of age for Asha. But the daughters of this country, in the age group of 18-25 are shy. They can never propagate the family planning techniques in the countryside. Therefore, you need to be discreet enough while propagating all these things, otherwise, the rural people turn 80 and become father of five children when they came to know about the family planning method.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, Chairman, would like to congratulate the 29 Members of all parties who have spoken on this topic. Whatever I had to speak, I have spoken at the time of initiating the discussion. Now I shall not take more than 5-6 minutes.

The objective behind the discussion on the Motion on population stabilization, was not of asking question and responding thereto. This is not a question hour. This is not even a Bill so that one may suggest some provisions to be kept. As I had told at the outset, we moved the Motion so that the discussion on family planning, which used to be held for the past 34-35 years in the offices of the Central or State Government, should be taken up in the Parliament, State Legislature, district councils. These are the platforms, which shape up atmosphere in the country. Without this, the bureaucracy gets disheartened. Why I say that work is done in air-conditioned rooms, I was not making allusions just to new Delhi. For the past 34-35 years, they have seen that the Government, whether they belong to any party, do not take interest in this subject. And everyone knows that the employees and officers in the Government evince interest in that matter only, in which the political leader, from treasury benches as well as the Opposition play a major role. Thirty years ago, when this subject had been taken up, the Congress held sway in the Centre. All the Indian States, barring one or two, was under the rule of Congress party. But, today, if a party is in the Opposition, here the same party holds power in another State. So, every party is a ruling party as well as an Opposition party. No one can say which is a ruling party and which is in Opposition. If, here, I am in power, then, in Uttar Pradesh, I am in Opposition. If our colleagues are in power in Uttar

[Shri Gulam Nabi Azad]

Pradesh, they are in Opposition here. This holds true for all parties. Therefore, today, the scenario is quite different than that of 1975. At that time, there was one leader and one policy in the Centre as well as in the States. But, today, there are numerous leaders, numerous policies and numerous ideologies. This diversity is the pride of India. We have many religions, languages. This unity diversity is our biggest strength. If the world has recognized us, then, the reason is that we are a democratic country amidst such a bewildering diversity of religions and castes, weaving a unity in this diversity. We are a better functional democracy than those, which have been democratic countries for the past two, three or four hundred years. The elections in those countries are under suspicion for many years but our elections are unblemished. There may be doubt on persons, but not on the entire country. This unity in diversity is our strength. We wish that this matter also transforms our diversity into unity. This issue does not concerns with a person or a party. A marathon discussion took place here but I could not figure out who belongs to the treasury benches and who is in Opposition. A one-hour Question Hour or any other discussion gets interrupted on a number of times. But this discussion which lasted for five hours and half did not witness any confrontation. This is a proof that we stand united. We have all understood that this frightening pace in growth of population bodes ill for the future of the country. It is ominous for our coming generations. It was mentioned that there are a number of diseases, unemployment, land-disputes, lawlessness. If the piece of land gets shrunk, it gives rise to many feuds. People quarrel over land for livelihood or for building houses. Gold or silver is not precious today. It is land, which is precious. The wise people do not invest in gold or silver, do not keep money in banks. They purchase land so that they could earn one thousand times profit after 15-20 years. Why the land is getting costlier, because it is less and the persons are more. The land did not cost this much fifty or hundred years ago, because it was available in plenty and the people were less.

Today, we do not have land for constructing house. The people like us have been searching for land for the past 30-35 years to build a home. How a common person will afford all this? This situation has arisen in our country due to rise in population. The alarm bells have been ringing since a long past. If we do not listen them, the fault lies in ourselves. I shall talk in brief. I have listened every speech and have taken one point from every speech. I have concluded that mostly the hon. Members have focused on different type of incentives like Government facilities, rewards, Government jobs, bank loans, imparting education to girls in Uttar Pradesh or Maharashtra. I had moved by the same thing. At the outset, I had told that we frame a policy sitting in a room, it does not reflect the thinking of the whole country. Today, I have seen, what the representatives of the people desire. Second, there may be a number of factors behind the increasing population and the foremost among them are poverty and unemployment. The population increases only in those areas, which are steeped in poverty. All these things are connected with poverty. Poverty is associated with diseases, joblessness, illiteracy, and many other things. Because of it one is unable to decide whether to have one child or ten. A person having a single child is as much on the road as a person with ten children. What has emerged from this is that not only the Ministry of Health but whole Government including the State Governments will have to pondered over this issue.

The issue of child marriage, girls education has also been discussed. The matter of incentives for families having two children and disincentives for families having more than two children. Several members said that there should be disincentive also. Persons with more than two children should not be appointed in Government service and many other facilities should also be stopped. Several fellow Members dwelt upon it. One more point emerged and it has much weight also. We see that some to the programmes being presented by religious leaders on T.V. are very popular. Muslim religious leaders seldom appear or television. Zakir Saheb appears on peace T.V. He presents nice interpretation of Quran. I am talking of some

of the Hindu religion leaders who present very good discourse. I view Hindu religious programmes in which some of the presenters expound quite well on secularism. It is often observed that people don't listen to Hindu religious leaders as people belonging to other religion think that they may be preaching Hinduism. But if we listen to it for an hour or so we would realize that they present very good talks which are beneficial to other religions also. This point also emerged in the House that if we take the help of religious leader or a god man, we would gain a lot in achieving our targets. Several members gave different views on enacting a law in this regard. Some said that World Population Day be celebrated for 15 days not for one or two days. Many a members said that marriageable age be hiked from present 18 years to 23 to 25 years. Members also dwelt upon registration of births/deaths. Similarly, the issue of political will and unanimity also came up. It was also realized that there is a mismatch between agricultural growth and population growth. Population is growing more. I have also said that every year we are adding 2 crore and 70 lakh children to our population. I remember, when I had just stepped into politics, we used to discuss that India produces an Australia every year and Australia's population was just one core that time. Now I have assumed charge of Health Ministry as law in politics and at present our annual population growth has touched 2 crore 70 lakh. Just imagine how many Australia's, Newzealands and other countries we produce every year. It is evident that the pace of our population growth is more than our agricultural growth. Therefore, it is a matter of serious concern for us.

Madam Chairman, a very good point emerged with regard to marriages. As I have already said that a number of girls are got married at the age of 15, 16 or 17 and is most of the marriage politicians are, no doubt, invited. And politicians not just any particular party, but of almost all the parties are invited in marriages. Now people have become quite clever, they know that today one party is in power and tomorrow some other party will be in power and likewise. Therefore they invite all the local leaders. If all

of the politicians amongst us at all levels decide that before attending any marriage function first we would try to find out if any girl is being got married who is below 18 years. If you start enquiring about it one month in advance it would be better. Legally we can't marry below 18 years of ages. But if MPs, MLAs start inquiry in this regard, it would alert not just one but hundreds of parents, it would appear in newspapers. People will be scared that MP, MLA or any Ministry has enquired in this regard and if a girl of tender age is being got married they may have alerted SHO, Choukidar, Nambardar or Revenue officer about her age. Therefore, they would prefer to avoid such marriage, even if some of them many present wrong age of the girl who is likely to be got married, but others would surely get alert about it. It also came up that. ...(*Interruptions*) Still, if we hesitate, we won't be able to do anything. He who hesitated, could do nothing. If no steps are taken for fear of reprisal from the villagers, they would die of hunger after 20-30 years. It is not that these are my views, all of year Members have raised concern about it. In saying these things I have only become your mouthpiece, I am just mentioning what has emerged from what you all have said here.

The issue of ultrasound test for sex determination also came up. One of our sisters, who is from Punjab made a very good speech. Good things are taking place regarding TFR but at same time female ratio in Punjab has been further declining in Punjab. Which is already quite low. Because, the use of ultrasound for sex determination has created this problem. Pregnant women going for ultra scan for ascertaining the sex of baby in the womb and if it is female they opt for termination of pregnancy. In some of the State like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand number of girls is very less, and number of boys is more. In future, there would be a mismatch between agriculture production and population growth similar to it there would a mismatch between the number of girls and the number of boys. It is a natural process, the number of girls and that of boys should be equal, with slight variation here and there. But if there is a wide mismatch, there would be lot of problem, especially problem of law

[Shri Gulam Nabi Azad]

and order. A law already exists that use of ultrasound for sex determination is prohibited and if it found so, license of the owner of such machine would be cancelled and action would be taken against the owner. But there is a need to implement it strictly.

Madam Chairman, similarly the issue of international institutes of family planning also came up during debate. Some issues which we wanted discussion, were also discussed. Now, I would make 2-3 points. First, what you have explained. One week. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: What about the two issues — checking infiltration from Bangladesh and giving special concession to tribal people — that I have raised?

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Our Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Home Affairs would reply to it. Here, we are discussing on population. I have mentioned about the common issues. As I have said in the beginning that so for our policy was not to deal with it through law but by creating awareness. This policy is still being followed. My colleagues said that we can't achieve it without enforcing a stringent law. I don't think so. Why at all? The 14 States which I have mentioned in beginning of my speech are in the east, west, central and south India and also in central India. When we have been able to achieve, it is these 14 States without any kind of martial law, any other law, without pressure of judiciary, without any type of pressure, threat or force even without any incentive then why we could not do it in rest of the States? I completely agree with the hon. Members. Perhaps Shri Yadav has said that we need to have a will for achieving it. It needs courage. If we create a will within ourselves we can surely do it. Earlier, Fidayeen grew up in Kashmir, but not later on. God forbid it now.

In Pakistan Fidayeens grew up to take the lives of others. We need Fidayeens for achieving this task, Fidayeen of another kind who create awareness but do not harm others, and protect India. It should not be done through the forceful means or through any law but through a change in socio-mentality and a change in the mind set of people. We can bring about change. At the outset, I had said that we convert opposition into ruling class, ruling class into opposition, losers into winners and winners into losers. What is the reason behind it? We normally do it in a month but now we are doing it in 15 days. 20 years ago, It was being done in a month, whereas, now it is being done in 15 days.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: How much more time you would take? How much time to the House should be extended for enabling you to conclude?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, that's all, now I am concluding. This all now we do in 15 days, then why can't all of us do it unitedly in 16 years? I am happy that. I have very good team of officers in the Ministry of Health. They too have the similar views that I have. Sometime, there is difference of opinion between Minister and his officers. Now they are ready to fight and if you also fight with them things would move ahead. I want each Member of Parliament to become an ambassador for running this mission and they should not only launch a drive in their respective constituencies but elsewhere as well, have interaction with the Chief Minister, Minister of Health and also other people for making this programme a success. I am greatly thankful to all of you on behalf of my Ministry who participated in the debate spent time here and render good suggestion and also Madam Speaker who permitted a debate on this issue and I hope that all the M.P.s and media would jointly take this mission ahead and the mission would be a success.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I thank, you should conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (MADHUBANI):
Madam, it was said that Zero-hour would be taken up.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Zero-hour will be taken up only
on condition that each hon. Member would wind up his
speech in a minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam, there
issues are concerning problems people in the country, how
there issues can be summed up in a minute. ...(Interrup-
tions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I do understand your point,
that's why I am saying so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Let Zero Hour start first.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I think now we should not take
up any thing today.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to
meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

20.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Thursday, August 5, 2010/
Sravana 14, 1932 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

| Sl. No. | Member's Name | Questions Number |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri Abdul Rahman | 150 |
| 2. | Shri Angadi, Suresh | 147 |
| 3. | Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam | 146 |
| 4. | Shri Babar Gajanan D. | 157 |
| 5. | Shri Bhujbal Sameer | 153 |
| 6. | Shri Choudhary Harish | 158 |
| 7. | Shri Dhanapalan K.P. | 156 |
| 8. | Shri R. Dhruvanarayana | 143 |
| 9. | Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C. | 147 |
| 10. | Shrimati Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur | 151 |
| 11. | Shrimati Jayaprada | 149 |
| 12. | Shri Kumar, P. | 146 |
| 13. | Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao | 159 |
| 14. | Shri Owaisi Asaduddin | 160 |
| 15. | Shri Panda, Baijayant | 155 |
| 16. | Shri Panda, Prabodh | 141 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| 17. | Shri Patel, C.R. | 152 |
| 18. | Shri Patil Sanjay Dina | 152 |
| 19. | Shri Patil A.T. Nana | 144 |
| 20. | Shri Pradhan Nityananda | 155 |
| 21. | Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar | 150 |
| 22. | Shri Roy Arjun | 145 |
| 23. | Shri Roy Nripendra Nath | 154 |
| 24. | Shri Satpathy, Tathagata | 148 |
| 25. | Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan | 148 |
| 26. | Shrimati Singh Meena | 154 |
| 27. | Shri Singh Uday | 160 |
| 28. | Singh, Rajkumari Ratna | 145 |
| 29. | Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad | 141 |
| 30. | Shri Tewari Manish | 151 |
| 31. | Shri Thamaraiselvan R. | 149 |
| 32. | Shri Vardhan, Harsh | 144 |
| 33. | Shri Viswanathan P. | 156 |
| 34. | Shri Yadav Anjankumar M. | 158 |
| 35. | Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan | 142 |

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| Sl.No. | Member's Name | Questions Number |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri A.K.S. Vijayan | 1612 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. | Shri Abdul Rahman | 1746, 1808 |
| 3. | Shri Acharia, Basu Deb | 1681 |
| 4. | Shri Adhi Sankar | 1837, 1702 |
| 5. | Shri Adhikari, Suvendu | 1650 |
| 6. | Shri Adsul Anandrao | 1750, 1823 |
| 7. | Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash | 1644, 1656, 1748, 1783, 1827 |
| 8. | Shri Ahir Hansraj G. | 1620, 1686, 1741, 1829 |
| 9. | Shri Ajmal Badruddin | 1662, 1753 |
| 10. | Shri Anandan M. | 1673, 1762 |
| 11. | Shri Ananth Kumar | 1664 |
| 12. | Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam | 1734, 1807 |
| 13. | Shri Azad Kirti | 1616 |
| 14. | Shri Babar Gajanan D. | 1750, 1823 |
| 15. | Shrimati Badal Harsimrat Kaur | 1683 |
| 16. | Shri Bais, Ramesh | 1721 |
| 17. | Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh | 1629 |
| 18. | Dr. Baliram | 1666 |
| 19. | Shri Banerjee, Ambica | 1706, 1708 |
| 20. | Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T. | 1695 |
| 21. | Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai | 1817 |
| 22. | Shri Bhagora Tara Chand | 1647, 1760 |
| 23. | Shri Bhujbal Sameer | 1828 |
| 24. | Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi | 1719 |
| 25. | Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur | 1651 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 26. | Shri C. Sivasami | 1704, 1784 |
| 27. | Shrimati Chakravarty Bijoya | 1697 |
| 28. | Shri Choudhary Harish | 1748 |
| 29. | Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar | 1707, 1722 |
| 30. | Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh | 1707, 1722 |
| 31. | Shri Chitthan N.S.V. | 1748 |
| 32. | Shri Choudhary Bhudeo | 1649, 1748, 1808 |
| 33. | Shrimati Choudhry Shruti | 1615 |
| 34. | Shri Chowdhury, Adhir | 1748, 1807 |
| 35. | Shri Das Bhakta Charan | 1669 |
| 36. | Shri Das, Khagen | 1689 |
| 37. | Shri Das, Ram Sundar | 1674, 1683 |
| 38. | Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas | 1679, 1742, 1806, 1818 |
| 39. | Shrimati Davidson J. Helen | 1676 |
| 40. | Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh | 1682, 1815 |
| 41. | Shri Deora Milind | 1690, 1715, 1797 |
| 42. | Shri Deshmukh K.D. | 1613, 1725, 1771 |
| 43. | Shri Dhanapalan K.P. | 1756 |
| 44. | Shri Dhotre Sanjay | 1644 |
| 45. | Shri R. Dhruvanarayana | 1743 |
| 46. | Shri Dubey Nishikant | 1696 |
| 47. | Shrimati Dutt Priya | 1692 |
| 48. | Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji | 1668, 1759, 1815 |
| 49. | Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo | 1665, 1755, 1813 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 50. | Shri Gandhi, Varun | 1619, 1769, 1819, 1837 |
| 51. | Shri L. Rajagopal | 1705, 1706 |
| 52. | Shri Gouda, Shivarama | 1807 |
| 53. | Shri Gowda Chandre D.B. | 1683, 1693 |
| 54. | Shrimati Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur | 1840 |
| 55. | Shri Hazari Maheshwar | 1635 |
| 56. | Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz | 1658, 1686 |
| 57. | Dr. Jagannath Manda | 1643, 1675, 1815 |
| 58. | Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad | 1643, 1745 |
| 59. | Shrimati Jayaprada | 1754 |
| 60. | Shri Jena, Mohan | 1687 |
| 61. | Shri Joshi, Mahesh | 1647, 1760 |
| 62. | Dr. Joshi, Murl Manohar | 1712 |
| 63. | Shri Joshi, Pralhad | 1657 |
| 64. | Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba' | 1709 |
| 65. | Shrimati Kaisar Jahan | 1623 |
| 66. | Shri Karunakaran, P. | 1808 |
| 67. | Shri Kashyap Virender | 1648, 1748 |
| 68. | Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh | 1647 |
| 69. | Shri Kataria Lalchand | 1647, 1808, 1817 |
| 70. | Shri Kaushalendra Kumar | 1685, 1771, 1838 |
| 71. | Shri Khaire Chandrakant | 1662, 1704 |
| 72. | Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji | 1684 |
| 73. | Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan | 1674 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 74. | Shri Kumar, P. | 1757, 1787 |
| 75. | Shri Kumar, Shailendra | 1773 |
| 76. | Shri Laguri Yashbant | 1669, 1702 |
| 77. | Shri Lingam P. | 1679, 1767, 1785, 1818 |
| 78. | Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai | 1652, 1661, 1741, 1793 |
| 79. | Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra | 1714 |
| 80. | Dr. Mahant, Charan Das | 1663 |
| 81. | Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad | 1744, 1763, 1807 |
| 82. | Shri Mahato, Narahari | 1816 |
| 83. | Shri Mahtab B. | 1717, 1790, 1830 |
| 84. | Shri Majhi Pradeep | 1724, 1796 |
| 85. | Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar | 1669, 1689 |
| 86. | Shri Mani Jose K. | 1700, 1781 |
| 87. | Shri Meghe, Datta | 1711 |
| 88. | Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram | 1646, 1723, 1760, 1837 |
| 89. | Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram | 1647, 1671, 1760 |
| 90. | Dr. Meinya, Thokchom | 1667, 1758 |
| 91. | Shri Munda Arjun | 1760 |
| 92. | Shri Munde Gopinath | 1716 |
| 93. | Shri Muttemwar Vilas | 1699, 1779, 1837 |
| 94. | Shri Nagpal, Devendra | 1748 |
| 95. | Shri P. Balram | 1819 |
| 96. | Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh | 1686, 1747, 1755, 1809, 1826 |
| 97. | Shri Nama Nageswara Rao | 1739, 1804 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---|------------------------------|
| 98. | Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia | 1626, 1683, 1793 |
| 99. | Kumari Natrajan Meenakshi | 1718, 1791 |
| 100. | Shri Owaisi Asaduddin | 1708, 1729, 1800 |
| 101. | Shri P.R. Natarajan | 1680 |
| 102. | Shri Panda, Baijayant | 1749, 1805, 1811 |
| 103. | Shri Panda, Prabodh | 1705, 1767, 1785 |
| 104. | Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar | 1653, 1789 |
| 105. | Kumari Pandey Saroj | 1637, 1814 |
| 106. | Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash | 1694, 1777, 1824 |
| 107. | Shri Patil C.R. | 1649, 1773, 1815, 1821 |
| 108. | Shri Patel, R.K. Singh | 1643, 1674, 1678, 1748, 1765 |
| 109. | Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben | 1793 |
| 110. | Shri Patel, Bal Kumar | 1645 |
| 111. | Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina | 1747, 1809 |
| 112. | Shri Patil, A.T. Nana | 1763 |
| 113. | Shri Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil | 1665, 1755, 1813 |
| 114. | Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam | 1819 |
| 115. | Shri Pradhan Nityananda | 1749, 1811 |
| 116. | Shri Punia, P.L. | 1703, 1674 |
| 117. | Shri Raghavan M.K. | 1715 |
| 118. | Shri Rajendran, C. | 1691 |
| 119. | Shri Rajesh, M.B. | 1628, 1786 |
| 120. | Shri Ram Purnmasi | 1655, 1674, 1764, 1816, |
| 121. | Prof. Ramshankar | 1659 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 122. | Shri Ramkishun | 1838 |
| 123. | Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan | 1710, 1788, 1828 |
| 124. | Dr. Rao, K.S. | 1807 |
| 125. | Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati | 1621, 1654, 1686, 1782, 1826 |
| 126. | Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron | 1669, 1677 |
| 127. | Shri Rathwa Ramsinh | 1720, 1787, 1795, 1832 |
| 128. | Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar | 1766, 1817 |
| 129. | Shri Roy Arjun | 1745 |
| 130. | Shri Ray, Rudramadhab | 1731, 1805, 1750, 1838 |
| 131. | Shri Reddy K.R.G. | 1634, 1802, 1735, |
| 132. | Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan | 1642 |
| 133. | Shri Reddy Sreenivasulu | 1632, 1738 |
| 134. | Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami | 1639, 1737 |
| 135. | Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P. | 1622, 1803, 1730, |
| 136. | Shri Roy Nripendra Nath | 1816 |
| 137. | Shri S. Semmalai | 1669, 1807 |
| 138. | Shri S. Pakkirappa | 1631, 1781, 1733, |
| 139. | Shri S.R. Jeyadurai | 1624, 1808, 1740, |
| 140. | Shri S.S. Ramasubbu | 1618, 1799, 1728, 1836 |
| 141. | Shri Sanjoy Takam | 1753 |
| 142. | Shri Sardinha, Francisco Cosme | 1686, 1839 |
| 143. | Shrimati Saroj, Sushila | 1817 |
| 144. | Shrimati Shantha, J. | 1660, 1751 |
| 145. | Shri Sharma, Jagdish | 1756, 1763 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--|------------------|
| 146. | Shri Sharma, Madan Lal | 1644 |
| 147. | Shri Shekhar, Neeraj | 1707, 1722 |
| 148. | Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar | 1819 |
| 149. | Shri Anto Antony | 1625, 1775, 1822 |
| 150. | Shri Siddeshwara, G.M. | 1638, 1736, 1833 |
| 151. | Shri Singh, Bhoopendra | 1627, 1792 |
| 152. | Shri Singh, Ganesh | 1657 |
| 153. | Shri Singh, Ijyaraj | 1669 |
| 154. | Shri Singh, Jagdanand | 1713 |
| 155. | Shrimati Singh Meena | 1748, 1810 |
| 156. | Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath | 1663 |
| 157. | Shri Singh, Radha Mohan | 1721, 1748 |
| 158. | Shri Singh, Rakesh | 1779 |
| 159. | Shri Singh, Ravneet | 1698 |
| 160. | Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar | 1630, 1768 |
| 161. | Shri Singh, Uday | 1794, 1831 |
| 162. | Shri Singh, Dhananjay | 1621, 1778, 1815 |
| 163. | Singh, Kunwar R.P.N. | 1808 |
| 164. | Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh | 1712 |
| 165. | Rajkumari Singh, Ratna | 1815 |
| 166. | Shri Singh, Uday Pratap | 1672, 1761 |
| 167. | Dr. Singh, Sanjay | 1643, 1688, 1815 |
| 168. | Shri Sinha Yashwant | 1670, 1838 |
| 169. | Shri Siricilla Rajaiah | 1819 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--|------------------------------|
| 170. | Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai | 1652, 1770, 1820 |
| 171. | Shri Sudhakaran K. | 1614, 1752, 1812 |
| 172. | Shri Sugavanam, E.G. | 1611, 1726, 1747, 1797, 1834 |
| 173. | Shrimati Sule, Supriya | 1686, 1755, 1772, 1809, 1839 |
| 174. | Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil | 1617 |
| 175. | Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarayya | 1640, 1823 |
| 176. | Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad | 1742, 1806 |
| 177. | Shri Tewari Manish | 1780, 1825 |
| 178. | Shri Thakur Anurag Singh | 1648 |
| 179. | Shri Thamaraiselvan R. | 1732, 1801 |
| 180. | Shri Thomas P.T. | 1690, 1774 |
| 181. | Shri Tirkey, Manohar | 1669, 1689, 1701 |
| 182. | Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal | 1674 |
| 183. | Shri Vardhan, Harsh | 1744 |
| 184. | Shri Venugopal K.C. | 1636, 1729, 1776, 1807 |
| 185. | Shri Viswanathan P. | 1727, 1798, 1835 |
| 186. | Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram | 1641 |
| 187. | Shri Yadav Anjankumar M. | 1688 |
| 188. | Shri Yadav, Dharmendra | 1615, 1750, 1823 |
| 189. | Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra | 1756, 1807 |
| 190. | Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad | 1633, 1669 |
| 191. | Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud | 1665, 1755, 1813 |

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Prime Minister | : | |
| Atomic Energy | : | |
| Coal | : | 141, 150 |
| Culture | : | 147, 148 |
| Earth Sciences | : | |
| Environment and Forests | : | 142, 155, 156, 158 |
| External Affairs | : | 144, 154 |
| Human Resource Development | : | 145, 146, 149, 153, 157, 159 |
| Overseas Indian Affairs | : | 143 |
| Parliamentary Affairs | : | |
| Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | : | |
| Planning | : | 152 |
| Science and Technology | : | |
| Space | : | |
| Statistics and Programme Implementation | : | 160 |
| Water Resources | : | 151. |

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Prime Minister | : | 1839 |
| Atomic Energy | : | 1624, 1650, 1680, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1716, 1724, 1746, 1753, 1772, 1774, 1820, 1825 |
| Coal | : | 1612, 1630, 1653, 1658, 1662, 1663, 1668, 1728, 1732, 1735, 1736, 1740, 1768, 1787, 1789, 1801, 1817, 1829 |
| Culture | : | 1623, 1636, 1639, 1641, 1687, 1699, 1707, 1713, 1720, 1726, 1727, 1770, 1788, 1832 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earth Sciences | : | 1697, 1712, 1796 |
| Environment and Forests | : | 1613, 1628, 1633, 1635, 1638, 1644, 1648, 1652, 1669, 1673, 1683, 1690, 1692, 1695, 1701, 1709, 1731, 1739, 1749, 1761, 1762, 1776, 1786, 1793, 1798, 1802, 1811, 1819, 1824, 1828, 1830, 1835, 1840 |
| External Affairs | : | 1614, 1616, 1621, 1654, 1657, 1667, 1675, 1681, 1686, 1694, 1711, 1715, 1719, 1730, 1744, 1754, 1758, 1763, 1767, 1774, 1780, 1783, 1785, 1794, 1797, 1806, 1813, 1821, 1827 |
| Human Resource Development | : | 1615, 1619, 1620, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1632, 1634, 1637, 1643, 1645, 1651, 1659, 1660, 1664, 1665, 1670, 1672, 1676, 1678, 1679, 1682, 1685, 1688, 1698, 1700, 1714, 1717, 1718, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1733, 1734, 1737, 1742, 1747, 1748, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1755, 1756, 1764, 1771, 1773, 1778, 1782, 1784, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1799, 1800, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1815, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838 |
| Overseas Indian Affairs | : | 1625, 1704, 1708, 1769, 1775, 1781, 1803 |
| Parliamentary Affairs | : | |
| Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | : | 1618, 1655, 1666, 1702, 1703, 1710, 1741, 1743, 1765, 1814, 1837 |
| Planning | : | 1622, 1649, 1656, 1677, 1684, 1696, 1738, 1805, 1839 |
| Science and Technology | : | 1617, 1640, 1661, 1729, 1757, 1759, 1790, 1804 |
| Space | : | 1611, 1626, 1646, 1705, 1706 |
| Statistics and Programme Implementation | : | 1642, 1696, 1777, 1818 |
| Water Resources | : | 1647, 1671, 1674, 1722, 1745, 1760, 1766, 1807, 1816. |
