

Wednesday, August 3, 2011
Sravana 12, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 3, 2011/Sravana 12, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy.
Question No. 41

ICT in Post Offices

+
*41. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices especially for the rural Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce Core Banking Solution (CBS) in post offices;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of post offices proposed to be connected with CBS;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to provide ATM facility in various Post Offices across the country; and

(f) if so, the details of the locations where such facility is proposed to be provided, state-wise?

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

Statement

(a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to introduce the segments of Core Banking Solution relevant to Post Office Savings Bank Scheme (POSB) in 2207 departmental post Offices initially.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Government Proposes to provide ATM facility in 810 Post Offices. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

List of Post Offices for ATM installation

Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name PO
1	2
1.	Adilabad HO
2.	Adoni HO
3.	Amadalavalasa
4.	Amalapuram HO
5.	AMR HO
6.	Anakapalle HO
7.	Anantapur HO
8.	Attili HO
9.	Avanigadda
10.	Bapatla HO
11.	Bhadrachalam HO
12.	Bhimavaram HO
13.	Bhongir
14.	Bobbili HO
15.	Buckinghampet HO
16.	Chandragiri HO
17.	Chilakaluripet HO
18.	Chirala
19.	Chittoor HO
20.	Cuddapah HO
21.	Dharmavaram HO

1	2	1	2
22.	Eluru HO	53.	MBNR HO
23.	Gadwal HO	54.	Medak HO
24.	Gudivada HO	55.	Miryalguda HO
25.	Gudur HO	56.	Nalgonda
26.	Guntakal HO	57.	Nandyal HO
27.	Guntur HO	58.	Narasaraopet HO
28.	H'Konda	59.	Narsipatnam HO
29.	Hindupur HO	60.	Nellore HO
30.	Huzurabad	61.	Nuzvid HO
31.	HYD GPO	62.	NZB HO
32.	HydJubilee HO	63.	Ongole
33.	Jagityal	64.	P'Pally HO
34.	Jangaon	65.	Palakol HO
35.	Jangareddygudem HO	66.	Parkal
36.	Kakinada HO	67.	Parvathipuram HO
37.	Kandukur	68.	Proddatur HO
38.	Kanigiri	69.	Pulivendla H.O
39.	Kavali HO	70.	Rajahmundry HO
40.	K'bad HO	71.	Rajampet HO
41.	Khammam HO	72.	Ramachandrapuram HO
42.	KM. Nagar	73.	Razole HO
43.	KMD HO	74.	Repalle HO
44.	Kothagudem HO	75.	Samalkot HO
45.	Kovvur HO	76.	Sangareddy HO
46.	Kurnool HO	77.	Sattenapalle HO
47.	M.H.Bad	78.	Secunderabad HO
48.	Machilipatnam HO	79.	Siddipet HO
49.	Madanapalle HO	80.	Srikakulam HO
50.	Mancherial HO	81.	Srikalahasti HO
51.	Mangalagiri HO	82.	Stn.JDCL HO
52.	Markapur HO	83.	StnKacheguda HO

1	2	1	2
84.	Suryapet HO	16.	Silchar HO
85.	Tadepalligudem HO	17.	Sivsagar HPO
86.	Tanuku HO	18.	Tezpur HO
87.	Tekkali HO	19.	Tinsukia HO
88.	Tenali HO		Bihar
89.	Tirupati HO	1.	Ara
90.	Trimulghery HO	2.	Aurangabad
91.	Vijayawada HO	3.	Banka
92.	Vikarabad HO	4.	Bankipore
93.	Visakhapatnam HO	5.	Begusarai
94.	Vizianagaram HO	6.	Bettiah
95.	W.N.Parthy HO	7.	Bhagalpur
96.	Waltair RS HO	8.	Biharsharif
97.	Warangal HO	9.	Buxar
98.	Z'bad HO	10.	Chapra
	Assam	11.	Darbhanga
1.	Barpeta HO	12.	Gaya
2.	Dhubri HPO	13.	Gopalganj
3.	Dibrugarh HO	14.	Hajipur
4.	Diphu HO	15.	Jamui
5.	Gauhati University HO	16.	Jehanabad
6.	Golaghat HPO	17.	Katihar
7.	Guwahati GPO	18.	L. Sarai
8.	Hailakandi HO	19.	Madhubani
9.	Jorhat HPO	20.	Marhowrah
10.	Karimganj HO	21.	Motihari
11.	Kokrajhar HO	22.	Munger
12.	Mangaldoi HO	23.	Muzaffarpur
13.	Nagaon HO	24.	Nawada
14.	Nalbari HO	25.	Patna GPO
15.	North Lakhimpur HO	26.	Purnea

1	2
27.	Saharsa
28.	Samastipur
29.	Sasaram
30.	Sitamarhi
31.	Siwan
	Chhattisgarh
1.	Ambikapur HO
2.	Bilaspur HO
3.	Durg HO
4.	IBSB HO
5.	Jagdalpur HO
6.	Kanker HO
7.	Korba HO
8.	Raigarh HO
9.	Raipur HO
10.	Rajnandgaon HO
	Delhi
1.	Ashok Vihar
2.	Delhi GPO
3.	IPHO
4.	Jhilmil
5.	Kalkaji
6.	Krishna Nagar
7.	Lodhi Road
8.	NDHO
9.	NIE
10.	Ramesh Nagar
11.	Sansad Marg
12.	Sarojini Nagar

1	2
	Gujarat
1.	Ahd GPO
2.	Amreli HO
3.	Anand
4.	Bardoli
5.	Bharuch
6.	Bhavnagar HO
7.	Bhuj HO
8.	BILIMORA H.O.
9.	Dabhoi HO
10.	Dahod
11.	Dholka
12.	Fateganj H.O
13.	Gandhinagar
14.	Godhra
15.	Gondal HO
16.	Himatnagar
17.	Jamnagar HO
18.	Junagadh HO
19.	Kalol
20.	Kheda HO
21.	Mahesana HO
22.	Nadiad HO
23.	Nanpura HO
24.	NAVSARI HO
25.	NVP HO
26.	Palanpur HO
27.	PATAN
28.	Porbandar HO
29.	Rajkot HO
30.	RBHO

1	2	1	2
31.	Surat HO	10.	Mandi
32.	Surendranagar HO	11.	Nahan
33.	Vadodara HO	12.	Palampur
34.	Valsad HO	13.	Rampur Bsr
	Haryana	14.	Reckong Peo
1.	Ambala City HO	15.	SHIMLA GPO
2.	Ambala GPO	16.	Solan
3.	Bahadurgarh	17.	Sundernagar T/S HO
4.	Bhiwani	18.	UNA
5.	Faridabad NIT HO		Jharkhand
6.	Gurgaon	1.	B. Deoghar
7.	Hissar HO	2.	B.S.City HO
8.	Jind HO	3.	Chaibasa HO
9.	Karnal HO	4.	Daltonganj HPO
10.	Kurukshetra HO	5.	Dhanbad HO
11.	Narnaul	6.	Doranda HO
12.	Panipat HO	7.	Dumka
13.	Rohtak	8.	Giridih HO
14.	Sirsa HO	9.	Gumla HO
15.	Sonepat HO	10.	Hazaribagh
16.	Yamunanagar HO	11.	Jamshedpur HO
	Himachal Pradesh	12.	Ramgarh Cantt. HO
1.	Barsar	13.	Ranchi GPO
2.	Bilaspur		Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Chamba	1.	Anantnag
4.	Dehra HO	2.	Baramulla
5.	Dharamsala	3.	Gandhinagar
6.	Hamirpur	4.	Jammu
7.	Kangra HO	5.	Kathua
8.	Keylong	6.	Leh
9.	Kullu	7.	Rajouri

1	2	1	2
8.	Srinagar	29.	Jamakhandi
9.	Udhampur	30.	JNR HO
	Karnataka	31.	Karkala HPO
1.	Arsikere	32.	Karwar
2.	Athani	33.	Kolar HO
3.	Bagalkot	34.	Kollegal HO
4.	Bailhongal	35.	Koppa
5.	Bangalore GPO	36.	Koppal
6.	Belgaum	37.	Kulsherkhar HSG-I
7.	Bellary	38.	Kumta
8.	Bgudi HO	39.	Kundapura
9.	Bhadravati	40.	Madikeri
10.	Bidar	41.	Mandya HO
11.	Bijapur	42.	Mangalore
12.	Channapatna	43.	Manipal
13.	Chickaballapur	44.	Mysore HO
14.	Chikmaglur	45.	Nanjangud HO
15.	Chikodi	46.	Puttur HPO
16.	Chitradurga	47.	R.T. Nagar
17.	Dharwad	48.	Raichur
18.	DVG HO	49.	Rajajinagar HO
19.	Gadag	50.	Ramdurg
20.	Gokak	51.	S.R.Patna HO
21.	Gulbarga	52.	Sagar
22.	HAL II Stage	53.	Saraswathipuram HO
23.	Hassan	54.	Shimoga
24.	Haveri	55.	Sirsi
25.	Hospet	56.	Tiptur
26.	Hubli	57.	Tumkur
27.	Indi	58.	Udupi
28.	Jalahalli HO	59.	Yadgiri

1	2
	Kerala
1.	Adur HO
2.	Alapuzha
3.	Alathur MBR HO
4.	Aluva
5.	Calicitu Civil Station
6.	Calicut HO
7.	Chalakudi
8.	Chengannur HO
9.	Cherthala
10.	Chnaganacherry
11.	Ernakulam HO
12.	Irinjalakuda
13.	Kalpetta HO
14.	Kanhyangad
15.	Kanjirappally
16.	Kannur
17.	Karunagapallay HO
18.	Kasaragod
19.	Kattappana
20.	Kayamkulam HO
21.	Kochi HO
22.	Kollam HO
23.	Kottarakkara HO
24.	Kottayam HPO
25.	Kunnamkulam HPO
26.	Malappuram HO
27.	Manjeri HO
28.	Mavelikara HO
29.	Muvattupuzha
30.	Neyyattinkara HO

1	2
31.	Olavakkott HO
32.	Ottappalam HO
33.	Pala HPO
34.	Palakkad HO
35.	Pathanamthitta HO
36.	Perumbavoor
37.	Ponnani HO
38.	Punalur HO
39.	Quilandy Ho
40.	Taliparamba
41.	Thalassery
42.	Thiruvalla HO
43.	Thodupuzha
44.	Thrissur HPO
45.	Thycaud HO
46.	Tirur HO
47.	Trivandrum GPO
48.	Vadakara HO
49.	Vaikom HPO
50.	Wadakkanchery HPO
	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Balaghat
2.	Betul
3.	Bhel HO
4.	Bhind
5.	Bhopal GPO
6.	Chhatarpur
7.	Chhindwara
8.	CT.T.Nagar HO
9.	Damoh
10.	Dewas

1	2	1	2
11.	Dhar		Maharashtra (includes State of Goa)
12.	Guna HO	1.	Ahmednagar
13.	Hoshangabad	2.	Akola HO
14.	Indore GPO	3.	Alibag HO
15.	Indore Nagar	4.	Amravati HO
16.	Jabalpur	5.	Andheri HPO
17.	Jhabua	6.	Aurangabad HO
18.	Katni	7.	Beed
19.	Khandwa	8.	Bhandara
20.	Khargone	9.	Bhusawal HO
21.	Lashkar	10.	Borivali HO
22.	Mandla	11.	Buldana HO
23.	Mandsaur	12.	Chalisgaon HO
24.	Morar	13.	Chandrapur HO
25.	Morena	14.	Chembur HO
26.	Nardsinghpur	15.	Chinchbunder HO
27.	Neemuch	16.	Chiplum
28.	Raisen	17.	Dadar HO
29.	Rajgarh	18.	Dhule HO
30.	Ratlam	19.	Gondia
31.	Rewa	20.	Ichalkaranji HO
32.	Sagar Cantt.	21.	Jalgaon HO
33.	Satna	22.	Jalna HO
34.	Sehore	23.	Kalbadevi HPO
35.	Seoni	24.	Kalyan City
36.	Shahdol	25.	Kamthi
37.	Shajapur	26.	Karad HO
38.	Shivpuri	27.	Khamgaon HO
39.	Sidhi	28.	Kolhapur City HO
40.	Tikamgarh	29.	Kolhapur HO
41.	Ujjain	30.	Latur
42.	Vidisha		

1	2	1	2
31.	Mahim HO		North-East (includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura)
32.	Malegaon		
33.	Malvan	1.	Agartala HO
34.	Margao	2.	Aizawl HO
35.	Miraj	3.	Dharamanagar HO
36.	Mumbai Central HO	4.	Imphal HO
37.	Mumbai GPO	5.	Itanagar HO
38.	Nagpur City HO	6.	Kohima HO
39.	Nagpur GPO	7.	R.K.Pur HO
40.	Nashik HO	8.	Shillong GPO
41.	Nsk Rd. HO	9.	Tura HO
42.	Osmanabad		Orissa
43.	Palghar HO	1.	Angul HO
44.	Panaji HO	2.	Aska HO
45.	Pandharpur HO	3.	Athgarh HO
46.	Panvel HO	4.	Balangir
47.	Paratwada HO	5.	Balasore HO
48.	Parbhani	6.	Baragarh HO
49.	Pune City Ho	7.	Baripada HO
50.	Pune HO	8.	Berhampur HO
51.	Ratnagiri	9.	Bhadrak HO
52.	Sangli HO	10.	Bhanjnar HO
53.	Satara HO	11.	Bhawanipatna HO
54.	Sawantwadi	12.	Bhubaneswar GPO
55.	Shivajinagar NDHO	13.	Chandinchowk HO
56.	Shrirampur	14.	Chharapur HO
57.	Solapur HO	15.	Cuttack GPO
58.	Thane	16.	Dhenkanal HO
59.	Wardha	17.	Jagatsinghpur HO
60.	Yavatmal	18.	Jajpur HO
		19.	Jaleswar HO

1	2	1	2
20.	Jeypore(K) HO	15.	Ludhiana HO
21.	Jharsugda HO	16.	Mansa HO
22.	Kendrapara HO	17.	Moga HO
23.	Keonjhar HO	18.	Patiala HO
24.	Khurda HO	19.	Phagwara
25.	Koraput HO	20.	Rajpura
26.	Nayagarh HO	21.	Ropar
27.	Paralakhemundi	22.	Sangrur HO
28.	Phulbani HO	23.	Tarn Taran HO
29.	Puri HO		Rajasthan
30.	Rairangpur HO	1.	Ajmer
31.	Rayagada HO	2.	Alwar HPO
32.	Rourkela HO	3.	Banswara
33.	Sambalpur HO	4.	Barmer
34.	Sundargarh HO	5.	Beawar
35.	Uditnagar HO	6.	Behror HO
	Punjab	7.	Bharatpur HO
1.	Amritsar HO	8.	Bhilwara
2.	Batala HO	9.	Bikaner
3.	Bathinda HO	10.	Bundi
4.	Chandigarh GPO	11.	Chittorgarh
5.	Dya	12.	Churu
6.	Faridkot HO	13.	Dausa HO
7.	Ferozepur HO	14.	Deeg HO
8.	Gurdaspur	15.	Dholpur
9.	Hsp	16.	Didwana
10.	Jagraon HO	17.	Dungarpur
11.	JL Cantt. HO	18.	Gangapur
12.	JL City HO	19.	GPO JP
13.	Kapurthala	20.	Hanumangarh
14.	Khanna HO	21.	Hindaun

1	2	1	2
22.	Jaisalmer	5.	Arasaradi
23.	Jalore	6.	Arni
24.	Jhalawar	7.	Aruppukottai
25.	Jhunjhunu	8.	Atur
26.	JNR HO	9.	Avadicamp
27.	Jodhpur	10.	Bhavani
28.	Kankroli	11.	Bodinayakanur
29.	Kota	12.	Chengalpattu
30.	Madanganj	13.	Chennai GPO
31.	Marwar Jn.	14.	Chidambaram
32.	Mavli	15.	Coimbatore
33.	N.G. Mandi	16.	Coonoor
34.	Nagaur	17.	Cuddalore
35.	Nasirabad	18.	Devakottai
36.	Pali	19.	Dharapuram HO
37.	Ratangarh	20.	Dindigul
38.	Sambhar Lake	21.	DPI
39.	Sawaimadhopur	22.	Erode
40.	Shahpura HO	23.	Gobi
41.	Sikar	24.	Gudiyattam
42.	Sirohi	25.	Kallakurichi HO
43.	SNR HO	26.	Kanchipuram
44.	Sriganganagar	27.	Karaikudi
45.	Srimadhopur	28.	Karur HO
46.	Tonk	29.	Kovilpatti
47.	Udaipur	30.	KRI
	Tamil Nadu	31.	Kulitalai HO
1.	Ambasamudram	32.	Kumbakonam
2.	Ambattur	33.	Lalgudi HO
3.	Anna Road	34.	Mudurai
4.	Arakkonam	35.	Manamadurai

1	2	1	2
36.	Mannargudi	67.	Suramangalam HO
37.	Mayiladuturai	68.	T Nagar HPO
38.	Melakaveri	69.	Tallakulam
39.	Mettupalayam HO	70.	Tambaram
40.	Mylapore HPO	71.	Tenkasi
41.	Nagapattinam	72.	Thanjavur
42.	Nagercoil	73.	Thuckalay
43.	Namakkal	74.	Tindivanam
44.	Nilakottai	75.	Tiruchendur
45.	Palani	76.	Tiruchengode
46.	Palayankottai	77.	Tirukkoyilur HO
47.	Papanasam	78.	Tirunelveli
48.	Paramakudi	79.	Tirupattur
49.	Park Town	80.	Tirupur HO
50.	Pattukkottai HO	81.	Tiruturaipundi HO
51.	Perambalur HO	82.	Tiruvallur
52.	Periyakulam	83.	Tiruvannamalai
53.	Pollachi HO	84.	Tiruvarur
54.	Puducherry	85.	Trichy HO
55.	Pudukkottai HO	86.	Turaiyur HO
56.	R.S.Puram	87.	Tuticorin
57.	Rajapalayam	88.	Udagamandalam
58.	Ramanathapuram	89.	Udamalpet HO
59.	Ranipet	90.	Vellore HO
60.	Salem	91.	Villupuram
61.	Sankarankoil	92.	Virudhunagar
62.	Sirkali	93.	Vriddhachalam HO
63.	Sivakasi		Uttar Pradesh
64.	Srirangam HO	1.	Agra
65.	Srivaikuntam	2.	Agra Fort
66.	St.Thomas Mount	3.	Akbarpur HO

1	2	1	2
4.	Aligarh	35.	Hapur
5.	Allahabad	36.	Hardoi HO
6.	Alld KTY	37.	Jaunpur
7.	Amroha	38.	Jhansi
8.	Auraiya	39.	Kanpur
9.	Azamgarh HO	40.	Kanpur Cantt
10.	Bahraich HO	41.	Kheri HO
11.	Ballia HO	42.	Khurja
12.	Balrampur	43.	Kunraghat
13.	Banda	44.	Lalganj
14.	Bansi HO	45.	Lalitpur
15.	Barabanki	46.	Lucknow Chowk
16.	Baraut HO	47.	Lucknow GPO
17.	Bareilly HO	48.	Mainpuri
18.	Basti HO	49.	Mathura
19.	Bijnaur	50.	Mau
20.	Budaun HO	51.	Meerut city HO
21.	Bulandshahar	52.	Meerut-I
22.	Deoria	53.	Mirzapur
23.	Dhampur	54.	Moradabad
24.	Etah HO	55.	MZN HO
25.	Etawah	56.	Nawabganj
26.	Faizabad HO	57.	Noida
27.	Fatehgarh	58.	Orai
28.	Fatehpur	59.	Padrauna
29.	Ferozabad	60.	Pilibhit HO
30.	Ghaziabad	61.	Pratapgarh HO
31.	Ghazipur	62.	Raebreli
32.	Gonda	63.	Rampur
33.	Gorakhpur	64.	Rasra HO
34.	Hamirpur	65.	Saharanpur HO

1	2	1	2
66.	Shahjahanpur	11.	Belegkata
67.	Sitapur	12.	Belgharia
68.	Sultanpur	13.	Berhampore
69.	Unnao	14.	Burdwan
70.	Varanasi	15.	Chinsurah
71.	Varanasi Cantt	16.	Contai
	Uttrakhand	17.	Cooch Behar
1.	Almora	18.	Cossipore
2.	Dehradun Cantt	19.	Darjeeling
3.	Dehradun GPO	20.	Diamond Harbour
4.	Gopeshwar	21.	Durgapur
5.	Haldwani	22.	Gangtok
6.	Kotdwar	23.	Howrah
7.	Lansdown	24.	Jalpaiguri
8.	Nainital	25.	Jhargram
9.	Pauri	26.	Kalyani
10.	Pithoragarh	27.	Kandi
11.	Ranikhet	28.	Katwa
12.	Roorkee	29.	Kolkata GPO
13.	Tehri	30.	Krishnanagar
	West Bengal (includes State of Sikkim)	31.	Mal
1.	Alipore	32.	Malda
2.	Arambagh	33.	Midnapore
3.	Asansol	34.	Nabadwip
4.	Balurghat	35.	Park Street
5.	Bankura	36.	Port Blair
6.	Barabazar	37.	Purulia
7.	Barasat	38.	Raghunathaganj
8.	Barrackpore	39.	Rampurhat
9.	Baruipore	40.	Ranaghat
10.	Basirhat	41.	Raniganj

1	2
42.	Salkia
43.	Serampore
44.	Siliguri
45.	Suri
46.	Tallygunge
47.	Tamluk

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Madam, a Committee on Micro-finance and Poverty Alleviation working under the support of the Planning Commission had suggested the setting-up of Gramtells, that is, rural ATMs at rural Post Offices. I want to know from the Government that even after the recommendation by the Planning Commission, the ATM facility has not been proposed in any rural Post Offices. Why is the Department of P&T deviating from the decision given by the Planning Commission?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, in fact, the Government has proposed ATM facilities in 810 Post Offices, and the list of those 810 Post Offices is attached to the response that the Government has given.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Madam, how many rural Post Offices are there? What is the time-frame of providing ATM facility in all the rural Post Offices?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as the time-frame is concerned, in fact, the entire programme for electronically connecting all the Post Offices will actually be in place by 2013, and all the Post Offices, rural and urban, will have electronic connectivity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jaya Prada — not present.

Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware, are you asking a Question.

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: No, Madam.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Thank you, Madam, for allowing me to ask my Question.

[Translation]

I would like to say about information and communication technology in post offices that the remuneration given to beneficiaries under MNREGA and many other schemes

do not reach them due to unavailability of banking system in small villages. Whether the Government is ready to provide banking facility, ATM facility, Railway Reservation or any other facility to post office?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to inform the hon'ble member that we are still making some schemes of the Central Government available to public through post offices - whether it is Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Gandhi Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Coal Mines Pension Scheme, Railways Pension Scheme or BSNL Pension Scheme. But these are not electronically connected yet, hence delay occur. When these are fully electronically connected and is made online, public will get all the facility instantly.

I would like to add one more thing that our tender for electronically convert, for which request for proposal was invited in the year 2010, information is being sought regarding the same. As I have said earlier it will be completed by the year 2013. As far as MNREGA is concerned, it also depends upon states. We go into states and say the whole payment of MNREGA should be made by us. But some states do not want it. Andhra Pradesh has made almost all payment of MNREGA through post offices. But there are some states like Uttar Pradesh where MNREGA payment is not being made through Post Officers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It is being made. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is being made in small numbers. We want all the offices should make payment through post offices.

[English]

Assessment of BPL Families

*42. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms evolved by the Suresh Tendulkar Committee to assess the BPL people in rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) whether there exists a difference between Tendulkar Committee and the N.C. Saxena Committee in assessing and estimating BPL population;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to redefine poverty in the light of different poverty estimates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed using the data from Large Sample Surveys on household consumer expenditure carried out by the National sample survey Organisation (NSSO).

The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. Prior to the Tendulkar Committee recommendations, the estimation was based on separate rural and urban poverty lines from the Lakdawala Committee recommendations which were updated using different price indices for rural and urban areas.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, recommended changing the rural poverty line to make it more comparable with the urban poverty line which it felt was appropriate. A copy of the press note is available on the website of Planning Commission.

The Tendulkar Committee has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

In the calculation of poverty line Tendulkar Committee took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and

recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same PLB.

The all-India poverty line was estimated by the Tendulkar Committee as Rs. 446.68 and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month at 2004-05 price level in rural and urban areas respectively. This corresponds to rural poverty ratio of 41.8 percent, urban poverty ratio of 25.7 percent and aggregate poverty ratio of 37.2 percent in the country. On applying price increase using Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) for rural areas, the poverty line at June 2011 price level comes to Rs. 965 per capita per month in urban areas and Rs. 781 per Capita per month in rural areas. For a family of 5 this poverty line would amount to Rs. 4,824 per month in urban areas and Rs. 3,905 per month in rural areas at June 2011 price level.

(b) and (c) While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development conducts a Census to identify the individual BPL households in rural areas consistent with the poverty estimates. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development constituted the Saxena Committee to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in rural areas. While prescribing the methodology for ranking households, the Saxena Committee suggested that the rural poverty ratio be assumed as 50% at the national level as reproduced below:

"The Committee would therefore strongly recommend that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be drastically revised upwards to at least 50%, though the calorie norm of 2400 would demand this figure to be about 80%. The figure of 50% in rural areas would correspond to a calories intake of about 2100 k cal which would imply that whatever calories were considered minimum for a healthy living in urban areas in 1973-74 would now be needed for healthy living in rural areas in view of general reduction in hard manual work (though it can still be argued that such reduction has been only marginal for the rural poor, and that too confined to prosperous regions). Our recommendation of 50% is based on a calorie consumption norm of 2100 for rural areas, as well as on a minimum cereal consumption of 12.25 kg per month, which is still less than what the top two quintiles consume despite their sedentary life style and better access to non-cereal food."

It may be pointed out that corresponding to the poverty line of Tendulkar Committee, the monthly per capita consumption of cereals in rural areas comes to 12.22 Kg as per NSSO survey for 2004-05.

(d) and (e) In the light of recent directions of the Supreme Court, the Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the revised per capita poverty line as per the Tendulkar Methodology on the basis of 2009-10 survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available; and keeping in mind the price index of May 2011 when the data for the same is available.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, recently the Apex Court has posed a valuable question to the Planning Commission. The observation of the Supreme Court sums up the faulty approach of the Planning Commission in estimating the BPL people.

According to the Planning Commission estimates, 27.5 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line, whereas the Saxena Committee estimated it to be 50 per cent, and the Tendulkar Committee estimated it as 37.2 per cent. There is a huge variation among these reports. There is an allegation also against the Government that by reducing the number of BPL people, the Central Government wants to relieve itself from providing assistance and social security measures.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Now, I will ask the question, Madam. In this context, though the hon. Minister has stated in his written reply that the Planning Commission is going to follow the methodology of the Tendulkar Committee, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a fresh study will be conducted with realistic norms and yardsticks to estimate the number of people living below the poverty line based on scientific and pragmatic criteria? When is such a study going to be taken up?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that the poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of scientific yardsticks. This is a process that has been on since the last several decades. A number of high-powered committees headed by experts in the field have headed these committees, and they have drawn the methodology based upon scientific, rational and scientifically viable criteria. It started from 1979 with the Alagh Committee, then 1989 with the Lakdawala Committee, and then in 1997 we transited to

State-specific determination of poverty lines, and then the Tendulkar Committee and also the Saxena Committee.

To answer specifically to what the hon. Member has said, it is true that the hon. Supreme Court has made certain observations. The Supreme Court has not declared the methodology as either irrational or unacceptable. All that the Supreme Court has said is that in view of the shifting in the price line over the years, the Planning Commission may wish to recalibrate and revisit the fixation of the poverty line, which we are always ready and willing to do. We are in fact in the process of extrapolating the 2009-10 data to the 2004-05 methodological basis that was adopted by Tendulkar Committee to arrive at a price line which should be consistent with giving to all our citizens a life of dignity and honour.

I must say, Madam Speaker, that there is one non-negotiable and irrevocable priority of this Government, it is to ensure that poverty levels decline rapidly. That is why the theme of the Twelfth Plan is faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth.

As far as the Saxena Committee is concerned, let me clarify, and I think that clarification is required, the poverty estimates are a function of the Planning Commission. What the N.C. Saxena Committee was constituted to do was to realign poverty in rural areas on some methodological basis to the urban areas because Tendulkar Committee felt that, that was required to be done. Then, an experts group headed by Mr. Saxena has been set up. They have formulated certain methodologies. On the basis of that, they have reached certain assumptions. Those assumptions are based again in terms of calorie consumption and monthly *per capita* consumption.

I want to make one point very clear because this is a matter of great importance and the entire country wants to know this, Madam. When you actually calculate the way poverty impacts people, we take into consideration not only the individual but homes as such. The Registrar of Census has said that the average size of a family is five. If we take the *per capita* consumption of 20 in urban areas and 15 in rural areas as per 2004-05 levels and give it a multiplier of five into thirty, we arrive at 3,000 and 2,500. At 2009-10 prices, Madam, this figure reaches 4,824 per household in urban areas and 3,905 per household in rural areas.

While we will constantly try and update these figures as to be realistic given the ground situation at a particular point of time, which is an on-going process, I would like to assure the hon. Member that the concerns expressed by the Supreme Court will be taken on board. We are in the process of also clarifying the situation to the Supreme Court which will be done in the foreseeable future.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, usually the Centre's estimate of BPL is very less, while the assessment of the State about BPL is usually higher. Because of the less number of BPL families estimated by the Centre, the States receive less financial assistance from the Centre. So, this leaves a huge financial burden on the States including Congress-ruled States as they have to make additional budgetary layout to provide social security measures. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Centre will come forward to increase the assistance and grants to enable the States to provide adequate social security measures to the BPL families.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that it is true that certain States have complained that the number of people who, they feel, are actually living below the poverty line sometimes exceed the estimates that have been given by the Planning Commission. But the fact remains that it is also true that the flaw is more in the implementation and in the identification process rather than in the methodology which really is a function of the States. The Ministry of Rural Development and the State Governments together conduct a house to house survey in rural areas in particular to find out on the basis of their methodology as to how the gradation has to be made in order to determine the kind of poverty levels in the States. Therefore, we have to take comprehensive measures including finding ways to reduce the possibility of error in the identification which is a function of the State Governments. We would also, as I said earlier, at the same time, ensure that those who are actually poor are not deprived and denied the benefits. The Government of India, through Centrally-Sponsored Schemes has always targeted the people living on the margins and the people who are actually poor. This is one non-negotiable agenda of this Government and all the resources that are actually necessary will be made available. The fact remains that that is the logic of the Centrally-sponsored schemes. Sometimes where it is the responsibility of the State Governments, we, that is, the Central Government assist the State Governments to discharge that responsibility through transfer of resources from the Centre to the States.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Prime Minister has stated in written reply of this question that as per recent directions of Supreme Court, Planning Commission is making assessment of BPL families but me, you and all of us, we know that Planning Commission has fixed state-wise quota of BPL families. Quota means capping, i.e. you have before hand declared that in Madhya Pradesh BPL will not be more than 60,000, in Bihar it will not be more than 1 lakh. If quota has been fixed, then what assessment? It means that if there are 65,000 BPL people in a state and quota is of 60,000, then that state can not take food for 65,000 BPL families and nor you can give assessment of 65,000 peoples. Quota and assessment are utterly mismatch. If planning commission is fixing quotas then how correct assessment will be made, this only I want to know from Mr. Prime Minister.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, I would like to say that it is a thing of estimates not of quota fixation. In the year 1997, we and later on the Tendulkar Committee did the work of state specific determination of poverty. Tendulkar Committee also made state specific estimates. Estimates by definition can not be 100 percent correct but if they are rational and determined on scientific basis, then we must accept them. We constantly evaluate them on this basis and this process is going on and will keep going. I would like to request Sushma Ji that if some state or expert group has committed a mistake in implementation, then it can be rectified, but it will be an altogether different thing to say the methodology or basis of determining is not scientific and rational. After all, these all are experts, Mr. Alagh started the work in 1979. This work has been going on for the last 30 years. The expert groups are specialists in this field and we have done poverty assessment through them. I accept this fact that when prices rise there is some disconnection between the aspirations of the States and determination by expert Committee. Therefore, Ministry of Rural Development has tried to conduct house to house survey. In this connection will have time and again asked the states, hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed and when in regional consultation meeting of planning Commission, we also asked that you improve your process of implementation and we will also reexamine. At the directions of the hon'ble Supreme Court the main thing is that the basis of poverty should be realistic. The main thing is that who are really poor, are not deprived of the facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you will also be given chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. T. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, you can ask the Supplementary Question. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, let P.T. Thomas ask question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Thank you, Madam. The Planning Commission and the National Sample Survey Organization make the poverty line criteria is not accurate. These are not actually reflecting the real situation. It is not the real poverty level index.

My question is, whether the Government will consider including the plantation labourers as a whole in the BPL list? Their living condition is very pathetic and poor; there is no drinking water or electricity, and there are no basic amenities. I am requesting the Government to consider including the entire plantation labourers in the BPL list. I am requesting the hon. Minister to know what is the real stand in this regard?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the question actually does not relate to any specific category, but the fact remains that when we estimate poverty, we take every single person into consideration. It is a very comprehensive exercise; of course, it is done on the basis of a large sample survey, etc. But no one is excluded. We are today basing our estimates on a very large National Sample Survey; that is the only scientific basis on which we can proceed. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Its not going on the record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, the minister is not concerned with what he has replied the question asked. The minister has informed that the report received has come from the Planning Commission and is based on scientific methodology. You are also saying that the Government wishes that the poverty should decrease and it should be so. The figures regarding the poor conditions in the villages, poverty in the villages, people living below poverty line in the villages, whether these figures come from Saxena Committee or Tendulkar Committee or Planning Commission, are less than actual numbers and poor conditions and poverty is much more prevalent in the villages. It is imperative that survey be conducted again and they should be provided facilities. But there is great difference in the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the statement given by the minister. The poor should be under the quota fixed by you and they cannot go beyond that, But, the fact is that the number of the poor is more in the villages and their survey is required. Through you, I would like to ask the minister the time by which this is likely to be done so that actual poor can receive facilities.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have put forth you, now take you seat.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: They Poor may get facilities, they may come in the sphere, so you please tell the time by which you will execute this in a time bound manner.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the feeling expressed by the hon'ble member. Poverty is the reality of the country and it is also a fact that poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas. The Tendulkar Committee has said, the Saxena Committee has also reiterated, hence, the Saxena Committee was formed to re-align the poverty in the rural areas and survey is conducted through this. I have accepted this and I have said that we receive complaints time and again that the number of poor is more than the given estimates. We are reviewing in this regard and figures for 2009-10 have just received, we have initiated review on the basis of the figures. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASWANI KUMAR: I am unable to tell time limit today itself, but I can say that keeping in view your thoughts, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court, keeping in view the methodology of expert committees, we will come forth with new information.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Although the Central Government is having a very laudable object of drawing up of the Below Poverty Line List, in reality we see that due to political interference names of the persons above Below Poverty Line are included in the BPL List. My question is whether there is any mechanism to ascertain that the names of the genuine persons have been included in the Below Poverty Line List and once the List has been drawn whether there is any scope to review it or not?

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, half an hour discussion should be devoted to this.

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I have stated in the beginning that there are complaints from various State Governments, political Parties and representatives of the people that sometimes it is noticed that those who actually deserve to be treated Below Poverty Line are actually not so treated and the reverse is also true. This, as I stated earlier, is a function of flawed implementation of the identification. I would, therefore, like to assure the House that as far as the Planning Commission is concerned, we would always want that all schemes are targeted to people who are actually poor. It is in our interest to ensure that. But the identification process is substantially the function of the State Governments. We are engaged with the State Governments and are trying to find a methodology to eliminate flawed implementation if not entirely at least to minimize it to the extent possible. This is an on-going process and we are working at it as diligently as we can.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, it is a serious issue, it is a question concerned with the poor of the country and how their condition be improved. I think if you give a notice, we can have a discussion on the topic.

[English]

Administration of Schemes

*43 +
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged that the Union Government administer only 30 schemes and provide funds to the States directly for the remaining programmes/Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Development Council has resolved to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for introduction of new mechanism in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the effective monitoring and functioning of the schemes?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Planning Commission has set up a Committee to look into the issue of restructuring/rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Chairmanship of Shri Bal Krishan Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) and (d) The National Development Council (NDC) in its last meeting held on 24th July, 2010 has not passed any such resolution to reduce the number of Central Government schemes.

(e) and (f) Mechanism for the review of the number of centrally sponsored scheme is to be addressed by the Committee mentioned in reply to (a) and (b) above. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

(g) Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of the guidelines issued for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by State Governments. The Principal responsibility for monitoring these schemes rests with the concerned line Ministries/Departments. However, the progress of implementation of these schemes is also reviewed on regular basis in sectoral Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings chaired by Members of the Planning Commission. Additionally a Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the PMO to review performance of select Flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministry. The Mid Term Appraisal of the plans also reviews the schemes and suggests mid-course corrections. Further, the States provide Utilization Certificates and other reports as may be prescribed from time to time to the administrative Ministries concerned responsible for implementation of the CSS; which forms the basis for further release of funds.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, Speaker, in the reply the Minister has stated that the Planning Commission has set up a Committee to look into the issue of restructuring, rationalization of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes under the Chairmanship of Shri Bal Krishan Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission and that the Report of the Committee is awaited. So, my pointed clarification is when this Chaturvedi Committee was constituted and when the Report of this Bal Krishan Chaturvedi is likely to be submitted.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the report of the Committee is expected to be submitted sometime this month. The work has been completed. I am given to understand that the report is under preparation. I would only like to clarify for the benefit of the House that the number of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes today is 147 but these have changed over a period of time. I have given a detailed list of those Schemes since 2002. The idea is to rationalise and restructure those Schemes in order to make them more purposive, more focussed and more effective. This is precisely the terms of reference that have been given to the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee. As soon as we receive the report, we will be able to

take a view on it and I do believe that the rationalisation and restructuring would lead to better functional efficiencies of the Schemes.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, States' share is necessary for properly implementing the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. But in many of the flagship schemes, the State Governments could not provide matching grants due to the reasons known to everybody. The States are, more or less, suffering from paucity of adequate funds, that is why, many times, they could not provide the adequate matching grants. This is a problem being faced for proper and timely implementation of flagship schemes.

So, in this backdrop, I want to know whether the Government has a plan to increase its share for the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes so that the States do not face shortage of funds for providing matching grants for such Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, may I inform the Hon'ble Member that for the 147 Centrally-Sponsored Schemes which are in operation today, an outlay of Rs. 1,80,389.33 crore, which is about 54 per cent of the total gross budgetary support for 2011-12 is involved and for the Eleventh Plan as a whole, the total outlay of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 6,58,021 crore, which is about 55 per cent of the Central budgetary support and 41.4 per cent of the total plan expenditure?

The reason why I read out these figures is only to demonstrate the Centre's total commitment as far as the resources are concerned to make these Schemes effective because primarily the purpose of the Schemes is to ensure the decline in poverty and poverty alleviation. Therefore, we have always tried under these schemes to assist the State Governments in view of paucity of resources of the State Governments.

There is, at a certain level, a dichotomy and the dichotomy is this, while they need the Central assistance in terms of resources, they also want flexibility for implementing the kind of Schemes in the manner they think is their priority which also we would like to ensure. That is why, B.K. Chaturvedi's Terms of Reference include something that is known as flexi-funding where there is flexibility for funding and targeted funding both for the States and the Central Government. So, in sum the approach that we have taken is that there are certain national priorities which must transcend the States, the Central and the federal barriers. As you know under article 282 there are only three ways of transferring resources – one are the tax receipts, other are the ACAs and then

the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Therefore, the Central Government from its own kitty are trying its utmost to assist the State Governments in realizing common priorities of the nation and also their priorities.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam Speaker, the Minister has stated in his answer that a Committee has been set up for studying or restructuring the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and that the Government is awaiting its report. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has withdrawn any Centrally-Sponsored Scheme even before getting this report.

In this connection I would like to say that there was an initiative from the Central Government to strengthen the education of the poor students in the hilly areas. That scheme is known as the Multi-learning Centres. In many of the hilly districts in the State of Kerala, namely, Kasargod, Waynad, etc. the students are especially from the *adivasi* community. But the Central Government has stopped the financial assistance last year. The State Government has to take all the financial burden. As a result, I am sorry to state that, the teachers are not getting their wages and the students are not getting any facilities. We have the Report in other Committees that about 60 to 63 per cent is the drop outs in the *adivasi* and hilly areas. So, in this connection I would like to ask as to whether the Government will consider continuing the scheme. Otherwise, the future of these *adivasi* students would be in a very difficult position because the State Government alone cannot give all the assistance.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, Speaker, the specific issue raised by the hon. Member does not arise out of this question. I would like to be briefed on this and I will separately give this information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, poverty increased to 37 percent from 27 percent and you are saying that poverty is reducing due to centrally sponsored schemes. There is Lakadwala Report, there is N.C. Saxena report, Tendulkar Committee was formed, Hasim Committee was formed and after that, this B.K. Chaturvedi Committee is here. There is 32nd report of Standing Committee on Finance. Planning Commission is saying itself:

[English]

"I would like to mention that in April 2008 when we began the distribution of smart cards for health insurance we began with BPL although the inclusion in the BPL list is a much an expression of power and exclusion is an expression of lack of power."

[Translation]

The same Planning Commission is further saying:

[English]

"The focus on allocation of money on the funds which are going I crave your indulgence to say that what is going is not getting spent well and sometimes is not reaching also."

[Translation]

After that is the report of 18th March is there which says that you convert 139 centrally sponsored schemes into ten schemes. Indira Awas Yojana is there, Rajiv Awas Yojana is there, Machhuara Awas Yojana is there and Bidi Kamgar Awas Yojana is there. We all are ashamed that all these schemes are for poor and four ministries are looking after them. I ask what action has the Government taken on the report of 18th March and my second question is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The second question is about the time by which you will implement the report of the B.K. Chaturvedi committee or you will keep forming committee after committee?

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, Speaker, I have already answered that the Committee that was set up in March 2011 is expected to submit its report this month itself and as soon as the report is received, it would be suitably examined and follow up action will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, is this the answer? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has already referred to flexi funds and the Government is concerned about the universalisation of poverty alleviation programmes without compromising the quality syndrome. The Government is going to offer more autonomy to the State Governments for planning their programmes where the funds will be provided by the Central Government.

In connection with this I would like to mention that evaluation always plays formidable role in ascertaining the effectiveness of any programme whatsoever. In this regard I would like to mention that Programme Evaluation Organization which is under the Planning Commission is specialized in doing evaluation. Earlier they had 50 offices in the country and now it has come down to only 10.

It is so when the Government spending has gone on increasing. I think this is a dichotomy. I would like to ask the hon. Minister concerned as to whether evaluation will be given priority or not. If so, will the Planning Commission take notice of the decreasing number of Programme Evaluation Organisation under his Ministry?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I understand the focus of the hon. Member's supplementary on the evaluation and implementation of the schemes. I have stated in my reply and I would like to repeat it that there is an elaborate mechanism for evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of the schemes. There is a half-yearly performance review meeting mechanism which is chaired by the members of the Planning Commission. There is, additionally, a Delivery Monitoring Unit under the Prime Minister's Office where performance is regularly reviewed and the results are on the website. Then, there are Mid-Term Appraisals of the Plan which also review the schemes and suggest corrections. In addition, the State Governments provide the monitoring mechanism through the Utilisation Certificate.

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that it is in everybody's interest, more so in the interest of the Central Government which is spending a bulk of tax payers' money on poverty alleviation and empowering schemes to ensure that the flaws in implementation, if any, are corrected and addressed as soon as possible and as and when they are noticed. There is a comprehensive system of review, evaluation and monitoring mechanism.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 44. Shri S.R. Jeyadurai.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam Speaker, as the hon. Minister's throat is not all right, I may be permitted to answer on his behalf.

Secondly, I may also be permitted to speak from this seat.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

Revival of Air India

*44. +
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has been incurring losses over the years whereas some of the private airlines are making profits;

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

(c) the employees-aircraft ratio of Air India/NACIL vis-a-vis the industry average;

(d) the loss incurred by Air India during 2010-11 and the total accumulated losses incurred by the company so far;

(e) the total equity support required by Air India for its turnaround and the extent of assistance sought by the company alongwith the response of the Government in this regard; and

(f) the rehabilitative action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Air India has been incurring losses over the past few years and so have most other scheduled private airlines. A Group of Ministers (GOM) is looking into issues relating to Air India. The Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India are presently being looked into by a Group of Officers appointed by GOM.

(c) The employee-aircraft ratio of Air India is 263 viz.-a-viz. around 180 of British Airways, 406 of Air Lanka, 285 of Air France-KLM, 521 of PIA, 318 of Thai Airways, 234 of Malaysian Airlines.

(d) As per provisional estimates, the loss before tax during 2010-11 is expected to be Rs. 6994 crores. The total accumulated losses of Air India as on 31st March, 2010 are Rs. 13326.86 crores.

(e) and (f) The turnaround plan submitted by Air India envisages substantial equity support. The Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India is being examined by the Government.

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Madam Speaker, Air India and Indian Airlines were two public aviation companies which every Indian was proud of before 2004. Then a decision to merge both Air Indian and Indian Airlines was taken and a new company, the National Aviation Company of India Limited was formed. Year after year, the losses of Air India are mounting and this company is bleeding profusely. The CAG has termed the Air India as terminally ill.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the causes which made Air India management give up profitable routes in favour of private airlines and whether the Government has assessed the profit which these private airlines are making from these routes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has raised certain concerns about the situation prevailing in Air India now.

I would like to submit that there are main reasons for the losses of Air India. One reason is decline in passenger load ...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly hear me. There was also fall in domestic demand. There was decline in yield due to competition by the private airlines. ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly hear me and then you may put your questions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please hear him. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The next reason is increase in financial cost due to aircraft acquisition and working capital loans which the Air India has got. The next one is increase in depreciation expenditure. There is also increase in Wage Bill and also other staff costs. Another reason is the abnormal increase in aviation turbine fuel cost.... *(Interruptions)* There is also the entry of low cost carriers which have been in operation because of competition. Then, operational inefficiency is also a reason. Therefore, these are the factors which are responsible for the losses in Air India. New aircraft were purchased and put into operation. Apart from that, the working capital loans obtained by the Air India also added to the interest that has to be paid.

These are the cumulative factors. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, to go into all these aspects, a GoM has been constituted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly hear me. I am prepared to answer all your questions. ... *(Interruptions)* The GoM has been constituted by the Government to go into the turn around plan and also into the financial restructuring. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The GoM had several meetings. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. Please listen to the hon. Minister. Hon. Members, why did you stand up?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Report was sent by the GoM to the Committee of Officers. ...*(Interruptions)* They are looking into it. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the turn around plan and the financial restructuring are under the consideration of the GoM. ... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, the Government is alive to the problem that is prevailing in Air India. ... *(Interruptions)* The Government is paying utmost attention to solve the problem. ... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, the final decision will be taken by the GoM and thereafter the Government will consider about the losses incurred by the Air India. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member to ask the second supplementary. Please sit down. He is asking his second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking the question. Please hear him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Shri Baalu, please sit down. Hon. Prime Minister would like to intervene.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, that the Air India is in serious difficulties is an open secret. A Group of Ministers is looking into what can be done structurally and otherwise to put Air India back into its normal shape. In this context, some hon. Members have brought to my attention that Air India does not have the resources even to pay the salaries and wages of its employees. Whatever be the final outcome of the working of the Group of Ministers, I wish to assure the hon. Members of the House that the Government will find ways and means to ensure that wages and salaries of the Air India employees are paid in time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon. Member ask his second supplementary. Hon. Members, please sit down. The hon. Member is asking his supplementary question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: I would like to know whether the Air India is having any proposal to introduce new flights from Thoothukkudi to Chennai as well as to other parts of India. If not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Member has asked about introducing new flights between Tuticorin and Chennai. As far as Air India is concerned, as the financial restructuring and the turn around plans are under consideration, expanding the routes of the Air India will be considered by the Government after the Report is submitted to the GoM and thereafter by the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER. Thank you.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR : It is worrying that the total accumulated loss of Air India has reached Rs. 77,000 crore till 2010-11. I am also worried as to how long the Government can pump in or infuse money in the form of equity. So, there is a need to find out a solution permanently.

According to me, the Air India is not operating in routes which are highly profitable and gave them away to private players. For example, the Chennai – Coimbatore route and vice versa, the Capital of six crore Tamilians and a leading industrial hub in Tamil Nadu respectively, is left to private operators who are earning handsomely. Nearly eight flights are plying in these routes. All these eight aircraft plying in this sector are fully booked. But the Air India does not operate even a single flight in this sector.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Air India would take action to operate aircraft in routes which are highly profitable like this sector and also in other profitable routes in the country.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as the hon. Member's observation that Air India has incurred a loss of Rs. 77,000 crore is not correct.

Madam, I would like to submit that for acquisition of the aircraft, a sum of Rs 22,000 has been provided and the interest is being paid by the Government. For the purpose of operational cost, the amount was borrowed from various banks to the tune of about Rs. 22,165 crore. For that also, the interest is paid by the Government.

Madam, apart from that, the monthly amount which the Air India is getting is Rs. 1,700 crore and this amount is the overhead cost which includes everything. The Air India's income is Rs. 1,100 crore. Therefore, the net loss is coming to about Rs. 600 crore. Therefore, the Government is very serious about considering the restructuring plan which the hon. Member has been telling about the lucrative routes which have been given to the private operators. The study is being done and the Government is also willing to go in for those routes which the hon. Member has been referring to. The Government has got an open mind on that. Apart from that, it is not that the Government is favouring the private operators. So, depending upon the aircraft availability, it is being operated. We will definitely consider operating in lucrative areas also in future after the restructuring plan comes.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister this question. I want to thank the hon. Prime Minister for the assurances he has given us on Air India. However, it is not cutting any of the problems that are happening. I have been flying Air India since 1977. Many of the employees and IFS and crew of the Airline have not been able to pay their car loans because they have not had their salaries for three months. Many of them have not been able to pay their home loans because they have not had their salaries for three months. Can the hon. Prime Minister assure us that he will take care of all those people and their bank accounts and everything? How are these people going to tackle their problems in their families? You have gallies in your warehouses in London which everybody knows about. I am talking about the new gallies that were bought. They

are since lying there for the last five to ten years. You also have ad hoc appointments that have been made just because those relatives have Directors on the Air India Board. A sum of Rs. 75,000 is being paid to those ad hoc appointees and yet you are not being able to pay the salaries of Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 75,000 to the IFS crew. Please give us a reply that if you had a home loan or car loan, would the bank wait for you?

SHRI V.NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Prime Minister categorically told in this august House that as far as the salary part of the employees are concerned for the months of June and July and also for the incentives that have to be given to them, it will be taken care of. The hon. Prime Minister had already assured this august House. Whatever the complaints which the hon. Member is having about the other aspects which she has mentioned about, those can be looked into by the Government.

DR. K.S. RAO : I have gone through the reply given by the hon. Minister. I know the hon. Minister Shri Vayalar Ravi. I also know that he cannot be held responsible for all these losses. ...(*Interruptions*) Please hear me.

Now, the reply says that there is a loss of Rs. 7,000 crore in one year and that is almost subsidizing the richer sections of the society. I did not have the information of the value of the assets of the Civil Aviation (Air India); it must have been more than Rs. 50,000 crore. So, instead of earning at least Rs. 10,000 crore, losing Rs. 7,000 crore is a calamity. Apart from that, as a Members of Parliament, we suspect that there is some foul play from some corner. Whenever, as Members of Parliament, we want to book a ticket in the Executive Class, they say that it is full and when we go and see the aircraft, it is totally vacant. So, it means, there must be some foul play. Now, the hon. Prime Minister is also here. We have heard his reply also.

Will he think in terms of getting the reply from the Group of Ministers at the earliest so that a correct decision can be taken either in closing down the Air India; saving the Rs.10,000-20,0000 crore and using it for giving health cover to all the BPL families in the country?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the hon. Member has been suggesting that the report by the GoM may be given well in advance, at the earlier point of time. The GoM has sent the recommendations of the Experts Group to the Committee of Officers. As soon as it comes, the GoM will consider it. The GoM will definitely submit a report to the Government as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, the question is quite clear but the answer is ambiguous ...(*Interruptions*). I think a little has been discussed about every matter. It has been written in it that private airline companies are making profit. It is true that if you travel in Air India then look at the quality of the food, and hospitality whereas if you travel in private airlines, you get an attendant who takes you to the flight, then from flight to channel and takes you to outside. Another thing which I would like to ask is that those VIPs who have travelled in chartered planes, their payment to Air India is to be made by the Government. Whether it has been paid to Air India by Government or not?

Secondly, the pilots, whether private or Government, they have not received their salary for three months. Even the workers of third and fourth grade are at the verge of starvation. Along with this there is a strike in Air India on every other day. What are the reasons? The Government has to think seriously on it.

Thirdly, they don't have any fixed time table. While waiting for the flight you come to know that flight is cancelled. If you have to go for an important work then flight gets cancelled. Hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Minister Ravi ji is sitting here. I would like to ask through you about all these problems, what are the reasons that private companies are making profit and their facilities and time schedule is also good but your Air India Company is in loss? How Government is going to compensate for this loss time and again and till when it will be continued? Whether the Government will do a permanent solution of this problem or not, I would like to ask this.

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, as far as the question, which the hon. Members has raised, about the VIPs travelling in the aircraft is concerned, I will be able to send a reply to the hon. Member because I do not have the immediate reply on that.

As far as the other issues which he raised about the quality of food, the system which has been prevailing in Air India, especially about the financial restructuring and the turn-around plan, the overall things are being considered by the GoM. Definitely, I assure this august House that as far as the GoM is concerned, they will go

into all the details for bringing back the Air India into the mainstream. They will take all steps including the issue which the hon. Members have been raising that some lucrative routes in which Air India has to operate. All these things are under the consideration of the GoM. Definitely, the GoM will consider even the financial restructuring because the interest which will be paid is also a huge amount for the acquisition of aircraft and also for the purpose of working capital. All these issues are there. Therefore, the Government will consider all these aspects and come with a concrete plan. for the revival of Air India.

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Madam, the Air India staff are not getting their salaries since the last two or three months. Seven pilots from Kolkata came to me and reported that they have not been paid for seven months and they are on the verge of starvation; they have to sell their properties. They told me this thing. The important point is that Air India is the number-one carrier of India. From that position, it has now come down to the number-five position. The aircraft is supposed to be in the air for at least 12-14 hours. In that case, Air India's aircraft is flying for 8 hours.

Now, pilots are on the verge of starving. Hence, I would like to know as to what steps have been taken by the Government to make their payment.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: This question has already been replied by the hon. Prime Minister. For June and July, they have to be paid salary, including incentives for three months. The hon. Prime Minister has assured and stated in this august House as to what the Government is going to do on the salary part of Air India employees.

Supply of Coal to Power Companies

*45. +
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the power companies are facing shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details of coal demanded and supplied to the power companies during the last three years, company-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for providing sufficient quantity of coal to the power companies;

(d) whether coal is also being imported for power plants; and

(e) if so, the details of coal imported from different countries alongwith the funds spent thereon during the last three years, country-wise?

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

Statement

(a) By and large, there is no shortage of coal at the power stations. On the contrary, coal stock with power stations has increased from 11.63 Million Tonnes as on 28.7.2010 to 13.416 Million Tonnes as on 28.7.2011.

(b) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Planning Commission assesses the overall demand of the country, coal consuming sector-wise. Such demand is not assessed consumer-wise and based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by the Ministry of Coal for various sectors including Power Utility sector.

By and large, CIL has been dispatching coal as per targets fixed in the supply plan finalized as part of the Annual Plan. During the last three years, dispatches to Power Utilities have been 102%, 96% and 91% of the targets respectively. In the current year upto June 2011, dispatch is 94% of the target. Despatches could have been better but for the frequent law and order problems in CCL and MCL and constraints of wagon availability in comparison to indents in certain coal fields in the 3rd and 4th quarter of the previous year. Despatch performance of ECL was also affected due to assembly elections, heavy rains and accidents.

The details of Subsidiary-wise dispatch to Power Utility Sector during the last three years and the current year are given at **Annexure-I**.

(c) The coal supply position to power utilities is regularly monitored, *inter-alia*, in the Ministry of Coal as well as in the Cabinet Secretariat. For the year 2011-12, against the estimated coal demand of 477 Million Tonnes for the power plants, the availability of indigenous coal has been estimated at 405 Million Tonnes, leaving a shortfall of 72 Million Tonnes. To bridge this gap, power utilities have been advised by Ministry of Power to import 35 Million Tonnes of coal, considered equivalent to about 52 MT of indigenous coal. In addition, 20 Million Tonnes

of coal is to be imported by thermal power stations designed on imported coal.

(d) Coal is under Open General License (OGL) and the power utilities import coal themselves to meet their requirements.

(e) Details of imports of thermal coal by power utilities are not maintained separately. However, the total coal import by various consumers, including the power utilities, during the last three years and the value involved, country-wise, is given at **Annexure-II**.

Annexure-I

Details of coal supplies by CIL coal companies to Power Utilities during the last three years and current year (upto June, 2011)

(figures in Million Tonnes)

Despatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

Coal company	2008-09			2009-10		
	Target	Dispatch	% Materialization	Target	Dispatch	% Materialization
ECL	26.50	23.69	89	26.00	25.21	97
BCCL	14.20	16.96	119	17.56	16.89	96
CCL	29.80	28.89	97	31.80	28.10	88
NCL	54.08	58.05	107	58.80	61.06	104
WCL	34.15	34.96	102	34.83	34.48	99
SECL	67.00	73.24	109	73.40	74.20	101
MCL	65.48	59.81	91	69.12	57.97	84
NEC	0.20	0.21	103	0.20	0.10	48
CIL Total	291.41	295.81	102	311.71	298.01	96

Despatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

Coal company	2010-11			2011-12 (upto Jne 2011)		
	Target	Dispatch	% Materialization	Target	Dispatch	% Materialization
ECL	26.40	26.20	99	6.71	5.91	88
BCCL	19.08	21.12	111	5.55	5.33	96
CCL	32.92	29.88	91	7.59	7.85	104
NCL	63.06	58.30	93	15.15	14.09	93
WCL	34.56	31.03	90	8.61	7.66	89
SECL	76.95	76.24	99	19.19	18.52	97
MCL	79.63	61.19	77	16.99	15.33	90
NEC	0.20	0.33	167	0.06	0.09	146
CIL Total	332.78	304.28	91	79.85	74.77	94

Annexure II

Details of coal import by various consumers during the last three years

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity (tonnes)	Value in (₹)
1	2	3	4
2008-2009			
1.	Australia	19591006	201648751874
2.	China P RP	523380	4006357644
3.	Germany	81	2742970
4.	Indonesia	28767683	126439907199
5.	Iran	556	5156573
6.	Ireland	54	545279
7.	Japan	18	325410
8.	Jordan	22552	45902003
9.	Lativa	122	2160405
10.	Lithuania	23	363392
11.	Netherland	38	791673
12.	New Zealand	839628	8862858168
13.	Pakistan	115	605909
14.	Philippines	194017	715139869
15.	Russia	436366	6367310008
16.	South Africa	7093242	44981006831
17.	Thailand	45278	417908311
18.	U Arab Emts	10326	152261776
19.	U.K.	84	1911055
20.	Unspecified	6000	21342562
21.	USA	1215033	16322039369
22.	Vietnam, Soc Rep	257863	3419100281
Total		59002465	413414488561
2009-2010			
1.	Australia	22836411	183802972062
2.	Austria	528	3475094

1	2	3	4
3.	China P RP	44174	235500012
4.	Germany	22	867810
5.	Indonesia	32164179	115473598804
6.	Ireland	91	1065400
7.	Israel	43603	306144662
8.	Latvia	147	2394832
9.	Lithuania	69	897299
10.	Mangolia	16	544898
11.	Mozambique	82917	314730536
12.	Netherland	72	1414575
13.	New Zealand	1059317	9976881500
14.	Oman	29828	164893897
15.	Philippines	670972	2235122102
16.	Russia	146205	1382492461
17.	South Africa	14492320	62269478121
18.	Tajikistan	53	504916
19.	U Arab Emts	200	1151209
20.	UK	925	15870322
21.	Ukraine	94600	610942695
22.	USA	1400530	13303037775
23.	Vietnam, Soc Rep	187869	1694285433
Total		73255048	391798266415
2010-2011(April 2010 to June, 2010 (provisional))			
1.	Australia	4997686	51574836846
2.	Belgium	18000	179236528
3.	China P RP	921	17384692
4.	Estonia	23	284757
5.	Germany	1	21597
6.	Indonesia	10244847	39265774013
7.	Ireland	87	755997
8.	Latvia	24	393786

1	2	3	4
9.	Lithuania	46	477453
10.	Mauritius	15	109840
11.	Netherland	23	417778
12.	New Zealand	219844	2541124267
13.	Philippines	256672	783471473
14.	Russia	79987	806365515
15.	South Africa	2446258	12578193806
16.	UK	539	9342734
17.	USA	523106	6595977523
18.	Ukraine	14539	105573712
19.	Vietnam, Soc Rep	111370	1081969412
Total		18913988	115541711729

Note: As per the available information, for the period April 2010 to November, 2010, the total coal import was 33.70 Million Tonnes, valued at Rs. 297919 million.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that whether government undertaking, Coal India Limited has expressed its objection regarding New Coal Distribution Policy 2007? Whether it has requested the Government to do some amendments in it? If so, then whether while opposing the management of this policy, CIL has said that they are not capable of fulfilling all the demands? Along with this, whether for that purpose it is necessary to know as to where and how coal is being used? I would also like to know that what are the objections of CIL on New Coal Distribution Policy 2007 and the reaction of the Government thereon?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam there is no question of objecting Coal Distribution Policy. But time to time Coal India has certainly said that to which extent the demand of coal is increasing we are unable to increase the production of coal to that extent. It has various reasons like the law and order situation of the regions where coal is produced, is not very good. Naxalite and Maoist problem is there and closure is also put up there. Some time ago elections were held in Jharkhand and West Bengal. Because of all these reasons the production of coal is not that much, what

we expect, while requirement of coal is increasing very rapidly. In this regard Coal India has requested the Ministry that New Coal Distribution Policy should be reviewed and our Ministry is reviewing New Coal Distribution Policy. Very soon a New Coal Distribution Policy will come up.

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Madam Speaker, in April, 2009 and April 2010 Long Term Linkage and Coal Blocks have been allotted to Karnataka Power Corporation for their some projects like YERMARUS Thermal Power Project, Yadlapur Thermal Power Project and Bellari Thermal Power Project, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power are being requested but Central Government is not listening to them. In this regard I want to ask hon'ble Minister that what are the reasons behind the delay in sanctioning these proposals by Central Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is not time. Let the Minister speak.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble member has expressed concern about coal linkage. Karnataka Government's six proposals for giving coal linkage are pending with us. Ministry of Power has also sanctioned those six projects and has sent them to us. In the coming time wherever coal will be available with us we will call the meeting of SLC and in that meeting this will be considered. There is a system in our Ministry that for the requirement, which comes for every state for coal power project or for any other project, there is a committee of SLC (TC). Time to time its meetings are held under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and this committee considers on this that for which projects and which state how much coal is required to be given.

In future time wherever it's meeting will be held, all the proposals of Karnataka will be considered in that. There are other states too, other than Karnataka who have given proposals and whose recommendation has come from the Ministry of Power, will be considered. I assure the hon'ble member in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fake Pilot Licences

*46. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently taken note of pilots obtaining Commercial Pilot Licences (CPL) through fraudulent means;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter is being investigated;

(d) if so, the action taken against the erring flying institutes/pilots/officials/aviation companies including the number of pilots, officials and others arrested;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to launch a full-fledged internal investigation into the loopholes that may have led to many fake pilots endangering the lives of air passengers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

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

(b) to (d) After the incident of nose landing of Airbus 320 aircraft on 11.01.2011 by a pilot working in Indigo Airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) scrutinized the examination history of the candidates and detected fake mark-sheet of the examination conducted by DGCA. Thereafter, DGCA conducted a drive to check the examination history of all candidates holding 1704 Airlines Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) and 6331 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 case of ALTP were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheets. In all above 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over to Delhi Police Authorities and are under investigation. 15 cases of pilots obtaining licence on the basis of forged flying records were also noticed as detected by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan and are being investigated by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan.

As a result of investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police, eleven pilots, five middlemen and three officials of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in the irregularity. All three officials of DGCA have been suspended. 15 pilots involved in forged flying records in Rajasthan have been arrested and their licences suspended. Licence issued to Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur has since expired and has not been renewed.

(e) to (g) The existing procedures in the Licensing Directorate of DGCA are strictly enforced. Result of DGCA examination submitted by the candidates are cross-verified with the Master result sheet from Central Examination Organisation available with the Directorate of Licensing and in case of non-availability of the result sheet, the papers are required to be sent to Central Examination Organisation for verification. Before conversion of foreign licences into Indian licences, the licences are verified from the concerned regulatory authority of the State issuing the foreign licence.

The Government constituted an Expert Committee to look into the current system of examination and licensing of pilots and make recommendations to make the system secure, credible and efficient and in line with modern and best practices.

The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government and made 12 recommendations. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government.

Forged Certificates/Degrees

*47. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether instances of students getting admission in educational institutions/universities on the basis of fake caste certificates, fake mark-sheets and degrees in the country including the University of Delhi have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether some officials of the universities were involved in such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against the accused persons/officials in the matter;

(f) whether the Union Government has directed the University of Delhi to inquire all the cases where admissions have been secured on the basis of SC/ST/OBC certificates; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the preventive measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (g) No centralized information in regard to students seeking admission in educational institutions/universities on the basis of fake documents is maintained. Wherever such cases come to light, institutions/universities are required to take necessary action in terms of their relevant regulations as also to resort to the penal provisions under the law.

The University of Delhi has informed that during the year 2009-10, 52 and in the year 2010-11, 42 caste certificates submitted by the students seeking admission were found fake on verification. Colleges concerned were requested to take action against the concerned, including filing of FIR. Reports received from the college indicate various stages of action. It has further informed that the verification of caste certificates in respect of admissions granted in the year is taken up after completion of the admission process. This year the Delhi Police has, in this connection, arrested five persons, including two University employees who have since been placed under suspension. The universities being statutory autonomous bodies are empowered to take requisite necessary action in such matters under their relevant statutory provisions.

Aviation Security

*48 SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of security lapses reported during the last one year and the current year;

(b) whether the functioning of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has been reviewed by the authorities in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific measures being proposed to restructure BCAS and lay down adequate operational framework for aviation security?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In 2010, there were 16 incidents while till May, 2011 there have been 11 incidents.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Review of functioning of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) is carried out at regular intervals at the Ministry level. From the year 2011, a new system of review by Management Information System (MIS) has been introduced, to review the functioning of BCAS in a structured manner covering all aspects of its functioning.

(d) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) were engaged to obtain specific consultation with respect to:-

- (i) Restructuring of Administration of the existing BCAS;
- (ii) Setting up of a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF) for airports;
- (iii) Design a robust operational framework for aviation security, striking the right balance between Aviation Security (AVSEC) and facilitation; and
- (iv) Propose alternative mechanism, if any, to discharge non-core functions.

The report of the ICAO Study is awaited. Further action on restructuring and operational guidelines shall be pursued accordingly.

Safety of Nuclear Power Plants

*49. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the safety measures in atomic power plants of the country in the aftermath of tsunami which struck Japan and radiation from Japanese atomic plants;

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

(c) whether the Indian atomic plants are safe against natural disasters including tsunami;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen and ensure the safety in post Japanese scenario;

(e) whether it is proposed to set up a Nuclear Regulatory Authority to ensure fool-proof safety mechanism for all existing and upcoming nuclear power plants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The recent incidents at Fukushima Daiichi in Japan occurred due to extreme natural events, a massive earthquake followed by high intensity tsunami. There are thirteen nuclear power reactors in the affected zone, six reactors at Fukushima Daiichi, four at Fukushima Daini and three at Onagawa. These reactors are located in high seismic zone, close to tsunamigenic region. All the 13 reactors in the affected zone were shutdown on sensing of earthquake and the nuclear fission chain reaction was terminated. The external power supply was lost due to the earthquake. The cooling of fuel was started by on site emergency power supply systems at all the reactors in the affected zone including Fukushima Daiichi. However, at Fukushima Daiichi, the on-site emergency power supply systems were also lost due to the tsunami and the fuel cooling for removing the heat arising out of radioactive decay of fission products in the fuel was affected. This led to overheating of fuel, metal water reaction resulting in hydrogen production and explosion due to hydrogen fire. The progression of events led to release of radioactivity from Fukushima Daiichi. On a directive from Government of India, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) constituted four task forces for each of the technology in operation and two task forces for the two types of reactors under construction. These task forces have revisited the safety of all the nuclear power plants and found that Indian nuclear power reactors have sufficient margins and features in the design to withstand high intensity earthquake and tsunami and thus are safe against extreme natural events. The reports of the task forces have been submitted and made public. The reports are also posted on website of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have also constituted committees whose reports are expected in the near future.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The review of safety has shown that sufficient margins and features exist in designs of Indian nuclear power plants in operation and under construction to withstand extreme natural events including tsunamis, cyclones, storm surges etc. at coastal sites and floods from rain, dam breaks etc. at indian sites. Safety is a moving target and its upgradation is an ongoing exercise. The features, systems and procedures are periodically reviewed in the context of operational feedback and continuously evolving safety standards around the world. In this direction and context of Fukushima events, the task forces have made the following salient recommendations to further enhance the safety in Indian nuclear power plants:

- Automatic reactor shutdown initiation sensing seismic activity.
- Augmentation of cooling water inventories and provisions for additional hook up arrangements through external sources and provision of mobile diesel driven pump sets.
- Increasing the duration of the passive power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters for a longer duration.
- Additional Shore protections measures at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power Station.
- Revision of Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) and structured training programs to train plant personnel on modified EOPs.
- Inerting (filling up of the containment with nitrogen) of the TAPS-1&2 containment

(e) and (f) The safety of nuclear facilities in the country including nuclear power plants is being regulated currently by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), an independent regulatory body, responsible to Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). For creation of a statutory nuclear safety authority which can operate in a transparent and independent manner, the Department is in the process of introducing in parliament "The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011".

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

- *50. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the norms adopted for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(c) whether the quality of education and performance of students in these schools are better than many of the public schools in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to open 275 new KVs under the public private partnership; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) The state-wise details of 1078 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country are given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence and para-military personnel. KVs are opened on receipt of proposals from the sponsoring agencies including Ministries of Government of India, State Governments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Institute of Higher Learning, committing the availability of requisite resources, which include land for construction of permanent building and temporary accommodation to commence the school. Norms for opening of KVs are given in the enclosed statement-II

(c) and (d) The quality of education in KVs is good because of provision of requisite infrastructure, recruitment of quality teachers and subsequent teacher training programmes, use of modern Information Communication Technology (ICT), well planned common academic calendar, regular incentives to teaching & non-teaching staff etc. The comparative performance of the students in KVs is shown in the following statement:-

Year	KVS	Class-X		KVS	Class-XII	
		All CBSE School	Private School		All CBSE School	Private School
2007	95.64%	84.44%	91.81%	93.14%	80.64%	82.29%
2008	96.07%	87.08%	91.77%	91.00%	80.91%	81.68%
2009	96.35%	88.84%	91.89%	91.32%	81.00%	80.94%
2010	96.64%	89.28%	91.79%	91.13%	79.87%	79.42%
2011	99.21%	98.75%	98.65%	93.37%	81.71%	81.63%

(e) and (f) A proposal was formulated for opening 275 new KVs under the Public Private Partnership mode.

In the light of the comments received in the process of inter-ministerial consultations, the proposal is being revisited.

Statement I

State wise number of functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (As on 29.07.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Civil	Defence	Project	I.H.L.*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	1	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29	19	5	0	53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1	0	1	14
4.	Assam	24	14	14	2	54
5.	Bihar	36	6	2	0	44
6.	Chandigarh	0	5	0	0	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	0	8	0	26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Delhi	31	8	2	1	42
11.	Goa	0	5	0	0	5
12.	Gujarat	18	16	9	1	44
13.	Haryana	17	10	1	0	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	8	3	0	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16	3	0	35
16.	Jharkhand	23	4	5	0	32
17.	Karnataka	22	10	6	1	39
18.	Kerala	25	8	2	0	35
19.	Lakshdweep	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	61	19	11	0	91
21.	Maharashtra	13	38	3	2	56
22.	Manipur	5	1	1	0	7
23.	Meghalaya	2	4	0	1	7
24.	Mizoram	3	0	0	1	4
25.	Nagaland	3	2	0	0	5
26.	Orissa	44	5	4	0	53
27.	Puducherry	3	0	0	1	4
28.	Punjab	13	34	1	0	48
29.	Rajasthan	37	22	4	0	63
30.	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	15	3	3	40
32.	Tripura	7	0	1	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	10	3	105
34.	Uttarakhand	23	13	5	2	43
35.	West Bengal	27	24	5	2	58
	Total	595	352	109	22	1078

*Institute of Higher Learning

Statement II

Norms for opening of New Kendriya Vidyalayas

1. Proposal for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) (Central School) is considered only if sponsored by one of the following:-

- (i) (a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.
- (b) State Governments.
- (c) Union 'Territories' Administrations.
- (d) Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories.
- (ii) Free of cost land as defined under two categories viz., (i) Minimum (ii) Desirable, the details of which are as under:-

Sl.No.	Location	(i) Minimum requirement (In Acres)	(ii) Desirable extent (In Acres)
I	Metropolitan City	02	04
II	Hilly Areas	04	08
III	Urban Area	04	08
IV	Semi-Urban Rural Areas	05	10

The Sponsoring Authority will, however, be liable to provide land as per 'desirable norms' but where that does not become possible despite best efforts, they would be under obligation to make available land at least to the extent of 'minimum norms', free of cost. Adequate and suitable land at site should be identified/demarcated for its transfer in favour of KVS within one year.

- (iii) (a) When there is concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Government of the Government of India Undertaking individually or jointly (250 in the case of Special Focus Districts).

(b) When there is minimum potential enrolment of children of specified categories for opening a KV belonging to categories I to IV which may be 200 or an average of 30 per class whichever is more.

- (iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available, free of rent or on nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till the KVS does construct its own Vidyalaya building on the land leased to it; and
- (v) Provision of the residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff, should be made available by the sponsoring authority. The number of such residential units needs to be earmarked before the school is opened.

2. A new KV may be opened in the campus of Government of India undertaking if it agrees to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure including accommodation, land and future development facilities as also the proportionate overhead charges on the proposed Vidyalaya provided the need for such a Vidyalaya is established with reference to the location and non-availability of alternate educational facilities.

3. A new KV may be opened in the campus of an Institution of Higher Learning, like IIT, CSIR Laboratories etc. on the same terms and conditions as stipulated in respect of schools for Public Sector Undertaking.

National Council for Teacher Education

- *51. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government had appointed a high powered committee to look into the functioning of regional centres of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take over NCTE in the light of report submitted by the Committee;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/NCTE to ensure quality education in the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Government had set up two committees in 2007 and 2010 to review the functioning of the Western Regional Committee (WRC), Bhopal and Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). Both the Committees pointed out lacunae in the functioning of the two regional committees, including irregularities and inconsistencies in the decision-making process and inadequate monitoring by the NCTE. The Committees also recommended that systemic reforms should be initiated.

(c) and (d) Based on the reports of these two committees and the overall working of NCTE, the Government decided to exercise the powers conferred by section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. Accordingly, the Government, vide Notification dated 7th July, 2011 superseded the Council of the NCTE for a period of six months. The Government has appointed a six-member Committee to exercise and perform all the functions and duties which are vested in the Council under the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

(e) To ensure provision of quality teachers in the country, the Government/NCTE have taken several steps, including the following:

(i) laying down the minimum qualifications for a person to be appointed as a teacher in classes

I to VIII, including passing of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as one of the essential qualifications;

(ii) development by the NCTE of the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, 2009 and the 'model' syllabus for various teacher education courses;

(iii) Regular monitoring of teacher education institutions by way of inspections under the NCTE Act;

(iv) Accreditation of teacher education institutions with the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC);

(v) Consultations with State Governments having large number of untrained teachers to facilitate the acquisition of the prescribed qualifications within the time frame stipulated under the RTE Act, by such teachers;

(vi) Preparation of a revised framework of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for implementation of the RTE Act which *inter-alia* provides for strengthening of the Block Resources Centres for improving the quality of in-service training of teachers;

(vii) Sanction under SSA of 4.55 lakh additional teacher posts in 2010-11 and of 1.49 lakh posts in 2011-12.

[*Translation*]

Strike by AI Pilots

*52. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India pilots went on strike in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of times the pilots of Air India went on strike during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of flights affected/ cancelled/ rescheduled and the extent of loss suffered by Air India due to strike/quitting of pilots during the above period;

(d) the action taken by the Government against erring pilots/staff and to compensate the losses suffered by Air India;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a committee/held meetings with representatives of Air India/ Indian Airlines pilots to look into their grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) went on strike during 27.04.2011 to 06.05.2011 which led to disruption of large number of flights. The ICPA has raised several demands including parity in working conditions and emoluments between erstwhile Indian Airlines and erstwhile Air India Pilots, payment of fixed flying hours and fixed subsistence Allowance payable in dollars every month. The Pilots have not gone on strike on any other occasions in the last three years except the one mentioned above. However, the Executive Pilots of Air India had reported sick in a concerted manner from 26.09.2009 till late evening of 30.09.2009.

(c) The details of the flights cancelled/rescheduled are given in the enclosed Statement. The estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the strike is around Rs. 200 crores.

(d) Air India terminated 6 pilots and 3 Executive Pilots. Apart from this, 7 pilots were suspended and also the union of ICPA de-recognized. No salary has been paid to the pilots for strike period.

(e) and (f) To resolve the disparities to the HR issues like level mapping, compensation harmonization etc. for all employees including pilots, Government has appointed a committee headed by Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, a retired Judge of Supreme Court to independently and impartially look into all the HR integration issues, including pay parity, working conditions, seniority etc. The Committee has already started examination of issues and has also held meetings with the Pilots Association among others.

Statement

Details of flights cancelled/rescheduled during the strike by Air India Pilots

Date	Scheduled	Operated	Cancelled
27.04.2011	216	154	62
28.04.2011	102	51	51
29.04.2011	60	51	09
30.04.2011	57	41	16
01.05.2011	49	49	0
02.05.2011	42	42	0
03.05.2011	35	35	0
04.05.2011	51	45	6
05.05.2011	40	38	2
06.05.2011	48	47	1
07.05.2011	73	73	0
	773		147

During the initial period, flights were cancelled due to strike.

However, with effect from April 28, 2011, flights were curtailed to minimal operation.

Air India operates an average of approx. 220 flights per day.

During the strike period, *i.e.* from April, 27—May 07, 2011, out of the total of 2420 flights, Air India could operate only 773 flights which is about 32% of the normal operations.

[English]

Construction of Dam on River Brahmaputra

*53. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that China is planning to divert the course of river Brahmaputra by constructing a dam on it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of China thereto; and

(e) the extent to which this step of China is likely to affect India's needs particularly the water needs of North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government is aware of the construction activity at Zangmu, on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese side, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010. The Chinese Premier said that China's development of upstream areas will be on the basis of scientific planning and study and will never harm downstream interests. Government has ascertained that this is a run-of-the-river hydro-electric project, which does not store water and will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India. A large proportion of the catchment of the Brahmaputra is within Indian territory. It is important that the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam of India harness and utilize the waters of the Brahmaputra. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Extension of RTE Act

*54. DR. TARUN MANDAL:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether a proposal has been received for bringing pre-school learning under the purview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the RTE Act to the secondary level;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of funds required for the purpose;

(e) the increase in enrolment noticed after implementation of the Act, State/Union Territory-wise;

(f) the States which are yet to implement the Act and notify the model rules under the Act alongwith reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(g) the number of primary and middle schools, teachers and employees required for smooth implementation of the Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended the addition of pre-primary section in all government schools. NAC has recommended that this will pave the way for examining, over time the feasibility of bringing pre-school learning under the purview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has recommended the extension of the RTE Act to the secondary stage of education. The Government has approved the constitution of a CABE Committee to formulate the draft legislation and estimate the requirement of funds for extension of the RTE Act. The Planning Commission has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group to examine various matters relating to re-structuring of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, including pre-school education.

(e) The information relating to enrolment in 2010-11 is being collated through the District Information System for Education (DISE).

(f) Implementation of the RTE Act is an ongoing process. The States/UTs which have not notified the RTE Rules are Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand, West Bengal. UTs without Legislature viz. Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshdweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands follow the Central RTE Rules.

(g) The Central Government has made an estimate of 14.25 lakh additional classrooms, including classrooms required for new primary and upper primary schools, and 5.08 lakh teachers to meet the RTE requirement. A statement indicating the number of new primary and upper

primary schools, additional classrooms and teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2010-11 to meet the RTE requirements is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

No. of primary schools, upper primary schools, additional classroom and additional teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2010-11

Sl. No.	State Name	Primary schools	Upper Primary schools	Additional Classrooms	Additional Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	15195	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	0	828	550
3.	Assam	1200	0	4845	19888
4.	Bihar	0	0	47206	57956
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	125	8128	1177
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	9647	20052
8.	Haryana	114	117	6151	794
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	364	101
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1248	0	3054	3583
11.	Jharkhand	995	1017	21920	9446
12.	Karnataka	132	0	5971	2725
13.	Kerala	6	0	1289	2689
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	954	31622	63659
15.	Maharashtra	1094	0	10101	28011
16.	Manipur	180	0	1024	450
17.	Meghalaya	574	0	1311	2338
18.	Mizoram	0	0	703	353
19.	Nagaland	98	327	150	2557
20.	Orissa	1177	379	11860	6552
21.	Punjab	36	112	3545	9259
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	7486	6941

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0	40	58	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	228	279	4071	2595
25.	Tripura	92	168	1487	719
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	38604	122765
27.	Uttrakhand	7	14	125	2910
28.	West Bengal	5499	323	29960	84213
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	41	0
30.	Chandigarh	6	6	70	112
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	108	111
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	12	0
33.	Delhi	2	0	1119	2441
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	3	4
35.	Puducherry	0	0	22	0
Total		13669	5013	268080	455162

Clearance to Coal Blocks in "No-Go" Area

*55. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given clearance to some of the coal blocks in 'no-go' area of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the names of coal blocks and their location;

(c) whether the Government has allocated these coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the companies to whom these coal blocks allotted;

(e) whether his Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Environment and Forests for clearance of other coal blocks in "no-go" area including Morga-II; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The four coal blocks

namely Tara, Parsa, Parsa East and Kante Basan located in the "No-Go" areas in Hasdeo-Arand coalfield in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh were accorded approval by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) under the Forest (Consevation) Act, 1980. The reasons for approval of the above coal blocks are given below:

(i) These coal blocks are in the fringe of the Hasdeo-Arand forest region. It is separated by a high hilly ridge and is a different watershed.

(ii) The project proponents have made substantial changes from the original mining plans.

- The significant changes incorporated in the Tara Coal Block are (i) reduction in the medium — density forest area from about 2000 hectares to 778 hectares; (ii) reduction in the total trees to be felled from about 8.5 lakh to about 1.2 lakh; (iii) the operation period of the mine reduced from 45 years to 25 years; (iv) all movement of coal from the mine to the power plant situated 7 km away through overhead conveyor systems only.

- The changes in the Parsa East and Kante Basan includes mining in two phase. A 15 year

Phase-I covers 762 hectares and a subsequent 15 year phase-II covers around 1136 hectares. The reclamation of the mined out area starts from the 3rd year.

- The coal blocks are linked to the Supercritical Thermal Power Stations. Supercritical Technology is essential to deal with global warming issues.

(iii) The broader development picture has been considered in approval of these projects.

(iv) The approval of these four coal blocks are also accorded under the following conditions:

- The State Government is not to come up with proposal for opening the main Hasdeo-Arand Forest Area as it will severely disturb the fragile eco-system of the region.

- The renewal for Phase-II in the Parsa East and Kante Basan coal block is linked to the performance on reforestation and bio-diversity management in Phase-I

- Wildlife Management Plan and Programme under the aegis of reputed institution will be prepared and executed with the funds from the project proponents.

- The Parsa block will not be worked commercially for atleast the next five years till some reclamation of the other two coal blocks has commenced in a visible manner.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. These blocks have been allotted to the following companies as per details given below.

Sl.No.	Name of block	Name of Company	End-Use
1.	Tara	M/s. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Power
2.	Parsa	M/s. Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board.	Power
3.	Parsa East	M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Power
4.	Kante Basan	M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Power

(e) and (f) Ministry of Coal (MoC) has approached MoEF for considering all the blocks including Morga-II falling in forest areas without the criteria of Go and No Go. However, it was not agreeable to MoEF as a result of which MoC moved a Note for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). CCI in turn decided to refer the matter for consideration and recommendation of a Group of Ministers (GoM) at the first instance. The GoM has held three meetings in this regard.

Purchase of Aircraft by AI

*56. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of its deteriorating financial conditions the Air India has purchased more than 100 aircraft from Boeing and Airbus Industries costing about Rs. 50,000 crore;

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

(c) whether any firm/agency had acted as consultants to the above deals;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the broad terms and conditions in the said contracts; and

(e) the present status of delivery of the aircraft contracted for?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines went in for fleet acquisition in 2005/2006 placing order with M/s Boeing and M/s Airbus for 68 and 43 aircraft respectively. At the time both the Airlines had an ageing fleet profile (most of the fleet was old with an average age of 15 years and above) and thus higher maintenance costs, a higher percentage of snags and groundings. This compromised the schedule integrity and loss of market share.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All the 43 aircraft ordered by erstwhile Indian Airlines have been delivered. Out of 68 aircraft ordered by erstwhile Air India, 38 have been delivered so far and remaining to be delivered up to 2014.

[*Translation*]**Funds for RTE Act/SSA**

*57. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated/released to various States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and for the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 2009 during 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has expressed its reservations on release of funds required for implementation of the RTE and SSA;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the likely impact on the implementation of the schemes; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) A statement giving details of funds released to States/UTs during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 27.7.2011) for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which has been revised to conform with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 is enclosed.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. In the year 2010-11, the Government provided additional funds of Rs. 4838 crore through supplementary grants to meet the enhanced expenditure for the programme.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs (other than NER)	Amount released (central share) during 2010-11 (In Lakhs)	Amount released as on 27.07.2011 (central share) during 2011-12 (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	143551.72
2.	Bihar	204789.63	115908.94

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	28940.21
4.	Goa	671.27	579.14
5.	Gujarat	44065.01	28150.79
6.	Haryana	32786.11	27061.66
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	9192.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	19770.50
9.	Jharkhand	89562.26	41903.46
10.	Karnataka	66903.00	42788.35
11.	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	160427.12
13.	Maharashtra	85537.00	102962.58
14.	Orissa	73177.85	75719.98
15.	Punjab	39612.74	31609.44
16.	Rajasthan	146182.29	99838.43
17.	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	53937.15
18.	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	145268.64
19.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20092.49
20.	West Bengal	174703.17	131252.79
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	357.78	607.36
22.	Chandigarh	2155.89	1311.77
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35
24.	Daman and Diu	162.99	230.06
25.	Delhi	3552.71	2135.28
26.	Lakshadweep	127.39	127.86
27.	Puducherry	485.38	557.62
28.	National Component*	780.72	
	Other Expenditure	3465.09	
	TOTAL Non NER	1794259.63	1301512.32

States/UTs (NER States)	Amount released (central share) during 2010-11 (In Lakhs)	Amount released (central share) during 2011-12 (In Lakhs)
1. Assam	76854.35	79247.73
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	8880.10
3. Manipur	13253.77	2940.55
4. Meghalaya	18540.9	8424.62
5. Mizoram	10115.31	9314.06
6. Nagaland	8636.83	4798.33
7. Sikkim	4469.19	3022.84
8. Tripura	17121.48	10309.23
Total NER	169393.6	126937.46
Grand Total	1963653.23	1428449.78

[English]

Attacks on Indian Fishermen

*58. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged attacks on the Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of the fishermen killed, injured and detained by Sri Lanka during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Government of Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the number of fishermen released during the above period;

(e) the details of the compensation/financial assistance paid to the fishermen during the above period; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian fishermen and thier fishing boats from the continuous attacks by the Sri Lankan forces?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The Government accords the highest

priority to the welfare, safety and security of Indian fishermen.

There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. Government, through Diplomatic Channels, has consistently and immediately taken up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen to ensure safety, security, early release and repatriation. The Government has conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstance and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner.

The Sri Lankan side, while denying that their Navy was involved in these incidents, has promised to seriously investigate these incidents.

In a Joint Statement issued during the visit of the Foreign Secretary to Sri Lanka from January 30-31 2011, both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. Both sides also agreed that the October 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was a need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of fishermen. The third meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fisheries was held in New Delhi in March 2011, and contacts between the fishermen's associations on both sides have been encouraged.

During meetings with his Sri Lankan counterpart in February 2011 in Thimpu and in May 2011 in New Delhi, the External Affairs Minister conveyed deep concern at the violence against Indian fishermen and stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur. In a Joint Press Statement following the visit of the Sri Lankan Minister to India in May 2011, both sides agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. In June 2011, a high level delegation comprising of the National Security Advisor, the Foreign Secretary and the Defence Secretary visited Sri Lanka. The delegation met with the Sri Lankan authorities and *inter-alia* raised the issue of welfare, safety and security of our fishermen.

Following the October 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements through Joint Statement, incidents of apprehension have come down significantly. In 2008, 1456 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy. In 2009, those apprehended came down to 127 fishermen and in 2010, only 34 fishermen were apprehended. Till 23rd July 2011, a total of 164 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lanka and all were subsequently

released. In 2008, the number of fishermen reported killed was 5 with 1 missing. In 2009, there were no fishermen killed or missing. In 2010, 1 fishermen had died. During the current year, till 29th July 2011, 6 Indian fishermen were reported to have died in three separate incidents. As per information available, as of now there are no Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan jails on charges of fishing related violations.

Production and Distribution of Coal

*59. SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal was considered as an essential commodity and included under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 earlier and excluded later;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry had taken up the issue of inclusion of coal again under the Essential Commodities Act with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to regulate production and distribution of coal;

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

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal was earlier classified as an essential commodity in terms of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With the enactment of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006, coal stands omitted from the list of essential commodities. The said Amendment Act came into force with effect from 12.02.2007. In order to regulate colliery operations, coal transportation etc. the Colliery Control Rules, 2004 have been framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and were notified in the Gazette of India on 25.8.2004.

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

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) and (d) above.

[*Translation*]

Attacks on Indians

*60. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the continuous attacks on Indians in foreign countries including Australia and New Zealand;

(b) if so, the country-wise details thereof during the last three years and the number of Indians who lost their lives or injured in these attacks;

(c) whether the Government has held any talks with these countries in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of these countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of Indians in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam, attention of the Government has been drawn towards attacks on Indians in Australia.

(b) The country-wise details of Indians who lost their lives or injured in these attacks are as under:-

No. of Indians who lost their lives or injured in the attacks

Sl.No.	Name of the country	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	11	52	103
2.	New Zealand	-	-	01
3.	Iran	02	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Italy	01	01	-
5.	U.K. (Edinburgh)	-	-	02
6.	Kabul	40	02	13
7.	Thailand	01	-	01
8.	Philippines	27	31	30
9.	Jamaica	-	-	01
10.	USA (Houston)	-	02	01
11.	Poland	07	-	06
12.	Chile	01	-	-
13.	South Africa	-	02	-
14.	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	01
15.	Venezuela	-	01	01

(c) to (e) The issue of attacks on Indians in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by GOI, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. Indian High Commissioner and Consuls Generals in Australia remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. The HCI and Consulates have also been in constant touch with the Indian community to offer support and assistance and follow-up on all reported cases of attacks. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been useful, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks in recent months.

(ii) High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand has stated that by and large law and order situation in New Zealand is good and no incident of racial attacks on Indians has so far come to the notice of the High Commission. The High Commission officials maintain regular contacts with the concerned local police authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(iii) Indian nationals abroad are sensitized by Indian Missions/Posts to maintain caution and vigilance in their general activities to avoid untoward incident. Consulate officials are sent to the place of incidence as considered necessary to liaise with the local authorities and Indian community, and render all possible assistance. Indian nationals are advised to contact the Indian Missions/Posts in case of any attack or assault. Indian Missions closely monitor the welfare of Indian citizens including their safety. Indian Missions maintain close liaison with the local administration/security agencies in the host countries and extends consular access to the Indians as and when required.

[English]

Promoting Indian Culture

461. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sign of growing interest in the study of Indian culture in European universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds spent for the promotion of Indian Culture in such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, the interest in the study of Indian Culture in European Universities is growing rapidly which is evident in the increased number of scholars from those Universities visiting India under the Fellowship programme of ICCR to conduct research and studies on the cultural and intellectual heritage of India.

A large number of European Scholars participate in International Conferences on Indian Culture and related subjects. Such conference are organized by both ICCR and other Institutions both in India and abroad. Council has organized 10 such Conferences during last one and a half years including an International Conference in Delhi on "Indian Culture in a Globalized World" where scholars from European Universities also participated. ICCR recently sponsored a Conference in Paris with participation of several prominent Indian and French scholars on liberal cultural traditions of India and France. Several European Scholars are also likely to participate in the Conferences scheduled for September-October, 2011, one in Leh on "Buddhism in Kashmir" and other in New Delhi on Tagore.

Council has also established approximately 40 Chairs in various European Universities on subjects related to India such as Indian Languages, Indian History, Philosophy etc.

(c) The Council has incurred an expenditure of approximately Rs.6.0 Crores for the promotion of Indian Culture in European Universities on the above activities.

Creative Learning and Teaching Programme

462. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch a new programme, based on the unique concept of Creative Learning and Teaching (CLT) to bridge the gender gap in Government run primary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it will help to reduce the girls drop out;

(d) whether the proposed new programme will be implemented under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) There is no proposal before the Government to introduce a separate programme entitled 'Creative Learning and Teaching' (CLT) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for bridging the gender gap in Government primary schools.

However, bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is an important goal under SSA. Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls, and children belonging to SC, ST and Muslim Minority communities to provide inclusive learning facilities for all children. SSA's Framework of Implementation has been revised to conform with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The revised Framework for Implementation address equity and quality concerns in elementary education, and encourages States to initiate curriculum renewal processes especially in relation to the experiences of girls and children belonging to SC, ST and Muslim Minorities.

With a view to reducing drop outs among girls, SSA provides for general interventions, such as free textbooks and uniforms, separate toilets for girls and boys, and encourages States to engage women teachers. In addition, SSA provides for specific interventions in the form of (i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) for girls for SC, ST, OBC and Minority community in educationally backward blocks (EBBs), (ii) National Programme of Education for Girls in Elementary Education (NPEGEL) to develop model cluster schools, etc. in EBBs, (iii) Innovation Fund to address district specific requirements for girls, and other disadvantaged groups, including SC, ST, Muslim Minority children, etc.

Regional Imbalance

463. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to detect regional imbalances that exist within each State of the country;

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

(c) the reasons for the regional imbalances that exist in various States despite implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the backward districts of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attain balanced development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has not conducted any survey to detect regional imbalance within the States of the country.

(c) Regional imbalances in States result from varying factors such as differences in resource endowment, geographical and historical characteristics and availability of infrastructure.

(d) to (f) The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes, and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in the country, the Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07. The allocation under the Backward Regions Grant Fund has been increased from Rs. 7300 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 9890 crore in 2011-12.

Education in Tribal Areas

464. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the outcome of education being imparted through the English medium in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the methods of addressing, clothing, music etc. are getting affected/improved;

(d) if so, whether this matter has been investigated;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether matters regarding Indian ideals, great personalities and moral values are included in the syllabi of private schools; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Government is not aware of any such study regarding the outcome of English medium education in tribal areas.

(f) and (g) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, formulated by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), emphasizes inculcation of moral values and values enshrined in the Indian Constitution. NCF, 2005, also focuses on strengthening of our cultural heritage and national identity, so as to enable the younger generation to reinterpret and re-evaluate the past with reference to new priorities and emerging outlooks in a changing societal context. NCERT has prepared syllabi and textbooks for all classes based on NCF, 2005. These promote Indian ideals and moral values and include topics on great personalities. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes NCERT syllabi in different subjects for Classes I to VIII. For Classes IX to XII, it adopts and adapts syllabi framed by NCERT and prescribes textbooks of NCERT.

Schools affiliated to State Boards follow curriculum and syllabi of respective Boards.

[Translation]

Unsubscribed Caller Tunes

465. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in contravention of the rules of TRAI, the mobile companies including MTNL and BSNL are setting caller tunes on mobiles of consumer in the country without the consent of the consumer and charging exorbitant fee for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received from consumers in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government against such telecom companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has reported that it has been receiving complaints from consumers regarding activation of value added services, including ring tones on their mobile handsets by service providers without their explicit consent. During the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 TRAI had received 672 number of complaints from consumers relating to value added services. The state-wise details of the complaints are not available in TRAI.

(c) To address concerns of consumers in this regard and also to prevent accidental activation of value added services, TRAI has issued directions to service providers, from time to time, mandating them to ensure that no value added service is activated without the explicit consent of the consumers and also prescribing therein the procedure for obtaining the explicit consent of the consumers. These directions were issued on 3.5.2005, 30.10.2007, 27.4.2009 and 4.9.2009. Further, TRAI has recently issued a direction on 4.7.2011 to all service providers that in all cases of activation of value added service, the service provider has to obtain a confirmation from consumers within 24 hours of activation of value added services through SMS or e-mail or fax or in writing, failing which the value added service shall be de-activated without any cost to the consumer.

[English]

Merger of AI and IA

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

(a) whether the Government has completed the process of merger of Air India and Indian Airlines and resolved the problems of its employees both financial and administrative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the alliance air, a subsidiary of Air India/ Indian airlines, has also been merged;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the details of its employees, number of fleets and total flights being operated by Alliance Air alongwith reasons for its creation?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The merger of Air India and Indian Airlines has been completed in many areas including single AOP, Single code, common procedures for procurement, accounting and delegation of financial and administrative powers, seniority at senior level, integration of booking offices, PSS, Hub control centre, network planning and schedule integration, common cargo automation system etc. In some other areas, the merger process is still in progress. A Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.M. Dharmadhikari has been constituted to examine the principles of integration across various cadres, determination of level and seniorty, examine the principles of pay/wage rationalisation and re-structuring between all the employees and to examine and suggest harmonised working conditions for various categories of employees etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) as per the Scheme of Amalgamation of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the subsidiary Companies of both the Companies were to become subsidiary companies of the Company into which the two Company would merge. As a result, Alliance Air maintains its identity as a subsidiary of Air India.

(e) Airline Allied Services Limited (Alliance Air) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Airlilnes Corporation in 1983. Alliance Air remained a shell company till 8.12.1995, when it was decided to reactivate it with a lean and trim administrative set up with the objective of increasing the utilization of Boeing aircraft. It started its operations w.e.f. 15.4.1996. Alliance Air currently operates 236 flights per week with a fleet of 7 Turbo Prop and 4 CRJ type of aircraft.

[Translation]

Desecration of Gurudwara Sahib in Pakistan

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of desecration and vandalism at Gurudwara Sahib located in Rawal Pindi, Pakistan as well as temples in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the diplomatic measures taken by the Government to protect the religious places located in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports in the Pakistan media about a dispute over a Gurudwara in Rawalpindi. Government has also seen media reports from time to time regarding land disputes involving Hindu places of worship and demolition in certain cases, in Pakistan.

(c) It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens including the protection of their places of worship. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Facilities to Air Passengers

468. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide special facilities to the passengers during the course of air journey in order to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual estimated number of foreign tourists likely to visit India after offering the said facilities?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) To attract foreign tourists, Government is encouraging development of airport infrastructure by way of expansion/upgradation of existing airports including small and medium airports and through establishment of new airports (including greenfield airports) with a view to ensure:-

(i) Infrastructure to be in place ahead of demand.

(ii) Support for airport infrastructure development initiatives to facilitate/encourage air connectivity to remote and inaccessible areas of tourist importance.

(iii) Government has also declared 17 airports as international airports and 09 airports as custom airports to facilitate foreign tourist across the country.

In addition, Airports Operators are providing world class infrastructure like terminal building, Immigration facility, city side development around airport. Also, many airports at places of tourist importance have been developed.

(c) No such estimation has been done by the Ministry.

Indians Arrested in Dubai

469. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether many Indians working in Dubai were arrested by the officials of Dubai;

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

(c) whether the Government raised this issue with the officials of Dubai;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Dubai officials thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Indian Consulate General in Dubai has informed that the UAE government does not share information on the number of Indians arrested and under police detention. However, the matters relating to arrest of Indian are taken up appropriately at the bilateral level from time to time. As per information available with the Consulate, there were 567 Indian inmates in the Central Dubai Prison on 30th June, 2011. The crimes for which Indians are in prisons include, murder, financial cases, adultery, bribery, theft, illegal stay etc.

(e) Consular visits are undertaken once a week to the Dubai Central Prison to ascertain the welfare of the Indian prisoners, including Indian women prisoners. The Government of India runs 'Indian Workers Resource Centre' in Dubai which provides free legal counselling to Indian nationals in UAE. Periodically, legal Counselling is also extended to Indian prisoners in Dubai Central Prison by the Consulate. The Consulate also provides air tickets to Indian inmates to return home when requested. The Consulate also facilitates travel documents to Indian inmates to return to India on the completion of their jail terms.

[English]

Helicopter Crash in Arunachal Pradesh

470. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic control unit of the helicopter Eurocopter V8, operated by Pawan Hans involved in a fatal crash near Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh recently, is severely damaged beyond retrieval of recorded data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ill-fated helicopter was not equipped with a cockpit voice recorder, which is considered a prime safety measure;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has initiated action to enforce stricter safety measures for helicopters operated by the civil aviation sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Investigation of the accident is in progress by a Committee of Inquiry set up under Rule 74 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(c) and (d) Cockpit Voice Recorder was not mandatory in the helicopter as per existing regulations.

(e) and (f) Follow up on the report of the Committee of Inquiry will be taken up after it is accepted by the Government. However, on the basis of preliminary enquiry conducted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA),

necessary instructions have been issued to the helicopter operators.

Problems of Indian Nuclear Industry

471. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Nuclear Industry has been struggling with tackling the embargoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that most of our Research and Development efforts have been spent on import substitution due to lack infrastructure and resources;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian reactor technology would take a long time and efforts to come to the international level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Indian nuclear industry is now well matured and does not have to struggle for tackling the embargos for meeting the needs of Indian nuclear power programme, based on Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).

(c) and (d) Almost every aspect of nuclear engineering and technology pertaining to nuclear power plants and fuel cycle has already been indigenised. The current research and development efforts are towards development of technologies for advanced reactor systems.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Indian nuclear reactor technologies are already on par with the international standards. With the opening of international nuclear commerce, India is considering to build large sized nuclear power plants (1000 MWe or larger light water reactors) in technical collaboration with some foreign vendors mainly to facilitate a faster growth of the nuclear power programme.

Overseas Offices of AI

472. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL)/Air India is maintaining its offices in some of the cities world over where it did not have flight operation;

(b) if so, the details of such offices alongwith the expenditure incurred in running each of such overseas offices vis-a-vis the revenue generated from such offices for each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether these offices were reported to have been set up on account of code sharing with other airlines and for revenue generation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether to economise the operational costs, the Airlines world over, out-source code sharing agreement; and

(f) if so, the justification for opening airlines offices abroad instead of out-sourcing code sharing agreements?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of such overseas offices along with the expenditure incurred vis-a-vis the revenue generated from such offices for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) These offices were opened for the purpose of generating business and revenue, well before code share was even conceived. The primary purpose of setting up these offices was to feed Air India's online stations and to tap the market potential to increase revenues.

(e) and (f) An airline's decision to open its own offices in countries where it does not have its own operations is primarily driven by the extent of contribution the country is expected to make to the airline's revenues. Thus, many airlines maintain their own sales outlets at office cities to promote sales or code share services.

Statement*Revenue/Expenditure for Overseas offline Office of Air India*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Station	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Revenue	Exp.	Revenue	Exp.	Revenue	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.Francisco	1195.11	241.86	866.99	173.75	539.19	134.54
Houston	4408.2	297.01	5044.45	507.31	5303.06	110.69
Washington DC	9951.54	609.68	14585.65	1000.62	-	-
Montreal*	9524.76	641.5	4823.54	114.23	-	-
Vancouver*	849.75	52.12	405.45	42.48	*8201.48	*413.41
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	9223.92	667.71
Stockholm*	684.58	18.68	-	-	-	-
Copenhagen*	278.84	45.82	595.43	89.24	*1548.44	*236.76
Amsterdam	1071.4	169.11	1417.41	217.84	1621.14	305.23
Brussels	450.66	85.10	218.31	89.82	433.96	127.38
Rome/Milan	2173.51	214.41	1841.71	258.76	2564	422.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Geneva/Zurich	2321.83	433.66	2300.53	467.8	2349.34	473.9
Vienna	2256.54	211.26	2414.21	219.38	1966.58	275.93
Mauritius*	117.31	8.85	91.71	10.66	-	-
Lagos*	311.42	44.73	19.25	30.75	-	-
Lusaka*	91.07	33.48	73.50	25.79	*437.00	*25.01
Beirut	309.07	49.7	143.50	21.87	212.73	24.00
Teheran	173.78	21.24	88.52	29.78	58.45	36.75
Cairo	79.48	16.26	51.88	16.31	284.05	343.58
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	1123.93	111.45
Tapei*	274.14	17.25	240.20	15.45	-	-
Manila*	127.39	12.23	469.18	16.6	*370.44	*25.02
Sydney*	1749.27	212.02	3669.04	377.12	-	-
Auckland*	110.87	37.35	62.72	33.17	*1331.92	*226.75
Jakarta	-	-	-	-	94.60	1.02
Moscow	2136.05	280.76	1503.43	123.43	2628.94	473.43

Blank columns mean that either the station was online in that year or is closed.

*2/3 offices were taken together

Establishment of PIO University

473. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) Association for establishing a PIO University in India having campuses in other countries;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There was a proposal to set up NRI/PIO Universities in the country through an Act of Parliament. However in the meantime the Ministry of Human Resource Development has drafted an

Innovation Universities Bill. This contains similar provisions as those of the proposed PIO University Bill. Therefor it has been decided that the PIO University would be established under the Innovation University Act (once it is approved by the Parliament).

Closure of Commercial Operations

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

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has sought compensation from the Government for revenue loss suffered due to closure of commercial operations at Hyderabad and Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had earlier refused to issued tax free bonds to help AAI to meet its shortfall in revenue; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has made a proposal to pass on, the four per cent Concession Fees on the Gross Revenue of M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) and M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) receivable by Government of India (GoI) as per the provisions of Concession Agreements signed between GoI and M/s BIAL and HIAL, to AAI as part compensation for closure of commercial operations of old HAL airport and Begumpet airport at Bangalore and Hyderabad respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The request of AAI for issue tax free bonds was not agreed to, as the Ministry of Finance was of the view that tax free bonds tend to distort the actual market determined rates of interest and lead to competing demands for issue of such bonds by other entities as well.

Discrimination in Mid Day Meal Scheme

475. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of students not availing the mid day meals at some places because of caste factor have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other complaints received by the Government regarding Mid Day Meal Scheme; 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) Six complaints (two each from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and one each from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) have been received by this Department since 01.01.2010. They were referred to the concerned States for enquiring into the matter and taking necessary action. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have informed that no discrimination due to caste factor was found. In Orissa, however, it was found that the guardians of the school students had stopped their children from taking mid-day-meal prepared by a Cook belonging to

the scheduled caste. After an enquiry, the State Government booked a case against one of the guardians, who was arrested and produced before the Court. The Mid Day Meal programme in that school has been going on smoothly thereafter.

The other complaints pertain to not serving mid day meals regularly, false enrollment of students, involvement of teachers in the scheme (11), corruption/misappropriation of funds (7), serving poor quality meals (8), non-coverage of schools (2), and non-payment of cooking cost (1). These complaints were referred to the State Governments for necessary action; who have taken action on 16/19 of these complaints. Out of these, 4 complaints of irregularities and 4 cases of poor quality were found baseless; on other cases, the State Governments have taken necessary action which includes recovery from Gram Pradhan, suspension of the School Principal and compensating children as per the directions of the Court.

(c) Many studies have shown mid day meal fosters social equality, spreads egalitarian values, and breaks barriers to caste and class in school. Similarly, appointment of cooks from SC/ST communities teaches children to overcome caste prejudices. In addition, many States/UTs have formed Committees/Samities with members from Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to inspect preparation and distribution of food and give priority to these groups in recruitment of cook-cum-helpers.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings as well as through the Central Review Missions. In addition independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

[Translation]

Hi-Tech Post Offices

476. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/has any proposal to formulate a scheme named 'Hi-Tech Post Office' for the modernisation/upgradation of post offices across the country including the main post office of Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal in the Department to formulate the scheme for 'Hi-Tech Post Offices' for modernization/upgradation throughout the country. However, the Government has approved "India Post Technology Project-2012" for the IT Modernization of Department of Posts to be implemented in a phased manner by 2012-13, subject to availability of funds for improving postal operations. Main Post Office at Barabanki stands modernized and computerized. The project would cover all the Post Offices across the country.

[English]

Ban on Mining of Coal

477. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on the mining of coal in some areas of the country;

(b) if so, the areas where mining has been banned;

(c) whether the Government has the figures about the contribution of coal in power generation in the country and the likely loss the power sector would have to bear due to such ban;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any initiative to lift such ban; and

(f) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has imposed temporary restriction on environmental clearance for development of projects in 43 industrial clusters in India based on a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)

score of more than 70. Out of these 43 clusters, following 7 clusters cover the coal bearing areas.

Sl.No.	Industrial cluster/Area	CEPI score
1.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	83.88
2.	Korba (Chhattisgarh)	83.00
3.	Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh)	81.73
4.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	78.53
5.	Angul-Talcher (Orissa)	82.09
6.	Ib-Valley (Orissa)	74.00
7.	Asansol (West Bengal)	70.20

Till date, the restrictions have been lifted in 25 out of 43 clusters, out of which only 3 clusters cover coalfield areas namely Singrauli, Angul-Talcher and Ib-Valley. The restrictions in other clusters have been extended up to 30.09.2011.

(c) and (d) As per Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority out of 811.10 Billion Units of total power generation in the year 2010-11, about 562 Billion Units were generated on the basis of Coal and Lignite and form about 69% of the total power generation. The impact of extending moratorium due to CEPI is not expected to affect power generation since the shortage from domestic production in 2011-12 from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is envisaged to be met through liquidation of pit head stocks.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Coal (MoC) had approached MoEF for exemption of coal bearing areas from the purview of these temporary restrictions on Environmental Clearance. However, it was not agreeable to MoEF as a result of which MoC moved a Note for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). CCI in turn decided to refer the matter for consideration and recommendation of a Group of Ministers (GoM) at the first instance. The GoM has held four meetings in this regard.

Post Offices in Villages

478. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the number of villages in the country where post offices have been opened, Statewise;

(b) the number of villages in each State where there is no post office at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide a post office in all such villages in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The details of number of villages in the country where post offices have been opened and the number of villages where there is no post office are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Opening of post offices in new locations in an ongoing exercise. Post Offices are opened as per the existing guidelines and subject to availability of resources. There is no proposal to provide post offices in all such villages.

Statement

Circle-wise number of Villages with Post Offices and Villages without Post Offices as on 31.03.2011

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Villages with Post Offices	Villages without Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15010	17024
2.	Assam	3702	22487
3.	Bihar(*)	8624	29851
4.	Chhattisgarh	2906	17499
5.	Delhi	76	85
6.	Gujarat	8096	9335
7.	Haryana	2321	4443
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2660	14835
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2316	4101
10.	Jharkhand	2828	26035
11.	Karnataka	9596	18821
12.	Kerala	1453	0

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7396	44975
14.	Maharashtra(*)	11502	29852
15.	North East	3414	11406
16.	Orissa	7595	43377
17.	Punjab	3401	8900
18.	Rajasthan	9683	29225
19.	Tamil Nadu	11214	26187
20.	Uttarakhand	2511	13250
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15632	86661
22.	West Bengal	7912	30951
Total		139848	489300

(*) As on 31.03.2010

Interconnection Usage Charges

479. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a consultation paper on Interconnection Usage Charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some objections have been raised by certain telecom operators in this regard;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a consultation paper on Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) on 27.04.2011. Addendum to the same was also issued on 29.04.2011.

(c) to (e) TRAI recieved representation from M/s Vodafone Essar Limited and M/s Bharti Airtel Limited to review the IUC consultation paper according to direction given by Hon'ble Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)'s judgment dated 29.09.2010 on the appeal filed by service providers against the "Telecommunications Interconnection Usage Charges"

(10th amendment) Regulations, 2009 (2 of 2009) dated 09.03.2009. TRAI replied to the contentions made by service providers and requested them to participate and cooperate in the consultation process in a positive manner to the benefit of all stakeholders. M/s Vodafone also filed M.A. No. 153/2011 in Hon'ble TDSAT contending, inter-alia that issues raised in the consultation paper are contrary to the direction given by Tribunal in its judgment dated 29.09.2010. By its order dated 13.05.2011, the Hon'ble TDSAT dismissed the said M.A. of M/s Vodafone being it premature.

TRAI has also filed a Miscellaneous Application in Hon'ble Supreme Court in the already filed appeal by TRAI against TDSAT's judgment dated 29.09.2010 *inter-alia* seeking clarification/granting suitable directions regarding the procedure and methodology to be followed. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 29.07.2011 has directed the service providers/operators to give the data to the Regulator in order to enable in to complete the exercise as early as possible.

[Translation]

Education in Naxal Affected Areas

480. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: 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, schemewise; and

(c) the funds allocated for these schemes State-wise/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is under implementation in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts. The programme is monitored regularly. Till 2010-11, focused provisioning in monitoring in respect of LWE districts was done for 35 districts. From the year 2011-12, Planning Commission has increased the number of LWE districts from 35 to 60. During 2011-12, the following provisions are made for 60 LWE districts:

• New Primary Schools sanctioned	-	244
• New Upper Primary Schools sanctioned	-	280
• New teachers sanctioned	-	20369
• Primary School buildings sanctioned	-	77
• Upper Primary School buildings sanctioned	-	265
• ACRs sanctioned	-	28138
• Toilets sanctioned	-	1275
• Separate girls toilet	-	21011
• Drinking water facilities	-	1037

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) *inter alia*, envisages setting up of new secondary schools within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improvement/ strengthening of existing Government Secondary Schools and appointment of additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR). The Government has advised the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh to accord priority to the districts affected by left wing extremism while formulating Annual Plans under RMSA.

(c) Statement giving details of provisions made for LWE districts including allocations of funds for the year 2011-12 under SSA is Annexed.

Statement

Provisioning in LWE Districts (60) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2011-12 (Tentative)

State	Sl.No.	District	New School			Teachers' Approval				Civil Works				Finance (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Total New PS	New UPS	Total New Teachers	PS (Phy)	UPS (Phy)	ACR (Phy)	ACR in lieu of UPS/ PS (Phy)	Toilet (Phy)	Separate Girls Toilet	Wrinking Water (Phy)	SSA (Fresh+ Spill Over)	NPEGEL	KGBV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	1240	0	18	1071	0	16426.56	240.00	5342.70	22009.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	2. Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1225	0	19	716	8	16677.90	76.60	4343.80	21098.29
Bihar	3. Arwal	30	0	698	0	0	0	920	0	0	140	0	8431.35	26.85	277.86	8736.06
	4. Aurangabad	27	15	4424	0	0	0	2650	0	20	600	34	28535.39	80.41	487.56	29103.37
	5. Gaya	47	0	4615	0	0	0	3689	0	0	150	0	45223.24	151.44	1204.48	46579.16
	6. Jamui	3	0	2385	0	0	0	150	0	0	380	0	18330.95	49.15	402.86	18882.96
	7. Jehanabad	6	0	1408	0	0	0	1035	0	0	140	0	12220.01	43.66	333.04	12596.71
	8. Nawada	21	0	1969	0	0	0	3304	0	0	100	0	31099.13	89.85	675.04	31864.02
	9. Rohtes	0	0	2440	0	0	0	2993	0	177	290	7	30025.24	244.84	888.09	31185.17
Chhattis- garh	10. Bastar	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	93	736	12	19876.03	319.47	348.69	20544.19
	11. Bijapur	0	4	44	0	4	4	168	0	24	726	9	19154.00	58.51	145.35	19357.86
	12. Dantewara	0	0	47	0	0	0	235	0	43	1234	21	25396.25	101.38	194.64	25692.27
	13. Jashpur	0	2	108	0	2	0	0	0	20	610	11	8241.85	62.34	81.81	8386.00
	14. Kanker	15	8	174	15	8	8	90	0	52	1470	5	9209.31	0.00	29.52	9238.83
	15. Kawerdha	13	3	373	13	3	3	40	0	33	980	4	8750.85	123.09	118.08	8992.01
	16. Koriya	4	0	132	4	0	0	0	0	29	320	7	5756.02	45.32	115.08	5916.42
	17. Narayanpur	5	3	40	5	3	0	0	0	14	440	5	3392.28	35.64	57.54	3485.45
	18. Rajnandgao	14	8	615	14	8	15	0	0	25	1687	21	12257.90	0.00	0.00	12257.90
	19. Sarguja	16	3	395	16	3	0	0	0	127	3220	40	23556.81	368.83	437.32	24362.96
Jharkhand	20. Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	8	7592.56	51.96	218.16	7862.68
	21. Chatra	1	0	2	1	0	0	493	0	0	0	0	8010.22	78.73	309.43	8398.38
	22. E. Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	5770.44	106.34	245.43	6122.20
	23. Garhwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	0	0	0	0	13292.84	58.61	384.28	13735.73
	24. Gumla	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	0	0	5788.33	53.17	280.20	6121.70
	25. Hazaribag	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	7933.50	71.30	285.21	8290.01
	26. Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	5050.20	44.89	115.17	5210.26
	27. Latehar	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	95	197	254	5167.06	44.27	168.12	5379.46
	28. Lohardagga	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	2083.28	26.21	150.38	2259.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	29.	Palamau	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	22	10787.03	106.16	336.72	11229.91
	30.	Ramgarh	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	20	12	9	3161.29	26.58	110.87	3298.74
	31.	Saraikela	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	279	414	10745.50	72.72	354.93	11173.15
	32.	Simdega	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2564.56	21.75	193.14	2779.46
	33.	W. Singh- bhum	9	6	36	9	6	531	0	0	0	0	7580.11	106.42	479.69	8166.22
Madhya Pradesh	34.	Anupur	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	4968.29	55.00	171.73	5195.03
	35.	Balaghat	6	0	29	0	0	310	0	0	165	0	7290.00	22.34	48.00	7360.34
	36.	Dindori	13	0	18	0	0	0	0	50	418	0	4744.88	75.96	183.30	5004.14
	37.	Mandla	7	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	4660.20	71.49	377.81	6889.50
	38.	Seoni	0	0	26	0	0	120	0	5	510	5	8462.38	50.70	169.53	8682.61
	39.	Shahdol	0	0	27	0	0	148	0	6	315	0	6664.86	66.43	758.57	7489.86
	40.	Sidhi	2	0	28	0	0	120	0	61	481	0	9210.83	73.55	404.32	9688.70
	41.	Umaria	5	0	43	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	4347.16	38.30	261.76	4647.22
Mahara- shtra	42.	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	2	2	0	5533.96	11.49	485.52	6030.97
	43.	Gondiya	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	3	3	5	4671.96	0.00	0.00	4671.96
Orissa	44.	Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	33	25	0	8049.05	166.41	426.54	8642.00
	45.	Deogarh	0	15	0	0	15	80	0	10	10	0	3219.27	35.34	51.59	3306.21
	46.	Gajapati	0	19	0	0	19	150	0	0	75	0	4697.91	108.99	228.99	5035.89
	47.	Kalahandi	0	12	0	0	12	355	0	34	47	4	8530.35	196.64	482.18	9209.17
	48.	Kandamal	0	13	0	0	13	175	0	26	0	0	6584.29	134.82	458.62	7177.74
	49.	Keonjhar	0	60	0	0	60	221	0	0	20	20	8805.09	155.80	369.36	9330.24
	50.	Koraput	0	45	0	0	45	240	0	50	20	20	8537.18	164.57	316.85	9018.61
	51.	Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	25	4	4778.79	90.21	364.04	5233.04
	52.	Mayurbhanj	0	23	0	0	23	675	0	0	25	0	15646.93	287.50	1093.95	17028.38
	53.	Nabarangpur	0	14	0	0	14	290	0	0	53	8	7103.56	147.41	456.16	7707.14
	54.	Nuapada	0	7	0	0	7	189	0	0	26	0	4321.40	80.36	163.85	4475.61
	55.	Rayagada	0	6	0	0	6	200	0	73	70	19	7726.27	156.22	493.07	8375.56
	56.	Sambalpur	0	7	0	0	7	143	0	50	50	10	4898.41	41.18	156.39	5095.98
	57.	Sonapur	0	4	0	0	4	131	0	0	25	0	3268.35	67.96	178.17	3514.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	58. Sundargarh	0	3	0	0	3	274	0	63	72	31	9471.63	130.32	860.75	10462.70	
Uttar Pradesh	59. Sonebhadra	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	11575.17	0.00	0.00	11575.17	
West Bengal	60. West Medinapur	0	0	21	0	0	73	0	0	2327	20	33542.62	31.80	64.30	33638.72	
	60 District's Total	244	280	20369	77	265	28138	0	1275	21011	1037	651088.78	5447.27	28240.53	684776.59	

*[English]***Indo-Bangla Border Dispute**

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

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have agreed to redraw their borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for amicable settlement of disputes and to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) At the fourth India-Bangladesh Joint Boundary Working Group meeting held in November 2010 in New Delhi, both sides had agreed to undertake joint survey to address the outstanding land boundary issues. In implementation of this decision, joint surveys of outstanding land boundary areas are being conducted.

(c) A Joint Communique issued during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January 2010, outlined the major areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh. Implementation of the Joint Communique is currently underway. The momentum in bilateral relations has been maintained through high level exchanges of visits. These include from India, the visit of Commerce & Industry Minister (April 23-24, 2011), Vice-President (May 05-06, 2011), External Affairs Minister (July 6-8, 2011) and Home Minister (July 29-30, 2011) and from Bangladesh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (November 10-11, 2010 & February 22-24, 2011), the Minister of Commerce (October 21-24, 2010, February 04-06, 2011 & July 23, 2011) and the Minister of Planning (May 06-07, 2011).

*[Translation]***Capital Investment in MTNL**

482. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the capital investment made by the Government in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL);

(b) whether the Government is receiving dividend on profit in proportion to the said investment;

(c) if so, the details of dividend received by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The total paid up capital of MTNL is Rs. 630 Crores out of which 56.25% is held by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 354.36 Crores.

(b) to (d) The details of dividend received by the Government during the last three years are as under:-

2009-10	Nil
2008-09	10%
2007-08	40%

*[English]***Cutting Back of AI Flights**

483. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is cutting back on flights where there is demand;

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

(c) the criteria fixed by Air India to determine high density routes;

(d) whether there is some unwritten agreement with private airlines to give them a free hand to exploit high density routes; and

(e) if so, the details of such agreements and understanding arrived at by Air India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no defined criteria. However, Air India decides on the basis of carriage and financial performance of its services.

(d) No, Madam,

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Broadband Internet Services**

484. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector and private sector companies providing broadband internet services in the country;

(b) the detailed guidelines issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in regard to speed of broadband internet;

(c) whether some private internet service providers are selling their broadband services in contravention of the set guidelines and policy;

(d) if so, the name of such companies and the nature of violation; and

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) report on "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators" for January-March 2011 dated 28.07.2011, nine (9) Public sector and one hundred and thirty two (132) private sector companies are providing Broadband Internet Services in different licensed areas across the country.

(b) TRAI has issued recommendations on National Broadband Plan on 8th December 2010. Para 6.21 and 6.22 of these recommendations with regard to speed of Broadband internet are reproduced below:-

"6.21 The Authority recommends that:

Broadband connection may be defined as

"A data connection using any technology that is able to support interactive services including Internet access and support a minimum download speed of 512 Kilo bits per second (Kbps)".

6.22 It is to be noted that the upload speed will atleast be half the download speed. This definition of broadband (Both Wireline and Wireless) given in para 6.21 above, which will be effective from 1st January 2011. The stipulated download speed of 2 Mbps will be effective from 1st January 2015."

(c) to (e) Licensed Telecom Service Providers are to provide Internet and Broadband services as per the terms and conditions of their respective license. However, in case of any violations, actions are taken as per the provisions of the respective Telecom licenses. Further, 34 Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells are functioning all across the country to curb illegal activities in telecom services and checking the compliance by the licencees, in respect of licence conditions and any directions issued by the licensor.

*[English]***Launch of Satellites**

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

(a) the number of satellites so far launched by ISRO alongwith reasons of failed launches, if any;

(b) whether ISRO has recently successfully launched Resource Satellites;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the ISRO has any proposal to launch more satellites in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Using Indian launch vehicles, ISRO has so far launched 64 satellites which include 38 national satellites and 26 satellites for international customers. All these have been accomplished from the Indian spaceport, located at Sriharikota Range (SDSC, SHAR).

There have been a total of seven failed launches, of which five have been during experimental/development phase whereas two were operational missions. Reasons of the failed launches are as given below:

Sl. No.	Launch Vehicle	Satellite	Year	Remarks
1.	SLV-3 E1	RTP	Aug. 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiential flight of SLV-3 • Failure of second stage control system
2.	ASLV-D1	SROSS-1	Mar. 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental flight of ASLV • Failure due to Non-ignition of first stage.
3.	ASLV-D2	SROSS-2	Jul. 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental flight of ASLV • Failure due to loss of control during transition from strap-on to first stage.
4.	PSLV-D1	IRS-1E	Sep. 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development flight of PSLV • Failure during third stage of flight due to on-board software
5.	GSLV-F02	INSAT-4C	Jul. 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational flight of GSLV • Failure due to malfunctioning of one of the liquid strap-on motor (L40) of the first stage.
6.	GSLV-D3	GSAT-4	Apr. 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development flight of GSLV • Failure due to anomalous stoppage of Fuel Booster Turbo Pump (FBTP) of Indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage.
7.	GSLV-F06	GSAT-5P	Dec. 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational flight of GSLV • Failure due to untimely and inadvertent snapping of group of connectors located at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. On April 20, 2011, India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C16, successfully launched RESOURCESAT-2 satellite. The data from this satellite is planned to be used for a host of applications and services like agriculture monitoring, natural resources management, disaster management support as well as infrastructure planning.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. During the current financial year, ISRO is planning to launch two more national satellite using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). This includes launch of MEGHA-TROPIQUES an Indo-French joint satellite mission on-board PSLV-C18 and RISAT-1, a Radar Imaging satellite on-board PSLV-C19.

Recruitment of Teachers

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

(a) whether according to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, pupil-teacher ratio is to be calculated for whole school;

(b) if so, whether any States have been following one teacher-one section norms in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which this contradiction is going to be resolved;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise its norm so as to facilitate States like Kerala to retain the State norm and recruit teachers as per this norm; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) specified in the Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is applicable school-wise. The norms for sanctioning teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act as given below, and teacher posts under SSA are being sanctioned as per the RTE provisions.

For Classes I to V

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty children
- (ii) Three teachers for 60-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of children exceeds 150
- (vi) If the number of children exceeds two hundred the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty.

For Classes VI to VII

- (1) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for

(i) Science and Mathematics; (ii) Social Studies, (iii) Languages

(2) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children.

(3) Where admission of children is above one hundred, there will be

(i) A full time Head Teacher,

(ii) Part time instructors for (a) Art Education, (b) Health and Physical Education; and (c) Work Education.

States have also been advised to rationalise the deployment of teachers to ensure that every school adheres to the prescribed PTR.

The PTR prescribed in the RTE Act are minimum norms, and States are free to provide for norms, which are higher than the minimum norms, from the State Budgets.

Rented Buildings

487. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have taken a number of buildings on rent despite having its buildings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount spent on rented buildings including the Corporate Office in New Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether efforts are being made by BSNL and MTNL to shift their offices to their own buildings so as to minimize their expenses on this account; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Buildings are hired on rent by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for technical/administrative requirements wherever, space in their own buildings are not available. The amount spent

on rented buildings during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Amount spent on rent (Rs. in Crores) by	
	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
2008-09	31.11	263.57
2009-10	34.97	350.25
2010-11	35.66	328.07
2011-12	6.42	82.01

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The rented buildings are vacated as and when the spaces in buildings owned by the concerned Public Sector Undertakings become available. No other action is warranted by the Government as hiring of or vacations of buildings are within the competence of the concerned Public Sector Undertaking.

Availability of Text Books

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

(a) the demand and supply of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) text books for different classes in various States and UTs for the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether NCERT is unable to meet the demand of the States/UTs for supply of text books;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the text books are made available to the students well before onset of an academic session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is mandated to print textbooks for the schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In addition, NCERT has granted copyright permission to ten States namely Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Delhi to

print their requirement of textbooks upto the year 2011-12. State Governments do not place any demand for supply of textbooks to NCERT.

For the academic years 2008-10 and 2010-11 NCERT printed 34496501 and 30320508 copies respectively and for the academic year 2011-12 estimated requirement is 31475000 copies of textbooks for Classes I to XII.

(d) NCERT supplies textbooks to students through a network of more than 340 wholesale agents in the country. The printed copies of the textbooks are supplied to four Regional Production-cum-Distribution Centres (RPDCs) located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Guwahati in bulk quantities based on their periodical requirement to cater to their respective regions. All RPDCs keep sufficient stock of all titles. The requirements of northern region are met by NCERT, Headquarters, New Delhi. In addition, all the NCERT textbooks are available on NCERT's website www.ncert.nic.in

Tri-Lateral Initiative

489. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India will be a part of a tri-lateral initiative with Afghanistan and Iran;

(b) if so, the details of the objectives of the summit; and

(c) the nature of ties between India and Iran presently in terms of infrastructure projects in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) At present India is not part of any trilateral Initiative with Afghanistan and Iran. However a Memorandum of Understanding on "The Development and Construction of Transit and Transport Infrastructures in Chabahar-Milak-Zaranj-Delaram route between Iran, India and Afghanistan" was signed in January 2003 after a trilateral Ministerial level meeting between India, Iran and Afghanistan in Tehran. India has completed the Zaranj-Delaram highway in Afghanistan as part of its bilateral assistance program in Afghanistan. Discussions are ongoing with Iran on the development of Chabahar port and related infrastructure projects.

Indian Nurses in Libya

490. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of nurses working in Libya lost their earnings and belongings as they left that country abruptly because of the unrest there; and

(b) the steps taken to help them in getting employment and to relocate their children in various schools to enable them to continue their studies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. As a consequence of the unrest and uprising in Libya 17,927 Indians including nurses were evacuated by the Government.

(b) The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to examine issues relating to repatriation, relief and rehabilitation of Indian nationals affected by the recent developments in West Asia/Gulf/North Africa regions. State Governments concerned were also requested to assist them and provide relief where necessary.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Community Colleges

491. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for setting up of about 600 community colleges in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of such colleges;

(d) whether the locations have been identified for setting up of such colleges in the country; and

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

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

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

People Brought Above Poverty Line

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

(a) the number of people who have been brought above the poverty line in the country, particularly in the rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of people living below poverty line as on date in rural areas;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to raise the living standard of people living below poverty line, particularly from rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Change in Norms of SSA

493. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms do not provide for inclusion of expenditure on free text books to students of Primary Schools in SSA budget if concerned State Government was providing free text books to students at the time of commencement of SSA Project;

(b) if so, whether this does not amount to penalizing these State Governments;

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the norms and include expenditure of providing free text books to be included in SSA budget for all States without any restriction;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the expenditure borne by the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat on meeting expenditure on this account; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The norms for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provide for textbooks at the rate of Rs. 150/- per child at primary level and Rs. 250/- per child at upper primary level for all children in Government/local body and Government aided schools. States that have been providing text-books to children under State Sector Schemes will continue to fund textbooks from the State budget, since it is not the intention of SSA to provide funds to replace State expenditure, but to provide funds to augment State efforts to universalize elementary education. Therefore, SSA norms also provide that if States have undertaken curricular reform in consonance with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, and have taken steps to improve the content, production and printing quality of text-books, SSA support will be provided as 'top-up' grants for text-books even under State Sector Schemes, within the prescribed per child ceilings.

Space Technology with Indo-US Cooperation

494. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was recently held between India and the United States for cooperation in the field of space technology and commerce under the Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP);

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

(c) whether any proposals for Launch Service Agreement (LSA) and Technology Safeguards Agreement (TSA) came up in the discussions; and

(d) if so, the present status of the said proposals?

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

(b) The third meeting of India-USA Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation (JWG-CSC) was held at Bangalore during July 13-14, 2011. Both the sides

shared on their activities and plans mainly on Earth Observation, Satellite Navigation and Space Exploration. The JWG-CSC agreed to jointly explore the cooperation possibilities through exchange of scientific personnel, organising workshops, utilisation of meteorological data from Indian satellites, exchange of data on space debris, etc.

(c) and (d) Government of the Republic of India and Government of the United States of America signed a Technology Safeguard Agreement (TSA) at New Delhi on July 20, 2009. This will enable US to grant export licences for the US satellites and for other countries' satellites containing US components, meant for civil and non commercial purpose for launch from India.

During the third meeting of Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation (JWG-CSC), India and USA exchanged their current position with respect to Commercial Space Launch Agreement (CSLA) and agreed to continue the discussion.

Minority Status to Jamia Millia Islamia University

495. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minority Institutions (NCMI) has passed judgement to give minority status to Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accepted the report of the NCMI;

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

(d) the present position of reservation in the University to Minority Community?

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

(b) to (d) The judicial pronouncement by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been challenged in the High Court of Delhi but no stay has been granted. As a follow-up the order of the NCMEI, Jamia Millia Islamia has framed an Ordinance providing for 50% reservation to Muslim students from the Academic Session 2011-12.

[*Translation*]

Bigger Aircraft at Pant Nagar Airport

496. SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for starting bigger aircraft at the Pant Nagar Airport;

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

(c) the time by which the bigger aircraft will start flying from the above airport?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Pantnagar Airport in Uttarakhand is an operational airport belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI), having a runway length 4500 feet suitable for small aircraft operations like ATR-42 type of aircrafts.

Kingfisher Airlines operates four flights per week on Delhi-Pantnagar-Delhi route with ATR-42 type of aircraft, which will be on daily basis with effect from 1st August 2011.

In addition, Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including Pantnagar depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

[*English*]

Facilities for Classical Languages

497. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing various facilities to the classical languages in the country including Kannada for their development and propagation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Plan, language-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the grants allocated/released for development and propagation of classical languages during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and language wise;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any complaints for the non-utilization of the funds for classical languages in the States, including Karnataka;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada languages have been declared as Classical Languages by the Govt. of India.

The Government of India is promoting Sanskrit through schemes implemented by three Sanskrit Universities (Deemed) viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati and Maharishi Sandipni Rastriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain (MRSVVP), an autonomous organisation under the M/o HRD. The Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) has been set up at Chennai in January 2008 as an autonomous body fully funded by the Central Govt. for promoting Classical Tamil.

RSKS imparts education mainly on Sanskrit language from school level to Post Graduate/Doctorate level through its campuses and affiliated institutions. It implements various schemes through Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalas. It has other schemes such as vocational training scheme, Sanskrit Dictionary project, production of Sanskrit Literature, purchase of Sanskrit books, Merit scholarship. MSRVP, Ujjain is working for preservation of Oral tradition in Vedic studies.

The CICT offers fellowships, Grant in Aid for short term projects, grants for holding meetings, workshops and seminars and publications of newsletters, books and CDs. Eminent scholars of Sanskrit and Tamil are adorned with Presidential Awards.

The Central Government is in the process of establishing centre of excellence for the development and promotion of classical Kannada and Telugu.

(d) The grants released for development and progradation of classical languages during the last three years including current year are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Language/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)
Tamil	4.47	8.61	10.16	3.00
Sanskrit	72.10	99.18	108.75	54.97

(e) to (g) The programmes for development of classical languages is undertaken and implemented directly by the Central Government as a Central Sector programme and as such the question of non-utilisation of funds in the States/UTs does not arise.

Unique Identification Number

498. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unique Identification Number issued so far in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent so far in this regard and the amount earmarked for the completion of issuing UID number; and

(c) the time by which the task of UID to all citizens will be completed including the time limit fixed, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A total number of 1,78,67,200 Aadhaar numbers have been issued so far. State/UT-wise details are annexed as statement.

(b) The total approved estimated cost of Phase-I and II of the project spread over five years from Financial Years 2009-10 to 2013-14 is Rs. 3,170.32 crore. The actual annual expenditure on the Scheme so far is given below:

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	26.21
2010-11	268.41
2011-12	36.36 (Upto June, 2011)

(c) UIDAI's mandate is to issue Aadhaar numbers to all residents. The number is only a proof of identity and not citizenship. The Authority plans to cover 600 million residents by March, 2014.

Statement

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72
Andhra Pradesh	6960454
Arunachal Pradesh	13
Assam	2393
Bihar	64056
Chandigarh	14846
Chhattisgarh	1644
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	34987
Delhi	606418
Goa	1821
Gujarat	67898
Haryana	53680
Himachal Pradesh	423568
Jammu and Kashmir	1653
Jharkhand	1129778
Karnataka	2457122
Kerala	8052
Lakshadweep	13
Madhya Pradesh	545394
Maharashtra	3221602
Manipur	25371
Meghalaya	33
Mizoram	13
Nagaland	4836
Orissa	153885
Puducherry	61743
Punjab	101670
Rajasthan	97687
Sikkim	58286
Tamil Nadu	201904
Tripura	1118422
Uttar Pradesh	260763
Uttarakhand	116954
West Bengal	70168
Total	17867200

CTE Wing of CVC Report

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

(a) whether the Chief Technical Examination (CTE) Wing of the CVC in its report on CWG projects has found deficiencies, serious irregularities and use of sub-standard material in certain CWG infrastructure projects carried out by PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA and Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES);

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

(c) whether as per the CTE findings, the Naraina, Barapulla and Gazipur flyovers are sub-standard and are detrimental to the safety of its users;

(d) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the action taken against the authorities/agencies responsible for using sub-standard material in the construction of flyovers etc.?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation (CTEO) of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during intensive examination of certain Common Wealth Games Projects of PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA, RITES found prima facie cases of deficiencies/irregularities/use of sub-standard material. The observations were communicated to the respective executing departments for clarification, remedial measures, fixing responsibilities etc. The details of works inspected by the CVC are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, 6 cases have been registered by the CBI.

(c) and (d) During intensive examination, samples of cement/concrete taken from the works of flyovers at Naraina, Barapulla and Gazipur failed to meet the contracted standards. The executing departments have been advised by the CVC to carry out further conformity tests like load test etc. to confirm the safety of structures and quality of concrete. A case has also been registered by the CBI pertaining to Barapullah Elevated Flyover.

(e) This would depend on the outcome of the cases registered by the CBI.

Statement

Status report on major deficiencies observed by CTE organisation during inspection of CWG related works

Sl.No.	Name of work	Agency	Cost (in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of Grade Separator at Rajaram Kohli Marg Intersection and Shastri Nagar Intersection at East Delhi. SH: C/o main flyover including loops, slip roads, bridges, sub-way, bus-bays, cycle tracks, drainage and allied works.	PWD, Delhi	214.57
2.	Construction of Elevated Road over Barapulla Nallah starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Jawharlal Nehru Stadium. SH: Construction of Elevated Road, slip Roads, Drainage, Electrical, Land Scaping & Allied work from Sarai Kale Khan to Mathura Road (Package-1) & from Mathura Road to Jawharlal Nehru Stadium (Package-2).	PWD, Delhi	433.71
3.	Construction of 3-Level Grade Separator at Crossing of NH-24 and Road No.56 at Ghazipur on NH-24, Delhi SH: Construction of Main Flyover, Underpass, Slip Road, Bridge widening over drain, Footbridge, Bus bays, Cycle Tracks, Drainage, Electrical, Landscaping and Allied Works at Ghazipur Crossing of NH-24 and Road No. 56	PWD, Delhi	199.79

1	2	3	4
4.	Construction of Flyover at Naraina T-Point, Ring Road, New Delhi	PWD, Delhi	97.91
5.	Covering of Sunahari Nallah from Lala Lajpat Rai Marg (Behind Lodhi Hotel) to Dayal Singh College along Lodhi Road & Covering of Kushak Nallah from Jawharlal Nehru Stadium (South Gate) to IVth Avenue Road, Lodhi Road, Lodhi Colony, for providing parking facility for Common Wealth Games-2010.	DDA	38.76
6.	C/o Common Wealth Games Village for Common Wealth Games, Delhi 2010 near Akshardham Temple off Road No. NH-24. SH: C/o Swimming pool, Training Hall, Fitness centre, Athletic track at Common Wealth Games Village.	DDA	38.76
7.	Up-gradation of Street Lighting on Roads in Delhi under Jurisdiction of MCD Phase-I	MCD	34.54
8.	UP-gradation of Street Lighting on Delhi PWD Roads under Note-Three separate works.	PWD, Delhi	51.19 48.61 55.15
9.	Construction of indoor stadium for Badminton & Squash for commonwealth games-2010 at Sirifort Sports Complex.	DDA	154.40
10.	Improvement/Upgradation of Shivaji Stadium New Delhi.	NDMC	160.27
11.	Upgradation & Renovation of Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi	CPWD	147.82
12.	Upgradation of Talkatora Stadium (Const. of additional Blocks)	NDMC	52.98
13.	Upgradation of Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool	CPWD	229.73
14.	Development of Practice venue for Rugby at Jamia Milia Islamia University	RITES	18.37
15.	C/o Road Under Bridge (RUB) at Prem Nagar/Sewa Nagar Railway crossing.	MCD	20.75
16.	C/o Ring Road Bye-pass from Salim Garh Fort to Velodrome Road	PWD, Delhi	214.73
17.	Streetscaping of Roads in NDMC area, SH:Streetscaping of S.P. Marg.	NDMC	7.97
18.	Improvement and Upgradation of surrounding area of Hotels and Guest Houses at Pahar Ganj SH:Const. of central verge, duct, footpath and borms.	MCD	4.87
19.	Remodeling and Upgradation of Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi for Commonwealth Games. SH: Providing PA System	CPWD	2.38

Hostel Facilities

500. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some reputed and old universities and colleges in the country have not provided adequate hostel facilities to the students who are pursuing the studies in the professional courses;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Ministry does not compile

information of this nature, however, several old Universities and Colleges do have hostel facilities for their students, including those who are pursuing studies in professional courses.

(b) and (c) As per information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), they do not provide grants for construction of women hostel in professional colleges. However, during XI Plan period financial assistance of Rs. 68099.43 lakhs has been provided to 3457 colleges under the special scheme of construction of women's hostel.

In addition, UGC provides financial assistance to all central, state and deemed universities for construction of Women's Hostel under merged scheme during XI Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Computerisation of Post Offices

501. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the details of computerised post offices in the country alongwith the number of post offices which are yet to be computerised, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any plan to computerise all post offices in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details of computerized Post Offices in the country along with the number of post offices which are yet to be computerized are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) to (d) The Government has approved "India Post Technology Project-2012" for the IT Modernization of Department of Posts to be implemented in a phased manner by 2012-13, subject to availability of funds for improving postal operations. The project would cover all post offices across the country.

Statement I

Details of Post offices for which computer hardware is supplied till date

Sl.No.	State	No. of Post Offices
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2284
2.	Assam	632
3.	Bihar	909
4.	Chhattisgarh	331
5.	Delhi	357
6.	Gujarat	1260
7.	Haryana	454
8.	Himachal Pradesh	462
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	218
10.	Jharkhand	419
11.	Karnataka	1679
12.	Kerala	1438
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1053
14.	Maharashtra	2077
15.	North Eastern	365
16.	Orissa	1185
17.	Punjab	767
18.	Rajasthan	1273
19.	Tamil Nadu	2485
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2338
21.	Uttarakhand	374
22.	West Bengal	1655
Total		24015

Statement II

State-wise Post Offices yet to be computerized

Sl.No.	Circle	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13

1	2	3
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	134
5.	Chhattisgarh	173
6.	Delhi	38
7.	Gujarat	69
8.	Haryana	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
11.	Jharkhand	34
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Maharashtra	155
18.	Orissa	8
19.	Punjab	4
20.	Rajasthan	59
21.	Tamil Nadu	70
22.	Uttar Pradesh	204
23.	Uttarakhand	9
24.	West Bengal	76
Total		1279

[English]

Unfair Practices/Irregularities in Admissions

502. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/representations regarding unfair practices/irregularities

committed by technical and professional institutions in the country, especially in giving admissions;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during the current year alongwith the nature of such complaints;

(c) the action taken against the erring institutions;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee to check such malpractices and unfair practices;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken to control such activities; and

(f) the steps being taken to check the mushrooming of self-financing professional and other institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information given by the All Indian Council for Technical Education (AICTE), admission to the technical colleges approved by it are coordinated by State level Admission Authorities and AICTE has no role to play in it. Further, the Council has not received any complaints/representations regarding unfair practices/irregularities committed by technical and professional institutions in the country, especially in giving admissions.

(d) to (f) No such committee has been setup by the Government. However, a Bill namely "The prohibition of unfair practices in Technical Educational Institutions Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" was introduced in the Parliament and draft cabinet note revised on the basis of suggestions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultations.

[Translation]

Outstanding Dues Against Airlines

503. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of airlines against which landing, parking and other charges are outstanding alongwith the details in this regard as on 30 June, 2011;

(b) whether any effective action has been taken by the Government to recover the said outstanding dues;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said dues are likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Outstanding charges in respect of airlines for the airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as on 30th June, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The outstanding dues are monitored on regular basis. In cases of delay, Airports Authority of India (AAI) issues notices to the airlines to settle the dues. Penal interest has been charged on account of delay in the settlement of bills. In cases where delay persisted, the Security Deposit has been encashed and the concerned Airlines has been put on 'Cash and Carry' basis.

Pursuant to issuance of notice by AAI, the dues have been settled by the Airlines. Major defaulting airlines which did not settle dues even after issuance of notice are Air India Limited and Kingfisher Airlines.

Efforts are being made by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to recover the said dues expeditiously.

Statement

Airports Authority of India

Outstanding dues against Airlines on Account of Landing, Parking and other charges as on 30.06.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Airline	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
1	National Carriers	
1.	Air India Ltd.	833.56
2.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	14.04
	Sub Total	847.60
2	Other Domestic Airlines	
3.	Go Airlines	4.45
4.	Indigo (Interglobe Aviation Ltd.)	10.10
5.	Jet Airways (India) Limited	38.35
6.	Jet Lite (India) Limited	13.17

1	2	3
7.	Kingfisher Airlines	205.18
8.	Paramount Airways	4.88
9.	Spicejet Airways	15.65
10.	Others Less Than 1 Crore & Non Operative Airlines	56.84
	Sub Total	348.62
3	Foreign Airlines	
11.	Air Arabia	3.82
12.	Air Asia Berhad	2.84
13.	Alitalia Italian Airlines	1.47
14.	British Airways	4.33
15.	Cargolux	1.69
16.	Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.	3.42
17.	Emirates	13.99
18.	Ethiopian Airlines	3.13
19.	Etihad Airways	5.52
20.	Gulf Airways	4.32
21.	Jett Airlines Cargo Pvt. Ltd.	1.01
22.	Kuwait Airways	2.13
23.	Lufthansa German Airlines	3.67
24.	Lufthansa German Airlines (Cargo Division)	1.24
25.	Malaysia Airlines	3.53
26.	Oman Air	1.90
27.	Quatar Airways	9.51
28.	Saudi Arabian Airlines	3.55
29.	Singapore Airlines Ltd.	9.09
30.	Sri Lankan Airlines Limited	7.78
31.	Thai Airways INTL PCL	6.42
32.	Tiger Airways Pvt. Ltd.	2.72
33.	Turkish Airlines	1.80
34.	Turkmenistan Airlines	1.88
35.	Others Less Than 1 Crore	120.92
	Sub Total	221.68
	Grand Total	1417.89

Civil Services Examination

504. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:
DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new pattern and syllabus of the Civil Services Examination have been introduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the earlier examination system was not successful in selecting candidates with good administrative skills; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a change in the pattern and syllabus of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination from Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2011. So far there was one Paper of General studies which carried 150 marks and a second Paper where the candidate had the option to choose from 23 optional Papers, carrying 300 marks. Under the revised pattern there will be two papers each carrying 200 marks. The details are annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The changes in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination have been made after considering recommendations of Alagh Committee, Second Administrative Reforms Commission and on the basis of recommendations of the UPSC.

Statement

From Civil Service Examination - 2011, Preliminary Examination would consist of Paper I and Paper II. The syllabus and pattern of the Preliminary Examination would be as under:-

(Paper I) (200 marks) Duration : Two hrs

- Current events of national and international importance
- History of India and Indian National Movement
- Indian and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic, Geography of India and the World

- Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization
- General Science

(Paper II) (200 marks) - Duration : Two hrs

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude etc.) (Class X level) and Data interpretation (Graphs, charts, tables, data sufficiency etc.) (Class X level)
- English Language comprehension skills (Class X level)

[English]

Metro Infrastructure in Rural Areas

505. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop metro infrastructure in rural India to control migration from rural areas to urban areas in search of livelihood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Madam, as of now no such proposal is under consideration of Planning Commission.

Fliers at Risk

506. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether relatives of officials/ employees of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) are holding lucrative jobs with various aviation related companies raising issues of conflict of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to plug the loopholes leading to such practices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken/proposed to be taken to punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Some relatives of officials of Bureau

of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) are employed with aviation related companies. Details of the employees are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Employment of family members of Government officials in private organisations with which the concerned officials are having official dealing, is regulated by Rule 4(2)(i) and Rule 4(2)(ii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Accordingly, the matter was examined in the light of the provisions laid down in the said Rules and warnings issued to all the erring officials. They have also been directed not to deal with any matter relating to the particular airlines/aviation related company which involves use of discretionary powers and/or important policy issue.

Statement

Details of employees of BCAS whose relative are employed in aviation related companies

Sl. No.	Name of employee & designation	Name of relatives and relation with the employee	Name of the Airlines/Airports /Aviation company etc, where the relative is employed	Prior permission from BCAS taken, Yes/No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Jha Steno Grade 'D'	Mrs. Archana Jha Wife	DIAL New Delhi	No. the Candidate was selected on the basis of open interview).
2.	Sh. P.U. Mathai, Assistant Commissioner of Security (CA)	Sh. P.U. Joseph, Brother Smt. Jancy Nelson, Sister	Jet Airways DFA	No No
3.	Sh. A.K. Chaturvedi, Assistant Commissioner of Security (CA)	Sh. Sanjay Kumar, Brother	Go Air-Jaipur Airport	No
4.	Smt. Rad.ha Rani Poojari, Sr. Clerk	Sh. Prem Kumar Poojari, Husband	Air India, Mumabi	Yes
5.	Sh. V. Savakhande, Head Constable	Sh. Kiran R. Mane, Brother-in-law	Blue Dart Aviation, Mumbai	No.
6.	Sh. N.V. Deshmukh Consultant	Sh. Sanjay Deshmukh, Brother	Celebi Nas Mumbai	No (Joined prior to joining BCAS) The person is also not a regular employee of BCAS.
7.	Sh. V.M. Kamble Head Constable	Sh. Prashant Kamble, Son Kamble, Daughter	Go Airlines, Mumbai DFS Mumbai	No

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Sh. J.S. Rana, Regional Deputy Commissioner of Security (CA)	Sh. Paras Rana Son Mr. Devender Kumar Brother	Working in Aviation Sector since 2004. Working in DIAL since 2006 working in Aviation Section since 1993 working in Lufthansa airlines since 2001	No No
9.	Smt. Chander Kanta Ranga Assistant Commissioner of Security	Mr. Rajesh Ranga Husband	Working in Kingfisher airlines since 2003	No
10.	Sh. Jagat Singh Sub-Inspector	Mr. Ajay Kumar Son	Working in BWFS	No
11.	Ram Lal, Dog Handler	Mr. Kuldeep Son	Working in DIAL	No
12.	Shri Jamuna Dass Dog Handler	Mr. Om Bir Singh Son Mr. Ganga Prasad Brother Mr. Devi Singh Brother	Working in Cambata Aviation Working in Cambata Aviation Working in Cambata Aviation	No No No
13.	Sh. O.P. Yadav, Assistant Commissioner of Security (CA)	Poonam Yadav Daughter	Working with Spice Jet Airlines	No. (The Candidate was selected on the basis of open interview)
14.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Stenographer	Smt. Preeti, Wife	DIAL, GMR IGI Airport, N.D. as Coordinator	Yes
15.	Sh. Raj Singh Jr. Clerk	Sh. Satish Kumar Son w.e.f. July, 2010	CELEBI Delhi.	No

[Translation]

Anti-India Activities

507. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhutan and Myanmar are giving shelter to certain separatist groups of North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop anti-India activities in Bhutan and Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Governments of Bhutan and Myanmar are not giving shelter to any separatist groups of North-Eastern States. However, reports have appeared from time to time indicating presence of some Indian insurgent groups in the areas along the India-Bhutan and the India-Myanmar borders.

The Royal Government of Bhutan has repeatedly assured Government of India that Bhutanese territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India's interest, under any circumstances. The Government of Myanmar has also assured that it would not allow its territories to be used for activities inimical to India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India and Bhutan maintain close cooperation and ongoing dialogue regarding security issues and border management at the Central level through the Secretary-level Joint Working Group on Border Management and Security, and at the State level through Border Districts Coordination Meetings between officials of the Royal Government of Bhutan and the adjoining states of West Bengal and Assam.

Issues relating to security have been discussed regularly between India and Myanmar, including at the highest levels and a continuous dialogue on security cooperation is maintained with Myanmar through diplomatic and institutional mechanisms. These include National Level Meetings (NLM) and Sectoral Level Meetings (SLM), which are held annually with representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. In addition, Foreign Office Consultations, and Border Liaison Meeting (BLM) between Area Commanders of the Armies of the two countries are also held regularly. During the visit of Chairman, State Peace and Development Council, Senior General Than Shwe to India in July 2010 and External Affairs Minister's visit to Myanmar in June 2011, both sides agreed to further strengthen the close cooperation between the security forces of the two countries.

Declining Share of BSNL and MTNL

508. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the number of new landline and mobile connections issued by BSNL and MTNL in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the market share of BSNL and MTNL is declining continuously;

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

(d) whether these companies also propose to introduce some new attractive plans for mobile/landline users like reduction in tariff and the monthly rental and also improvement in customer services so as to increase their customer base; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of new landline and mobile connections issued by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country during the last three years and the current year are given Circle wise at Statements-I & II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, the market share of subscribers of BSNL and MTNL is declining. Market share of BSNL and the market share of MTNL (Delhi and Mumbai) during last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	As on	BSNL's percentage Market share	MTNL's percentage market share	
			Delhi	Mumbai
1	31.3.2009	18.98	14.64	20.21
2	31.3.2010	15.66	12.71	15.80
3	31.3.2011	13.83	10.04	12.58
4	30.6.2011	13.37	9.62*	12.17*

*This figure is as on 31.5.2011.

The reasons for decline in market share of BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

- Fierce competition with private telecom service providers especially in wireless services.
- Churning of fixed line subscribers, due to their preference for mobile services.

(d) and (e) Promotional Schemes, recently introduced by BSNL and MTNL, are as follows:

(i) BSNL

- BSNL has recently launched very attractive mobile plan like "Rakshak Plan". This plan is for Paramilitary forces of the country. Under 'Rakshak Plan', the Paramilitary personnel can make free calls upto 30 minutes per day to his/her home mobile number from any part of the country where BSNL is a service provider, no roaming charge is applicable for the paramilitary personnel while roaming in BSNL network and SIM Activation charge and security deposit are waived off under this plan.
- BSNL has recently revised many old tariff plans and introduced many new tariff plans for its broadband & landline-cum-broadband connections for offering reduction in download charges, reduction in monthly rental, increase in download speeds, increase in free download limit and free call limits etc.

(ii) MTNL

MTNL Delhi:

- New Friends and Family (FnF) Plan - 90 days Promotional offer
- Regularization of Promotional offer - UNLIMITED Data Plans in 3G (Postpaid & Prepaid)
- Tariff Revision of Broadband Plan 'TriB Delight 850 & TriB Delight 850 combo' w.e.f 18.07.2011

MTNL Mumbai:

- 'Happy Hour' Unlimited Plans for surfing at higher speed at Night & on Sundays.
- Broadband unlimited and combo plans, offers more speed during night and additional free calls.

In order to improve customer services, BSNL and MTNL are taking the following steps:

(i) BSNL

- Stepping up of service level agreement based outsourced call centres.
- Up gradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT).
- Introduction of Call Details Record (CDR) based billing and commercial & customer relations management.
- Introduction of computerized on-line customers interfaces for bill payment etc
- Upgradation of its external plants.

(ii) MTNL

- Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre.
- Increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Appointment of Dealers & Agent & special care of Corporate Customers.
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc.

Statement I

Circle-wise new telephone connections issued by BSNL during last three years and current year (upto 31.05.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Landline				Cellular Mobile			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 31.05.11)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 31.05.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	708	1,594	2,163	177	31,167	53,989	72,013	9,703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,14,149	2,83,967	2,49,263	33,244	12,44,470	14,08,397	28,70,046	4,79,244
3.	Assam	15,084	15,930	16,874	2,306	4,14,753	3,06,706	4,18,171	45,541
4.	Bihar	26,782	24,557	28,413	3,294	9,97,222	14,43,507	10,78,304	1,14,669
5.	Chhattisgarh	11,672	12,059	11,764	1,580	2,02,244	1,65,418	2,61,597	21,895
6.	Gujarat	1,08,533	1,16,288	1,19,842	11,243	6,93,135	6,51,334	7,83,142	60,038
7.	Haryana	69,134	58,990	54,825	6,667	6,09,480	8,94,474	6,51,413	65,038
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11,887	11,591	18,271	1,506	4,63,509	4,30,118	4,76,376	50,012
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,371	17,567	13,363	2,689	37,773	1,35,284	5,29,182	76,288
10.	Jharkhand	14,905	17,050	46,737	1,692	1,97,229	4,71,185	4,66,733	1,55,848
11.	Karnataka	2,40,589	2,20,568	1,85,557	24,579	9,53,318	13,51,022	18,88,056	2,48,346
12.	Kerala	1,45,115	1,35,213	1,27,896	19,438	8,74,379	13,06,353	18,72,917	1,48,910
13.	Madhya Pradesh	64,318	41,709	31,660	5,621	8,11,470	8,40,550	8,62,699	85,646
14.	Maharashtra	2,98,363	2,19,405	1,51,230	16,211	12,09,058	11,41,948	20,59,912	2,82,103
15.	North East-1	5,416	4,876	21,263	3,491	1,27,166	1,55,355	1,95,388	30,420
16.	North East-2	8,086	6,237	17,605	1,257	83,346	1,83,444	2,55,583	42,009
17.	Orissa	40,620	29,396	39,818	4,045	4,03,170	9,11,089	14,45,663	1,72,445
18.	Punjab	1,20,368	1,00,162	74,960	9,751	15,17,942	10,30,255	10,47,817	1,34,283
19.	Rajasthan	78,452	62,596	36,515	7,994	14,88,250	15,58,855	16,04,538	1,54,783
20.	Tamil Nadu	1,79,239	1,93,727	1,81,001	28,991	13,16,481	13,99,704	23,55,304	1,56,664
21.	Uttarakhand	15,612	12,785	18,979	2,416	1,39,337	2,94,092	2,77,519	55,077
22.	UP (East)	54,889	22,816	37,806	19,885	15,89,043	22,14,134	20,09,075	72,863
23.	UP (West)	60,974	1,01,732	53,154	6,638	8,31,151	7,79,500	9,40,083	33,180
24.	West Bengal	29,081	68,446	40,819	4,204	5,96,535	7,44,361	9,36,898	81,917
25.	Kolkatta Telephones	62,784	37,571	35,165	4,794	6,49,643	5,18,159	8,42,899	2,829
26.	Chennai Telephones	1,17,185	93,339	85,896	10,620	3,99,022	3,63,268	2,69,690	13,180
	Total	21,07,316	19,10,171	17,00,839	2,34,333	1,78,80,293	2,07,52,501	2,64,71,018	27,92,931

Statement II

The details of gross number of telephone connection (landline & GSM) provided by MTNL during last three years & current year:

Year	In MTNL Delhi		In MTNL Mumbai	
	Landline	GSM	Landline	GSM
2008-09	123738	535980	176865	521517
2009-10	107285	464410	116527	292434
2010-11	97409	354184	126921	183602
2011-12 (upto June 2011)	22130	48901	22854	30453

Unsatisfactory Service of MTNL and BSNL

509. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the telephone services (Mobile/Landlines and WLL) rendered by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are unsatisfactory in comparison to private operators;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the issuance of telephone connection beyond their installed capacity is one of the reasons for their poor performance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the services rendered by both the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The telephone services rendered by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), however, to further improve the QoS, both companies are also augmenting its telecom network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity.

They are also optimizing the telecom network continuously for improving the performance and upgrade the telecom network based on techno-commercial considerations.

In order to improve customer services, BSNL and MTNL are taking the following steps:

(i) BSNL

- Stepping up of service level agreement based outsourced call centres.
- Up gradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT).
- Introduction of Call Details Record (CDR) based billing and commercial & customer relations management.
- Introduction of computerized on-line customers interfaces for bill payment etc
- Upgradation of its external plants.

(ii) MTNL

- Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre.
- Increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Appointment of Dealers & Agent & special care of Corporate Customers.
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc.

*[English]***Complaints against Officers**

510. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various complaints have been received against the working officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information provided by CBI, it has registered 83 complaints against the working officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above during the period 2008 and 2011 (till 30.06.2011).

(b) Ministry/Department wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The complaints are verified by the CBI and on the basis of verifications it is decided to register cases or not. On the basis of verification of complaints, 14 Regular Cases (RC) have been registered by the CBI. Apart from this, 12 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) have also been registered.

Statement

Year	No. of Complaints	Name of Ministries/Departments
1	2	3
2008	1	Ministry of Mines (NALCO)
	2	Ministry of Shipping, Road, Transport & Highways
	1	State Government of Assam
	1	Ministry of Mines
	2	Ministry of Human Resource Development
	2	Ministry of Power
	1	Ministry of Petroleum, Oil & Natural Gas
2009	1	Ministry of Telecom
	4	Ministry of Human Resource Development
	2	Ministry of Defence
	3	Ministry of Coal
	1	Ministry of Shipping
	1	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
	1	Ministry of Railways
	1	Ministry of Finance
	1	Water and Power Consultancy Service India Ltd. (Ministry of Water Resources)
2010	6	Ministry of Finance
	2	Ministry of Agriculture
	1	Ministry of Defence

1	2	3
	1	Ministry of Commerce
	2	Ministry of Petroleum, Oil & Natural Gas
	2	Ministry of Mines
	3	Ministry of Human Resource Development
	3	Ministry of Urban Development
	1	Ministry of I & B
	1	Government of Uttar Pradesh
	1	Ministry of Shipping
	1	Ministry of Coal
	1	Ministry of Inland, Water & Transport
	1	Ministry of Steel
	1	Ministry of Railways
	4	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
	2	Ministry of Law & Justice
	1	Ministry of Telecommunications
	3	NCT of Delhi
	1	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
	1	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
	1	Ministry of Power
	1	Ministry of Culture
	3	UT of Chandigarh
2011	1	Ministry of Agriculture
	1	(NALCO) Ministry of Mines
	2	Ministry of Coal
	1	Ministry of Shipping
	2	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
	1	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
	1	Ministry of Home Affairs
	2	Ministry of Finance
	1	Ministry of Power
	1	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
	1	Ministry of Defence

E-learning Programmes

511. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote e-learning in Universities across the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of Higher Education is administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely: National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), which seeks to leverage the potential of ICT in providing high quality knowledge modules over the internet/intranet for learners in higher education institutions. The Mission has two major components viz. (a) content generation and (b) connectivity alongwith the provision of access devices for institutions and learners.

(b) State-wise details of universities connected as on 31.07.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Universities connected
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	10
7.	Gujarat	23
8.	Haryana	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
11.	Jharkhand	9
12.	Karnataka	29
13.	Kerala	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18
15.	Maharashtra	23
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Orissa	12
21.	Punjab	8
22.	Rajasthan	36
23.	Tamil Nadu	44
24.	Tripura	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	38
26.	Uttarakhand	11
27.	West Bengal	16
28.	Sikkim	2
Total		376

Quality of Higher Education

512. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to improve the quality of education in each State of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to meet the challenges of public funding for higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent for this purpose during the above period; and

(e) the action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan for each State universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Education as a subject on the Concurrent List, is the shared responsibility of both Central and State Governments. The responsibility of school education lies primarily with the State Governments. It is the constant endeavor of the Government to promote qualitative improvement in education to make the education employment oriented. The Government has established various Boards of Studies which advise on academic matters falling in its area of concern, standards, model curricula, model facilities and structure of courses. Government has taken major initiatives in academic and institutional reforms in higher education sector which marks a paradigm shift in the development of higher education. Government aims to set up a National Commission/Council for Higher Education and Research as an apex body for determination, coordination and maintenance of standards and promotion of higher education and research. It also aims to have mandatory accreditation system in place of the present voluntary system of accreditation, to promote quality. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) aims to embed vocational education in the educational system providing for horizontal and vertical mobility for youth to seamlessly move between general and vocational education.

Government also aims to curb adoption of unfair practices by technical and medical educational institutions and universities in matters related to charging of capitation fee, making admissions not according to merit, making false claims on availability of infrastructure, faculty or recognition of the institution etc. The Education Tribunals Bill introduced in the Parliament provides for a two tier system to deal with disputes between students, teachers, institutions and regulators. The government has also introduced in the Parliament, a Bill to regulate the entry of foreign education providers. The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards.

(c) to (e) The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) encourages non-governmental and voluntary efforts in education, while preventing establishment of institutions which intend to Commercialize Education. The amount allocated and the

actual expenditure for the Department of Higher Education during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Plan allocation	Actual Expenditure Plan
2008-09	7600.00	6711.98
2009-10	9600.00	7794.58
2010-11	11000.00	9356.77
2011-12	13103.00	--

The State Universities do not come under the administrative control of Department of Higher Education.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Gujarat and MP

513. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections provided by BSNL in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the last two years and the current year, circle-wise;

(b) the details of applications for new connections lying pending with BSNL since 2007 till date, circle-wise;

(c) whether non-availability of cables is one of the reasons for large number of pending cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to clear the pending applications for fresh telephone connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the number of gross telephone connections provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh telecom circles during last two years and the current year Circle-wise is as under:

Name of Circle	Gross Connections provided during the year		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.06.2011)
Gujarat	1,16,288	1,19,842	17,725
Madhya Pradesh	41,709	31,660	8,353

(b) The Circle-wise status of number of applications lying pending with BSNL for new wireline connections since 31.03.2007 to 30.06.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Statement

Circle-wise waiting list of wireline telephone from 31.03.2007 to 30.06.2011

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Waiting list as on					
		31.03.07	31.03.08	31.03.09	31.03.10	31.03.11	2011-12 (upto 30.06.11)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	198	206	6	73	85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,862	11,014	54,892	13,582	8,252	8,120
3.	Assam	8,080	1,063	447	409	49	6
4.	Bihar	61,542	48,642	8,134	1,885	364	238
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	18	12	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	54,180	13,278	4,465	10,402	5,110	5,531
7.	Haryana	6,717	2,912	583	231	489	488
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25,657	11,724	8,074	425	434	377
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38,552	4,490	4,472	3,983	10,938	11,538
10.	Jharkhand	1,907	987	81	17	22	88
11.	Karnataka	63,834	40,301	42,383	27,472	8,207	10,295
12.	Kerala	133,218	45,304	19,853	12,645	11,545	12,227
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11,409	5,244	1,075	867	67	91
14.	Maharashtra	64,932	32,480	47,664	35,197	14,751	15,504
15.	North East-1	930	0	107	18	221	386
16.	North East-2	1,794	616	109	0	0	0
17.	Orissa	11,701	4,529	547	630	317	7
18.	Punjab	1,382	133	92	179	28	33
19.	Rajasthan	61,055	5,530	377	71	88	87
20.	Tamil Nadu	3,163	11,822	6,875	2,918	5,055	3,919
21.	Uttarakhand	166	83	576	149	5	0
22.	UP (East)	38,916	16,523	1,486	281	3	0
23.	UP (West)	3,197	1,662	334	0	0	0
24.	West Bengal	99,376	49,217	19,971	12,345	1,663	1,635
25.	Kolkatta Telephones	1,080	0	0	0	452	763
26.	Chennai Telephones	1,121	656	423	0	0	0

*[English]***New Campus of MDI**

514. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new campus of Management Development Institute (MDI) in West Bengal; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Pilot Licenses

515. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is nexus among touts, flying schools and DGCA officials in Pilot's fake license scam endangering the life of millions of passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to revamp the issuing of pilot license including conducting common entrance test for admission to flying schools, audit of flying schools and creation of online registry of pilots; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Cases of pilots obtaining licences on the basis of fake documents have come to light recently.

(b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) conducted a scrutiny of Commercial Pilot Licences (CPL) and Airline Transport Pilot Licences (ATPL) issued by ADCA to ascertain if these licences were issued on the basis of fake documents. 16 cases involving forgery/fraud have been handed over to Police Authorities for further investigation. Three officials of DGCA have also been suspended.

(c) and (d) The Government constituted an Expert Committee to look into the current system of examination and licensing of pilots and make recommendations to make the system secure, credible and efficient and in line with modern and best practices. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government.

*[Translation]***Contract between IGI and GMR**

516. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terms and conditions of agreement signed between Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s GMR Group company;

(b) the total amount of funds to be released to DIAL by GMR Group and the amount released so far;

(c) the amount spent on upgradation, development and extension of Terminal-I and I-A till date;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make maximum utilization of above terminals after total extension of Terminal 3;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) For restructuring of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi through Joint Venture route, a consortium led by GMR was selected through open competitive bidding. A company by the name M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL), a Joint Venture between the GMR led consortium (74%) and Airports Authority of India (26% of shares) was formed under Companies Act, 1956 for operation, management and development of IGI Airport, New Delhi. A Shareholders Agreement was entered into between DIAL, AAI and GMR led consortium Companies. Out of the total equity base of DIAL of Rs. 2450 crore, M/s GMR Infrastructure Ltd. has contributed an amount of Rs. 1323 crores.

(c) Expenditure of Rs. 560.38 crores has been incurred on upgradation, development and extension of Terminal-1 and 1-A till date.

(d) and (f) After commencement of flight operations from Terminal-3, terminals-1 and 1-A are being used for domestic operations by Indigo, Spicejet, Go Air and for general aviation.

*[English]***Appeals pending before CIC**

517. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals/complaints pending for disposal before the Central Information Commission (CIC) as on June 30, 2011;

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposal of these cases;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear such appeals/complaints pending before CIC;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the prevention of a large number of cases of appeals/complaints pending before CIC; and

(e) the number of cases disposed of during the last two years and the current year, year-wise, till 30 June, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) 19,276 appeals/complaints were pending before the Central Information Commission (CIC) as on 30.06.2011.

(b) The Central Information Commission has informed that there is no delay in disposal of the pending appeals/complaints.

(c) The Commission has introduced hearing of the cases by constitution of Benches and through teleconferencing and video-conferencing so as to ensure speedier disposal of appeals/complaints. In addition, the Commission launched a special drive in November, 2010 to dispose of the cases which were more than three months old.

(d) The Government has issued guidelines/instructions to public authorities emphasizing that they should provide as much information suo-motu as possible to the public through obtain information. Programmes are conducted to train the Public Information Officers to enable them to supply correct and complete information and to the Departmental Appellate Authorities to dispose of the appeals judiciously. As a result of these steps, though the absolute number of appeals/complaints filed in the Commission has increased, the rate of increase in their number is slower than the relative increase in RTI applications.

(e) The Commission had disposed of 19482 appeals/complaints during 2009-10 and 24071 during the year 2010-11. Number of cases disposed of by the Commission during the period April, 2011 to June, 2011 is 5485.

Result Oriented Dialogues

518. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned about the present relations of India with various neighbouring countries which are not cordial;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that various sectors including trade, tourism, etc. have suffered huge losses due to such incordial relations; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government for having result oriented dialogues and resolving the disputed matters during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India's relations with neighbouring countries are cordial, friendly and multifaceted extending to political, economic, cultural and other ties. Where outstanding issues exist, India is committed to resolving these through dialogue.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The relationship with neighbouring countries is a priority in Indian foreign policy. Regular high level visits and frequent contracts at the ministerial and official levels have furthered a mutually beneficial relationship with India's neighbours. India is committed to deepen ties with neighbouring countries and to address outstanding issues through bilateral dialogue based on mutual trust and understanding.

US Aid to Pakistan

519. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing military/financial support extended to Pakistan by various countries particularly United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government see any possibility of misusing this support, extended for fighting terrorism, against India;

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

(e) whether the Government has raised this apprehension with any of the countries;

(f) if so, their response in this regard; and

(g) the reaction of the Government on the suspension/reduction of US military aid to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. According to official US sources, Pakistan has received from the United States, during the period 2002-2010, US\$ 12.5 billion as security assistance and reimbursements under the Coalition Support Fund; and approximately US\$ 6 billion as economic assistance. In October 2010, a US\$ 2.29 billion security assistance package was announced for the period 2012-2016, which includes Foreign Military Financing of US\$ 400 million a year. This will raise the annual Foreign Military Financing by US\$ 100 million from the present level. In addition, the United States will provide US\$ 1.2 billion to Pakistan under the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, while the reimbursements under the Coalition Support Fund are likely to continue at the level of approximately US\$ 800 million to US\$ 1 billion per annum.

(c) to (g) Government has consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided. The United States has conveyed that it will seek to ensure that its security assistance to Pakistan is used for counter terrorism and not utilized against India. Further, in 2009, the United States passed the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act, which, inter alia, stipulates that Pakistan should close terrorist camps including those of Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed; cases all support to extremism and terrorist groups; and prevent attacks into neighbouring countries.

[Translation]

Coal Mines

520. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground and open cast coal mines in the country as on date, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the new coal mines opened during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new coal mines to increase coal production in the country;

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

(e) the total investment likely to be made for the purpose and the sources from where funds are likely to be mobilized in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The list of company-wise, state-wise number of underground and opencast coal mines is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The list of new coal mines opened during the last three years (provisional) in the Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and others is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The list of identified future coal mine projects is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) The estimated investment likely to be made in CIL and its subsidiaries for the purpose is Rs. 27,946.42 Crore and it would be mobilized from internal resources of the company.

Statement I

Number of Working Coal Mines as on 31.03.2010 (including non-producing but not yet closed)

Company	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Chhattisgarh				J&K			Jharkhand				Madhya Pradesh			
	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0	6	9	1	16				0
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.			0						0				0			0	17	38	23	78				0
Central Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0	37	24	2	63				0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0			0	5				5
Western Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0			0	7	23	2		32
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.			0						0	14	39	1	54			0			0	8	29	0		37
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.			0						0				0			0			0					0
North Eastern Coalfields			0				3	4	7				0			0			0					0
Coal India Ltd.	0	0	0				3	4	7	14	39	1	54	0	0	0	60	71	26	157	20	52	2	74
Singareni Colliery Company Ltd.	14	35	49			0			0				0			0			0					0
Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1		1					0
Damodar Valley Corporation			0			0			0				0			0	1		1					0
Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0		1	1	7				0
Jammu & Kashmir Minerals Ltd.			0			0			0				0		7	7			0					0
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0			0					0
Steel Authority of India Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1		1					0
Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0			0					0
Integraied Coal Mining Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0			0					0
Jindal Steel Power Ltd.			0			0			0	1			1			0			0					0
Hindalco Industries Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0			0					0
Tata Steel Company Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	3	5	8					0
Monnet Ispat Ltd.			0			0			0		1		1			0			0					0
BLA Industries Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0			0	1				1
Castron Mining Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1		1					0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PANEM Coal Mines Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1			1				0
Prakash Industries Ltd.			0			0			0	1			1			0				0				0
Jayswal Neco Ltd.			0			0			0	1			1			0				0				0
Jindal Power Open Coal Mine			0			0			0	1			1			0				0				0
Sunflag Iron & Steel Company Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0				0				0
Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.			0	1		1			0				0			0				0				0
Usha Martin Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1			1				0
Karnataka Emta Coal Mines Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0				0				0
Electro Steel Casting Ltd.			0			0			0				0			0	1			1				0
Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd.			0			0			0	1			1			0				0				0
Total	14	35	49	1	0	1	3	4	7	19	40	1	60	0	7	7	70	77	27	174	21	52	2	75

Number of Working Coal Mines as on 31.03.2010 (including non-producing but not closed)

Company	Maharashtra				Orissa			UP		West Bengal				Meghalaya		All India			
	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total	UG	Total	OC	UG	Mixed	Total
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				0			0		0	13	73	6	92		0	19	82	7	108
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.				0			0		0	1	2		3		0	18	40	23	81
Central Coalfields Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	37	24	2	63
Northern Coalfields Ltd.				0			0	5	5				0		0	10	0	0	10
Western Coalfields Ltd.	31	22		53			0		0				0		0	38	45	2	85
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	22	68	1	91
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.				0	16	9	25		0				0		0	16	9	0	25
North Eastern Coalfields				0			0		0				0	1	1	3	5	0	8
Coal India Ltd.	31	22	0	53	16	9	25	5	5	14	75	6	95	1	1	163	273	35	471

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Singareni Colliery Company Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	14	35	0	49
Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Damodar Valley Corporation				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.				0			0		0	1	1		2		0	1	2	1	4
Jammu & Kashmir Minerals Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	0	7	0	7
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.				Q			0		0	1			1		0	1	0	0	1
Steel Authority of India Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd.				0			0		0	1			1		0	1	0	0	1
Integrated Coal Mining Ltd.				0			0		0	1			1		0	1	0	0	1
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Hindalco Industries Ltd.				0	1		1		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Tata Steel Company Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	3	5	0	8
Monnet Ispal Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	0	1	0	1
BLA Industries Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Castron Mining Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
PANEM Coal Mines Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Prakash Industries Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Jayswal Neco Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Jindal Power Open Coal Mine				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Sunflag Iron & Steel Company Ltd.		1		1			0		0				0		0	0	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Usha Martin Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Karnataka Emta Coal Mines Ltd.	1			1			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Electro Steel Casting Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd.				0			0		0				0		0	1	0	0	1
Total	32	23	0	55	17	9	26	5	5	18	76	6	100	1	1	200	324	36	560

Statement II*The new coal mines opened during the last three years (provisional)***(a) PSU**

Sl.No.	Coal Company	Name of Mine	State
1.	CCL	Purnadih OC	Jharkhand
2.	CCL	Pindra OC	Jharkhand
3.	CCL	Tarmi OC	Jharkhand
4.	WCL	Urdhan	Madhya Pradesh
5.	WCL	Ghonsa	Maharashtra
6.	WCL	Inder UG to OC	Maharashtra
7.	WCL	Waghoda UG	Maharashtra
8.	WCL	Juna Kunada	Maharashtra
9.	SECL	Vijay West	Chhattisgarh
10.	SECL	Amera	Chhattisgarh
11.	SECL	Ketki	Chhattisgarh
12.	SECL	Amadand	Madhya Pradesh
13.	SECL	Khaira	Madhya Pradesh
14.	SECL	Kotma West UG	Madhya Pradesh
15.	SECL	Mahan II OC	Chhattisgarh
16.	SECL	Saraipalli OC	Chhattisgarh
17.	SECL	Amgaon OC	Chhattisgarh
18.	MCL	Kaniha OCP	Orissa
19.	MCL	Talcher West Project UG	Orissa
20.	MCL	Natraj UG	Orissa
21.	NEC	Ledo	Assam
22.	SCCL	Dorli-I	Andhra Pradesh
23.	SCCL	Koyagudam OC-II	Andhra Pradesh
24.	SCCL	Dorli-II	Andhra Pradesh
25.	SCCL	Kondapuram	Andhra Pradesh

(b) Captive Coal Blocks

Sl.No	Coal Company	Coal field wise Location	Block Name	Statewise location
1.	Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd.	Wardha	Baranj I-IV, Kiloni & manora Deep	Maharashtra
2.	Usha Martin Ltd.	Daltongunj	Kathautia	Jharkhand
3.	Electro Steel Casting Ltd.	Jharia	Central Parbatpur	Jharkhand
4.	Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Mand Raigarh	Gare palma IV/7	Chhattisgarh
5.	West Bengal Power Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Kasta	Barjora	West Bengal
6.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Jharia	Tasra	Jharkhand
7.	B.S. Ispat Ltd.	Wardha	Marki Mangli-I	Maharashtra
8.	DVC	Kasta	Barjore North	West Bengal

Statement III*List of identified future coal mine projects in CIL and its Subsidiaries*

Sl.No.	State	Sub	Project	Capacity (Mty)	Sanctioned Capital (Rs. Crs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jharkhand	BCCL	KAPURIA	2.00	900.00
2.	Jharkhand	BCCL	BLOCK-IV	3.25	600.00
3.	Jharkhand	BCCL	MADHUBAND & PHULARITAND	1.00	250.00
4.	Jharkhand	BCCL	NORTH& SOUTH TISRA (2.00)	4.50	1004.85
5.	Jharkhand	BCCL	BLOCK-III (SOCP&MOCP) (5.00)	3.50	223.10
6.	Jharkhand	BCCL	LOCK-II CM (AUG)	1.00	250.00
7.	Jharkhand	CCL	KAISAI DIH	1.00	100.00
8.	Jharkhand	CCL	AMRAPALI	12.00	517.62
9.	Jharkhand	CCL	ASHOK(W)/ASHOK EXPN.	13.50	968.50
10.	Jharkhand	CCL	RAMGARH II WEST	1.00	175.00
11.	Jharkhand	CCL	CHANO-RIKBA	2.00	175.00
12.	Jharkhand	CCL	KEDLA EPR	5.00	2689.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Jharkhand	CCL	DRD	4.00	1811.18
14.	Jharkhand	CCL	PICHRI/PICHRI EXTN.	3.00	250.00
15.	Jharkhand	CCL	ASHWA NORTH SOUTH	2.00	200.00
16.	Jharkhand	CCL	GODO	2.00	308.80
17.	Jharkhand	CCL	GOSE-PARSABERA INT.	2.00	175.00
18.	Jharkhand	CCL	KOYAD-MANATU (AAP)	10.00	1265.26
19.	Jharkhand	CCL	PACHRA INTEGRATED	15.00	2156.00
20.	West Bengal	ECL	RANGAMATI-B	0.51	125.29
21.	West Bengal	ECL	SONEPUR BAZARI COMB.	5.00	495.09
22.	West Bengal	ECL	RANGAMATI-A	0.36	65.00
23.	West Bengal	ECL	TILABONI	0.54	145.40
24.	West Bengal	ECL	KUNOSTORIA DOBRANA	0.54	149.88
25.	Jharkhand	ECL	CHUPERVITA	4.00	232.05
26.	Jharkhand	ECL	HURA	3.00	144.45
27.	Orissa	MCL	MADHUPUR	2.00	150.00
28.	Orissa	MCL	CHHENDIPADA EXPN./BAITARANI(E)	4.65	400.00
29.	Orissa	MCL	SIARMAL/SIARMAL(W) EXTN.	30.00	1618.48
30.	Orissa	MCL	KALINGA OC EXTN.(KONARK)	2.00	300.00
31.	Orissa	MCL	BALABHADRA	6.00	175.00
32.	Orissa	MCL	KALINGA(WEST)	4.00	150.00
33.	Orissa	MCL	GARJANBAHAL OCP	10.00	291.95
34.	Madhya Pradesh	NCL	JAYANT EXPN. (15)	5.00	1060.03
35.	Madhya Pradesh	NCL	KHADIA EXPN.	6.00	1488.57
36.	ASSAM	NEC	PQ BLOCK	0.15	50.00
37.	ASSAM	NEC	TIPONG	1.00	604.85
38.	ASSAM	NEC	LACHITKHANI	1.00	1000.00
39.	ASSAM	NEC	TIKAK EXPN.	0.40	400.00
40.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	PATHAKPUR	0.72	280.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	JAMDAI	0.36	53.00
42.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	MADANNAGAR SOUTH (MAHAN-II/III)	3.00	225.00
43.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	DURGAPUR	6.00	360.21
44.	Madhya Pradesh	SECL	AMRITDHARA UG	0.48	133.27
45.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	VIJAY (EAST)	0.40	53.00
46.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	GUMGARA	0.36	53.00
47.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	BADAULI EXTN.	0.78	149.76
48.	Madhya Pradesh	SECL	BAKULMUNI	0.36	85.59
49.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	AMBA	0.24	60.48
50.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	RAI EAST-WEST COMB.	15.00	500.00
51.	Madhya Pradesh	SECL	BODRI	0.78	155.31
52.	Chhattisgarh	SECL	CHIMTAPANI	5.00	250.00
53.	Maharashtra	WCL	BHATADI NORTH WEST	0.65	50.00
54.	Maharashtra	WCL	NEW MAJRI SEC.A EXTN.	1.50	100.00
55.	Maharashtra	WCL	NAND 1	0.70	316.61
56.	Maharashtra	WCL	KAMPTEE DEEP	1.50	58.93
57.	Maharashtra	WCL	CHIKALGAON-CHINCHALA	4.50	406.26
58.	Maharashtra	WCL	BORDA (NORTH OF GHONSA)	0.96	258.12
59.	Maharashtra	WCL	DHANWA	0.50	150.00
60.	Maharashtra	WCL	UKNI DEEP	2.00	185.79
61.	Maharashtra	WCL	YEKONA-II EXTN.	0.60	70.00
62.	Maharashtra	WCL	PAUNI DEEP	0.60	80.00
63.	Maharashtra	WCL	NILJAI DEEP	1.50	95.00
64.	Maharashtra	WCL	MURPUR EXPN (BHANSULI)	3.00	250.00
65.	Maharashtra	WCL	MOTAGHAT	1.00	115.00
66.	Maharashtra	WCL	PAUNI III	1.25	173.75
67.	Maharashtra	WCL	PADMAPUR DEEP	1.00	120.00
68.	Maharashtra	WCL	YEKONA-1 EXTN.	0.50	92.69
TOTAL				229.140	27946.42

*[English]***Criminal Charges**

521. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the IAS, IRS, IFS, and IPS officers against whom criminal/ corruption charges are being pursued by Government during 2010-11; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that these vital services do not lose public confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Such data is not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by the CBI, the number of cases registered against IAS, IRS, IFS and IPS officers under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the year 2010-11 (up to 30.06.2011) are as under:—

Officers	2010	2011 (upto to 30.06.2011)
IAS	5	7
IRS	8	8
IFS	1	0
IPS	2	0
Total	16	15

(b) As part of the measures to improve public confidence in these services, Government has decided that the Annual Immovable Property Returns of all members of All India Services and other Group 'A' services of the Central Government be placed in public domain by the respective cadre controlling authorities. Members of these services are also proposed to be brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal under the Lokpal Bill, 2011.

Further, names of officers with doubtful integrity are placed in the "List of Officers with Doubtful Integrity" and are not considered for sensitive posts in the respective Departments.

*[Translation]***Voluntary Retirement by Bureaucrats**

522. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the IAS, IPS and IFS officers working in various offices and senior officers of the financial sector are joining the private sector by taking Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of such officers who have joined private sector during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of officers belonging to the Maharashtra Cadre in the above list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government is aware of some cases. However, the information is not centrally maintained.

In respect of Maharashtra Cadre, as per information received from the State Government, from 1st January, 2008 4(four) Indian Administrative Service officers of Maharashtra Cadre have been granted permission for accepting commercial employment in various organizations after voluntary retirement as per Rule-26 under All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958. There is no officer of Indian Police Service or Indian Forest Service belonging to Maharashtra Cadre who has been granted permission for commercial employment from last three years.

(d) All India Service Officers are permitted under the rules to take voluntary retirement provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed therein. In the event of an officer proposing to take up any commercial employment within one year after his retirement, prior approval is necessary.

Senior officers of the financial sector can resign as per provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980. The terms and Conditions of Appointment of Whole Time Directors of Public Sector Banks prescribe that acceptance of commercial employment within one year of demitting office will be with the prior permission of the Central Government.

[English]

New Guidelines of NSG

523. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Supplier's Group (NSG) by adopting new guidelines on the transfer of sensitive nuclear technology, effectively nullified the "clean" waiver India received in 2008 as far as the import of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and Technology (ENR) is concerned;

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

(c) whether it is true that the NSG in 2011 adopted a new paragraph 6 specifying objective and subjective criteria a recipient country must meet before an NSG member can sell ENR to it and the very first of these is NPT membership;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above provision in the guidelines was expressly designed to target India, to which the restrictions of that paragraph no longer applied due to the clean waiver given in 2008;

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

(g) whether it is true that an entire category of nuclear items which NSG members were allowed to sell to India as a result of the 2008 exception can no longer be supplied; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (h) Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) agreed on new guidelines on the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies during its plenary in the Netherlands on 23-24 June 2011. As per new guidelines, suppliers should not authorise the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, and equipment and technology therefor, if the recipient does not meet various criteria,

Inter alia being a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). India has raised this issue with NSG and its member countries. With respect to the 2008 decision of NSG, the United States, France and Russia have clarified, in separate statements their positions on the NSG decision and have reiterated commitment to the full implementation of the respective bilateral agreements with India on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Rehabilitation of Villagers

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand Sonapur-Bazari project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the villagers around the project are likely to be affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate these villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The present capacity of Sonapur Bazari opencast project of 3.0 Million tonnes year (MTY) is proposed to be expanded to 8.0 MTY.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The villagers in the 11 villages that are likely to be affected due to the implementation of the project will be rehabilitated in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Digging of Roads for Laying Cable

525. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the frequent digging of roads for laying telephone/internet/electricity cable etc. particularly in the hilly areas where the roads are already very narrow apart from being a safety hazard, hamper smooth traffic movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has devised/proposes to devise a permanent solution to this problem in coordination with all concerned departments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate Forum to Resolve Issues

526. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a separate forum for better coordination between Union and State Governments to resolve the issues related to coal and other minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said forum is likely to be constituted; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to resolve the disputed issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No Madam.

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

(d) Ministry of Coal and coal companies are taking up relevant issues with the concerned State Governments at various levels on case to case basis for resolving issues relating to coal mining.

Reservation of SCs/STs Students in Universities

527. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the policy formulated and executed for admission of SCs/STs students in the Central Universities in the country including University of Delhi and other higher educational institutions; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the admission of brilliant students of such categories in view of a high cut-off limit for the admission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The admission of SCs and STs students in Central Universities including University of Delhi is done as per provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. As per provisions of this Act, out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, fifteen per cent and seven and one-half per cent seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

[English]

Landing Facilities at Airports

528. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain airports lacking instrumentation facilities for night landing/landing during inclement weather conditions;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide latest Instrumental Landing System (ILS) to these airports without much delay;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain international landing standards in all the airports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The upgradation of Instrument Landing Facilities is an on-going process and are provided on need basis to facilitate landing at night and during inclement weather conditions. The list of airports where Instrument Landing System (ILS) provided by Airports Authority of India (AAI) is enclosed as Statement.

(e) All the instruments for landing installed at the airports are maintained as per International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards and is in conformity with the Civil Aviation requirements notified by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Statement

List of airports where ILS is in operation

S.No.	Name of Airports
1	2
Eastern Region	
1.	Kolkata 01 Rwy
2.	Kolkata 19L Rwy
3.	Patna
4.	Ranchi
5.	Bhubaneshwar
6.	Portblair (Localizer & LP DME)
7.	Gaya
North Eastern Region	
8.	Guwahati
9.	Imphal
10.	Dibrugarh
11.	Agartala
12.	Dimapur
13.	Silchar
Northern Region	
14.	Delhi 10 Rwy
15.	Delhi 11 Rwy
16.	Delhi 27 Rwy
17.	Delhi 28 Rwy
18.	Delhi 29 Rwy
19.	Amritsar
20.	Jaipur
21.	Lucknow

1	2
22.	Varanasi
23.	Khajuraho
24.	Jammu
25.	Udaipur
26.	Srinagar
27.	Chandigarh
28.	Kanpur
Western Region	
29.	Ahmedabad
30.	Bhopal
31.	Vadodara
32.	Raipur
33.	Bhavnagar
34.	Indore
35.	Nagpur
36.	Rajkot
37.	Aurangabad
38.	Mumbai 14
39.	Mumbai 09
40.	Mumbai 27
41.	Surat
42.	Gondia
Southern Region	
43.	Trichy
44.	Chennai Rwy 07
45.	Chennai Rwy 25
46.	Vizag
47.	Madurai
48.	Mangalore
49.	Calicut Rwy 28
50.	Calicut Rwy 10

1	2
51.	Coimbatore
52.	Hyderabad
53.	HAL Rwy 09
54.	HAL Rwy 27
55.	Bangalore (Hal)
56.	BIAL Rwy 27
57.	BIAL Rwy 09
58.	Cochin
59.	Trivandrum

Undergraduate Courses for OBCs

529. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is an eligibility criteria for admission in undergraduate courses for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not filling up OBCs seats in DU undergraduate colleges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to fill up OBCs quota in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) All Central Educational Institutions, including the University of Delhi, are required to fill up their 27% seats from amongst the candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as per the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. The University of Delhi has laid down general principles and minimum eligibility criteria for admission to various courses for each academic session and the same are notified to the colleges. The additional eligibility criteria for various courses are also prescribed by the colleges themselves. The details in this regard are available on the University's website www.du.ac.in.

(c) and (d) The University has informed that it strictly following the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 as interpreted by the Apex Court for filling up the seats reserved for OBCs. ObC seats in Delhi University have not been filled fully due to non-availability of OBC candidates within the prescribed 10% lower cut off marks than that of the general category. The matter is sub-judice. However, in order to ensure filling up of the OBC quota, the colleges have been asked by the University not to convert vacant OBC seats to unreserved seats until further orders.

[Translation]

Allotment of Spectrum

530. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the names of the agencies which allot the spectrum to telecom companies;

(b) the method adopted to fix the rate for allotment of different spectrums;

(c) whether some telecom companies are providing network facility in contravention of the prescribed guidelines/norms;

(d) if so, the names of such companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Ministry of Communications & IT allot the spectrum to telecom companies.

(b) Different spectrums are allotted to telecom companies as per the provisions of their respective service license agreements. The annual spectrum usage charges for these spectrums are based on percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) as per the charging orders in force.

(c) to (e) Network facilities will be allowed as per the provisions of Telecom Service License. Any violation will be dealt as per the provisions of the Service License.

Audit of Flying Clubs

531. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flying clubs, public as well as private in the country;

(b) whether some of the flying clubs have been audited by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) recently;

(c) if so, the details of irregularities found in each flying club;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against guilty officers; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the flying clubs adhere to the laid down procedures?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are 41 Flying Training Institutes approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). 23 of these are under private ownership.

(b) Yes, Madam. 20 Flying Clubs have been audited by DGCA.

(c) The discrepancies found during the audit include not maintaining proper documents; non-completion of Flying training Dossiers; improper briefing and de-briefing; non-maintenance of dissemination registers for working engineers etc.

(d) and (e) Corrective action as per the nature of Audit Observation is taken with the concerned flying training institutes with the aim to improve the system. Further, inspections of facilities at the flying training institutes is carried out by DGCA to ensure compliance of laid down norms and procedures before renewal of approval.

[English]

Literacy Rate

532. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the gender-wise number of illiterates in each State/Union Territory at present;

(b) the details of the expenditure sanctioned and incurred on National Literacy Mission during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, Year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the achievements made so far under the said scheme;

(d) the details of the States achieving high literacy rate in the country and those lagging behind; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the level of literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A statement-I indicating the gender-wise number of illiterates in each State/Union Territory as per provisional data of census report 2011 is enclosed.

(b) A statement-II indicating the funds allocated during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 year-wise and State-wise is enclosed.

(c) The scheme is under implementation in different stages. 70,474 Adult Education Centres have been reported to be set up in as many Gram Panchayats. Survey to identify non-literates for Basic Literacy Programme has been undertaken in 11 States and 259.56 lakh learners have been identified.

(d) As per the provisional report of census 2011, Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 93.91 percent

and Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 68.32 percent in literacy. Statement-III indicating the rank of State/Union Territory by literacy rate is enclosed.

(e) Government of India has launched Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, on 8th September, 2009 to improve adult literacy. In order to improve literacy in the age group of 6 to 14, Government have enacted Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of illiterates as per provisional data of census 2011	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9301769	15282568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162270	227639
3.	Assam	2892902	4258046
4.	Bihar	11858092	4258046
5.	Chhattisgarh	2040807	4317047
6.	Goa	48016	118095
7.	Gujarat	3512496	7428279
8.	Haryana	1711245	3439788
9.	Himachal Pradesh	281669	706470
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1214295	2080936
11.	Jharkhand	3067118	5907878
12.	Karnataka	4721430	8524150
13.	Kerala	569467	1261736
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6247826	11974251
15.	Maharashtra	5245094	11767278
16.	Manipur	160347	316976
17.	Meghalaya	276388	314036
18.	Mizoram	29425	48461

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	146800	190242
20.	Orissa	3272434	6526898
21.	Punjab	2414769	3359286
22.	Rajasthan	5855092	13290504
23.	Sikkim	36879	60438
24.	Tripura	128540	266695
25.	Tamil Nadu	4301925	8529096
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18464044	32965393
27.	Uttarakhand	519235	1271240
28.	West Bengal	7231966	11388615
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	18017	28735
30.	Chandigarh	48929	78151
31.	Daman and Diu	11633	16424
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22687	42942
33.	Delhi	710625	1308748
34.	Lakshadweep	1142	3285
35.	Puducherry	42978	107276
Total		96568351	176381664

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Details of expenditure sanctioned under Saakshar Bharat Programme (Rs. in lakh)	
		2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8466.69	6454.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	487.03	0.00
3.	Assam	858.08	0.00
4.	Bihar	8518.94	0.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1961.53	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	0.00
7.	Haryana	727.56	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	146.34	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	2576.09	0.00
10.	Karnataka	4562.92	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.01	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	479.55	0.00
13.	Meghalaya	362.02	0.00
14.	Nagaland	196.26	0.00
15.	Punjab	1561.33	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	1139.63	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	190.93	0.00
Total		34322.86	6454.91

Statement III

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	93.91
2.	Lakshadweep	92.28
3.	Mizoram	91.58
4.	Tripura	87.75
5.	Goa	87.40
6.	Daman and Diu	87.07
7.	Puducherry	86.55
8.	Chandigarh	86.43
9.	NCT of Delhi	86.34
10.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	86.27
11.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78
12.	Maharashtra	82.91
13.	Sikkim	82.20
14.	Tamil Nadu	80.33
15.	Nagaland	80.11

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	79.85
17.	Uttarakhand	79.63
18.	Gujarat	79.31
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.65
20.	West Bengal	77.08
21.	Punjab	76.68
22.	Haryana	76.64
23.	Karnataka	75.60
24.	Meghalaya	75.48
25.	Orissa	73.45
26.	Assam	73.18
27.	Chhattisgarh	71.04
28.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63
29.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.74
31.	Andhra Pradesh	67.66
32.	Jharkhand	67.63
33.	Rajasthan	67.06
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95
35.	Bihar	63.82

[Translation]

Free Mobile SIMS to Landline Subscribers

533. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited have offered propose to offer free mobile phone SIM Cards for landline subscribers particularly in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of subscribers in this regard?

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

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched special scheme named PYARI JODI on pan India basis [except Delhi and Mumbai service areas where Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is providing telecom services] for all BSNL landline customers. This scheme, which was initially launched for 90 days w.e.f 5.11.2010, has now been made a regular plan w.e.f. 3.2.2011.

Under the scheme, there is unlimited free call facility to one BSNL landline or Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) number from mobile phones and Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) activation is free.

The telecom circle wise response under Pyari Jodi scheme up to 15th July, 2011 is as follows:

Name of the Circle	Total SIMs provided under Pyari Jodi Scheme till 15.07.2011
1	2
UP (East)	1,11,247
UP (West)	96,388
Punjab	2,09,914
Uttaranchal	8,550
Rajasthan	1,79,304
Himachal Pradesh	29,074
Haryana	1,06,864
Jammu and Kashmir	17,697
Maharashtra	3,35,145
Gujarat	2,44,571
Madhya Pradesh	1,37,058
Chhattisgarh	26,357
NE-I	6,715
NE-II	129
West Bengal	1,11,649
Assam	256

1	2
Bihar	23,889
Jharkhand	17215
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	806
Orissa	73,625
Kolkata TD	4820
Andhra Pradesh	4,37,951
Keral	1334564
Tamil Nadu	46,076
Karnataka	4,44,650
Chennai TD	8921

In case of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), the promotional schemes are as follows:

MTNL Delhi:

- New Friends and Family (FnF) Plan - 90 days Promotional offer
- Regularization of Promotional offer - UNLIMITED Data Plans in 3G (Postpaid & Prepaid)
- Tariff Revision of Broadband Plan 'TriB Delight 850 & TriB Delight 850 combo' w.e.f 18.07.2011

MTNL Mumbai:

- 'Happy Hour' Unlimited Plans for surfing at higher speed at Night & on Sundays.
- Broadband unlimited and combo plans, offers more speed during night and additional free calls.

Opening of Post Offices

534. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms for opening branches of post offices in hilly areas in comparison to plain areas in the country;

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

(c) the number of branch post offices/ sub-post offices and post offices set up in hilly areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) In the existing guidelines for opening of new post offices, there is already relaxation in the norms for opening of post offices in hilly areas in comparison to plain areas. There is no proposal for further relaxation in the existing norms.

(c) The number of Post Offices opened (Circle-wise) in hilly areas during the last three years and current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Circles	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-
2.	Karnataka	4	4	2	1
3.	North East	3	7	12	-
4.	Uttarakhand	4	2	6	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	1	4

[English]

UN Human Rights Report

535. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the public release of the three member expert panel's report by United Nations on human rights accountability in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Yes. The Report of the United Nations Secretary General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka

Government was publicly released on 26 April 2011. The Panel was set up by the UN Secretary General with the objective of advising him on the developments in Sri Lanka in the last stages of the conflict. In general, there are still questions on the report. Some countries have raised this in the UN Human Rights Council. Government has heard the views of the Sri Lankan Government on the UN Panel Report on various occasions, including during the visit of their Foreign Minister to New Delhi in May 2011 and again during the Troika meeting in June 2011 in Colombo. In a Joint Statement issued during the visit of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to India in May 2011, the External Affairs Minister of India "urged the expeditious implementation of measures by the Government of Sri Lanka, to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their respective homes, early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegations of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas and redress of humanitarian concerns of affected families".

Halting US Missions

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

(a) whether India halted US missions to find World War II dead in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the comments of the Union Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shutting Down Rural Telephony

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

(a) whether some telecom operators have been fined for shutting down rural telephony services during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of fines imposed on them; company-wise;

(c) the reasons for shutting down services by these companies in the circles allocated to them;

(d) whether the Government has slashed the fine imposed on some companies;

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

(f) the methodology adopted to calculate and slash the fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) M/s Reliance Communications Limited (RCL) and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited (RTL) have been fined for shutting down rural telephony service during 2010-11 as per the details given in the enclosed statements-I to III.

(c) The said companies had shut down their services pleading commercial unviability as the reason.

(d) to (f) Government has not slashed the fine imposed on these companies. In view of the switch off and subsequent switch ON of the services, the fine/penalty has been imposed for the period of interruption in mobile services as per the provision contained in clause 2.4* of Section-VII of USOF Agreement with these companies.

Apart from the above actions under the USOF Agreement with these companies, the Department has also constituted a High Level Committee to consider all aspects of the issue and suggest appropriate further action, if necessary under the Unified Access Service Licence conditions.

***Clause 2.4:** No penalty shall be payable in case of interruption of mobile services for a period upto 7 days in a quarter. Penalty @Rs. 500 per day shall be payable if there is interruption in services for more than 7 days in a quarter. However, if there is interruption in services for 45 days or more in a quarter, penalty shall be payable for the whole quarter.

Statement I

Status report on recovery of penalty due to switching off/on of BTSs by M/s RCL/RTL as on 08.07.2011

Sl.No.	CCA	Cluster Numbers	No.of BTSs switched off by M/s RCL	No.of BTSs switched off by M/s RTL	Total No. of down time days	Penalty Recoverable (Rs.)	Penalty Recovered (Rs.)	Balance Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 to 6	339	0	20049	10133500	10133500	0
2.	Bihar	9,11,12,13	0	161	13920	6960000	6960000	0
3.	Jharkhand	26	0	55	3630	3080000	3080000	0
4.	Gujarat	19	45	0	2745	1372500	1372500	0
5.	Karnataka	29, 32	112	0	9968	3563000	3563000	0
6.	Maharashtra	44,45,47	179	0	18167	6793000	6793000	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	35	0	7	322	322000	322000	0
8.	Punjab	61	13	0	924	784000	784000	0
9.	Rajasthan	62,63,65	149	0	14307	8149000	8149000	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	68,69,70	156	0	10033	6283000	6283000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	74,76,77	177	0	12242	6121000	6121000	0
12.	Uttaranchal	72,73	21	0	2143	1071500	1071500	0
13.	West Bengal	66	0	5	325	277500	277500	0
Total			1191	228	108775	54910000	54910000	0

BTSs: Base Transceiver Stations

Statement II*Details of Penalty Recoverable and Penalty Recovered from M/s RCL*

Sl.No.	Circle	No. of SW/SO sites	Penalty Recoverable (Rs.)	Penalty Recovered (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339	1013350	1013350
2.	Gujarat	45	1372500	1372500
3.	Karnataka	112	3563000	3563000
4.	Maharashtra	179	6793000	6793000
5.	Punjab	13	784000	784000
6.	Rajasthan	149	8149000	8149000
7.	Tamil Nadu	156	6283000	6283000
8.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	177	6121000	6121000
9.	Uttaranchal	21	1071500	1071500
Total		1191	44270500	44270500

Statement III*Details of Penalty Recoverable and Penalty Recovered From M/s RTL*

Sl.No.	Circle	No. of SW/SO sites	Penalty Recoverable (Rs.)	Penalty Recovered (Rs.)
1.	Bihar	161	6960000	6960000
2.	Jharkhand	55	3080000	3080000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7	322000	322000
4.	West Bengal	5	277500	277500
Total		228	10639500	10639500

[Translation]

Fees for Physical Training

538. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) whether physical training fee is deposited in the accounts of all the universities in the country;

(b) if not, the time by which the directions are likely to be issued for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure that the said amount shall be utilized to impart physical education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information received from the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has not prescribed any fee for physical activities.

(b) to (d) The Universities are statutory autonomous bodies and have their own statutes and governance structure. Government has no role to play in the internal administrative matters of the universities.

[English]

Assessment of Radiological Impact of Jaitapur Plant

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

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is the only agency in the country with the expertise to assess the radiological impact from any nuclear activity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute has expressed inability to assess radiological impacts of proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Plant in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra;

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

(e) whether the designing of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant has been given a re-look; and

(f) if so, the changes completed so far in the designing of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Madam, in addition to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), organisations like Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) also have the expertise to assess the radiological impact from nuclear activity.

AERB has the mandate to perform safety review of all nuclear facilities that it licenses. As part of this review, it assesses the potential and actual radiological impact.

(c) and (d) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) is an expert agency for carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies. NEERI has carried out the EIA studies in respect of Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP) site in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra. The Health Physics Division (HPD) of the BARC is the only authorised organisation having expertise with well developed techniques for assessment of radiological aspects around any nuclear facility in the country. NEERI has utilised the authentic radiological assessment data provided by HPD, BARC while preparing the EIA report in respect of the JNPP.

(e) and (f) Detailed reviews, at each stage of the project, are carried out by experts at NPCIL and AERB to ensure safety. AERB independently carries out in-depth and independent review of the design and all aspects related to nuclear power projects before giving clearance for its implementation. While no changes are contemplated in the conceptual design, changes in the detailed designs and drawings can be made, if found necessary, on reviews.

Shortage of Staff in DGCA

540. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is grossly understaffed to ensure the safety of booming air traffic;

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

(c) the details of the sanctioned and actual strength of staff in different grades of the DGCA;

(d) the extent to which passenger safety aspect has been affected by such inadequate manpower in DGCA; and

(e) the time frame within which all the vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Though Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is facing manpower constraints, it is fulfilling its commitments towards aviation safety by recruiting experts on secondment or on short term contract basis till the vacant posts are filled on regular basis.

(c) Out of 597 sanctioned posts in Group "A", 142 have been filled up on regular basis. Apart from this 96 posts have been filled up by consultants on short term contract basis and another 39 on secondment basis. In Group B out of 31 sanctioned posts, 14 are occupied. In Group C and D out of 369 sanctioned posts, 269 are occupied on regular basis.

(d) Shortage of manpower is not affecting passenger safety as DGCA is managing its regulatory functions by prioritizing them appropriately and by recruiting experts on secondment/contract basis.

(e) As per the Phasing Plan approved by Department of Expenditure, the posts are required to be filled by 30.04.2012. Ministry has taken up the matter with UPSC at the level of Secretary for expeditious finalisation of recruitment.

Conditions of Tamil Refugees in Sri Lanka

541. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Tamil refugees still staying in refugee camps in Sri Lanka waiting for their rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter with Sri Lankan Government requesting for

proper rehabilitation of the refugees;

(d) if so, he details thereof and the response of the Sri Lankan Government thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government has extended any financial help to the Sri Lankan Government for the rehabilitation of the Tamil Refugees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism devised to ensure that this help is used for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The conclusion of the armed conflict in Sri Lanka left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka. According to Government of Sri Lanka figures, as of July 2011 around 2,90,000 IDPs had been resettled and around 10,000 IDPs are still in the camps.

(c) and (d) Government of India accords highest priority to the welfare and rehabilitation of IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka. It has held regular discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels, on the issue of resettlement of IDPs. In a Joint Press Statement issued on 17 May, 2011 during the visit of Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to India, the External Affairs Minister of India "urged the expeditious implementation of measures by the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their respective homes".

(e) and (f) Government of India has provided extensive assistance to people affected by the conflict. In June, 2009 India announced Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in Sri Lanka. As humanitarian relief assistance, India had dispatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs which were mobilised by the Tamil Nadu Government and deployed an emergency field hospital for six months. India has deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; sent more than 10,400 MT of shelter material; distributed 95,000 agricultural starters packs, gifted seeds and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka; gifted 55 buses to the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and gifted 4 lakh cement bags for resetting IDP families. India has also announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. During his visit to Sri Lanka in November 2010, EAM inaugurated a pilot project for

construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna and also carried out the ground breaking of Medawachchiya railway line restoration project in Northern Sri Lanka, which is being carried out under a Government of India Line of Credit about US \$ 800 million. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the Kankesanturai harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium, and construction of Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centre at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

[Translation]

Franchise Postal Outlets

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up franchise postal outlets in the country including Tikamgarh area of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which these outlets are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During current financial year 2011-12, targets for opening of 125 Franchise Outlets have been issued to the Circles including Madhya Pradesh. Details of physical targets allotted to the Circles are annexed as Statement. Madhya Pradesh Circle has been allotted the target of 8 franchise outlets. These outlets are opened in areas where opening of post office is justified but it cannot be opened for some reasons. This is also subject to receipt of applications from suitable candidates.

(c) The targets for opening of new franchise outlets have been given to Circles for the current financial year.

Statement

Circle-wise physical targets for opening of Franchise Outlets for the financial year 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	Physical Targets [in number]
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	4

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Delhi	8
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Haryana	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	4
11.	Karnataka	7
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8
14.	Maharashtra	8
15.	North East	4
16.	Orissa	6
17.	Punjab	6
18.	Rajasthan	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	7
20.	Uttarakhand	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8
22.	West Bengal	7
Total		125

Construction of Airport at Jewar, UP

543. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposed international airport in Jewar, Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Group of Ministers (GoMs) to whom the proposal for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Jewar, Greater Noida was referred for looking into the legal and other related aspects have submitted their report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in the light of the recommendations/observations of the GoM?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government of India had received a proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Jewar (Greater Noida). The proposal was considered by the Union Cabinet and the Union Cabinet referred the matter to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for looking into the legal and other related aspects of the matter.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Status of Airports

544. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in the country alongwith the number of airports under construction;

(b) the criteria and norms laid down for according an airport the status of an international airport; and

(c) the time-frame within which the under construction airports are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present, there are 455 airports/airstrips in the country. Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry; Paladi/Ramsinghpura near Jaipur in Rajasthan and Pakyong in Sikkim.

(b) Major criteria and norms for declaring an airport as an international airport are: International sector traffic potential; adequate runway length; demand/commitment from airline to operate on international sector; availability of customs, immigration, health and plant quarantine facilities; international cargo complex; adequate size of

terminal building to handle international and transit passengers; precision approach runway and associated facilities such as night landing facility, instrument approach landing system, navigational aids with round the clock operation etc. & bilateral agreement with the country where international operation are planned.

(c) Necessary action for project development is taken by the respective airport promoters and the timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as acquisition of land, mandatory clearances and financial closure of the airport project etc.

Diversion of Funds for OBCs

545. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO
PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has diverted funds given under Other Backward Classes (OBCs) grants for research to meet the expenses for organizing tours;

(b) if so, the details of funds released by the UGC under OBCs grants during 2008 to 2011, year-wise;

(c) the funds utilized for the purpose, year-wise;

(d) whether the C&AG has also made any remarks on the utilization of funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government on diversion of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), there has been no diversion of funds given to the University under the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) grant for research. The sanction communicated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) permits the University usage of recurring grants for non-salary/other expenditure and accordingly the University allocated Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs each to Science and non-Science Faculty members for procurement of research materials,

equipment, fieldwork, seminars, national and international travel in connection with academic and research activities. Under the OBC grant, during the year 2008 to 2011, the funds released by the UGC and utilized by JNU are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Funds released	Funds Utilized
2008-09	4,857	2,920.08
2009-10	4,000	4,022.65
2010-11	2,000	2401.30

(d) to (f) The performance Audit Report of the C&AG has not yet been laid before Parliament.

Losses Suffered by Airlines

546. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the airlines are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to bring these airlines out of the red?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Airline-wise details of profit/loss during the year 2009-10 are as follows:—

Airline	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)
Air India	-5552.44
Jet Airways	-467.6
JetLite	+46.2
Kingfisher Airlines	-1239.3
Spicejet	-67.0
Go Air	-65.5
IndiGo	+484.7

(c) and (d) The Government has undertaken various measures such as:

Persuading State Government to reduce the sales tax on ARF; Asking Oil companies to announce ATF

prices on a fortnightly basis rather than monthly basis; Equity infusion to Air India. Further, Ground of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted by Government to review the operational and financial performance of Air India from time to time and preparation of Turn around plan.

[Translation]

Condition by NSG

547. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) have been trying to tighten the general rules for the international transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technology (ENR) insisting on membership of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NTP) as a condition of supply;

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

(c) the likely impact of NSG condition on the bilateral agreements signed with United State, France and Russia, the three major reactor supplying nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) agreed on new guidelines on the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies during its plenary in the Netherlands on 23-24 June 2011. As per new guidelines, suppliers should not authorise the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, and equipment and technology therefor, if the recipient does not meet various criteria, inter alia being a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). India has raised this issue with NSG and its member countries. United States, France and Russia have clarified, in separate statements their positions on the NSG decision and have reiterated commitment to the full implementation of the respective bilateral agreements with India on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

New Terminal Building at Rajkot Airport

548. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build a new terminal building and to provide international standard amenities in Rajkot airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to introduce new flights and increase the frequency of existing flights from Rajkot airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time frame within which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) to (e) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including Rajkot depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

[English]

Review of Working of RTI Act

549. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made to assess the working of the Right to Information (RTI) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto;

(c) whether the general public is facing undue hardships in getting the information within the stipulated time frame; and

(d) if so, the mechanism proposed to be developed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A study was conducted through an independent organisation to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005. The study, inter-alia, points out that awareness about the RTI Act in rural areas is less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the RTI Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. The study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) and (d) The RTI Act provides for imposition of penalty on the public information officer in case the information is not supplied within the stipulated time frame. It ensures timely supply of information. The Central Government has issued various guidelines for different stakeholders which have enabled the information seekers to get information as per provisions of the RTI Act.

Investments for Poor Families

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

(a) whether there is a demand for increasing investments for the poor in the coming Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the demands received from the States for each scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken on said demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The process of formulation of 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be completed. Draft approach paper for the 12th Plan is under preparation in the Planning Commission. Five regional consultations with the States have taken place already. Seven Working

Groups have been constituted who are presently deliberating upon the Plan provisions and will give their recommendations for 12th Plan formulation. No scheme-wise demands for investments for poor families for the 12th Five Year Plan as such have been received from the State Governments.

Autonomy to Higher Educational Institutions

551. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of N.R. Madhava Menon for autonomy to make sweeping changes in higher educational system in the country including Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made consultations with various stakeholders before finalizing the issue of extending such autonomy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, The Government constituted a Committee to evolve a comprehensive policy on the issue of autonomy of Higher Educational Institutions. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:—

- (i) To review the state of autonomy of Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) such as Central Universities, IITs and IIMs *vis-a-vis* bodies like the UGC as well as the Central Government.
- (ii) To recommend mechanism for norm-based funding of CEIs for development and maintenance with an aim to enhancing financial autonomy of the institutions.
- (iii) To examine the diffusion of autonomy within the CEIs and to suggest measures by which institutional autonomy can percolate to governance structures within the university and to the teacher.

(iv) To review and recommend measures on the present governance structures of the CEIs and to provide for substantive and procedural autonomy to them *vis-a-vis* the UGC and other Central Regulatory Bodies and the Central Government.

(v) To recommend measures for fostering accountability of CEIs as public institutions.

(vi) Any other issue relevant to the promotion of autonomy of Central Educational Institutions in a manner to achieve the objectives of the universities as stated in their respective statutes and in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education (Yashpal Committee) and the National Knowledge Commission (NKC).

(c) to (e) The Committee held consultations with stakeholders such as Directors of Indian Institutes of Management, Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology and Vice Chancellors of Central Universities before finalising their report and submitting the same to the Ministry. Ministry have constituted a Task Force to formulate the modalities for implementation of the recommendations of Committee.

Payment of Salaries to AI Employees

552. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is not disbursing the salaries of their employees and workers in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps in this regard so that the salaries and wages are disbursed in time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There has been delay in payment of wages and salaries because of the severe liquidity crisis in Air India. This is the result of escalating fuel prices, falling yields and high interest costs. The allowances and incentives for the month of May, 2011 and salary

wages (including allowances and incentives) for the month of June 2011 are pending.

(c) to (e) The financial position of Air India is being intensively monitored by the Government. The Turnaround Plan and with Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India is presently being examined by a Group of Ministers. Efforts are being made to improve to cash liquidity position of Air India.

Noise Levels at IGIA

553. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the noise levels in and around Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport are very high;

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

(c) the details of noise levels at IGI Airport as against international standards;

(d) whether the Civil Aviation Regulator has fixed noise limits;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures adopted/likely to be adopted by the Government to minimise noise pollution at IGI Airport?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Noise level are specific to the airports and depend upon various factors like number of aircraft movements, type of aircraft under operation, geographical locations of the airport etc. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has fixed the interim noise level for Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi at 105 dB(A) for day time and 95 dB(A) for night time. The details of permissible noise levels at some major international airports are (i) JFK, New York-99dB(A), (ii) Rio de Janerio-118.4 dB(A); (iii) Brussels-100dB (A); (iv) Rome-103dB(A); (v) Gatwick-London-94dB(A); Heathrow-London-94dB(A); OSAKA-107dB(A), CDG-Paris-104.5dB(A).

(f) DGCA has implemented various noise mitigation measures which include use of Continuous Descent Approach; Mixed Mode Runway operation; Low Power Low Drag Approach; Restriction on Auxillary Power Unit (APU)/Ground Power Unit (GPU) at airport; Restriction on Ground Run up of Engines; and Phasing out of Chapter 2 Aircraft.

Construction of Haj House

554. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any progress on the construction of Haj House near Shamshabad Airport in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned for the purpose and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per available records, no such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Review of Nuclear Power Policy

555. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of Germany to shut down its nuclear plants latest by 2022 in response to the rising public opinion after the Fukushima disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to review its nuclear power policy following Fukushima disaster; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There had been an ongoing political debate in Germany on

closing down nuclear power, even before the Fukushima incident in Japan. The recent decision, of Germany of shut down all its nuclear power plants by 2022 has to be seen in that context. Of the 17 reactors in operation in that country, 8 reactors, mostly commissioned before 1980, have been shut down and the remaining are to be shut down in a phased manner by 2022. In 2010, nuclear power contributed about 133 Billion units of electricity in Germany. Given its location, low growth in demand and import possibilities, it has other energy options. Germany is making up the loss from nuclear power from the units shut down by import of electricity, including that of nuclear power from France and Czech Republic. It plans to increase power generation from other sources including coal and gas while keeping its Green House Gas (GHG) emission targets to make up the loss from shut down of nuclear power by 2022.

(c) and (d) India's energy resources are limited and the demand is huge and rapidly growing. In the Indian scenario, all sources of electricity generation need to be deployed optimally. Given India's energy resource profile, nuclear power is an important clean energy option for long term energy security and sustainability. It has to be pursued with enhanced emphasis on safety.

Issuance of Tickets on Credit

556. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of Indian Airlines and its subsidiary Airlines due from the various State Governments against tickets issued on credit basis and through the agents as well, as on 31st March, 2010, State-wise;

(b) whether Indian Airlines and its subsidiary airlines have stopped issuing tickets to State Governments on credit basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the erstwhile Indian Airlines to realise the outstanding amount from the respective State Governments?

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

RAVI): (a) the State-wise outstanding to the erstwhile Indian Airlines is as under:—

Sl.No.	State	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	242044.00
2.	Bihar	66368.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5632.00
4.	Assam	4526.00
5.	Imphal	2857.00
6.	Jharkhand	14660.00
7.	Orissa	9904.00
8.	Sikkim	24171.00
9.	Tripura	17226.00
10.	West Bengal	90285.00
11.	Maharashtra	2044349.00
12.	Goa	163610.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	9924300.00
14.	Karnataka	75794.00
15.	Kerala	96502.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	866527.00
Total		13648755.00

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Air India regularly follows up the outstanding payment with the respective State Governments.

Rationalization of Coal Sources

557. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force constituted on the issue of rationalization of coal sources has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which States are likely to be benefited from the recommendation of the Task Force; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam,

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

(c) The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 24th August, 2011.

Airport in Idukki District

558. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposed airport in Idukki district;

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned and utilized so far on the said project;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of the said project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to the Government of India (GoI) for the construction of a Greenfield airport at Anakara in Idukki district under Public Private Partnership. After all statutory clearances, the promoter would develop the project and no budgetary support of GoI is envisaged. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the Steering Committee set up for the purpose of coordinating and monitoring the various clearances required for setting up of Greenfield Airports regularly monitors the progress of the projects wherein 'in-principle' approval has been accorded by GoI.

[*Translation*]

Permanent Membership of NSG

559. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to obtain permanent membership of 'Nuclear Supplier Group';

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

(c) the name of supporting and opposing countries alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Yes, the Government has taken up with Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and NSG member countries for India's full membership of the Group. United States, France and Russia have publicly stated their support for India's membership of NSG.

Vocational Education in Schools

560. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce vocational education as a full-fledged discipline in Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selection of Government schools for introduction of vocational education;

(d) the time by which it is proposed to be introduced; and

(e) the proposed allocation under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) envisaged vocational education to be a distinct stream at the higher secondary stage. Financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education for imparting vocational courses in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools.

(c) Selection of schools for introduction of vocational stream is made by the State Governments.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was introduced in 1987-88.

(e) There is an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Performance Based Promotion

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to implement the policy of performance based promotion in All India Services and Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to induct Defence Officers for imparting training to Officers in the Police Services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In terms of respective Promotion Guidelines for IAS, IPS and IFS, promotion in All India Services is based on assessment of the Annual Confidential Reports/Annual Performance Appraisal, Reports which reflect the performance of the officers.

The Government has not issued any guidelines on the policy of performance based promotions in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as the matters of promotion of below Board level employees are dealt by the Board of Directors of the concerned undertakings. However, each CPSE is required to develop a Performance Management System (PMS) which is expected to assist the management of CPSEs to frame a policy of promotion of executive based on performance measured objectively.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of RTE Act

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

(a) whether it has been revealed during the social conduct of RTE Act, 2009 that the Government circulars on the RTE Act had not reached the schools and the teachers were ill-equipped and ill-trained to implement the new concepts of teachings under the Act;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that the rules of the RTE Act has to be notified in many States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Central Government has taken several steps for implementation of the RTE Act including (a) notifying the Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010; (b) notifying the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act; (c) constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33(1) of the Act; (e) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shikhas Abhiyan (SSA) with the provisions of RTE Act; (d) laying down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools; (e) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act; (f) revising the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments for implementing; the SSA programme as per the RTE norms.

A series of consultation meetings has been held with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to spread the message of RTE Act. The following States have framed rules under RTE Act, 2009 Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. In addition the UTs of Admand and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep follow the Central Rules.

Medical Courses in IITs

563. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have any proposal to start medical courses;

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

(c) the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur have proposed to introduce a new Medical Education programme leading to the degrees in MBBS, MD, MS and Ph.D. M/o Health & Family Welfare, on a reference made to them opined that the above proposal should be in accordance to the requireents specified under the Medical Council of India Act, 1956, which provides for instructions leading to a degree to any branch of medicine. In order to enable the IITs to conduct research and impart education in the field of medicine, it has been decided to suitably amend the IITs Act to provide for instructions leading to a degree to any branch of medicine, and inter-disciplinary research for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such areas of learning, as the IITs may deem fit, not leading to a degree or qualification for practice of medicine.

Mobile Network Capacity

564. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment the mobile network capacity of MTNL and BSNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of mobile towers installed by the MTNL and BSNL to augment its mobile network capacity in 2010-11 and likely to be installed in 2011-12, State-wise and circle-wise; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to augment the mobile network and improve signal capacity of both the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) keep on augmenting their telecom network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity based on techno-commercial considerations.

BSNL has installed 20461 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in its network during the year 2010-11 and MTNL has installed 336 BTSs in its network during the year 2010-11. Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Circle wise details of BTSs installed during the year 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Number of BTSs
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	174
2.	Himachal Pradesh	168
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	142
4.	Punjab	582
5.	Rajasthan	125
6.	Uttarakhand	120
7.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	577
8.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	433
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
10.	Assam	304
11.	Bihar	270
12.	Kolkata Telecom District	278
13.	Jharkhand	291
14.	North East-I	146
15.	North East-II	126
16.	Orissa	107
17.	West Bengal	297
18.	Chhattisgarh	829
19.	Gujarat	2366
20.	Maharashtra	3674
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1819
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1986
23.	Chennai Telecom District	735
24.	Kerala	1334

1	2	3
25.	Karnataka	1779
26.	Tamil Nadu	1793
	BSNL Sub Total	20461
1.	Delhi	161
2.	Mumbai	175
	MTNL Sub Total	336

**National Commission for Protection
of Child Rights**

565. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to tackle the basic problem of RTE Act, the lack of trained teachers upto class V;

(b) whether there is any move to reduce the basic qualification for recruitment of teachers under RTE; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) constituted under the Commission of Child Rights Act, 2005, has been assigned functions under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has undertaken several initiatives, including inter alia publicity and awareness, social audit, public hearings, development of a Complaint Management System for RTE implementation.

The issue of lack of trained teachers in being addressed by the concerned State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act. In pursuance of Section 23 of the RTE Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in class I to VIII.

Section 23(2) of the RTE Act provides that where a State does not have adequate institutions offering courses or training in teacher education, or teacher possessing

minimum prescribed qualifications are not available in sufficient numbers, the Central Government may relax the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher for period not exceeding five years. The Central Government on the request of the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Manipur has relaxed the minimum prescribed qualifications for a period specified in the Notification. Such teachers are required to acquire minimum qualifications within the time period stipulated in the Notification. Teachers who do not possess the prescribed minimum qualifications at the time of the commencement of the RTE Act are required to acquire the same within a period of five years from the commencement of the Act.

Expert Panel on Cyber Threats

566. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO
PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Panel of Experts set up by the Government to review India's preparedness to fight/ward off various security threats including cyber threat submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report alongwith the recommendations made by the Panel on the services of some communication firms such as G mail, Black Berry Services, Nokia's e-mail, etc;

(c) the reaction of the various stakeholders thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and other agencies regularly review India's preparedness to fight/ward off various cyber security threats including security respectively on a regular basis.

Further, the Government has also set up a Committee to look into the aspects of interception of encrypted communications comprehensively for all types of services so as to address the needs of security agencies.

(b) World over several service providers are providing services like G-mail, Blackberry email, Nokia messaging, Hush mail, Skype, Video chats and other services across the globe for sharing audio, video, image, e-mail, data and accessing other web services any time and everywhere by everyone in the world in a secure manner. The security of these services is achieved through encryption technology. These services are mostly availed by the citizens world over either in their individual capacity or as part of commercial activities. There are multifarious aspects involved in dealing with the issues relating to such communication services such as technical and international relationship, legal and regularatory policy, commercial and security requirements etc.

The Committee has analysed all the above issues to workout a focused and practical proposal which balance the requirements of security agencies and secure communication needs of trade, commerce and industry. The above complexities involved in the issue resulted in the committee being unable to come out with unanimous conclusive recommendations.

(c) Telecom service providers are of the view that they are able to provide the interception facility for encrypted services but decryption of the intercepted communications/services is not their responsibility. Security agencies, however, desire the intercepted communication in readable format.

(d) The Government regularly interacts with all stakeholders to solve the issues arising from time to time and implement solutions to the extent feasible.

Dues of AI towards Government

567. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is due from Government to Air India towards operation of VVIPs and other special flights by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has forwarded any request to Cabinet Secretariat to release the dues; and

(d) if so, the present status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Bills amounting to Rs. 373 crores

have been raised to different Ministries/Departments by Air India for operating VVIP charter flights and evacuation flights.

(c) and (d) The bills of Air India for operating VVIP charter flights for the Prime Minister's tours have been sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for payment. An adhoc amount against these bills has been released against the equity provided for the FY 2011-12.

Satellite Interactive Terminal

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra regarding from Central fund for setting up the Satellite Interactive Terminals needed for Satellite Academic Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development is mainly implementing : (i) National Mission of Education through ICT which primarily focuses on higher education institutions; and (ii) the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools" with the objective of establishing an enabling environment to promote the usage of ICT in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools for imparting computer literacy and computer aided learning. The proposal of the State of Maharashtra for financial assistance for installation of Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) in Maharashtra for EDUSAT received in this Ministry in August, 2008, is not covered under the two Schemes.

[Translation]

Reservation of OBCs

569. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to implement 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) students in the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of any concrete policy framed for admission of OBC students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Consequent upon the Constitutional (93rd) Amendment Act, 2005 passed by the Parliament, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 came into force on 4th January, 2007. Thereafter, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued directions vide O.M. No. 1-1/2005-UI/847 dated 20th April, 2008 to all Central Educational Institutions (Other than Minority educational institutions) to implement 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Pension to MTNL Employees

570. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on payment of pension from Government treasury to absorbed employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The issue regarding payment of pension to absorbed employees of MTNL from the Government treasury was considered by the Government in the year 2004 and was not agreed to. However, the issue is being re-examined and being a policy matter, no timeframe can be fixed for the decision on the same by the Government.

[English]

Software Technology Parks

571. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) set up in the country during the last three years and the current year and likely to be set up during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of physical and financial targets fixed and achieved by the Software Technology Parks in the country during the current Five Year Plan so far;

(c) whether there has been under-performance in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The details of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres set up during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	STPI Centre
2007-08	Haldia (West Bengal) Shillong (Meghalaya) Patna (Bihar)
2008-09	-
2009-10	-
2010-11	Behrampur (Orissa)
2011-12 (till July 2011)	

A total of 52 STPI centres are already operational in the country. As per policy for setting up a new STPI centre, on receiving a proposal from the State Government, STPI jointly with the State Government concerned conducts a feasibility study to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal. Since the initiative for setting up a STPI centre lies with the State Government, it is not feasible for STPI to set targets for setting up of new STPI centres.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Hike in Air Fares

572. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private and public airlines have declared a fare hike in view of the hike in prices of aviation fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this hike has been affected in the form of fuel surcharge;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control air fare hike and to protect the interests of airlines/passengers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) In view of increase in ATF price, scheduled domestic airlines have increased airline fuel charge component of the airfare upto a maximum of Rs. 1400/- during Jan 2011 to Jun 2011. However, the total airfare payable by the passengers in domestic sectors varied *i.e.* increased/decreased during the same period, depending upon market forces.

(e) With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been asked to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise on monthly basis and also to notify noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of affecting such a change. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

[English]

Toll-Free Anti-Ragging 'Helpline'

573. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a round-the clock toll-free antiragging "helpline";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases registered and solved, so far, under the helpline, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding poor performance of the "helpline";

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information received from University Grants Commission (UGC), a toll free Anti-Ragging Helpline (1800-180-5522) has been established, which is operated by Ed. CIL (India) Ltd. w.e.f. 20.06.2009 through BSNL. The helpline has Call centre facilities in 12 languages, *viz.* English, Hindi and regional languages (Tamil, Telgu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali) for helping victims of ragging and facilitating effective remedial action. The Helpline receives complaints from the complainant and forwards the same to the respective institutions and the local administration for taking necessary corrective action.

(c) As reported by Ed. CIL (India) Ltd., the number of cases registered and solved, State-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) The Call Centre is fully functional. However, whenever complaints regarding the functioning of the Centre are received or noticed during the course of monitoring the performance, these are attended to immediately. Performance and sensitivity of the Call Centre towards the complaint is also checked through test calls.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases registered	Cases solved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	5
2.	Assam	11	3
3.	Bihar	31	21
4.	Chhattisgarh	14	6
5.	Delhi	31	13

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	6	3
7.	Haryana	24	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	4
10.	Jharkhand	19	9
11.	Karnataka	41	17
12.	Kerala	28	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	82	21
14.	Maharashtra	53	29
15.	Manipur	1	0
16.	Orissa	91	29
17.	Puducherry	4	2
18.	Punjab	31	7
19.	Rajasthan	40	18
20.	Sikkim	3	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	48	17
22.	Uttar Pradesh	188	73
23.	Uttranchal	8	5
24.	West Bengal	119	45
Total		919	343

— Out of 919 complaints registered, 566 were forwarded by Ed. CIL (India) Ltd. to UGC of which 380 have already been solved. The 10 complaints forwarded to colleges and universities.

Admission in Schools

574. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to add a year to primary schooling;

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

(c) whether several States keep the entry age for admission into class 1 to 5 years rather than at 6 years;

(d) if so, whether children of these States face the double burden of heavy curriculum due to early entry into the schooling system and introduction of upper primary subjects at class V itself;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to frame uniform policy for entry age for admission into class I; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the National Policy on Education 1986 (as modified in 1992), the elementary cycle of education comprises eight years of schooling from Class I to VIII. The primary cycle comprises Class I to V, and the Upper Primary cycle is from Class VI to VIII. There is no proposal to effect any structural changes in above dispensation.

(c) to (f) Yes Madam, several States/Union Territories are following the entry age below 6 years for admission in Class I. States/UTs are advised to align the entry level for admission in Class I as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which provides for free and compulsory education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

Criteria for Private Universities

575. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms laid down for private universities to be recognized under section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956 in the country;

(b) the number of private universities across the country including State of Gujarat who have applied for recognition under section 2(f) during the current year, as on date;

(c) the number of applications already approved or disapproved; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 2(f) defines "University" to mean a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a state Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act. The Private Universities are established on the basis of criteria laid down by the State Governments concerned. The UGC has notified UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 for the maintenance of standards of teaching research, examination and extension services in Private Universities.

(b) All private universities are established by a Central or State Act and as such they are already covered under section 2(f) of the UGC Act. 1956. During the current year six (6) private universities have been established in the country through State Legislation of which none are from Gujarat.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, there is no question of any approval and disapproval of private universities by the UGC.

[*Translation*]

SCs/STs Posts in the Universities

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued directives for implementation of reservation policy for SCs/STs in all levels of teaching cadres and non-teaching staff in various universities of the country including Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of teaching faculties and non-teaching staff in each of the universities in the country including JNU, category-wise, cadre-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the reservation policy is being properly implemented in all the universities including JNU;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper implementation of reservation policy in all the universities including JNU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) in August, 2006 circulated guidelines to all the Central Universities, deemed to be Universities and State Universities including Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for implementation of the Reservation Policy. The detailed guidelines issued by the Commission includes provision of 15% reservation for SCs and 7.5% for STs as per the policy of the Central Government and various other instructions were issued by the Government from time to time. This applies to the recruitment to the teaching and non-teaching posts in the central universities and institutions which are deemed to be universities receiving aide from the public funds except in minority institutions. The reservation and concession, *inter-alia*, in respect of qualification, age, experience and qualifying marks/standards will be as per the Government rules in all cases of recruitment and promotions and other assignments of entitlement to the members of SCs/STs.

(c) Information is being compiled.

(d) to (f) As per information furnished by UGC, all Central Universities have implemented the reservation policy in accordance with UGC guidelines 2006 except Delhi University which follows instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India in this regard.

[*English*]

Teaching Hours

577. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the faculty bodies of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have opposed the recommendations of the Government Committee fixing minimum of 160 hours of teaching by each IIM;

(b) if so, the reasons for the faculty's opposition;

(c) whether the faculties have come forward on these recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The faculties of IIM Bangalore & Calcutta expressed their concern on the new governance structure & norms proposed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) and have requested to keep in abeyance the implementation of the decision taken in the meeting held on 13.10.2010. This decision of minimum 160 hours of teaching was taken by the Chairpersons & Directors of IIM unanimously. The above stipulation of minimum hours can be relaxed by the Directors in the case of research active faculty & others who are engaged in administrative tasks.

[Translation]

Issue of Passport

578. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame fixed by the Government for issue of passports to the applicants;

(b) whether the passport offices are issuing passports within the said time-frame;

(c) if so, the details of the passports issued by the various passport offices within the said time-frame in the country out of the applications received during the last one year and the current year;

(d) if not, the average time taken in issue of a passport in the county;

(e) the number of applications pending in the passport offices in the country including Bihar for more than three months;

(f) the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to issue the passports to the applicants without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents which are time consuming.

The Government has fixed a time target of 30 days for grant of fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports and 1-7 days for Tatkal applications. In case of non Tatkal applications, the Government is aware that in a number of cases passports are not issued within the time target for fresh passports and re-issue of passports, due to delays in receipt of police verification reports, receipt of adverse police reports due to submission of incomplete documentation by the applicants and shortage of staff in the Central Passport Organization.

The details of applications received and passports issued, Passport Office-wise (including Passport Offices in Bihar), during 2010 is enclosed as Statement-I. Details of passports issued by these offices during the first five months of current year is included in Statement-II. The number of applications pending for more than one month (which includes incomplete applications and those applications wherein PVR have not been received) as on 31st May 2010 at these Passport Offices, also included in Statement-II. The Passport Offices maintain the data in respect of pendency beyond 30 days only.

(g) The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource the front end and non-sensitive activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalized photograph of applicants, collection of bio-metric features and maintenance of national call centre etc. Eleven Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) including four under the Regional Passport Office, Bengaluru, three under Passport Office, Chandigarh and two each under Passport Office, Trichy and Madurai are already operational. The remaining 66 PSKs are being made operational in a phased manner during the year 2011-12.

The Government has also drawn up an Action Plan to bring down pendency by holding monthly Passport Adalats, strengthening infrastructural facilities, temporary deployment of manpower, provision of additional printers and by expediting the police verification process, through the intervention of Chief Secretaries of States where a large number of police verification reports are pending.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	No. of passport applications received in 2010	No. of Passports issued in 2010	No. of miscellaneous applications received in 2010	No. of miscellaneous services rendered in 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	301972	300409	13894	14147
2.	Amritsar	82238	84472	14202	13679
3.	Bangalore	325430	296212	28238	26925
4.	Bareilly	65512	58828	10437	10061
5.	Bhopal	85479	89126	3071	3047
6.	Bhubneswar	44955	44417	5283	5236
7.	Chandigarh	239665	233911	27157	26808
8.	Chennai	226696	230058	36131	32012
9.	Cochin	239138	236591	43929	43035
10.	Coimbatore	77811	74923	3032	3005
11.	Dehradun	49978	44655	3967	3663
12.	Delhi	318480	281154	27010	25991
13.	Ghaziabad	128544	116697	10311	9379
14.	Guwahati	54620	44737	6221	5424

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Hyderabad	402545	330749	52354	46534
16.	Jaipur	179752	174934	29981	29835
17.	Jalandhar	122582	125225	28854	27636
18.	Jammu	24953	21158	3665	3369
19.	Kolkata	292825	253456	32132	28167
20.	Kozhikode	193275	191869	29514	29160
21.	Lucknow	328971	325236	69740	66977
22.	Madurai	119419	120812	17947	17805
23.	Malappuram	154508	150753	29847	29847
24.	Mumbai	310530	296031	20393	19734
25.	Nagpur	75689	66494	2409	2310
26.	Panaji	33755	33687	6566	6316
27.	Patna	138186	170921	32464	30044
28.	Pune	144157	129514	6766	6779
29.	Raipur	29593	26821	906	898
30.	Ranchi	44814	44816	6736	6700
31.	Shimla	25438	25524	2470	2487
32.	Srinagar	33842	39021	1650	1466
33.	Surat	94186	91051	10544	9889
34.	Thane	175729	164372	8447	8325
35.	Trichy	120421	118251	21279	21148
36.	Trivandrum	139234	142005	34423	32969
37.	Vishakapatnam	77166	72554	29115	25417
Total		5502088	5251444	711085	676224

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	Passport Applications pending for more than 30 days as on 31.5.2011	No. of Passports issued in Jan. 2011	No. of Passports issued in Feb. 2011	No. of Passports issued in March 2011	No. of Passports issued in April 2011	No. of Passports issued in May 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	2070	14383	27743	33407	28858	34388
2.	Amritsar	11103	7217	6421	9995	7722	8455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bangalore	1854	949	890	1252	253	133
	Bangalore PSK	48971	23332	31694	34234	26591	29209
4.	Bareilly	16676	4148	5230	6519	5345	5935
5.	Bhopal	12319	6394	6312	9290	6730	9077
6.	Bhubneswar	18150	3343	3501	3873	4026	4978
7.	Chandigarh	8350	2678	1174	957	709	888
	Chandigarh PSK	4857	14498	22616	22824	20559	23269
8.	Chennai	53477	19670	19505	22221	14748	24062
9.	Cochin	7362	13331	19012	25235	13832	23165
10.	Coimbatore	7213	7468	9593	7315	4674	4981
11.	Dehradun	4143	4545	4272	5127	3315	4594
12.	Delhi	15178	31142	27754	31131	24607	30401
13.	Ghaziabad	15547	9088	9454	10942	10359	10547
14.	Guwahati	21834	3907	4270	5287	3552	4981
15.	Hyderabad	145963	26189	23554	29442	28785	31687
16.	Jaipur	59680	12089	13938	17719	15931	17476
17.	Jalandhar	14392	8601	8405	11057	8991	10479
18.	Jammu	13762	2374	1913	2183	956	2209
19.	Kolkata	65972	18897	17696	25149	21382	26274
20.	Kozhikode	13685	8571	12380	13729	12802	25357
21.	Lucknow	100516	17830	20009	27961	23877	27541
22.	Madurai	6642	8976	8092	11695	7726	9083
23.	Malappuram	11940	12264	11915	16705	10375	14908
24.	Mumbai	31615	23426	21275	28319	21770	29861
25.	Nagpur	18252	5567	5724	8531	5527	6367
26.	Panaji	1449	2940	2833	3257	2667	3343
27.	Patna	44903	10012	12117	20389	12168	14914

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Pune	32603	9564	8425	12186	9616	12668
29.	Raipur	4948	2122	1928	2686	2516	2997
30.	Ranchi	14066	3727	3819	5010	3052	3409
31.	Shimla	1250	1577	1895	2297	1854	2653
32.	Srinagar	42971	3274	2080	2245	1983	2885
33.	Surat	5429	6579	6394	9438	7233	8212
34.	Thane	21583	14403	14912	16242	15515	16697
35.	Trichy	6403	9605	8990	11243	9194	10376
36.	Trivandrum	15172	9454	9617	12267	8024	11755
37.	Vizag	32181	1761	3701	4168	3500	4193
TOTAL		954481	385895	421053	523527	411324	514407

Implementation of RTE

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

(a) whether the Union Government has discussed with Education Ministers of States regarding the matter of implementation of Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Governments have urged to maintain ratio of expenditure 90:10 for implementation of Right to Education Act and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Legislation;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has considered/accepted the demand of States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A meeting of State Education Ministers was held on 08.6.2011 in which the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act was discussed. The issues taken up for discussion included *inter-alia*, (i) Notification of State RTE Rules, (ii) redeployment and recruitment of teachers to meet the prescribed Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), (iii) professional training of untrained teachers, (iv) community mobilisation and public awareness of the provision of the RTE Act, etc.

(c) to (e) The funding pattern prescribed for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 11th Plan was on tapering scale of 65:35 between Central Government and States for the first two years of Plan, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. In respect of the North Eastern Region (NER) States the funding was in the 90:10 ratio with the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget. However, taking into account the requirement for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Government has notified a revised funding pattern of 65:35 for a duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The fund sharing pattern in respect of the NER States, however, continues to be in the 90:10 ratio between the Central and States Governments.

[English]

Part-time MBA Programmes

580. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has withdrawn permission for part-time Master of Business Administration programmes;

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

(c) whether part-time MBA programmes have been helpful to working people who were able to pursue higher education; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to accord permission for part-time MBA and also ensure quality of education imparted thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. Part Time programmes are found helpful to the aspirants who are working employees/professionals during day time and want to upgrade their skills for future prospects.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to continue part-time MBA in the AICTE approved institutions and also ensure its quality:—

- (i) Granted extension of approval for 2011-12 to the existing part time MBA programmes.
- (ii) Formulated the guidelines/norms for part time programmes (existing and new) in post graduate degree and diploma courses in the existing technical institutions to ensure the quality of education and these norms will be notified implementation from the next academic year.

[Translation]

Mining by New Technology

581. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to induct/deploy the use of new technology for mining especially in old and loss making coal mines in view of increasing demand of coal:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the mines selected for the purpose; and

(c) the current status of implementation/use of the said technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. It has been proposed to revive 18 old abandoned or disused underground coal mines of Eastern Coal fields Ltd. (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) under the jurisdiction of Coal India Ltd. (CIL), through joint venture with internationally reputed private parties having technological and economic expertise. These mines were identified for re-opening by Joint Venture Company(s) to be formed with CIL/Subsidiaries. Based on Expression of Interest (EoI) for selection of Joint Venture partners, 10 parties have been short listed for limited tendering. The mines selected in different subsidiaries are as follows:-

ECL	BCCL	CCL
1. Sangramgarh	1. Dharmaband	1. Associated Karanpurs
2. Seetalpur	2. Gaslitand	2. Hindgir
3. Kapasara	3. Industry	3. Pipradih
4. Shyampur A	4. Kenduadih	4. Khas Karanpura
5. Sripur	5. Kustore	
6. Girmint	6. Kujama	
	7. Victoria	
	8. Begunia	

The Implementation/use of new technology that will be required to revive the abandoned old mines will be indicated by the participating bidders.

[English]

Chopper Training Facilities

582. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing infrastructure for training of helicopter pilots and crew members is adequate in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the training facilities so as to contain chopper accidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of chopper accidents reported during 2010 and 2011 so far indicating the main causes of such accidents, losses incurred, number of persons died/injured and compensation paid;

(f) whether the Government proposes to employ pilots and other staff in airlines on contractual basis; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control chopper accidents in the country?

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

RAVI): (a) and (b) HAL Rotary Wing, Bangalore is imparting ab initio training to pilots for helicopters in India. The mandated activities of National Flying Training Institute, Gondia also include training for Commercial Helicopter Pilot Licence (CHPL).

(c) and (d) It is proposed to start CHPL training at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA), Rae Bareli.

(e) Details of accident occurred during 2010 and 2011 are enclosed as statement.

(f) and (g) Employment of pilots and other staff is done by the airline operators as per their respective HR policies. As regards steps for controlling chopper accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by DGCA, which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

Statement

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2010

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type Regn.	Operator /Category	Fat- alities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/ Probable Cause.	Compensation paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	06-08-10 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	NIL	The Helicopter was flying on route Itanagar-Dibrugarh-Namsai-Tezu. While flying on route Namsai to Tezu, Cabin attendant fell outside Helicopter from and received fatal injuries	Crew compensation of Rs. 30 lakhs paid
2.	27-28-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	Nil	Substantial	During training exercise while hovering helicopter become uncontrollable & fell on ground. Both trainee & Instructor received serious injuries and helicopter was damaged.	Government does not maintain the record of compensation paid in case of private operators.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helo- copter VT- SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	Nil	substantial	Helicopter fell from 10ft. main rotor & tail rotor were damaged	There was no fatality

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2011

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fat alities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/ Probable Cause	Compensation paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	19-04-2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited Non- Scheduled	18	Destroyed	During landing, helicopter fell in gorge near the helipad & caught fire. Eighteen (18) persons on board received fatal injuries Five (05) persons received injuries & survived.	Crew insurance compensation of Rs. 30 lakhs for 1 pilot released. Requisite documents submitted to the insurance Company for other two crew member (Rs. 30 lakhs each) Requisite documents yet to be received from relatives of passengers for passenger insurance claim of Rs. 7.50 lakhs each. In respect of 2 passengers burnt but later on died Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs was paid for interim medical expenses.
2.	30-4-2011 at Labotang Arunachal Pradesh	Ecureuil AS350 B-3 Helic- opter VT- PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited Non-Scheduled	5	Destroyed	Helicopter flying from Tawang Helipad to Itanagar crashed at Labotang near Tawang in Bad weather. All five (05) person on board including Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh received fatal injuries. Aircraft was destroyed in Fire.	Crew insurance compensation of Rs. 30 lakhs for 1 pilot released Requisite documents for another pilot yet to be received. Requisite documents for passenger insurance of Rs. 7.50 lakhs each is yet to be received from relatives of passengers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	13-05-2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Near Mount Abu, Raja- sthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Destroyed	Helicopter operating a flight from Gandhi Nagar to Jodhpur crashed at Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. All the four persons on board including two crew members received fatal injuries due to fire. Helicopter destroyed in fire.	Government does not maintain the record of compensation paid in case of private operators.
4.	19-06-2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Substantial	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd. Bell 407 Helico- pter crashed at Ladpur, Dehradun while operating flight from Joly Grant Airport, Dehradun to Sehestradhara helipad. Pilot & Engineer received injuries & helicopter was substantially damaged.	Government does not maintain the record of compensation paid in case of private operators.

Small Airports

583. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop and operationalise small airports in the country, particularly in Balurghat, Coochbehar and Purulia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations selected for this purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons thereto;

(d) the time by which these airports are likely to be made operational; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

RAVI): (a) to (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) proposes to upgrade some of its small non-operational airports in the country either through its own resources or with participation of the State Government's through signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). In case of North-East States, these airports are proposed to be developed with funding of Government of India.

These airports are Warangal & Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh; Passighat & Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh; Rupsi in Assam; Kailashahar & Kamalpur in Tripura; Jharsuguda in Orissa; Malda in West Bengal and Kishangarh in Rajasthan.

As regards the airports at Balurghat, Coochbehar and Purulia are concerned the particulars are as under:—

(i) Coochbehar airport in West Bengal is an operational airport suitable for ATR-42 type of aircraft but there is no operation to this airport.

(ii) There is no proposal to develop the airstrip at Balurghat in West Bengal.

(iii) There is no airport/airstrip at Purulia in West Bengal.

Exemption of CBI from RTI Act

584. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend RTI Act 2005 to exclude the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) from its purview;

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

(c) whether CBI has already been exempted from RTI Act under clause 8(h) of RTI Act to share information regarding investigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some other organizations of the Government have also demanded for their exemption from RTI Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been included in the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005, thereby, exempting it from the purview of the Act except in respect of information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations. The Government decided to include the CBI in the Second Schedule after satisfying itself that it qualifies as a security and intelligence organisation and that it is necessary to do so in the interest of the security of the State.

(c) and (d) Clause (h) of Sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the RTI Act allows refusal of disclosure of an information, disclosures of which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders. It does not exempt disclosure of all information regarding investigation.

(e) and (f) There was a demand for exemption of the National Investigation Agency and the National Intelligence Grid from the purview of the RTI Act. Both these organisations have also been included in the Second Schedule to the Act.

[Translation]

Admission to Fake Foreigners

585. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether instances of fake foreigners securing admission in engineering institutes, under quota seats, have come to the notice of the Governments;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such admissions; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such admissions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has come to notice that fake Nepalese citizenship cards have been used by some students for admission through Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) Scheme of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has booked cases against 11 students in Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh, 19 students in Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, 1 in National Institute of Technology, Durgapur and 14 in National Institute of Technology, Trichy. The Ministry of External Affairs has requested all the Educational institutions to verify the authenticity proof/citizenship card before admission is granted.

De-Recognition of Deemed Universities

586. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of deemed universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has banned/de-recognized several deemed universities in the country;

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

(d) whether the P.N. Tandon Committee has recommended revocation of the Deemed-to-be Universities;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the norms by all the universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 03.08.2011, there are 130 institutions deemed to be universities in the country. The State-Wise/UT-Wise break up is as under: Andhra Pradesh-7, Arunanchal Pradesh-1; Bihar -2; Chandigarh-1; Delhi-12; Gujarat-2; Haryana-5; Jharkhand-2; Karnataka-15; Kerala-2; Madhya Pradesh-3; Maharashtra-21; Orissa-2; Punjab-2; Pondicherry-1; Rajasthan-8; Tamilnadu-29; Uttar Pradesh-10; Uttarakhand-4; West Bengal-1.

(b) and (c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) A Review Committee comprising of academic experts was constituted by the Ministry on 06.07.2009 to review the functioning of the institutions deemed to be universities to ascertain whether these institutions were indeed serving the purposes for which they were so declared and whether they complied with the conditions stipulated in the notification. The Review Committee recommended, inter alia, de-recognition of 44 institutions deemed to be universities. The report has been accepted by Government in principle. However, the matter is presently *sub judice* in the Supreme Court of India in the Viplav Sharma matter [WP (C) 142 of 2006] and the Hon'ble apex Court has directed the Government to maintain status quo with regard to these institutions.

(f) UGC constitutes Expert Committees comprising of academic Experts in relevant fields which conduct periodic on-site visits to ensure compliance with its norms by universities.

[English]

Shortage of Faculty

587. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of faculty in Central Universities higher educational institutions and technical institutes especially in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details of faculty deficiency in various IITs and regional institutes of technology;

(c) whether the Government has allowed IITs to appoint foreign teachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current intake of foreign faculty in various IITs;

(e) whether the foreign faculty have been offered permanent assignments in the IITs;

(f) if so, the term and conditions relating to these assignments; and

(g) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the shortage of faculty in higher educational institutions?

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

(b) The vacancy position in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the National Institutes of Technoogy

(NITs) (Previously Regional Engineering Colleges) are shown below:

Total vacancy all IITs	1693
Total vacancy all NITs	1522

(c) to (f) To tide over the faculty shortage, the IITs can appoint Non Resident Indian (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origins (PIOs) to permanent faculty positions. However, the foreign nationals, other than PIOs and NRIs, are appointed on contract basis for a fixed tenure of not exceeding five years on the same terms and conditions as those of the regular faculty. Presently 22 NRIs/PIOs/foreign nationals are teaching in various IITs.

(g) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. IITs have taken various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions which include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing on a regular basis throughout the year, invitation to alumni, scientists, faculty from India and abroad to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals to attract the attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards etc. Apart from salary, the faculty are encouraged to do consultancy. They are given start up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to take up research and given cumulative professional development allowance of Rs. 3.00 lakhs every three years to attend international conferences and seminars.

[Translation]

Coal and Lignite Projects

588. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coal and lignite projects sanctioned by the Government during 2010-11 and 2011-12, year-wise, project-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned by the Government for the said projects;

(c) the quantum of coal and lignite produced under the said projects so far; and

(d) the revenue earned by the Government through the said projects, year-wise/project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No new coal project was sanctioned by the Government during 2010-2011 and 2011-12. However, Coal India Limited (CIL) under their delegated powers have sanctioned 7 projects (6 expansion projects and 1 patch deposit) during 2010-11 and one expansion project and one Continuous Miner Scheme during 2011-12.

(b) Government does not provide any funds to Coal & Lignite Projects. The Coal PSUs fund the projects from their internal resources.

(c) In CIL a coal production of 10.14 million tonnes from two projects in 2010-11 and 4.69 million tonnes from 6 projects in 2011-12 [till June 2011] was achieved.

(d) Government does not earn any revenue directly through such projects executed of CIL, but it received dividend from CIL as per the extant government instructions.

Allocation of Coal Blocks

589. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal blocks allocated during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of companies which applied for allocation of coal blocks during the said period;

(c) the number of companies to which coal blocks were allocated during the said period alongwith the basis of such allocation, company-wise;

(d) the number of companies whose application were rejected alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has laid down any norms for allocation of coal blocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) One coal block, namely Bankhui having geological reserves of 800 million tonnes to M/s Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. [Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of first additional Orissa Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) in the State of Orissa has been allocated on 21.06.2010 during the year 2010-2011. No coal block has been allocated during the year 2011-2012.

(b) to (d) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. During the last and current years, the Government have not identified and earmarked coal blocks for allocation. Hence no coal blocks are available for allocation nor any applications were invited by the Government for allocation.

(e) and (f) Coal blocks are allocated to private companies and government companies under the following processes:

(a) **Government Company dispensation:**

Applications for coal blocks earmarked for allocation through Government dispensation route are invited from Central/State PSUs and processed in the Ministry based on certain criteria. Under this arrangement, allocations are determined on the basis of, *inter-alia*, preference to the States which have not been allocated any coal blocks earlier, priority to the host States in order to encourage value addition within the coal bearing State, past performance of applicants in developing coal blocks, proximity of coal blocks to the proposed end use projects, recommendation/support of State Government concerned etc.

(b) **Captive dispensation route:** The allocation of coal blocks to private parties is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways,

Coal India Limited, CMPDIL and the concerned State Governments. The applicants are given opportunity to present their cases before the full Screening Committee. The recommendations of the Screening Committee for allocations are decided taking into account, *inter-alia*, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation of coal block is decided by the Govt. based on merits and the applicant as well as recommendation of the Screening Committee.

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

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

The State Government shall grant such reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of coal or lignite to such company as selected through auction by competitive bidding under this section provided that the auction of competitive bidding shall not be applicable to an area containing coal or lignite.

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

[English]

Leakage of AIEEE Paper

590. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether an examination paper of AIEEE 2011 conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was leaked;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of candidates suffered due to deferment of paper;

(d) whether any probe was conducted for leakage of the paper;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith its findings; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by CBSE a question paper of AIEEE 2011 was leaked on 01.05.2011. No such leakage has occurred during the last three years.

(c) A total of 11,14,541 candidates were registered for AIEEE 2011 examination. Out of these, 10,81,573 candidates appeared in the re-scheduled exam held on the same day i.e. (01.05.2011) at 12.00 noon and 32,968 candidates appeared in the next re-scheduled exam held on 11.05.2011.

(d) and (e) A First Information Report (FIR) was lodged by the CBSE. Presently matter is sub-judice.

(f) CBSE has taken the various steps including packaging of question papers in steel trunks and storing in the nationalised banks, handing over of question papers to the authorised official just before commencement of examination and presence of observers to ensure fairness in conducting the examination.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Foreign Secretary Talks

591. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of issues raised by both the countries during such talks;

(d) the details of issues on which Secretaries of both the countries agreed/disagreed;

(e) the time by which the issues agreed will be implemented/sorted out; and

(f) the details of future strategy chalked out by both the countries to continue the dialogue process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides agreed on the following:

(i) They agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

(ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July 2011 to review progress in the dialogue

process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.

- (iii) They agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace & Security, including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).

The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India also met in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011 for bilateral talks on Peace and Security including CBMs, Jammu and Kashmir and promotion of friendly exchanges. The talks were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere. Both sides reiterated their intention to carry forward the dialogue process in a constructive and purposeful manner. Both sides emphasized the importance of constructive dialogue to promote mutual understanding.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met again on July 26, 2011 in New Delhi prior to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. They reviewed the progress in the talks on various subjects under the resumed dialogue process and preparation for the Ministerial level meeting held on July 27, 2011.

[English]

Capture of Fishermen by Pakistan

592. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian fishermen have been captured by the Pakistani authorities during the last one year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of fishermen released during the above period and the number of fishermen under the captivity of Pakistan as on date;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the release of remaining fishermen and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is any scheme to render financial help to such fishermen; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Pakistan arrested 100 Indian fishermen in 2010 and 156 Indian fishermen till date in 2011. 454 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2010 and 103 Indian fishermen have been released in 2011. At present, there are 252 Indian fishermen in Pakistan's Jails.

(c) High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these fishermen. Once consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these fishermen. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian fishermen who have completed their sentences.

The matter was raised with Pakistan at the Foreign Secretary Level talks on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi, on June 24, 2010 and June, 24, 2011 in Islamabad. The issue was also raised during Home Minister's visit to Islamabad on June 25-26, raised discussed during the recently concluded Foreign Minister level talks held in New Delhi on July 27, 2011.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Agriculture, (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani Jails and the scheme—"Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan" which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Free/Concessional Passes

593. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of free/concessional passes admissible to pilots and other employees of Alliance Air, Air India and Indian Airlines in one year, cadre-wise;

(b) the members of family for which these free passes/concessional tickets can be availed;

(c) the reasons for permitting such liberties to the employees of loss-making organization;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend these LTCs to employees of Ministry of Civil Aviation and other Government employees; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to have unified LTC rule for the Central Government and PSUs employees?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The grant of air passangers to the employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines is governed by the respective Passage Regulations. The number of free/concessional passanges provided varies with the number of years of service. The details of these passages along with family members covered under the scheme are given in the enclosed statement. The details in respect of Alliance Air are being collected.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) There is no proposal to have unified LTC Rules for central, state and PSU employees.

Statement

Scale of Air passage concessions for working staff

After completion of service of	Passages (International) A Concession in value (Percent)					Passages (Domestic-within India) B Concession in value (Percent)					C + Unlimited 85% Domestic For:- Self, Spouse & Sons (upto the age of 21 years only) Daughters (unmarried only)
	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	OR	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	
1 Year	100	60	10	Nil		100	85	85	85	Nil	
2 Year	100	80	30	10		100	85	85	85	85	
3 Year	100	100	50	30		100	100	85	85	85	
4 Year	100	100	70	50		100	100	85	85	85	
5 Year	100	100	90	70		100	100	95	85	85	
6 Year Onwards	100	100	90	90		100	100	95	95	85	
25 Year	100	100	90	90		100	100	95	95	85	+ Unlimited 85% Domestic For: Self, Spouse & Sons (upto the age of 21 years only) Daughters (unmarried only)

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

SCALE OF PASSAGES FOR AIR HOSTESS-
INTERNATIONAL OR DOMESTIC

After completion of service of

20 years	Free-02 90%-02
15 years	Free-01 75%-01
10 years	Free-01 75%-01

GRANT OF FREE/CONCESSIONAL AIR PASSAGES

1. Serving Employees

No. of years of service Free Concessional
For employees upto Grade
16A (upto level of Chief
Manager) (on subject-to-
load basis)

Below five years	02	-	03
5 years	02	01	02
7 years	02	02	01
10 years	02	03	-
20 years	02	04	-
25 years	02	05	-

For Dy.MDs/Directors/GMs/
Dy.GMs (On subject-to-load
basis) (irrespective of no.
of years of service

02	05	-
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Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions

594. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of requests received from
minority educational institutions in each State/UT during
each of the last three years under infrastructure
development of private/aided/unaided minority institution
scheme;

(b) the number of them cleared alongwith the funds
sanctioned to and utilised by each of them during the
above period; and

(c) the number of requests pending, State/UT-wise
alongwith the reasons for such pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.
PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of requests (State-
wise) received from minority educational institutions under
IDMI during the last three years is as under:—

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of requests received		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Till 15.07.11)
1.	Gujarat	-	15	-
2.	Haryana	-	22	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	01	-
4.	Karnataka	-	38	22
5.	Kerala	-	230	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	12	-
7.	Maharashtra	-	75	-
8.	Rajasthan	-	30	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	32	-
10.	Uttar Pradesh	74	-	-
Total		74	455	22

(b) The details of proposals approved and the
amount sanctioned are as follows:—

S.No.	States	2009- 10	Amt.	2010- 11	Amt.	2011-12 (Till 15.07.11)	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	-		15	191.20	-	Central GIAC
2.	Haryana	-		12	201.12	10	meeting was held
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-		01	25.00	-	on 25.07.2011 Release of funds
4.	Karnataka	-		15	281.98	10	is under process
5.	Kerala	-		15	337.73	10	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-		12	252.94	-	
7.	Maharashtra	-		19	387.61	10	
8.	Rajasthan	-		07	102.83	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Uttarakhand	-		12	190.29	08	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	22	4.48	14	277.05	10	
Total		22	4.48	122	2247.75	58	

(c) State-wise details of pending proposals is as under:—

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No.of requests pending
1.	Gujarat	-
2.	Haryana	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
4.	Karnataka	35
5.	Kerala	205
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-
7.	Maharashtra	46
8.	Rajasthan	23
9.	Uttarakhand	12
10.	Uttar Pradesh	28
Total		349

States have been advised to prioritize their requirements under the Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) Scheme focusing on Institutions located in Minority Concentration Districts. States have also been advised to verify whether the institutions whose proposals are pending have since received financial assistance from other sources, and to accordingly send fresh proposals.

Private Coaching Institutes

595. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether there is a growing influence of private coaching institutes for Indian Institutes of Technology

(IITs) and engineering colleges etc. in the country and charging exorbitant fees from students;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to give weightage to marks secured in X and XII standard exams in the engineering entrance examination including IIT-JEE to prevent crass commercialization;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to hold single test for admissions to engineering and technical courses including IITs;

(e) if so, the details thereof and its benefits to the students on its implementation; and

(f) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(c) to (f) However, a Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology has been constituted "to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes".

Unused Airports

596. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unused private/public airstrips/airports in the country at present, location-wise;

(b) whether these airports pose any threat to the security of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the vacant land and its proper use for commercial exploitation including reopening of airports in various cities including Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur in Bihar;

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

(f) the steps taken/schemes formulated by the Government to develop such airstrips/airports for commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are 455 airports/airstrips in the country, out of which there are 107 operational airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI). 29 airports/airstrips belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are lying unused, which may be seen in the enclosed Statement. Other unused airports/airstrips belong to the State Governments/private parties in the country.

(b) and (c) Operations at the unused airports/airstrips are subject to approval/NOC by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)/Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)/Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

(d) to (f) These unused/non-operational airports/airstrips can be considered for operationalisation only if there is a firm commitment from the airline operators for commencing scheduled flights through these airports/airstrips subject to the transfer of additional land to AAI required for operationalisation of such airstrips free of cost and free from all encumbrances wherever necessary by the respective State Governments. However, AAI has assessed the revival of Muzaffarpur airport.

Statement

Non operational airports (29)

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	State
1	2	3
1.	Akola	Maharashtra
2.	Asansol	West Bengal

1	2	3
3.	Aizwal (Tural)	Mizoram
4.	Balurgaht	West Bengal
5.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
6.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
7.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
9.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
11.	Jharsuguda	Orissa
12.	Jogbani	Bihar
13.	Kailashahar	Tripura
14.	Kamalpur	Tripura
15.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Khowai	Tripura
17.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
18.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Malda	West Bengal
20.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
21.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
23.	Raxaul	Bihar
24.	Rupsi	Assam
25.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Shella	Assam
27.	Tezu	Assam
28.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
29.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh

Free and Compulsory Education

597. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether some State Governments including the Government of Gujarat have represented to the Union Government relating to the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 including taking up of the task of providing free and compulsory education to the children as a national project;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the State Governments are required to reimburse the fee of those students belonging to specified and economically weaker sections who are admitted to private unaided schools as mandated by the RTE Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the above item is not one of the items included under SSA funding; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to share this burden of State Governments arising out of the provisions of the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat has stated that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 should be implemented as a National Project by the Union Government, and the States should not be expected to pay more than 10% of the likely expenditure on its implementation.

(c) The Government has had consultations with the State Governments and other stakeholders on the implementation of the RTE Act. The Government has received approval for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.31 lakh crore over a five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme. This includes Rs. 24,068 crore awarded to States especially for elementary education by the 13th Finance Commission. The remaining amount of Rs. 2.07 lakh crore would be shared between the Centre and the States in the 65:35 ratio. In the case of the States in the North Eastern Region, 90:10 fund sharing ratio between the Centre and the State would continue.

(d) and (e) As per provisions of Section 12(2) of the RTE Act, Unaided Private Schools providing free and compulsory education to children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section in pursuance

of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by them to the extent of per child expenditure incurred by the State or the actual amount charged from the child whichever is less.

(f) and (g) The 13th Finance Commission has approved Grant-in-Aid to the States amounting to Rs. 24,068 crores during the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 for elementary education sector. The Finance Commission has stipulated the States to increase their expenditure on elementary education by 8% per annum. During the consultation meeting held with Education Secretaries of States on 25th April, 2011, it was suggested that the States can reimburse the expenditure under Section 12(2) from the 8% growth in expenditure envisaged by the 13th Finance Commission.

Electro-Magnetic Radiations

598. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether World Health Organization (WHO) has recently evaluated electromagnetic radiation from mobile phones for carcinogenicity;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate strict guidelines/norms for installation of mobile towers and manufacturing of mobile handsets in the country;

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

(e) whether a number of mobile handsets imported in the country particularly from China have high radioactivity; and

(f) if so, the safety measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a part of World Health Organisation (WHO), in its press release dated 31 May 2011 has classified radio frequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer, associated with wireless phone use.

Subsequently, WHO in its Fact Sheet No. 193 of June, 2011, has stated that there are some indications of an increased risk of glioma for those who reported the highest 10% of cumulative hours of cell phone use, although there was no consistent trend of increasing risk with greater duration of use. The researchers concluded that biases and errors limit the strength of these conclusions and prevent a causal interpretation. Based largely on these data, IARC has classified radio frequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), a category used when a causal association is considered credible, but when chance, bias or confounding cannot be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

WHO has further stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use. WHO will conduct a formal risk assessment of all studied health outcomes from radio frequency fields exposure by 2012.

As per the existing policy for installation of towers, Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of DoT issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. Further, the licensee company is also required to obtain the permission from the concerned local bodies/municipal authorities.

Further, DoT has adopted the International Commission on Non-ionization Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for limiting reference levels of Electromagnetic radiation from Mobile towers and incorporated the requirement in Access Service Licenses vide amendment dated 4 November 2008.

DoT, vide letter dated 8th April 2010, has directed all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (USA) licensees for compliance of the reference limits/levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms. All new BTS sites start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT.

The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints, are also being tested by TERM Cell. If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, there is a provision of levy of a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh per BTS. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases, after which the site is to be shut down.

With regard to mobile handsets, DoT has also adopted ICNIRP guidelines imposing basic restrictions in terms of SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) value limiting to 2 W/Kg (averaged over 10g tissue) in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz and have taken following steps for compliance of SAR value for mobile phones:—

- (i) Indigenous manufacturers of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self-certificate.
- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.
- (iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

Further, based on media reports and public concerns, DoT constituted a committee on 24 August 2010 consisting of representatives from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Ministry of Environment and Forests and Department of Biotechnology to examine the various studies on the effect of radiation from mobile tower and mobile phones. The report of the committee so received was placed on DoT website for stakeholders' comments. The report of the Committee is being examined by the Government for appropriate action in the matter.

(e) and (f) All major manufacturers publish the SAR value for mobile phones in the user manual and on its company website. Further, no cases have been reported to DoT regarding mobile handsets having radiation more than the limits prescribed by ICNIRP.

Universities in India

599. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the total number of Central/State Universities functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the criteria/norms laid down for allocation of funds to the various Universities by the University Grants Commission;

(c) the funds released to these Universities during the last three years and the current year, University-wise;

(d) the details of progress made so far for setting up of new Degree Colleges and Central Universities in each State;

(e) the name of places identified for setting up of Degree Colleges and Central Universities;

(f) the number of requests received from the State Governments including State of Gujarat for setting up of Central Universities and Degree Colleges in these States, State-wise; and

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the Annual Report 2008-09, there are 40 Central and 234 State Universities functioning in the country. The list of Central and State Universities is enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(b) The Central Universities are allocated funds based on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee

for every Plan Period. All State Universities already availing UGC grant during previous Plan were allocated a grant amounting to 2.5 times of their Xth Plan allocation and all new Universities which were declared eligible to get UGC grant for the first time during XIth plan period were allocated an amount Rs. 5.00 crore for development grant and separate allocation was made under 16 merged schemes.

(c) The position of funds released to the Central and State Universities during the last three years and the current year University-wise is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) The details of the progress made so far for setting up of new model degree colleges in each State are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. During the XI Plan, 16 new central universities were set up including three converted central universities in each uncovered states. List of new central universities is enclosed as Statement-V.

(e) List of places identified in the country for setting Model Degree Colleges is enclosed as Statement-VI.

(f) and (g) The number of requests received from the State Governments including State Government of Gujarat for setting up of Model Degree Colleges and the action taken by UGC is also given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

Statement I

List of Central Universities

Sl.No.	State/University
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad
2.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar
ASSAM	
5.	Assam University, Silchar

1	2	3
6.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	
	BIHAR	
7.	Central University of Bihar, Patna	
	CHHATTISGARH	
8.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur	
	GUJARAT	
9.	Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	
	HARYANA	
10.	Central University of Haryana, Gurgaon	
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
11.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh	
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
12.	Central University of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar	
	JHARKHAND	
13.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	
	KARNATAKA	
14.	Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga	
	KERALA	
15.	Central University of Kerala, Trivandrum	
	MADHYA PRADESH	
16.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	
17.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment Recognition
1	2	3
	MAHARASHTRA	
18.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	1997
	MANIPUR	
19.	Central Aricultural University, Imphal	1993
20.	Manipur University, Imphal	1980

1	2	3
	MEGHALAYA	
21.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	1973
	MIZORAM	
22.	Mizoram University, Aizawal	2001
	NAGALAND	
23.	Nagaland University, Nagaland	1995
	ORISSA	
24.	Central University of Orissa, Kalighat	2008
	PUNJAB	
25.	Central University of Punjab, Bathinda	2008
	RAJASTHAN	
26.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	2008
	SIKKIM	
27.	Sikkim University, Gantok	2007
	TAMIL NADU	
28.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur	2008
	TRIPURA	
29.	Tripura University, Agartala	1987
	UTTAR PRADESH	
30.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921
31.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1996
32.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1916
33.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad	1887
	UTTARAKHAND	
34.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar	1973 (Central w.e.f. 2008)
	WEST BENGAL	
35.	Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan	1951
	NCT OF DELHI	
36.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	1985

1	2	3
37.	Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi	1988
38.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1968
39.	University of Delhi, New Delhi	1922
PUDUCHERRY (U.T.)		
40.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry	1985

Statement II*List of State Universities*

Sl.No.	State/University
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
2.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur
3.	Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry
4.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Science, Vijaywada
5.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
6.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
7.	Dravidian University, Kuppam
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Anantapur
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad
10.	Kakatiya University, Warangal
11.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University, Hyderabad
12.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda
13.	Osmania University, Hyderabad
14.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad
15.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur
16.	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati
17.	Sri Venkateswara Vedic University, Tirupati

1	2
18.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati
19.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
20.	Telengana University, Nizamabad
21.	Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa
ASSAM	
22.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
23.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh
24.	Gauhati University, Guwahati
25.	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University, Guwahati
BIHAR	
26.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur
27.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University, Madhepura
28.	Chanakya National Law University, Patna
29.	Jai Prakash University, Chhapra
30.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga
31.	Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga
32.	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya
33.	Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic & Persian University, Patna
34.	Nalanda Open University, Patna
35.	Patna University, Patna
36.	Rajendra Agricultural University, Samstipur
37.	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
38.	Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah
CHHATTISGARH	
39.	Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University, Bhilai
40.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur
41.	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur

1	2
42.	Indira Gandhi Krishi University, Raipur
43.	Indira Kala Sangeet University, Khairagarh
44.	Kushabhau Thakre Patrakarita Avam Jansanchar Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur
45.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur
46.	Pt. Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University, Chhattisgarh
GOA	
47.	Goa University, Goa
GUJARAT	
48.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
49.	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University, Ahmedabad
50.	Dharmsinh Desai University, Nadiad
51.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmednagar
52.	Gujarat Agricultural University, Banaskantha
53.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
54.	Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar
55.	Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad
56.	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar
57.	Hemachandrachaya North Gujarat University, Patna
58.	Krantiguru Shyamji Verma Kachchh University, Kachchh
59.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda University, Vadodara
60.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabhvidyanagar
61.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot
62.	Shree Somnath Sanskrit University, Junagarh
63.	South Gujarat University, Surat
HARYANA	
64.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya University, Sonipat

1	2
65.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
66.	Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa
67.	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar
68.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
69.	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
70.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry University, Nauni
71.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
72.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
73.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Jammu
74.	Islamic University of Science & Technology, Pulwama
75.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar
76.	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Jammu
77.	University of Kashmir, Srinagar
78.	University of Jammu, Jammu Tawi
JHARKHAND	
79.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
80.	Ranchi University, Ranchi
81.	Sidhu Kanhu University, Dumka
82.	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh
KARNATAKA	
83.	Bangalore University, Bangalore
84.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
85.	Kannada University, Kamalapur
86.	Karnataka University, Dharwad
87.	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore

1	2
88.	Karnataka State-Women University, Bijapur
89.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Science University, Nandinagar, Bidar
90.	Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta
91.	Mangalore University, Mangalore
92.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore
93.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences University, Bangalore
94.	Tumkur University, Tumkur
95.	University of Mysore, Mysore
96.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
97.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
98.	Visveswaraiah Technological University, Belgaum
KERALA	
99.	Calicut University, Kozhikode
100.	Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi
101.	Kannur University, Kunnur
102.	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur
103.	Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram
104.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
105.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady
MADHYA PRADESH	
106.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa
107.	Barkatullah University, Bhopal
108.	Devi Ahilya University, Indore
109.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi University, Jabalpur
110.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior
111.	M.G. Gramodaya University, Chitrakoot
112.	M.P. Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal
113.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic University, Jabalpur

1	2
114.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita National University of Journalism, Bhopal
115.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal
116.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki University, Bhopal
117.	Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur
118.	Vikram University, Ujjain
MAHARASHTRA	
119.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
120.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere
121.	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola
122.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Nagpur
123.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri
124.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur
125.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nasik
126.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri
127.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani
128.	Mumbai University, Mumbai
129.	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
130.	Pune University, Pune
131.	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
132.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur
133.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai
134.	Solapur University, Solapur
135.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
136.	The Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

1	2
137.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik
	ORISSA
138.	Berhampur University, Berhampur
139.	Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela
140.	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore
141.	North Orissa University, Mayurbhanj, Bhubaneswar
142.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar
143.	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack
144.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur
145.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri
146.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
147.	Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar
	PUNJAB
148.	Baba Farid University of Health & Medical Sciences, Faridkot
149.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana
150.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
151.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
152.	Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar
153.	Punjab University, Patiala
154.	The Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala
	RAJASTHAN
155.	Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Sanskrit University, Jaipur
156.	Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur
157.	Vardhman Mahavir Open University (Kota Open University), Kota
158.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology University, Udaipur

1	2
159.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer
160.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur
161.	National Law University, Jodhpur
162.	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner
163.	Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Jodhpur
164.	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota
165.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
166.	University of Bikaner, Bikaner
167.	Vardhman Mahavir Open University, Kota
168.	Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur
	SIKKIM
169.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences, Gantok
	TAMIL NADU
170.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi
171.	Anna University, Chennai
172.	Anna University, Tiruchirapalli
173.	Anna University, Tirunelveli
174.	Anna University, Coimbatore
175.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
176.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
177.	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli
178.	Madras University, Chennai
179.	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai
180.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
181.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal
182.	Periyar University, Salem
183.	Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai
184.	Tamil University, Thanjavur
185.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
186.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai

1	2
187.	Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai
188.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai
189.	Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore
UTTAR PRADESH	
190.	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
191.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University, Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
192.	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kanpur
193.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
194.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Faizabad
195.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra
196.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow
197.	King George's Medical University, Lucknow
198.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
199.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
200.	N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad
201.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi
202.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut
203.	University of Bundelkhand, Bundelkhand
204.	University of Lucknow, Lucknow
205.	Uttar Pradesh Technical, University, Lucknow
206.	U.P. King George's University of Dental Science, Lucknow
207.	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad
208.	V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Jaunpur
UTTARAKHAND	
209.	Doon University, Dehradun

1	2
210.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Patnagar
211.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar
212.	Kumaun University, Nainital
213.	Uttranchal Sanskrit University, Haridwar
214.	Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun
WEST BENGAL	
215.	Alih University, Kolkata
216.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Nadia
217.	Gaur Banga University, Malda Dist.
218.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata
219.	Netaji Subhash Open University, Kolkata
220.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata
221.	The Bengal Engineering & Science University, Howrah
222.	The West Bengal National University of Juridical Science, Kolkata
223.	The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata
224.	University of Burdwan, Burdwan
225.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata
226.	University of Kalyani, Kalyani
227.	University of North Bengal, Darjeeling
228.	Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Cooch Behar
229.	Vidyasagar University, Midnapore
230.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences, Kolkata
231.	West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata
232.	West Bengal State University, Kolkata
NCT OF DELHI	
233.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya, Delhi
NCT OF CHANDIGARH	
234.	Punjab University, Chandigarh

Statement III*Grants Released to Central Universities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of University	Grant Released against XI Plan Allocation											
		General Development Grant				Merged Scheme				Fellowship to Non-NET Ph.D. & M.Phil			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	2848.64	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	531.00	371.00	1500.00	0.00
2.	Banaras Hindu University	3270.23	1866.68	5200.00	1600.00	19.45	339.73		0.00	1051.55	117.49	1345.38	0.00
3.	University of Delhi	2414.27	0.00	5000.00	0.00	663.72	0.00	150.00	0.00	593.22	0.00	406.78	0.00
4.	U.C.M.S.	299.15	0.00	1000.00	200.00	32.94	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	University of Hyderabad	3258.56	2652.25	4531.27	600.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	530.98	268.00	501.02	0.00
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	3108.90	6766.10	5550.00	1000.00	597.35	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
7.	J.N.U.	2820.52	3140.29	4230.06	950.00	247.00	18.30	200.00	0.00	1000.00	10000.00	1000.00	0.00
8.	Pondicherry University	2402.14	4191.91	3704.80	325.00	63.23	0.00	560.02	0.00	335.00	105.55	459.45	0.00
9.	Viswa Bharati	2767.03	2700.00	5169.82	950.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
10.	B.B.A.U.	1000.00	1200.00	2900.00	950.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	163.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	MGA Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1087.25	2307.63	2117.59	0.00	33.00	116.50		0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	0.00
12.	M.A.N. Urdu University	2430.86	3300.00	4620.30	0.00	530.97	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	E.F.L.U.	2062.80	4673.96	3828.84	950.00	1551.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	University of Allahabad	1457.82	0.00	21.00	600.00	527.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	170.63	1129.37	0.00
15.	I.G.N.T.U.	400.00	400.00	3000.00	1775.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
16.	N.E.H.U.	3689.53	900.00	4526.15	300.00	267.50	0.00		0.00	64.36	0.00	160.00	0.00
17.	Assam University	1050.00	2431.90	2118.10	300.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	105.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
18.	Tezpur University	3932.34	3203.37	1500.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	70.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland University	0.00	2000.00	1700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram University	3857.13	5000.00	3400.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Manipur University	1619.12	1900.00	3391.16	325.00	0.00	172.35	100.00	0.00	132.75	0.00	417.25	0.00
22.	Rajiv Gandhi University	0.00	900.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
23.	Tripura University	833.80	2050.00	4118.20	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim University	1725.00	0.00	3000.00	700.00	183.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Grant released under plan (General Development grant including merged schemes and fellowship schemes to new central universities during XI fellowship schemes to new Central Universities during XI Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Central University	Grant released under GDG including Merged Scheme/ Fellowship			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	CU of Bihar	125.00	400.00	1500.00	0.00
2.	CU of Gujarat	125.00	600.00	2500.00	
3.	CU of Haryana	150.00	400.00	4000.00	0.00
4.	CU of Himachal Pradesh	0.00	300.00	1500.00	
5.	CU of Jharkhand	125.00	1125.00	4000.00	1250.00
6.	CU of Karnataka	275.00	2500.00	9075.00	0.00
7.	CU of Kashmir	125.00	400.00	1000.00	0.00
8.	CU of Kerala	125.00	400.00	1250.00	0.00
9.	CU of Orissa	125.00	1475.00	3000.00	
10.	CU of Punjab	150.00	1500.00	2500.00	0.00
11.	CU of Rajashtan	125.00	400.00	8000.00	2500.00
12.	CU of Tamil Nadu	150.00	3000.00	7000.00	2500.00
13.	Dr. Harisingh Gour University	864.78	1000.00	1500.00	1250.00
14.	Guru Ghasidas University G.D.G. -12500.00 Merged Scheme -380.70	300.00	3500.00	3000.00	0.00
15.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ. Fellowship Scheme -150.00	527.50	3000.00	4500.00	1250.00
Total		3292.28	20000.00	54325.00	8750.00

Grant released during XI Plan against additional Grant Central Universities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of University	Additional Grant Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Mainland Central Universities					
1.	Aligarh Central Universities	130.00	3500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Banaras Hindu University	100.00	2700.00	0.00	0.00
3.	University of Delhi	3375.00	0.00	3325.00	0.00
	UCMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	University of Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1150.00	1290.00	1935.00	0.00
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Pondicherry University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Visva Bharati	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	B.B.A.U.	0.00	539.00	0.00	0.00
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishvadyalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	M.A.N. Urdu University	71.25	414.39	0.00	0.00
12.	EFLU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	University of Allahabad	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
14.	IGNTU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL- A	4846.25	8443.39	5280.00	0.00
Central Universities in the NER					
15.	North Eastern Hill University	1150.00	4783.00	1498.00	0.00
16.	Assam University	0.00	2500.00	95.60	0.00
17.	Tezpur University	0.00	2500.00	2000.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland University	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram University	0.00	1710.19	0.00	0.00
20.	Manipur University	37.41	1000.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajiv Gandhi University	500.00	400.00	25.00	0.00
22.	Tripura University	0.00	800.00	1000.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim University	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - B	2437.41	14693.19	4618.60	0.00
	Total- A+B	7283.66	23136.58	9898.60	0.00

*The position of the grants allocated Released Year wise under General
Development Assistance scheme during XI Plan period*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/University	Grant released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
A	B	C	D	E	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gujarat					
1.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavanagar	202.50	151.87	-	-
2.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	257.40	-	-	-
3.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	451.24	338.42	-	-
4.	H. North Gujarat Univ., Patan	143.85	--	-	-
5.	Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabha Vidyanagar	198.90	149.17	-	-
6.	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot	234.00	175.50	-	-
7.	South Gujarat University, Surat	257.40	193.05	-	-
	Total	1745.29	1008.01	-	-
2. Karnataka					
8.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	344.64	258.48	-	-
9.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	186.30	139.72	-	-
10.	Karnataka University, Dharwad	243.00	182.25	-	-
11.	Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta	168.75	126.56	-	-
12.	Kannada University, Hampi	78.00	-	-	-
13.	Mangalore University, Manglorgangothri	183.00	137.25	-	-
14.	Mysore University, Mysore	288.60	171.45	-	-
15.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	63.00	--	07.00	-
16.	Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur	75.00	150.00	-	-
17.	Davangere University	-	-	250.00	-
	Total	1630.29	1165.71	257.00	-
3. Kerala					
18.	Calicut University, Calicut	222.30	166.85	02.00	-
19.	Cochin University of Sc. & Technology, Kochi	346.80	160.10	-	-
20.	Kerala University, Thiravantapuram	240.22	180.16	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Kottayam	208.38	156.28	-	416.76
22.	Kannur University, Mangattuparamba	322.84	207.54	-	345.90
23.	Sree Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit, Kalady	48.00	-	50.00	-
	Total	1388.34	1156.93	52.00	762.66
	4. Madhya Pradesh				
24.	A.P.S. University, Rewa	190.80	-	381.60	-
25.	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	234.30	175.72	-	-
26.	Devi Ahilya Vishw., Indore	190.80	-	-	-
27.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	189.00	141.75	-	-
28.	M.G. Gramodhya Vishw., Chitrakoot	126.00	94.50	52.50	-
29.	Rani Durgawati Vishw., Jabalpur	245.70	184.87	-	-
30.	Vikram Univerisity, Ujjain	246.00	184.50	102.50	-
31.	National Law Instt. University, Bhopal	129.00	-	-	-
32.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudयोगiki, Vishw., Bhopal	100.00	150.00	-	-
	Total	1651.60	931.34	536.60	-
	5. Bihar				
33.	Patna University, Patna	181.50	-	151.25	-
34.	BBA Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarnagar	175.84	131.89	-	-
35.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	196.80	147.60	-	-
36.	K.S.D. Sanskrit Univ., Darbhanga	122.37	-	-	-
37.	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	185.43	139.08	-	-
38.	L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	190.80	143.10	-	-
39.	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura	141.60	106.20	-	-
40.	Jai Prakash University, Chhapra	42.00	-	-	344.00
41.	Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah	82.80	139.60	-	-
	Total	1319.14	807.47	151.25	344.00
	6. Haryana				
42.	M.D. Univ., Rohtak	257.40	193.05	107.25	-
43.	Kurukshetra Univ. Kurukshetra	228.00	171.00	-	-
44.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar	123.00	92.25	-	153.75
45.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishw., Sonipat	200.00	50.00	-	-
46.	Chaudhari Devi Lal University, Sirsa	100.00	150.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Sc. & Tech., Murthal	100.00	150.00	50.00	100.00
	Total	608.40	506.30	157.25	253.75
	7. Himachal Pradesh				
48.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla	243.00	182.25	-	-
	Total	243.00	182.25	-	-
	8. Jharkhand				
49.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	187.20	140.40	-	-
50.	Vinoba Bhave Univ. Hazaribah	158.55	118.91	-	-
51.	The Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Kumka	200.00	50.00	100.27	-
	Total	545.75	309.31	100.27	
	9. Orissa				
52.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	220.80	165.60	-	-
53.	Berhampur University, Bhanja Bihar	234.00	175.50	-	-
54.	Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar	272.82	204.61	-	-
55.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri	141.00	105.50	-	-
56.	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore	57.00	174.00	-	-
57.	North Orissa University, Baripada	200.00	50.00	-	-
58.	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	200.00	50.00	-	-
	Total	1325.52	925.21	-	-
	10. Panjab				
59.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	293.82	220.36	-	-
60.	Punjabi University, Patiala	222.30	166.72	-	-
61.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	257.40	193.05	-	-
	Total	773.52	580.14	-	-
	11. Rajasthan				
62.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	252.00	189.00	-	-
63.	J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur	251.88	188.91	-	-
64.	M.L. Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	154.20	115.65	-	-
65.	M.D.S. University, Ajmer	168.00	126.00	-	-
	Total	826.00	619.56	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Andhra Pradesh					
66.	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	342.90	257.18	-	-
67.	Kakatiya Univerisity, Warangal	231.00	173.25	-	-
68.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological Univ., Hyderabad	42.90	300.30	-	-
69.	A. Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar	259.35	166.73	92.62	-
70.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	335.21	251.40	-	-
71.	P.S. Telugu University, Hyderabad	146.26	109.69	-	-
72.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	272.97	204.72	113.73	-
73.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishvavidyalayam, Tirupati	202.50	151.88	-	-
74.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	210.00	157.50	-	-
75.	NALSAR University, Hyderabad	140.00	-	-	-
76.	Dravidian University, Kuppam	79.20	144.40	-	-
77.	JNT University, Kakinada	-	-	-	-
78.	JNT University, Anantapur	-	-	-	-
	Total	2262.29	1917.05	206.35	-
13. Maharashtra					
79.	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	181.30	116.55	-	-
80.	R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur	321.93	206.96	-	-
81.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	135.00	-	213.75	-
82.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumabi	325.77	-	-	-
83.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	210.00	157.50	-	-
84.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Raigad	200.00	50.00	-	-
85.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	215.56	161.66	-	-
86.	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati	188.26	141.19	-	235.32
87.	University of Pune, Pune	247.50	185.63	-	-
88.	*University of Mumbai, Mumbai	478.45	-	-	-
	Total	2503.77	1019.49	213.75	235.52
14. Goa					
89.	Goa University, Goa	243.00	182.25	-	-
	Total	243.00	182.25	-	-
15. Tamil Nadu					
90.	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	273.00	175.50	292.50	-
	Tamil University, Thanjavur	135.00	101.25	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Manomaniam Sundaranar Univ., Tirunelveli	196.00	126.00	-	-
92.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	198.00	148.50	-	-
93.	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	198.90	149.17	-	-
94.	Madras University, Chennai	270.00	202.50	-	-
95.	Mother Teresa Women's Univ., Kodaikanal	170.63	109.70	-	-
96.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	319.64	239.73	399.55	-
97.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	215.80	18.10	-	-
98.	Anna University, Chennai	456.60	342.45	-	-
99.	Periyar University, Salem	48.00	186.00	-	-
100.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai	-	200.00	-	50.00
	Total	2481.57	1998.90	692.05	50.00
	16. Assam				
101.	Gauhati University, Guwahati	243.00	182.50	-	-
102.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	243.00	364.50	-	-
	Total	486.00	547.00	-	-
	17. Delhi				
103.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Univ., Delhi	135.00	101.25	112.50	-
104.	National Law University, Dwarka	-	-	210.00	-
	Total	135.00	101.25	322.50	-
	18. Jammu and Kashmir				
105.	Jammu University, Jammu Tawi	240.00	180.00	-	-
106.	Kashmir University, Hazratbal	243.00	182.25	-	-
107.	Sh. Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra	-	250.00	-	-
	Total	483.00	612.25	-	-
	19. Uttar Pradesh				
108.	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	135.00	101.25	-	-
109.	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	214.80	161.11	-	-
110.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra	180.00	135.00	-	-
111.	Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad	140.86	-	-	-
112.	D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	161.81	121.34	-	-
113.	Lucknow University, Lucknow	258.60	193.95	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	120.00	90.00	-	-
115.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	127.80	95.85	-	-
116.	VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur	135.00	-	-	-
117.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	196.35	-	-	-
118.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur	120.90	90.68	50.37	-
119.	J.R.H. University, Chitrakoot	-	-	-	-
	Total	1791.12	989.18	50.37	
	20. Uttarakhand				
120.	Kumaun University, Nainital	222.30	166.72	-	-
121.	# H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	195.00	-	-	-
122.	Doon University, Dehradun	-	-	250.00	-
	Total	417.30	166.72	250.00	-
	21. West Bengal				
123.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	846.20	259.65	-	-
124.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	445.66	334.24	-	-
125.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	208.20	156.15	-	-
126.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	189.60	142.20	-	-
127.	North Bengal University, Darjeeling	223.20	167.40	279.00	-
128.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	243.20	182.25	-	-
129.	Vidyasagar University, Midnapore	178.20	133.65	-	-
130.	Bengal Engg. & Sc. University, Shibpur	225.00	168.75	-	-
131.	West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata	200.00	50.00	-	-
	Total	2759.06	1594.29	279.00	-
	22. Chhattisgarh				
132.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh	135.00	101.25	-	-
133.	# Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	180.00	-	-	-
134.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	190.80	143.10	-	-
135.	*H.N. Law University, Raipur	42.00	-	-	-
	Total	547.80	244.35	-	-
	Grand Total	26166.76	17564.96	3268.39	1645.73

Note:

*Grant withheld as per ASSIT.

#These Universities are upgraded as Central Universities.

Statement IV

Performance of States in regard to implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of one model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts having lower GER than National GER

Sl. No.	State/UTs	EBDs	Proposals recieved	Proposals approved	Defficient Proposal	Proposals rejected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	7	-	5	*2	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered undedr Section 12B of UGC Act
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6	6	-	-	Approval is being conveyed
3.	Assam	12	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	25	1	-	-	1	Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	5	-	5	-	Documents called for
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	20	20	8	11	*1	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act.
8.	Haryana	7	10	-	1	9	Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008/not in EBD
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	4	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	12	-	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	20	20	6	3	11	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
13.	Kerala	4	4	3	1	-	Documents called for
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	-	-	-	-	
15.	Maharasthra	7	7	7	-	-	Grant has been released
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	7	-	-	-	-	
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Orissa	18	8	-	8	-	Documents called for
21.	Punjab	13	13	11	-	2	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
22.	Rajasthan	30	1	-	1	-	Documents called for
23.	Sikkim	4	2	-	2	-	Document called for
24.	Tamil Nadu	27	6	1	2	*3	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered under section 12B of UGC Act/not in EBD
25.	Tripura	4	-	-	-	-	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	6	5	1	-	Document called for
27.	Uttrakhand	2	-	-	-	-	
28.	West Bengal	17	3	-	3	-	Document called for
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	-	-	-	-	
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	-	-	Approval has been conveyed
32.	Daman and Diu	2	-	-	-	-	
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	1	-	Document called for
35.	Pudducherry	1	-	-	-	-	
Total		374	125	48	44	33	

Statement V

Sl.No.	Name of the Central University
1	2
1.	CU of Bihar
2.	CU of Gujarat
3.	CU of Haryana
4.	Himachal Pradesh
5.	CU of Jharkhand
6.	CU of Karnataka
7.	CU of Kashmir

1	2
8.	CU of Kerala
9.	CU of Odisha
10.	CU of Punjab
11.	CU of Rajasthan
12.	CU of Tamil Nadu
13.	Dr. Harisingh Gour University
14.	Guru Ghasidas University
15.	H.N.B. Garhwal University
16.	Central University of Jammu

Statement VI*The list of 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts*

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Goalpara	Siwan
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hailakandi	Supaul
2. Andhra Pradesh	Karbi Anglong	Viahali
Adilabad	Karimganj	6. Chhattisgarh
Anantapur	Marigaon	Bastar
East Godavari	Nagaon	Bilaspur
Kurnool	Sonitpur	Dantewada
Mahbubnagar	Tinsukia	Dhamtari
Medak	5. Bihar	Durg
Nizamabad	Araria	Janjgir-champa
Prakasam	Aurangabad	Jashpur
Srikakulam	Banka	Kanker
Vizianagaram	Begusarai	Kawardha
West Godawari	Darbhanga	Koriya
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Gopalganj	Mahasamund
Changlang	Jamui	Raigarh
Dibang Valley	Kaimur	Raipur
East Kameng	Katihar	Rajnandgaon
Lohit	Khagaria	Surguja
Lower Subansiri	Kishanganj	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Tawang	Lakhisarai	Dadar and Nagar Haveli
Tirap	Madhepura	8. Daman and Diu
Upper Siang	Madhubani	Daman and Diu
Upper Subansiri	Nawada	9. Gujarat
West Kameng	West Chamaran	Amreli
West Siang	East Champaran	Banas Kantha
4. Assam	Purnia	Bharuch
Bongaigaon	Saharsa	Bhavnagar
Cachar	Samastipur	Dohad
Darrang	Sheohar	Jamnagar
Dhubri	Sitamarhi	Junagad

Kachchh	Leh	Raichur
Kheda	Punch	Tumkur
Mahesana	Rajauri	Udupi
Narmada	Udhampur	Uttara Kannada
Panch Mahals	13. Jharkhand	15. Kerala
Patan	Chatra	Kasaragod
Porbandar	Deoghar	Malappuram
Rajkot	Dumka	Palakkad
Sabar Kantha	Garhwa	Wayanad
Surat	Giridih	16. Lakshdweep
Surendranagar	Godda	Lakshadweep
The Dangs	Gumla	17. Madhya Pradesh
Valsad	Kodarma	Balaghat
10. Haryana	Pakaur	Barwani
Fatehabad	Palamu	Betul
Gurgaon	P. Singhbhum	Bhind
Jind	Sahibganj	Chhatarpur
Kaithal	14. Karnataka	Chhindwara
Karnal	Bagalkot	Domoh
Panipat	Bangalore Rural	Datia
Sirsa	Belgaum	Dewas
11. Himachal Pradesh	Bellary	Dhar
Chamba	Bijapur	Dindori
Kinnaur	Chamarajanagar	East Nimar
Lahul & Spiti	Chikmagalur	Guna
Sirmaur	Chitradurga	Harda
12 Jammu and Kashmir	Dakshina Kannada	Jhabua
Anantnag	Gadag	Katni
Badgam	Hassan	Mandla
Baramulla	Haveri	Mandsaur
Doda	Kodagu	Morena
Kargil	Kolar	Narsimhaur
Kathua	Koppal	Neemuch
Kupwara	Mandya	Panna

Raisen	Lunglei	Kapurthala
Rajgarh	Mamit	Mansa
Ratlam	Saiha	Moga
Sagar	Serchhip	Muktsar
Satna	21. Nagaland	Nawanshahr
Sehore	Mon	Patiala
Seoni	22. Orissa	Sangrur
Shahdol	Anugul	25. Rajasthan
Shajapur	Balangir	Ajmer
Sheopur	Bargarh	Alwar
Shivpuri	Baudh	Banswara
Sidhi	Debrugarh	Baran
Tikamgarh	Dhenkanal	Barmer
Ujjain	Gajapati	Bharatpur
Umaria	Ganjam	Bhilwara
Vidisha	Kalahandi	Bikaner
West Nimar	Kandhamal	Bundi
18. Maharashtra	Kendujhar	Chittaurgarh
Buldana	Koraput	Churu
Gadchiroli	Malkangiri	Dausa
Hingoli	Nabarangapur	Dhaulpur
Jalna	Nayagarh	Dungarpur
Raigarh	Naupada	Ganganagar
Ratnagiri	Rayagada	Hanumangarh
Sindhudurg	Sonapur	Jaisalmer
19. Meghalaya	23. Puducherry	Jalor
East Garo Hills	Yanam	Jhalawar
Jaintia Hills	24. Punjab	Jhunjhunur
Ri Bhoi	Amritsar	Jodhpur
South Garo Hills	Bathinda	Karauli
West Khasi Hills	Faridkot	Nagaur
20. Mizoram	Fatehgarh Sahib	Pali
Champhai	Firozpur	Rajsamand
Kolasib	Gurdaspur	Sawai Madhopur
Lawngtlai		

Sikar	Viluppuram	Muzaffarnagar
Sirohi	Virudhunagar	Pilibhit
Tonk	28. Tripura	Rae Bareli
Udaipur	North Tripura	Rampur
26. Sikkim	South Tripura	Saharanpur
East	West Tripura	Sant Kabir Nagar
North	Dhalai	Shahjahanpur
South	29. Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
West	Bahraich	Diddharthnagar
27. Tamil Nadu	Balrampur	Sitapur
Ariyalur	Banda	Sonbhadra
Coimbatore	Barabanki	Sultanpur
Cuddalore	Bareilly	Unnao
Dharmapuri	Basti	30. Uttarakhand
Dindigul	Bijnor	Bageshwar
Erode	Budaun	Champawat
Kancheepuram	Bulandshahar	31. West Bengal
Kanniyakumari	Chitrakoot	Bankura
Karur	Etah	Barddhaman
Madurai	Farrukhabad	Birbhum
Nagapattinam	Fatehpur	Dakshin Dinajpur
Perambalur	Gonda	Darjiling
Pudukkottai	Hamirpur	Haora
Ramanathapuram	Hardoi	Hugli
Salem	Hathras	Jalpaiguri
Sivaganga	Jyotiba P. Nagar	Koch Bihar
Thanjavur	Kannauj	Maldah
The Nilgiris	Kanpur Dehat	Medinipur
Theni	Kaushambi	Murshidabad
Thiruvallur	Kheri	Nadia
Thiruvavur	Kushinagar	North 24 Parganas
Thoothukkudi	Lalitpur	Puruliya
Tirunelveli	Maharajganj	South 24 Parganas
Tiruvannamalai	Mahoba	Uttar Dinajpur
Vellore	Mathura	Total Districts =374
	Moradabad	

Kendriya/Navodaya Vidyalayas

600. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) opened during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open KVs and JNVs in every district of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of new teachers likely to be appointed as a result of opening of these schools;

(e) the time by which these Vidyalayas are likely to be started and the total funds made available/proposed to be made available for creating infrastructure facilities for their smooth functioning; and

(f) the details of reservation and facilities being provided/to be provided for SC/ST students in the KVs and JNVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise details of Kendriya

Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) opened in the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statements-I and II respectively. No JNV has been opened during the current year.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to open KV in every district in the country. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one JNV in each district of the country except the Urban Districts of the country. The list of uncovered district for opening of JNV enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) There are prescribed norms for creation of posts in KVs and JNVs. Depending upon number of sections, the requisite posts are created whenever a new school is sanctioned.

(e) There is no fixed time frame for opening of new Vidyalayas. These are opened on receipt of feasible proposals and fund allocation is made accordingly.

(f) Reservation of seats in respect of KVs & JNVs in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district, provided that in no district, such reservation will be less than the national average (15% for SC and 7.5% for ST) but subject to a maximum of 50% for both the categories taken together. JNVs offer free education to all the students including free boarding/lodging, uniform, stationary etc. Kendriya Vidyalaya also provide for exemption of tuition fees for SC/ST students; relaxation in eligibility criteria for admission in Class XI and relaxation in qualifying marks in admission tests wherever applicable.

Statement I

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during the year last three years and the current year

Year	Sl.No.	Name of K.V.	State
1	2	3	4
2008-09	1.	Mahe	Puducherry
	2.	Tangdhar at Kupwara	J & K
	3.	Datia	M.P.
	4.	Gumla	Jharkhand
	5.	Painavu, Idukki Distt.	Kerala

1	2	3	4
	6.	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu.
	7.	Khairagarh	Chhattisgarh
	8.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
	9.	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh
200-10		Nil	Nil
2010-11	1.	Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl	Mizoram
	2.	NIT Campus Agratala	Tripura
	3.	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand
	4.	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
	5.	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam
	6.	Udalguri Distt. Udalpuri	Assam
	7.	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar
	8.	Harnaut, Distt. Nalanda	Bihar
	9.	CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Chhattisgarh
	10.	Khicharipur, East Delhi Distt.	Delhi
	11.	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat
	12.	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himchal Pradesh
	13.	BSF Sunderbani, Rajouri Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir
	14.	BSF Humhama, Distt. Budgam	Jammu and Kashmir
	15.	Quaziabad, Udipora, Kopwara Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir
	16.	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir
	17.	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Jharkhand
	18.	Kanhaga, Dist. Kasargod	Kerala
	19.	Chnenneerkara, Pathnamthitta Distt.	Kerala
	20.	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Kerala
	21.	Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.	Kerala
	22.	CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.	Kerala
	23.	Koppal, Distt. Koppal	Karnataka
	24.	CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.	Madhya Pradesh
	25.	Umaria, Umaria Distt.	Madhya Pradesh
	26.	Raisen, Distt Raisen	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	27.	Betul, Distt. Betul	Madhya Pradesh
	28.	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
	29.	Harda, Distt. Harda	Madhya Pradesh
	30.	CRPF, Telgaon, Pune Distt.	Maharashtra
	31.	Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.	Maharashtra
	32.	BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur	Maharashtra
	33.	Champhai, Distt. Champhai	Mizoram
	34.	Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.	Orissa
	35.	No. 2 Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.	Orissa
	36.	Bhanjangan, Ganjam Distt.	Orissa
	37.	Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.	Orissa
	38.	Sonepur, Subarnapur Distt.	Orissa
	39.	Deogarh Distt.	Orissa
	40.	Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.	Orissa
	41.	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa
	42.	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa
	43.	Nuapada, Distt. Nuapada	Orissa
	44.	CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Orissa
	45.	CRPF, Sarikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Punjab
	46.	BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	47.	BSF Fazilka, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab
	48.	BSF BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	49.	BSF KMS Wala, Distt. Ferozpur	Punjab
	50.	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab
	51.	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Puducherry
	52.	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Rajasthan
	53.	BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan
	54.	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan
	55.	Deogarh, Dist. Rajsamand	Rajasthan
	56.	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan
	57.	Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu
	58.	Pereambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
59.	BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal		Tripura
60.	GC CRPF Agartala		Tripura
61.	CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.		Uttar Pradesh
62.	Etah, Etah Distt.		Uttar Pradesh
63.	Chero, Salempur, Distt Deoria		Uttar Pradesh
64.	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba		Uttar Pradesh
65.	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar		Uttar Pradesh
66.	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar		Uttarakhand
67.	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli		Uttarakhand
68.	BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.		West Bengal
69.	BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.		West Bengal
70.	BSF Gandhinagar, Coochbehar Distt.		West Bengal
71.	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly		West Bengal
72.	Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.		West Bengal
73.	BSF Aradhpur, Distt. Malda		West Bengal
74.	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri		West Bengal
75.	Malanjkhanda, Distt. Balaghat		Madhya Pradesh
76.	Bhakli, Distt. Rewari		Haryana
77.	No. 3 Katni, Distt. Katni		Madhya Pradesh
78.	No. 2 Satna, Distt. Satna		Madhya Pradesh
79.	No. 2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindwara		Madhya Pradesh
80.	Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur		Chhattisgarh
81.	Reona Ucha, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib		Punjab
82.	Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur		Punjab
83.	Davangere, Distt. Davangere		Karnataka
84.	Rangiya, N.F. Rly, Distt. Kamrup		Assam
85.	CRPF Jhaphan, Distt. Muzaffarpur		Bihar
86.	Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh		Orissa
87.	Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara		Orissa
88.	Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod, Distt. Dahod		Gujarat
89.	Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga		Karnataka
90.	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore		Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	91.	Khariar, Distt. Naupada	Orissa
	92.	No. 5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Orissa
	93.	No. 6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Orissa
	94.	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Orissa
2011-12	1	Cast Wheel Plant Bela, Distt. Saran	Bihar
	2.	Krishnarajapuram, Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Distt. Bangalore	Karnataka
	3.	Tikamgarh, Distt. Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
	4.	Lalitpur, Distt. Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
	5.	Etawa, Distt. Etawa	Uttar Pradesh
	6.	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
	7.	Tuting, Distt. Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
	8.	Chitrakoot, Distt. Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
	9.	Banda, Distt. Banda	Uttar Pradesh
	10.	Tonk, Distt. Tonjk	Rajasthan
	11.	Karim Nagar, Distt. Karim Nagar	Andhra Pradesh
	12.	Bhunga, Distt. Hoshiarpur	Punjab
		Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl	Mizoram
	13.	Tezpur University, Distt. Sonitpur	Assam
	14.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Koddalore	Tamil Nadu
	15.	Palyad Thalesery, Distt. Kannur	Kerala

Statement II

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVS) Made Functional during the last 03 years

State	2008-09 (Name of the District)	2009-10 (Name of the District)	2010-11 (Name of the District)
1	2	3	4
Assam		Karbi Anglong	
Arunachal Pradesh			
Andhra Pradesh		Praksam Khammam	
Bihar			Gaya
Chhattisgarh		Dantewara	

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Amreli Dang		Anand
Haryana			
Himachal Pradesh			
Jammu and Kashmir			Jammu, Reasi, Kulgam
Jharkhand		Palamu Pakur	
Karnataka		Gulbarga	
Madhya Pradesh		Ujjain Jhabua	
Maharashtra	Dhule		Navsari, Nandurbar
Meghalaya		East Khasi Hill	
Mizoram	Mamit	Lunglei	
Nagaland			
Orissa			
Punjab	Barnala	SAS Nagar (Mohali) Amritsar	
Rajasthan		Banaswara	
Tripura			
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti		
Uttarakhand			
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	South Dinajpur	South 24 Parganas
Total	7	15	8

Statement III*List of Uncovered Districts*

Sl.No.	Name of the Region	State	No. of Distt. Uncovered	Name of District
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1	Hyderabad (Urban)
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	South Andaman
		Karnataka	3	Kolar Ramanagara Gulbarga
2.	Jaipur	Delhi	7	East Delhi
				West Delhi
				North Delhi
				South Delhi
				Central Delhi (Urban)
				North East Delhi
				New Delhi (Urban)
3.	Patna	Rajasthan	1	Pratapgarh
		Haryana	1	Palwal
		West Bengal	2	Malda Kolkata (Urban)
4.	Pune	Maharashtra	3	Ramgarh
				Jharkhand
5.	Bhopal	Maharashtra	3	Mumbai (Urban) Mumbai Suburban (Urban) Bhandara
		Gujarat	1	Surat
		Chhattisgarh	2	Narayanpur (Bastar) Bijapur (Dantewada)
		Madhya Pradesh	2	Singrauli Jhabua

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Srinagar Bandipura Ramban Kishtwar Phulwama
7.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2	Kanshi Ram Nagar Sultanpur
Total			33	

Note:

- (1) The above position is excluding the Districts of Tamil Nadu State.
 (2) No. of Urban districts =06
 (3) Scheme does not have provision of opening of JNVs in Urban Districts.
 (4) No. of Districts where JNVs are to be opened = 33-6 (Urban Districts)= 27

[*Translation*]

Rural Broadband Internet Connectivity

601. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:

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

(a) the number of villages connected with broadband internet till date, State-wise;

(b) the role of private service providers in providing internet connection in the rural areas;

(c) the details of the villages connected with optical fibre network connection so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has launched 'Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme' in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the villages covered under the scheme so far and the target fixed for the current Five Year Plan, State-wise?

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

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) 1,33,712 Village Panchayats are covered with broadband internet facility. The number of village Panchayat covered with Broadband internet, as on June 2011, State-wise is given at Statement-I. However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has covered 1,69,201 villages through broadband internet as per Statement-II.

(b) Both private and public sector service provider are encouraged to participate in the USOF schemes subject to meeting the eligibility criteria.

(c) Presently, Optical fiber connectivity is largely available upto the block headquarters.

(d) USOF is working on this scheme for providing financial assistance by way of subsidy for the wireless broadband infrastructure such as base stations by utilizing the existing infrastructure available with the Telecom service providers. The scheme has been approved by the competent authority and the draft tender document has been prepared and uploaded in the public domain on 21.04.2011 for comments/suggestions of stakeholders and the same are being processed for finalization of the tender.

This scheme would provide broadband coverage to about 5 lakh villages at a speed of 512 kbps. This scheme is envisaged to provide Broadband in all states of India.

(e) As the scheme is yet to be launched no villages have been covered under the scheme so far. Regarding

the target fixed for the current Five Year Plan for Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme, it is envisaged to sign Agreement with the successful bidders for implementing the scheme in all the bidding unit across India.

Statement I

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cumulative Achievement
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13876
3.	Assam	1841
4.	Bihar	5935
5.	Chhattisgarh	2150
6.	Gujarat (including Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu)	7599
7.	Haryana	5242
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1660
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	885
10.	Jharkhand	4018
11.	Karnataka	3714
12.	Kerala	997
13.	Lakshadweep	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4157
15.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	10294
16.	Tripura	854
17.	Mizoram**	175
18.	Meghalaya**	43
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1391
20.	Manipur	
21.	Nagaland**	

1	2	3
22.	Orissa	2090
23.	Punjab	10393
24.	Chandigarh	16
25.	Rajasthan	2946
26.	Tamil Nadu	8815
27.	Puducherry	98
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39625
29.	Uttarakhand	2411
30.	West Bengal	2360
31.	Sikkim	66
Total		133712

**Equivalent Rural Local Bodies.

Statement II

*Status of Broadband Service in Circles
as on 30.06.2011*

Circle	Villages	
	Total	Covered
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	120
Arunachal Pradesh	26613	13125
Assam	25124	6995
Bihar	39032	8043
Chhattisgarh	19744	4315
Chennai	1739	280
Gujarat	18159	7014
Haryana	6944	4630

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	17495	7288
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	2533
Jharkhand	29354	2736
Karnataka	27436	11235
Kerala	1372	1364
Kolkatta	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	52117	6142
Maharashtra	43652	10521
North East-I	7347	535
North East-II	7456	1889
Orissa	47529	10093
Punjab	12367	10021
Rajasthan	41353	5672
Tamil Nadu	14670	9380
UP (East)	77575	25763
UP (West)	23781	3753
Uttarakhand	16336	2923
West Bengal	37512	12831
Total	601625	169201

Infrastructure Facilities in Schools

602. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the changes noticed in infrastructural facilities in schools after more than one year has lapsed since the implementation of the Right to Education Act; and

(b) the total number of full time teachers recruited in the country since the implementation of the Right to Education Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right to Education Act came into effect from 1st April, 2010. Following progress has been made in the infrastructural facilities in schools upto 31st March, 2011:

Year	Primary schools completed & in progress	Upper primary schools completed &	Additional classrooms completed & in progress	Drinking water facilities completed &	Toilet facilities completed & in progress
31.03.10	154113	95429	1077727	192486	319547
31.03.11	162837	100483	1287996	206591	404552
Additions during the year	8724	5054	210269	14105	85005

(b) A statement showing state-wise recruitment of teachers during the year 2010-11 is attached.

Statement

Recruitment of Teachers (State-wise) in the country since 01.04.10 to 31.03.11

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Recruitment during 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	31838
5.	Chhattisgarh	1837
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	15052
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9318
11.	Jharkhand	27
12.	Karnataka	1396

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19615
15.	Maharashtra	3153
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	896
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	19690
21.	Punjab	4881
22.	Rajasthan	1082
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2412
25.	Tripura	353
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9443
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	West Bengal	49087
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	36
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	32
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	4
35.	Puducherry	0
Total Teachers		170300

Embarkation of Haj Pilgrims

603. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where offices for the embarkation of the Haj pilgrims have been opened in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation regarding the hardships being faced by the pilgrims of Chhattisgarh and adjoining areas due to remoteness of the said office located in Nagpur; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Required information is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Embarkation Points
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi
5.	Goa	Goa
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore & Mangalore
10.	Kerala	Calicut
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal & Indore
12.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai & Nagpur
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow and Varanasi
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata

(b) and (c) No representations have been received of any hardship faced by pilgrims of Chattisgarh and adjoining areas. However, recommendation for opening a new embarkation point at Raipur to address problems of

Hajjis of Chhattisgarh was received by the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and it has been forwarded to the Ministry of Civil Aviation for consideration.

[English]

Fake Pilots

604. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake pilots are flying aircrafts endangering the lives of passengers and whether Delhi Police has arrested six commanders, seven co-pilots, 13 fake pilots, three DGCA officials and three officials of different flying schools in connection with possession of or helping pilots to obtain pilot license on forge/fake mark sheets, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any audit of Government and private flying schools in the country to find out the number of fake pilots in the country etc., and if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has looked into fuel procurement and consumption pattern of the flying schools to ascertain if trainer aircrafts have actually been flown for the number of hours as the flying school claim; and

(d) if so, the details of accidents took place during the last three years and the number of persons killed in

those accidents together with the level of pilots flying those aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) After the incident of nose landing on 11.01.2011 involving Indigo Airbus 320 Aircraft, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) conducted a drive to scrutinize the examination history of candidates who have been allotted Airlines Transport Pilot License and Commercial Pilot License. In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 cases of ALTP were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheet. In all 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over the Police Authorities. As a result of investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police, three officials of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in the irregularity. All three have been suspended.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. 20 Flying Clubs have been audited by DGCA. The discrepancies found during the audit include not maintaining proper documents; non-completion of Flying training Dossiers; improper briefing and de-briefing; non-maintenance of dissemination registers for working engineers etc. The aspect of fuel procurement and consumption was also considered by the Audit Team.

(d) The details of air accidents taken place during last three years are giving in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts and Helicopters in 2011

Sl.No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator/ Cagegory	Fatalities	Details of Pilot
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	19.04.2011 Tawang	MI-172	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited	18	Capt. Varun Gupta, under rule 160
	Helipad, Arunachal Pradesh	Helicopter VT-PHF	Non-Scheduled		Co-pilot Capt. A.K. Tiwari CHPL 382.
2.	30.04.2011 at Labotang Anunachal Pradesh	Ecureuil AS350 B-3 Helicopter VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. Non-Scheduled	5	Capt. J.S. Babbar CHPL 1042 Co-Pilot Capt. TS Mamik CHPL 519

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	04.05.2011 Lengpui Airport Aizawl Mizoram	Cessna C-208 B aircraft VT-NES	North East Shuttles (P) Ltd. Non-Scheduled	Nil	Capt. Sarabjeet Yadav FATA No. 741/2010
4.	13.05.2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Capt. BPJS Bal.CHPL No. 758 Co Pilot Capt. Vivek Choudhary, CHPL 919
5.	25.25.2011 Parvatia Colony, Faridabad	Pilatus PC12 Aircraft VT-ACF	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd.	10	Capt. Harpeet Singh Sekhon, CPL 5251 Co-pilot Capt. Manjeet Kataria, CPL 7312
6.	19.06.2011 Ladpur Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters	Nil	Capt. Naveen Wig CHPL No. 727.
7.	29.07.2011 Aligarh	Cessna 152 VT-PSJ	M/s Pioneer Flying Academy Private Limited	01	Captain Rakesh Grover CPL

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2010

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator /Category	Fatalities	Details of Pilot
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	19.05.2010 Kalayanpura Village, Ujjain	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-MMM	Yash Air	02	Capt. Girish Korperkar CPL8692 Trainee Pilot: Hitesh Karia, SPL/YAL/282
2.	22.05.2010 Mangalore, Airport	Boeing 737-800 VT-AXV	Air India Express	158	Capt. Zlatko Glusica, Serbian License No. SRB 0230/0276 FATA No.184/09 Co Pilot Capt. Harbinder Singh Ahluwalia ALTP No. 3575
3.	06.08.10 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.'s	1	Capt. H PS Natt, under rule 160 Co-pilot Prakash Naully, under rule 160
4.	27.08.2010 HAL Bangalore Airport Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	Nil	Air Cmde, (Retd). Raj Assey, under rule 160 Trainee Pilot Virendra Singh, CHPL 919

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	16.12.2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.	Nil	Capt. MS Brar, under rule 160 Co-pilot Capt. SPS Brar. CHPL 884

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2009

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator /Category	Fatalities	
1.	06.03.2009 Bidithi, Bangalore	Saras Aircraft VT-XRM	National Aerospace Bangalore Experimental	3	Wg. Cdr. K Praveen, ASTE (Air force) Wg.Cdr D.K. Shah, ASTE (Air force)
2.	06.04.2009 Bargi Dam Jabalpur, M.P.	Cessna 172-R VT-CAI	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Sagar, M.P.	1	Sh. Ritu Raj, SPL License No. CAA/D/113
3.	09.07.2009 near Amarnath Cave, J&K	Helicopter Lama 315 B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	Capt. Parminder Singh CHPL No. 635
4.	02.09.2009 Rudrakodru Hills Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	5	Capt. S.K. Bhatia, CHPL 714 Co-pilot Capt MS Reddy CHPL88
5.	19.11.2009 Mumbai Airport	ATR 72-212 Aircraft VT-KAC	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil	Capt. Derrick Barker ALTP 3181582, FATA 1951 Co-pilot Capt. Resma Rajwar CPL 5513

[*Translation*]

Spectrum Licenses to New Operators

605. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is allotting fresh spectrum to the new telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the new telecom companies who have applied for licenses for the telephone operations in the country; and

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to allot spectrum to new entrants in the telecom field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) The names of the new telecom companies who have applied for telecom service licenses and are pending with DoT are given in the enclosed Statement. Initial/start up spectrum to Service License holders (Unified Access Service Licensees) will be allotted as per the provisions of service license agreement and policy decision of the Government subject to availability of the spectrum.

Statement

Name of Companies whose Application for grant of UAS licences were received from 26.09.2007 to 01.10.2007

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Number of applications
1.	ACME Tele Power Ltd.	12
2.	Anjney Loys Pvt. Ltd.	3
3.	AT&T Global Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.	22
4.	Avnija Properties Ltd.	22
5.	Balasore Alloys Ltd.	2
6.	Bhubaneshwar I.T. Park Developers Ltd.	22
7.	BPTP Ltd.	16
8.	ByCell Telecomm India Pvt. Ltd.	17
9.	Cellebrum.com Pvt. Ltd.	22
10.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	1
11.	Gontermann-Peipers (India) Ltd.	1
12.	HTMT Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	13
13.	Ispat Industry Ltd.	6
14.	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	15
15.	Meta Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	7
16.	Moser Baer Infrastructure Limited	22
17.	Next Generatin Telecommunications (Pvt.) Ltd.	22
18.	Ortel Communications Ltd.	1
19.	Prithvi Information Solutions Ltd.	22
20.	RSK Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1
21.	S Tel Ltd.	16
22.	Satvik Hightec Builders Pvt. Ltd.	22
23.	Silicon Infowavs Pvt Ltd.	6
24.	Sterlite Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	22
25.	Tulip IT Services Ltd.	6
26.	Videocon Industries Limited	22
	Total	343

*[English]***Misuse of Funds by States**

606. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various reports from time to time in regard to the diversion/misuse of funds of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the various State Governments/agencies as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether the Government has ever evaluated the performance of such major schemes in terms of the funds allotted and its impact;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up an independent evaluation office to regulate the performance of such major schemes;

(e) if so, the time by which such office is likely to come into existence;

(f) the agencies proposed to fund the evaluation office and the proposal, if any, to include World Bank/IMF; and

(g) the extent to which the national NGOs are proposed to be included in the proposed evaluation exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not received any separate report in regard to the diversion/misuse of funds of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the various State Governments/agencies as reported in the media.

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

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

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

The evaluation reports of the above schemes, based on the samples, are available in the website of Planning Commission (planningcommission.nic.in).

(d) to (g) The Government has approved setting up of Independent Evaluation Officer (IEO) for evaluating the major flagship programmes. The IEO is funded by the Government of India. The IEO would be permitted to engage the services of leading social science research/other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes. IEO is likely to become functional shortly.

Funds for IEDSS

607. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated during the last three years and the current year for Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been utilized;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS) is being implemented since 01.04.2009. State-wise details of funds released and utilized under the Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS) for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released and utilized under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) - State-wise/UT-wise

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (AS ON 31.07.2011)	
		Amount Released	Amount utilized	Amount Released	Amount utilized	Amount Released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.06	7.06	146.76	146.76	62.73***	62.73
2.	Assam	104.43	104.43	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	360.00	360.00	353.80	UC** not received	-	-
4.	Gujarat	713.66	713.66	3444.00	2299.00	--	--
5.	Haryana	218.24	218.24	320.63	UC not received	-	-
6.	Karnataka	702.11	702.11	21.52	21.52	-	-
7.	Kerala	733.32	733.32	617.45	617.45	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.85	4.85	428.72	UC not received	27.16****	27.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	1083.44	834.49	-	-	-	-
10.	Meghalaya	-	-	33.74	***	-	-
11.	Mizoram	-	-	51.42	UC not received	-	-
12.	Nagaland	-	-	548.46	UC not received	-	-
13.	Orissa	491.84	491.84	70.80	70.80	478.94****	478.94
14.	Punjab	433.67	433.67	1399.78	UC not received	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	43.41	43.41	113.56	UC not received	-	-
16.	Sikkim	-	-	100.99	UC not received	-	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	400.48	214.25	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttarakhand	-	-	139.92	UC not received	-	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	199.57	UC not received	-	-
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.85	2.72*	2.00	2.00	-	-
21.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0.36	UC not received	-	-
22.	Delhi	167.47	167.47	140.00	136.82	80.15****	80.15
23.	Puducherry	46.30	12.88	-	-	--	-
Total		5513.13	5044.40	8034.48	3294.35	648.98	648.98

Note:

* The balance amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been refunded by the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

** UC-Utilization Certificate

*** The State Govt. has requested for revalidation of the amount.

**** Amount released as reimbursement for previous years.

Criteria for Allocation of Coal

608. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat and other States of the western part of the country are being allocated coal from eastern coal belt;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the criteria/norms being followed in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted any request to the Union Government for allocation of coal to the State from Western Coalfields and other collieries located near to the State;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide fuel subsidy to the State to compensate additional financial implications on account of import of additional coal for power generation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Power stations of Gujarat and Rajasthan are predominantly supplied coal from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh in Central and East Central India. In respect of power stations of Gujarat, a small quantity of coal is also supplied from the coalfields of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) located in Western India in the State of Maharashtra. In respect of power stations of Rajasthan, apart from SECL sources, coal supplies are supplemented by supplies from Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) located in the State of Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh in Central India. In respect of power stations of Maharashtra, coal is supplied largely from Western Coalfield Limited (WCL) located in the State of Maharashtra and is supplemented by supplies from SECL and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) located in Odisha in East Central India.

(b) The decision on source of allocation of coal is taken on the basis of long-term availability of coal in the source, potential for incremental and no growth prospects is already linked to various power stations and other industries, so much so that even the power stations of Maharashtra are being supplied about 35% of coal from the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The request of the Government of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of coal from WCL sources is under examination of the inter Ministerial Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Coal for review of the existing sources of coal and to consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 24th August 2011.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) of the question.

[*Translation*]

Visit of Dignitaries

609. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;

(b) the details of issues on which deliberations were held with them including bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties signed;

(c) the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(d) the details of discussions held, agreements/MoUs/treaties signed and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the benefits that would accrue to the country as a result of signing the bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties and the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Details of visits of foreign Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/Foreign Ministers from April to July 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Details of visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from April to July 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(b), (d) and (e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I*Incoming visits of Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/
Foreign Ministers from April to July 2011*

Sl.No	Dignitary	Dates
1.	H.E. Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Prime Minister of Thailand	05 April 2011
2.	H.E. Tr. Taib Fassi Fihri, Foreign Minister of Morocco to India	7-8 April, 2011
3.	H.E. Mr. Markos Kyprianou, Foreign Minister of Cyprus	17-19 April 2011
4.	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Naseem, Foreign Minister of Republic of Maldives	24-26 April, 2011
5.	H.E. Dr. Ossur Skarphedinsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland	25 April-3 May, 2011
6.	H.E. Mr. Ali Ahmed Karti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan	26-28 April, 2011
7.	H.E. Professor G L Peiris, Minister of External Affairs of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	15-17 May, 2011
8.	H.E. Mr. Islam Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan	17-18 May, 2011
9.	H. E. Dr. Nabil Elaraby, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt	27-31 May, 2011
10.	H.E. Dr. Guido Westerwelle, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	29-30 May, 2011
11.	H.E. Dr. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	31 May-1 June, 2011
12.	H. E. Mr. Osman Saleh Mohammed, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea	6-8th June, 2011
13.	H. E. Mr. Borut Pahor, Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia	13-16th June, 2011
14.	H. E. Marshal Mohammad Qasim Fahim, First Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	16-18th June, 2011
15.	His Highness Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates	26-27th June, 2011
16.	H. E. Mr. John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Bronagh Key	26-30th June, 2011
17.	H. E. Prof. Dr. Uri Rosenthal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	July 4-6, 2011
18.	H. E. Mr. Radoslaw Sikorski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland	July 11-12, 2011
19.	Her Excellency Hillary Rodham Clinton Secretary of State of the United State of America	July 18-21, 2011
20.	H. E. Mr. Abdul Ati-Al-Obeidi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	July 21-24,2011
21.	Her Excellency Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Foreign Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan	July 26-28, 2011

Statement II*Outgoing visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister from April to July 2011*

Sl. No.	Countries visit by Hon'ble Prime Minister	Dates
1.	China and Kazakhstan	12-15 April, 2011
2.	Afghanistan	12-13 May, 2011
3.	Ethiopia and Tanzania	23-28 May, 2011

Sl. No.	Countries visited by Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	Dates
1.	Nepal	20-22 April, 2011
2.	Malaysia	02-04 May, 2011
3.	Singapore	05 May, 2011
4.	Turkey	11-12 May, 2011
5.	Ethiopia/Tanzania/Kenya	22-28 May, 2011
6.	Italy/UK/Hungary	02-06 June, 2011
7.	Republic of Kazakhstan	14-15th June, 2011
8.	Union of Myanmar	20-22nd June, 2011
9.	UK	30 June-01 July, 2011
10.	Bangladesh	06-08 July, 2011
11.	Indonesia	20-23 July, 2011
12.	Maldives	28-30 July, 2011

Statement III

1. Thailand: Wide-ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues were held. The two Prime Ministers agreed upon the need to energize bilateral institutional mechanisms, to enhance cooperation in security matters and to upgrade the bilateral dialogue on defence matters. The two leaders stressed the significance of enhancing connectivity between the two countries and regions, and the importance of further enhancing bilateral trade and investment.

2. Morocco: The visit was to hold talks on bilateral issues as well as to brief India on the recent developments and constitutional and other reforms carried out by the King of Morocco.

3. Cyprus: Delegation-level talks were held during which bilateral matters and regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed. No agreements were signed during the visit.

This high level visit strengthened the multifaceted and mutually beneficial bilateral relations between India and Cyprus. It also provided an occasion for reiteration by Cyprus of its extending support to India in an expanded United Nation's Security Council.

4. Maldives: The visit enabled a review of bilateral relations and discussions on the ways and means of further consolidating the existing close and friendly ties between the two countries.

5. Iceland: Issues related to bilateral ties as well as regional and international issues of common concern, including the reform of the United Nations Security Council were discussed. It was noted that there were many untapped opportunities for the business communities in the two countries to explore. Bilateral cooperation in the area of geothermal energy and fisheries were identified as areas of fruitful collaboration. Possibilities of cooperation in the area of Climate Change and Green Energy, and the potential of tourism cooperation between the two countries were also discussed. Cooperation in the area of renewable energy to exploit the potential for mini hydro power projects and geothermal energy was also discussed.

This high level visit strengthened the multifaceted and mutually beneficial bilateral relations between India and Iceland. It also provided an occasion for reiteration by Iceland of its extending support to India in an expanded United Nation's Security Council.

6. Sudan: Foreign Minister of Sudan visited India to discuss bilateral relations and issues related to the secession of South Sudan.

7. Sri Lanka: The two sides reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations. They assessed the developments that had taken place since the visit of the President of Sri Lanka to India in June, 2010 and the

bilateral Joint Commission meeting at the level of the Ministers of External Affairs held in Colombo in November, 2010. Issues relating to regional and international issues of interest were also discussed. The two sides also discussed issues relating to the resettlement and rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Indian assistance projects in Sri Lanka and issue of national reconciliation in Sri Lanka including political devolution.

8. Uzbekistan: The two sides reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and exchanged views on important regional and international issues. They noted and welcomed a strong similarity of outlook on bilateral as well as a host of regional and global issues. Both countries declared that they had elevated the bilateral relationship to a level of a 'Strategic Partnership'.

The following statement/bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties were issued/signed during the visit:

- (i) A Joint Statement on the strategic partnership between India and Uzbekistan.
- (ii) Memorandum of Cooperation on Program Development of Joint Scientific and Applied Researchers in Priority Fields between the Department of Science & Technology and the Committee for Coordination of S&T Development under the Cabinet of Ministers, Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2012-2020.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology) and the Communications and Information Agency of Uzbekistan for Cooperation in the field of Information Technology.
- (iv) MOU between the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Affairs, Investments and Trade for Cooperation in the Textile Sector.
- (v) Mutual Cooperation Agreement between National Small Industries Corporation, India and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan.
- (vi) MOU between Open Joint Stock Company Uzbeko'mir (Uzbekcoal) and GAIL.
- (vii) MOU between Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan on Establishment of

an India-Uzbekistan Entrepreneurship Development Centre.

- (viii) Agreement on Establishment of Joint Business Council between the FICCI and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan.
- (ix) MOU between ONGC Videsh Limited and Uzbekneftegaz on Cooperation in Hydrocarbon Sector.
- (x) Action plan of activities under the protocol between India Tourism Development Corporation and the Uzbek national company 'Uzbektourims'.
- (xi) MOU between the Bureau of Indian Standards and the Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Uzbekistan
- (xii) Agreement for Cooperation between Export Import Bank of India and National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- (xiii) MOU between Jamia Milia Islamia University and Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies of Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- (xiv) Protocol on introducing amendments and addenda into the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of India on avoidance of double taxation and preventing evasion from taxation of income and capital signed on July 29, 1993.

The visit marked a significant enhancement of our bilateral relationship. The enhancement of the engagement would bring several political, strategic and sectoral benefits to India.

9. Egypt: The Egyptian Foreign Minister visited India to brief the Indian leadership on the emerging and latest situation in Egypt in the light of the "Arab Spring".

10. & 11. Germany: During the visit of Chancellor Merkel discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. She was conferred the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for the year 2009. The highlight of the visit was the first Indo-German Inter-Governmental Consultations. Under this format, which Germany follows only with a few select countries, Chancellor Merkel was

accompanied by seven key Ministers of her Cabinet who held separate discussions with their Indian counterpart Ministers. Following their discussions, the Ministers from both the sides reported to Prime Minister and Chancellor Merkel during the delegation level talks.

During the visit, the following Agreements/MOUs were signed:

- a. MOU on Cooperation in the field of vocational education and training between the Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- b. MOU between Department of Science and Technology, India and Leibniz Society, Germany for organizing symposia on frontiers of science and technology.
- c. MOU on Research Cooperation between the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Helmholtz Association of National Research Centres, Germany.
- d. Cooperation Agreement between Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, India and Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Germany.

The Agreements/MOUs signed during the visit of the German Chancellor will further enhance cooperation in important areas of vocational education and training, science and technology and research between India and Germany.

The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany visited India to hold Inter-Governmental Consultations with EAM as part of German Chancellor's visit to India. Discussions between the Ministers focused on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. No Agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit.

12. Eritrea: The visiting dignitary welcomed India's reemergence as a major economic, political and technological power. He also commended India's institutionalized engagement with African partners through the consensual, consultative and responsive mechanism put in place under the rubric of India Africa Forum Summit. Eritrea offered unqualified support for India's candidature for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, as India deserved this.

13. Slovenia: The entire gamut of bilateral relations, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed including global issues like reform of the UN Security Council, the global financial situation and international terrorism.

The following Agreement/MOUs were signed:

- (i) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA);
- (ii) MoU between the Indian Bureau of Indian Standards and its Slovenian counterpart, which is expected to boost bilateral trade by facilitating a better mutual understanding of standards and norms of traded goods.
- (iii) MoU between the University of Nova Gorica and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to promote institutional cooperation in the field of research & education.

This high level visit strengthened the multifaceted and mutually beneficial bilateral relations between India and Slovenia. It also provided an occasion for reiteration by Slovenia of its extending support to India in an expanded United Nation's Security Council.

14. Afghanistan: The visit carried forward the sequence of high-level interaction between the two countries and contributed to strengthening the strategic partnership between India and Afghanistan. The visit provided an opportunity for both sides to discuss bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest, and for India to express its firm commitment and support to the Government and people of Afghanistan as they build a peaceful, democratic, pluralistic and prosperous Afghanistan.

15. UAE: Both sides reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed recent regional developments of mutual concern. A bilateral MOU on periodic Political Consultations between the two Foreign Offices was signed.

The visit served to strengthen the comprehensive partnership between India and UAE. Both sides agreed on the need to enhance the level of relations by focussing on specific and mutually beneficial areas of bilateral cooperation.

16. New Zealand: Bilateral, regional, international and economic issues of mutual interest were discussed. During the discussions, the two Prime Ministers acknowledged the strength of the ties, welcomed the increased trade and investment flows between India and New Zealand and noted the potential to expand bilateral trade significantly.

An Agreement on Audio-Visual Co-Productions and a Protocol for Cooperation on Science and Innovation between India and New Zealand were signed during the visit.

The Agreement on Audio-Visual co-productions will allow both sides to encourage industry level cooperation, share creative talent, and support the vibrant film industry in both countries. The Protocol for Cooperation on Science and Innovation will provide a framework for future scientific exchanges and research collaboration.

17. Netherlands: Extensive discussions on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues were held. The visiting dignitary expressed Netherlands' support for India's permanent membership in an expanded UN Security Council, besides also endorsing efforts of G4 towards the said objective. Views were also exchanged on the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan, West Asia and North African region, global financial architecture as well as UN reforms.

18. Poland: In depth discussions were held on bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern. It was agreed to expand and deepen the broad-based bilateral cooperation including people-to-people exchanges and investments. It was agreed that an Agreement for visa exemption for diplomatic passport holder would be concluded at the earliest and efforts made to speed up negotiations of all other pending agreements.

This high level visit strengthened the multifaceted and mutually beneficial bilateral relations between India and Poland. It also provided an occasion for reiteration by Poland of its extending support to India in an expanded United Nation's Security Council.

19. Unites States of America: The second round of the India-US Strategic Dialogue, held in New Delhi on 19 July 2011, provided an opportunity to reaffirm the India-

US global strategic partnership. Both sides discussed further expansion of cooperation across full spectrum of bilateral relations and strengthening of mutual understanding on global and regional issues of interest.

The two governments signed the Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA), the Memorandum of Understanding between Computer Emergency Response Teams of India and US (CERT-IN and US-CERT) and an Implementing Agreement on Discovery Science.

20. Libya: The Foreign Minister visited India to brief on the prevailing situation in Libya and sought India's assistance for resolution of the Libyan crisis.

21. Pakistan: The talks were held in a candid, cordial and constructive atmosphere. The status of bilateral relations were reviewed, satisfaction on the holding of various secretary level meetings expressed and the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through constructive and result oriented engagement were affirmed. It was also agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations reiterated. Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism including among relevant departments as well as agencies to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice. The two sides also decided to resume the work of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission and agreed that the Technical Level Working Groups should hold their meetings to identify avenues of further cooperation in these fields. It was also decided that the Foreign Ministers will meet again in Islamabad in the first half of 2012 to review progress in the dialogue process. The Ministers agreed to the continuation of the dialogue process and to the convening series of Secretaries level meetings

Prime Minister's visits.

1.1 China: At the 3rd BRICS [Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa] Summit held in Sanya on 14 April 2011, the leaders exchanged views on international situation; international economic and financial issues including reform of international monetary system and commodity price volatility; development issues covering climate change, sustainable development, MDGs and WTO Doha Round; and cooperation amongst BRICS countries.

Outcome of the BRICS Summit was Sanya Declaration, a Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism and an MoU on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point. The leaders also endorsed an Action Plan to deepen and broaden cooperation among BRICS countries in areas of security, agriculture, health, science & technology, green economy, business links, culture and sports.

Sanya Declaration issued at the Summit *inter alia* reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN including its Security Council with a view to making it more effective, efficient and responsive so that it can deal with global challenges more successfully. BRICS countries expressed their determination to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism.

The Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism was signed in Sanya on 14 April 2011. EXIM Bank signed the Agreement from Indian side. The Agreement envisages grant of credit lines in local currencies and cooperation in capital markets and other financial services, treasury transactions and issuing local currency bonds in BRICS markets.

FICCI signed an MoU with other BRICS partners on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point. The MoU envisages setting up of a Secretariat in FICCI to coordinate BRICS Business Forum related activities in future.

The Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism and the MoU on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point signed during the BRICS Summit in Sanya Summit are expected to promote intra-BRICS trade and investments.

1.2 Kazakhstan: Bilateral relations and other issues of mutual concern were discussed. A Joint Statement was issued after the visit.

The following agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit:

- (i) Package of three Agreements between ONGC Videsh Ltd., and the National Company "Kazumunaigas" on Satpayev Exploration Block:

- (a) Participating Share Assignment Agreement
- (b) Carry Agreement
- (c) Joint Operating Agreement.
- (ii) Agreement for cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
- (iii) Joint Action Plan for furthering the Strategic Partnership for the period of 2011-2014.
- (iv) MoU between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN), Department of Information Technology and Kazakhstan Computer Emergency Response Team.
- (v) Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters.
- (vi) Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of India and the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan in the field of agriculture and allied sectors.
- (vii) Agreement between the Ministry of Health of India and the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the field of healthcare.

2. Afghanistan: PM's landmark visit to Kabul underlined our strong and undiluted commitment to assisting the Government and people of Afghanistan as they build a stable, peaceful, prosperous and democratic country.

As a manifestation of our deep and abiding commitment to Afghanistan, PM announced an additional assistance package of USD 500 million over and above the current level of our commitment of around USD 1.5 billion. The joint declaration issued during the visit encapsulated the multi faceted ties between the two countries and laid down the trajectory of the unique strategic partnership that we seek to build.

3.1 Ethiopia: Prime Minister led a delegation to participate in second Africa India Forum Summit (AIFS-II) in Addis Ababa from 24-25 May 2011. The theme of the Summit was "Enhanced Partnership and Shared Vision" and also paid a bilateral visit to Ethiopia.

Two documents, the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation

adopted at the end of the Summit will now guide our systematic enhanced engagement with Africa in the coming years. The Addis Ababa Declaration is a political document that covering issues of bilateral, regional and international interest to India and Africa, including our common position on UN reforms, climate change, WTO, international terrorism etc. The Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation spells out the agreed area of cooperation, including human resources and institutional capacity building, education, science & technology, agricultural productivity and food security, industrial growth, including small & medium enterprises and minerals, development of the health sector, development of infrastructure, ICT and the establishment of judicial systems with police and defence establishments under civilian control.

At the Summit, Prime Minister announced many new initiatives to further strengthen our cooperation with Africa. He made several announcements for the next three years, including the availability of Lines of Credit of US\$5 billion; a Line of Credit of US\$300 million for new Ethio-Djibouti railway line; more than 22,000 scholarships to Africa over the period of next three years; and establishment of more than 80 capacity building institutions in Africa.

This was the first ever visit by any Indian Prime Minister to Ethiopia. During the visit, Prime Minister held talks with his Ethiopian counterpart and also addressed the Ethiopian Parliament. A Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and Agreement for Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises were also signed with Ethiopia during the visit. The agreements will help both the countries in the area of investments and enhance cooperation in medium and small scale enterprises.

3.2 Tanzania: India-Tanzania bilateral relations and ways and means to enhance and deepen them were reviewed. The Centre of Excellence in ICT at the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology, which has been set up by India under grant through CDAC was inaugurated. Prime Minister announced an LOC of US\$ 180 million for water supply projects and a grant of US\$ 10 million for projects in the social and educational sectors for Tanzania, and a vocational training centre and a grant of US\$ 100,000/- for laboratory equipment for schools for Zanzibar.

The following agreements/MOUs were signed:

- (i) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion
- (ii) Joint Action Plan between NSIC India and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Tanzania.
- (iii) Between Apollo Group and Health Ministry of Tanzania for the setting up of a super specialty hospital in Tanzania

External Affairs Minister's visits

1. Nepal: The Nepalese leadership briefed about the efforts being made towards completing the peace process and drafting of the new Constitution in Nepal. It was conveyed to the leadership of Nepal that India is committed to working with the people of Nepal for a democratic, stable, peaceful and prosperous Nepal. Discussions were held on all aspects of bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. These helped to further strengthen and expand our relations and open more avenues for mutual cooperation. During the visit, EAM visited Birgunj and laid the foundation stone of the Terai Roads Project and of the Integrated Check Post which are being constructed with Indian assistance.

2. Malaysia: EAM co-chaired the meeting along with the Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The two sides discussed bilateral issues and multilateral issues of mutual interest.

The visit will help further strengthen bilateral relations and strategic partnership between India and Malaysia.

3. Singapore: Visit on the occasion of the celebrations to mark the 150th Birth Anniversary of the Nobel Laureate. A bust of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, on behalf of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was presented to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) and the Indian Heritage Centre, Singapore.

The visit will help further cement cultural relations between India and Singapore.

4. Turkey: India's participation in the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (UNLDC-IV) contributed to strengthening of India's relations with the Least Developed Countries and helped to convey India's high level political commitment to their development.

5.1 Ethiopia: The visit was to finalize the documents related to Second Africa-India Forum Summit. EAM was part of the Prime Minister's delegation for the AIFS-II and bilateral visit to Ethiopia.

5.2 Tanzania: EAM visited Tanzania as part of PM's delegation and participated in official meetings.

5.3 Kenya: Issues of bilateral relations of matters of mutual interest were discussed. He also met NRIs/PIOs.

6.1 Italy: A wide range of international and bilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed, including increasing the economic cooperation between the two countries and Investment by Italy in India's rapidly growing economy.

6.2 UK: Wide-ranging discussions that covered the entire gamut of India-UK bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest were held. The progress in 'Enhanced Partnership' since the visit of UK Prime Minister to India last year and ways to further develop closer and stronger partnership were also discussed.

6.3 Hungary: ASEM Foreign Ministers discussed regional and international issues of common interest, non-traditional security challenges and global issues. ASEM is an Asia-Europe forum comprising 46 Asian and European countries, in addition to the two international organizations ASEAN and EU, for exchanging views on an array of subjects. External Affairs Minister announced India's offer to host the next meeting of the ASEM Foreign Ministers in 2013 in Delhi.

At a meeting with Hungarian Prime Minister, the bilateral relations were reviewed. The meeting would contribute to strengthening of the multifaceted bilateral cooperation with Hungary.

7. Kazakhstan: India is an Observer in the SCO Summit. No specific agreement was signed at the Summit. However, the member countries approved the 'Memorandum of Obligations' and issued Astana Declaration. The Astana Summit approved the Memorandum of Obligation of applicant countries for SCO membership. The Summit opened the doors for new members of the SCO. India is in the process of studying the legal implications of the Memorandum and other SCO related documents. India's association with the SCO has brought India several benefits in terms of security and economic cooperation in the SCO space.

8. Myanmar: The entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed including the activities of Indian insurgent groups along the Indo-Myanmar border, implementation of various infrastructure projects, border management etc. Both sides agreed to further strengthen the close cooperation between the security forces of the two countries. The status of various projects being executed in Myanmar with Government of India assistance was reviewed. These are broadly in areas like infrastructure, capacity building, health, humanitarian, agriculture, hydroelectric power projects, developing connectivity etc. Government of India is undertaking various projects to develop roads/multi modal transit transport system designed to link North East to Myanmar.

This was our first high level engagement with the new government in Myanmar, since it assumed office on March 30, 2011. During the visit, External Affairs Minister extended an invitation from the President of India to President U Thein Sein to visit India. He also offered to receive visits of parliamentary delegations from Myanmar to share our experience in parliamentary procedures and management of Centre-State relations. An MOU on setting up India-Myanmar Industrial Training Centre in Myingyan, Myanmar was signed.

The visit provided a useful opportunity to engage with the new leadership and strengthen our bilateral ties in a new political environment. External Affairs Minister and the Myanmar Minister of Commerce jointly inaugurated three of the ten Rice Silos which were built with Government of India assistance, following the devastation of Cyclone Nargis in 2008. He also handed over the cheque for India's assistance towards relief and rehabilitation in earthquake affected Shan State (in March 2011) which has been used for constructing six schools buildings in Shan State. Myanmar side was appreciative of Indian assistance during times of need.

9. UK: held wide-ranging discussions that covered the entire gamut of India-UK bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. The progress in 'Enhanced Partnership' since the visit of UK Prime Minister to India last year and ways to further develop closer and stronger partnership were also discussed.

10. Bangladesh: Extensive discussions on entire gamut of bilateral relations were held. The two sides signed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the entry of trucks from Bhutan inside the Bangladesh territory.

The signing of SOP would facilitate trade between Bhutan and Bangladesh and is in implementation of the Joint Communiqué issued during the visit of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010. The two sides also signed a Protocol on Exchange of Instruments of Ratification in respect of the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement, which would facilitate bilateral investments between the two countries.

11. Indonesia: At the 9th ASEAN-India Post Ministerial Meeting in Bali, Indonesia on July 22, 2011, the Ministers agreed to further strengthen the ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership. There was unanimity that India and ASEAN could strengthen regional efforts to face transnational security threats. The Ministers were hopeful of meeting the target of US\$ 70 billion for India-ASEAN trade by 2012. ASEAN countries said they looked forward to the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit to be hosted by India in December 2012.

The EAS Foreign Ministers Consultations on July 22, 2011 reviewed the evolution of EAS as one of the most important mechanisms for enhancing international cooperation in Asia. The Ministers shared the view that the East Asia region comprises some of the most dynamic economies and emerging powers in the world. EAS Foreign Ministers, inter alia, outlined their interest in the revival of Nalanda University as an icon of Asian renaissance. They emphasized the significance of effective disaster management in the region in view of the particular geo-climatic conditions of the Asia-Pacific. They also called for cooperation to combat maritime issues of security and safety.

12. Maldives: The visit provided an opportunity for the two sides to discuss the entire gamut of bilateral issues as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest. The External Affairs Minister also offered India's support to Maldives in its preparations for the XVII SAARC Summit to be held in Maldives in November 2011.

[English]

Cancellation of Coal Blocks

610. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deallocated/cancelled or proposes to deallocate/cancel captive coal and lignite blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor alongwith the names of companies, during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to forfeit the bank guarantee submitted by each of such companies for failing to achieve commencement of production as per the terms and conditions of allotment;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of amount the Government proposes to recover from such bank guarantees; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the work in other coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of de-allocated coal and lignite blocks alongwith the names of companies, during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) above.

(e) 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 the responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestones rests entirely with the allocatee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the even of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Govt. would take appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. In order to expedite the development of coal blocks, Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. The Coal Controller's office also monitors on regular basis the achievement of different milestones.

Statement

(A) Details of de-allocated coal blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Date of allocation	End use	Date of deallocation	Reasons for deallocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Jainagar	Gujarat	02.08.2006	Power	2008	GMDC surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
2.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta (East)	West Bengal	03.03.2005	Power	May, 2009	Due to close monitoring by the Govt., the allocattee surrendered the block.
3.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	Madhya Pradesh	05.09.2008	Cement	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to deallocate the block.
4.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	Maharashtra	27.06.2008	Steel	17.05.2010	No progress made, Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
5.	Maharashtra state Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	Maharashtra	25.07.2007	Commercial	28.06.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
6.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	Jharkhand	09.12.2005	Steel	07.03.2011	The company surrendered the block due to difficult geominig conditions.
7.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat- Jhirki	Jharkhand	10.09.2008	Steel	07.03.2011	-do-
8.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	Maharashtra	20.02.2007	Sponge Iron	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
9.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansetti-palli	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
10.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula-Chilaka	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
11.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	Andhra Pradesh	29.5.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
12.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Pvt. Ltd.	Bhandak (West)	Maharashtra	27.11.2003	Power	31.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
13.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhatibariatu	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Kerandari	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
15.	Nationaj Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati Bariatu (South)	Jharkhand	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
16.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
17.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro Pastimal	Jharkhand	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
18.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Banhardih	Jharkhand	02.08.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
19.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	Jharkhand	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

(B) Details of lignite blocks de-allocated

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Date of allocation	End use	Date of deallocation	Reasons for deallocation
1.	Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Ltd.	South of Vellar	Tamil Nadu	04.06.1992	Power	25.05.2010	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
2.	V.S. Lignite Power Ltd.	Lunsara	Gujarat	07.02.2007	Power	28.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

*[Translation]***Linking of Cities by Air**

611. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the major cities of the country have been linked with air services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of airports for which requests have been made by political organizations and public

representatives in regard to setting up of airports during each of the last three years, till date; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Commercial flights are already being operated from following 82 aerodromes/airports in the country:

Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijaywada, Vizag, Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur, Patna, Raipur, Delhi, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar,

Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Dharamshala, Kulu, Shimla, Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise, Ranchi, Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Managalore, Mysore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Pune, Imphal, Shillong, Aizwal, Dimapur, Bhubaneshwar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Uadipur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tuticorin, Agartala, Allahabad, Gorkhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Dehradun, Pantnagar, Bagdogra, Kolkata, Port Blair, Agatti, Chandigarh and Diu.

Operations in domestic air sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(d) and (e) List of reference received for setting up of new airports in various States are as under:

Rajasthan: Kishangar, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Lalgarh (Ganga Nagar) Ajmer Sharif, Bharatpur

Uttar Pradesh: Kushinagar, Bareilly, Greater Noida, Meerut, Iradatgunj, Jhansi

Haryana: Rohtak (Cargo Airport)

Jammu & Kashmir: Kishtwar

Assma: Rupsi

South Mizoram: Lengpui

Lakshadweep: (U.T.): Androth

Maharashtra: Belora Airport in Amravati, Nevale, Kalyan

Gujarat: Ankleshwar, Distt. Bharuch, Palanpur

Madhya Pradesh: Burhanpur

Uttarakhand: Gouchar, Pithoragarh

Setting up of new airports/upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability etc. Airports Authority of India from time to time, takes initiative in this regard, keeping in view the above factors, either with its own resources or with the participation of the concerned State Governments through signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with them. Some private parties are also being allowed to construct airports/airstrips in the country after the approval of Government of India.

[English]

World Bank Report

612. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank in a report, "Social Protection for a Changing India" reviewed eleven Centrally sponsored antipoverty schemes and found that only 40% of the targeted poor are benefiting from the schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said report confirmed the vast leakages and structural inefficiencies in delivery mechanism;

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

(e) whether there are large inter-State differences in spending and the outcomes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Concessional Facilities to Senior Citizens by MTNL

613. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

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

(a) whether the senior citizens are provided concessional facilities by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) for landline and internet connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to bring down the senior citizen age to 60 years from existing 65 years for availing MTNL facilities as applicable in Railways, Income Tax, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For Landline connection, the senior citizens are allowed 25% concession on installation charges and monthly service charges under Plan 250. For Internet connections, no concessional facility is being provided at present.

(c) to (e) No, Madam, as of now there is no plan to bring down the qualifying age from existing 65 years to 60 years for availing facilities.

[Translation]

Compensation for Land

614. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has acquired land for coal mining and other coal related projects in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of land acquired by CIL and its subsidiary companies during the last three years in the country including Maharashtra;

(c) whether proper compensation and employment have been provided to the land owners in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(e) whether the land owners in Maharashtra and some other parts of the country are not satisfied with the compensation and demanding more price for their land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to properly compensate the land owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) have acquired land for coal mining and other coal related projects in the country including in Maharashtra.

(b) The details of land acquired by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years are as under:-

Company	(Land acquired in hectares)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ECL	631.810	16.860	1236.290
BCCL	6.950	-	3.830
CCL	-	-	113.500
WCL**	324.530	202.060	2056.670
SECL	559.150	550.810	8869.800
MCL	1258.139	1148.168	0.083
NCL	-	-	679.000

**It includes 2513.43 hectares of land acquired in Maharashtra during these years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The compensation is provided to land owners as per the provisions of the concerned Act of land acquisition and Govt. guidelines/State Govt. Notification on land price. The employment to the eligible land owners is provided in accordance with the prevailing R&R Policy after submission of nomination by land losers subject to suitability and availability of vacancies.

(e) Yes, Madam. In some parts of the country including Maharashtra, land owners are demanding higher rate of compensation for land.

(f) The compensation is provided to land owners as per the provisions of the concerned Act of land acquisition and Govt. guidelines/State Govt. Notification on land price.

Besides land compensation, R&R package including employment is provided to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as per CIL R & R Policy, 2008. From time to time, R&R package is reviewed to make it more attractive and acceptable to the people.

National Telecom Policy

615. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted for making recommendations on formulating of National Telecom Policy, 2011 submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee for making recommendations on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2011. The Committee is seeking inputs from all concerned in this respect. In addition Department of Telecommunications is also having consultations with stake holders in this regard.

[*English*]

Regulation of Use of Internet

616. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently notified set of rules under the IT Act, 2000 to regulate the use of internet has evoked serious concern over the Government's attempt to gain free access to sensitive personal information on internet uses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the various stakeholders in this regard;

(c) whether Google and other internet service providers have expressed their reservation on the rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) News items had appeared in media on certain aspects of the Intermediaries Guidelines Rules, 2011 notified on 11.04.2011 under Information Technology Act, 2000.

(b) The media had projected that the rules violate the principle of freedom of expression and enable the government to regulate content.

Government has formulated the rules after wide consultation with industry Associations and stakeholders and the rules were duly endorsed by industry Associations. The industry Associations in their comments did not raise the issues particularly pertaining to compromising the privacy and violation of freedom of speech and expression.

(c) Google and Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) had sent their comments on the draft rules. The comments were studied and incorporated appropriately in the rules. The draft rules after incorporating the comments were also sent to IAMAI who had endorsed the final draft rules which were later notified.

(d) After the media reports, Government has issued two press notes on 10.05.2011 and 11.05.2011 and clarified that rules do not give any power to Government to regulate the content. The Rules also do not provide free access to sensitive personal information collected by service providers while providing services.

Payment of Loans by Air India

617. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has taken huge loans from banks and other financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, institution-wise during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the interest outstanding/accumulated;

(c) whether Air India has defaulted on interest payments to banks/financial institutions in recent times;

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

(e) the sources from which the Air India proposes to repay the loans?

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

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Air India has prepared a Turnaround Plan for the airline which envisages equity infusion from the Government to support the loan repayments. The Plan is being examined by a Group of Officers constituted by the Group of Ministers.

Anti-Corruption Watchdog

618. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the administrative practices and procedures in view of fast growing corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Anti-Corruption Watchdog Authority to effectively check corruption cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) To combat corruption, a Group of Ministers has been set up to look into all measures, legal or administrative. Two bills have been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and protection of whistle blowers.

Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. Several steps have already been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers' Resolution, 2004 and introduction of a comprehensive Bill in the Lok Sabha in 2010 for protection of whistle-blower;
- (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 organisations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Signining of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and ratifying the same;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(c) and (d) The Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation are the two premier agencies of the Government of India to investigate into instances of corruption. A proposal to establish an institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Proposals for New Deemed Universities

619. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to establish new deemed universities in various States during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has granted the status of deemed universities to various institutions despite the matter being sub-judice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 have come into force w.e.f. 26.05.2010 and all proposals from institutions for higher education seeking declaration as institution deemed to be university are examined under these Regulations. Further, UGC has informed that all the proposals received prior to the publication of the above Regulations have been returned to the applicants with the request to re-submit the proposals, if eligible, under the new Regulations.

(b) So far, nineteen (19) institutions have applied seeking declaration as institution deemed to be university from the date the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 have come into force.

(c) Neither the Regulations, referred to in (b) above, prescribe any specific time frame nor it is possible to anticipate a time frame for disposal of all pending applications.

(d) No, Madam. It is the Central Government which declares institutions for higher education as institutions deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.

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

[English]

Settlement of PF and Pension Claim

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

(a) whether the provident fund and pension claims of a large section of coal workers have not been settled;

(b) if so, the number of such workers, subsidiary-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad has reported that all complete claims of PF and Pension cases of retired employees and executives of CIL and its subsidiaries, SAIL, DVC, SCCL, J&K Minerals Ltd, Jammu, SCCL Hyderabad, and Private Coal Companies, etc., covered under Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998, which are received in the Jurisdictional Regional Offices of CMPFO within the specified date, are generally settled within the month of its receipt by the Regional/Assistant Commissioners of the CMPFO Regional Offices. There are some cases which cannot be settled forthwith for want of judicial court decision, mainly, relating to matters of Succession, Personal law of the retired or deceased worker or executive or for further clarification from coal companies, etc. At the end of the year 2010-11 in all 24 regional offices of CMPFO, 1610 Provident Refund claims were pending out of 28394 claims received during the year and brought forward from previous years and 2964 pension claims were pending out of 35676 claims received during the year and brought forward from previous years.

Coal India Limited has reported, subsidiary-wise pendency of these cases as follows:-

Subsidiary	(Provisional)	
	Provident Fund	Pension Claims
Eastern Coalfields Limited	177	379
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	584	866
Central Coalfields Limited	690	1237
Western Coalfields Limited	22	159
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	37	61
Northern Coalfields Limited	6	34
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	0	0
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	10	72
North Eastern Coalfields	14	06
Total	1540	2814

(c) Regional Commissioners pursue the matter with coal companies for early settlement of these cases. From time to time, Commissioner, CMPFO and Ministry of Coal review pending cases to ensure their early settlement.

[Translation]

Cable Theft

621. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the increasing cases of thefts of overhead telephone cables are affecting the telephone services in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases noticed during the last three years and the current year and the loss incurred to the telephone operators as a result thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh,

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

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to lay underground cables for all telecom purposes to prevent thefts; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) By and large there is no spurt in the number of cases of theft of overhead telephone cables faced by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). However, it is difficult and challenging to maintain Quality of Telecom Services in hilly terrain areas of some States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and North-East where some cables have been laid over head also and thefts of cables occurs occasionally.

(c) To minimize the cases of overhead cable thefts, BSNL has taken the following steps:

- Close monitoring of interruption report of services.
- Increased patrolling on routes.

(d) and (e) It is very difficult to lay all telephone cables underground in the hilly terrain areas in some States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and North-East. Some cables have to be laid over head also.

E-Post Corporate Draft

622. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced the draft of e-Post Corporate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to include Corporate companies in the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said scheme would be beneficial to rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts has introduced the ePOST Corporate service as a 'Pilot' in Kerala and Tamil Nadu Circles.

(c) and (d) ePOST Corporate Service has been designed to meet the requirements of Corporate companies. The features of the ePOST Corporate service include:

- (i) Customised templates
- (ii) Facility to send ePOST messages from clients' premises.
- (iii) An ePOST message can be sent to upto 9,999 addressees with single click

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. ePOST is beneficial to rural areas as it is transmitted electronically to the nearest Post Office designated as ePOST center and delivered across the country including rural areas.

*[English]***Conversion of Sea Water into Potable Water**

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

(a) whether the sea water could be converted into potable water by using atomic energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up/ proposes to set up any project for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the cost of conversion of sea water into potable water and the modalities worked out by the Government to ensure the cost effectiveness of such conversion?

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

(b) Desalination of sea water is possible by using either Reverse Osmosis (RO) or Thermal processes. Electrical and/or thermal energy from Atomic Power Station or Nuclear Research Reactor can be used for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Madam. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has set up desalination facilities using heat generated in nuclear reactors at Trombay and Kalpakkam.

(d) The cost of conversion of sea water into potable water using the above technologies varies between 5 to 10 paise/litre depending on site condition, end product quality and the technology in use. When large scale plants are built, the economy in scale will provide further reduction in cost BARC has also taken up R&D Projects on desalination and water purification technologies for development of cost reduction strategies through technological innovations. Some of these projects are:—

- (i) Development of Membrane for RO process
- (ii) Advanced Desalination Technology Studies
- (iii) Solar energy driven desalination systems
- (iv) Experimental studies for recovery of valuables from brine.

Admission in Colleges

624. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the details of cut-off marks fixed in terms of percentage for admission in colleges of University of Delhi for the year 2011-12, subject-wise and college-wise;

(b) whether Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi (SRCC) has announced 100 per cent cut-off for non-commerce students;

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

(d) whether about 800 students scored more than 95 per cent marks this year;

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken to increase the number of seats in colleges to enable these students to get admission in the subjects of their choice; and

(f) the details of the measures taken/ being taken by the Government for educational reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the details of the percentage cut-off marks for admission in Colleges of the University for the year 2011-12, subject-wise and college-wise are available at the website of the University, viz. www.du.ac.in.

(b) and (c) The University of Delhi lays down general principles and minimum eligibility criteria for admission to various courses for each academic session and the same are notified to the colleges. Additional eligibility criteria for various courses are prescribed by the colleges themselves. Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC) prescribed 100 per cent cut-off for admission to B.Com (Hons.) for students who had not studied any of the four subjects, viz. Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics and Mathematics.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) As a large number of students from all over the country seek admission to the colleges of University of Delhi and there are limited

number of seats available, it is not possible to give admission to everyone, particularly, in the courses of his choice. The number of seats for each course is determined, keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty position, financial resources etc. in a college. Recently in the wake of implementation of CEI Act, there has been substantial increase in the intake of total number of students in the University and its colleges. However, the existing capacity in University of Delhi still falls short of the growing demand for quality educational institution in the Country. The Central Government, during the XIth Plan period, has taken up a number of initiatives, such as opening of 15 new Central Universities, besides a scheme for setting up of 374 degree colleges in such districts of the Country, which has gross enrolment ratio less than the national average. There is also a scheme to incentivize state Universities for quality education.

Elementary Education

625. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to include Class V in primary schools and stretch elementary schooling till Class VIII;

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

(c) whether an additional class in the elementary cycle will mean expanding infrastructure of schools in the country;

(d) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided to each State to meet the infrastructural requirements, State-wise;

(e) whether faulty curriculum structure affects the quality of learning and leads to a high failure rate adding to the number of drop outs; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the National Policy on Education 1986 (as modified in 1992), the elementary cycle of education comprises eight years of schooling from Class I to VIII. The primary cycle comprises Class I to V, and the Upper Primary cycle is from Class VI to VIII. There is no proposal to effect any structural changes in above dispensation.

(c) and (d) Some States/UTs follow a seven-year elementary education cycle comprising classes I-IV as the primary stage, and classes V-VII at the upper primary stage of education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSa) provides support to States to move from a seven year to an eight year elementary education cycle. SSA provides one class-room, one teacher and teaching-learning equipment for including Class VIII in the upper primary stage, and teaching learning equipment for including class V in the primary stage. Additional teachers and class rooms in the cases of the primary sector are contingent on enrolments in the school.

(e) and (f) To improve quality of education, States have been advised to introduce curricular reform in tune with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005.

[Translation]

People Living Below Poverty Line

626. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per latest census, 6.52 crore people are living below poverty line and as per latest estimation of Planning Commission, the poor population of India is 8.10 crore;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey based on the present model of BPL families; and

(d) if so, the success achieved through these effects in ascertaining correct figure of poor population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As estimated by the Tendulkar Committee, 37.2% of the people at all India level were below the poverty line during 2004-05. Taking into account population projection of the Registrar General of India for the year 2004-05, the number of persons below poverty line is estimated as 40.74 crore which amounts to about 8.1 crore families assuming an average family size of five persons.

(c) and (d) Prior to undertaking the BPL Census, the Ministry of Rural Development conducted a pilot survey for testing the methodology which has been finalized.

[English]

Teacher Training Institutes

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

(a) whether the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has submitted a report to Government on the status of teacher training institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of the teacher training institutes have refused to be inspected by NCTE and many such institutes are existing on paper only;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper functioning of teacher training institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has submitted Reports on the study of demand and supply of teachers and teacher education for the period 2007-2008 to 2016-2017 for various States and Union Territories, which include the details of recognized teacher education institutions in the States and Union Territories. These studies indicate that several States, such as Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal have shortages of teacher education institutions in relation to the demand for school teachers, while other States have excess capacity of such institutions in relation to teacher demand.

(c) and (d) The NCTE has undertaken inspections in respect of several recognized teacher education institutions for verifying whether they were adhering to the provisions of the NCTE Act, 1993 and the Rules and Regulations made there under. On the basis of inspections undertaken by the NCTE, recognition was withdrawn in respect of 404 teacher education courses/institutions during the period January, 2010 to December, 2010. These institutions were found to be violating the

provisions of the NCTE Act, 1993 and the Regulations made there under. Some institutions had requested for postponement of inspections on various grounds.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to improve the quality of teacher education institutions in the country. Resource support is provided to the State Governments/UTs for establishment, functioning and monitoring of the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), the Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), and the Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs). A system of self-disclosure by teacher education institutions has been introduced to make available information regarding infrastructural and instructional facilities in the institutions and the State Governments have been requested to monitor the quality of the various teacher education institutions.

The NCTE (Recognition, Norms and Standards) Regulations have been revised for imparting greater transparency in its functioning and upgrading the minimum qualifications of teacher educators. E-Governance system has been introduced for bringing transparency in the process of recognition. Several teacher education institutions have got themselves accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Further, in pursuance of section 23 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the NCTE has vide its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010 laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I-VIII. These qualification include passing of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as one of the essential qualifications for a person to become a teacher.

Indian Contribution to UN Budget

628. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution made by India to United Nations budget during each of the last three years;

(b) the basis of such contributions being made;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the Indian contribution in view of the financial health of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Contribution by India to the UN Regular budget and the UN Peace keeping budget during the last three years are as follows:—

All figures in rupees (crores)

I.	UN Regular Budget	53.74	52.79	2010-11
ii	UN Peace keeping Budget	30.02	36.55	41.56

(b) Each member state of the United Nations is obligated to contribute to the UN budget. The contribution is calculated on the basis of scale of assessments, which was last decided by the UN General Assembly in 2009. According to this scale, India's rate of assessment for contribution to the UN regular budget for 2009-12 is fixed at 0.534% of the total budget of the UN Contribution to the UN Peace keeping budget is also based on this scale of assessments with adjustments made for its capacity to contribute to peace keeping operations.

(c) to (e) It is mandatory for every UN member state to contribute its share to the UN budget. As such, there is no proposal to reduce India's contribution below the scale of assessment determined by the UN.

[Translation]

Renaming of Airports

629. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh for change of name of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of each proposal;

(c) whether the local representatives/authorities are likely to be consulted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Proposals for renaming of airports in the country are received by the Government on a regular basis and this includes a proposal of the State Government of Chhattisgarh for renaming of Raipur airport after Swami Vivekanand. However, no recent proposal has been received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for renaming of airports.

There is no specific policy for renaming of airports. However, there is a general practice to name the airports after the cities which they serve, since passengers in general and especially foreign tourists and other visitors, who may not be familiar with the local history, find it easier to identify the airport.

In certain cases, when the proposal has been moved by the State Governments and has been approved by the concerned Legislative Assembly, then the proposals of renaming of the airports are considered, and are decided on case to case basis with the approval of the Cabinet.

[English]

Transfer of Central Schemes to States

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

(a) whether a Committee of the National Development Council was set up to look into the matter of transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has handed over some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details of the schemes along with the time by which these schemes are likely to be handed over to the State Governments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) National Development Council (NDC) had set up Committees/Sub-Committees in its various meetings since 1966 to look into the matter

of transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to States. A Sub-Committee of NDC was constituted in August, 1966 and based on its recommendations, 36 schemes originally classified as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the draft outline of the Forth Five Year Plan were transferred to the States' sector in January, 1967. Further, in 1986, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, the then Minister to Human Resource Development to examine various issues related to CSS raised in the Report submitted by the Expert Group chaired by Shri K. Ramamurthy. This NDC Committee in its Report in 1988 recommended transfer of 133 CSS to the State along with the corresponding share of funds for 1992-93 at 1991-92 level. On the basis of recommendations of this Committee, 35 schemes were transferred to the States. Remaining schemes could not be transferred to the States as they were defunct or were already taken up as Central Sector Schemes.

Another Committee of NDC on Transfer of CSS was constituted in 1999. However, this Committee could not submit its Report. In addition, Planning Commission also constituted an Expert Group to develop concrete proposals for restructuring of CSS in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned on the directives of the 51st NDC. The recommendations of the Group were considered by the Planning Commission in the preparation of Eleventh Five Year Plan and as a result 155 CSS in operation in Tenth Plan were rationalise to 82 schemes on the eve of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Group did not recommend transfer of any scheme to the States.

The NDC in its 55th meeting held on 24th July, 2010 has not constituted any Committee to look into the issue of transfer of CSS operating in the Eleventh Plan to the States.

(d) and (e) Since no Committee of NDC has been set up on the issue of transfer of CSS operating in the Eleventh Plan to States, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Vocational Education Programme

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start vocational education programme as Centrally sponsored education scheme;

(b) if so, the time by which the education programme is likely to be started;

(c) whether the Government is again contemplating to create a separate Board/Organisation for the same; 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 National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) envisaged vocational education to be a distinct stream at the higher secondary stage. Financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, launched in 1988, for imparting vocational courses in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools.

(c) and (d) A Vocational Cell has been created in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) with 4 units namely (i) Administrative & Finance Unit (ii) Curriculum and Research & Development (iii) Assessment Unit and (iv) Affiliation Unit.

[*English*]

Passengers Misbehaviour on AI Flights

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

(a) whether cases of passengers misbehaviour on board Air India's flights have increased during the past one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the years 2010 and 2011;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is contemplating to enforce strict norms to prevent such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Aircraft Rules, 1937 provide for strict action against acts of assault and other acts of interference against crew members and endangering safety or jeopardizing good order and discipline.

Poverty Ratio

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

(a) whether the poverty ratio of rural and urban areas in the country including that of Andhra Pradesh has increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the latest figures available with the Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the comparative ratio of States figures and national figures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Estimates of poverty both in rural and urban areas, State-wise and at all-India level, for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05 are given in the statement enclosed. The incidence of poverty has declined over the period both in Andhra Pradesh and at all-India level.

Statement*State-wise Poverty estimates for the year 1993-94 and 2004-05*

Sl.No.	States/U.T.'s	Poverty Ratio (%) 1993-94			Poverty ratio (%) 2004-05		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.1	35.2	44.6	32.3	23.4	29.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	22.6	54.5	33.6	23.5	31.1
3.	Assam	54.9	27.7	51.8	36.4	21.8	34.4
4.	Bihar	62.3	44.7	60.5	55.7	43.7	54.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.9	28.1	50.9	55.1	28.4	49.4
6.	Delhi	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.9	13.1
7.	Goa	25.5	14.6	20.8	28.1	22.2	25
8.	Gujarat	43.1	28	37.8	39.1	20.1	31.8
9.	Haryana	40	24.2	35.9	24.8	22.4	24.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.7	13.6	34.6	25.	4.6	22.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.5	6.9	26.3	14.1	10.4	13.2
12.	Jharkhand	65.9	41.8	60.7	51.6	23.8	45.3
13.	Karnataka	56.6	34.2	49.5	37.5	25.9	33.4
14.	Kerala	33.9	23.9	31.3	20.2	18.4	19.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49	31.8	44.6	53.6	35.1	48.6
16.	Maharashtra	59.3	30.3	47.8	47.9	25.6	38.1
17.	Manipur	64.4	67.2	65.1	39.3	34.5	38
18.	Meghalaya	38	23	35.2	14.	24.7	16.1
19.	Mizoram	16.6	6.3	11.8	23	7.9	15.3
20.	Nagaland	20.1	21.8	20.4	10	4.3	9
21.	Orissa	63	34.5	59.1	60.8	37.6	57.2
22.	Puducherry	28.1	32.4	30.9	22.9	9.9	14.1
23.	Punjab	20.3	27.2	22.4	22.1	18.7	20.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Rajasthan	40.8	29.9	38.3	35.8	29.7	34.4
25.	Sikkim	33	20.4	31.8	31.8	25.9	31.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	51	33.7	44.6	37.5	19.7	28.9
27.	Tripura	34.3	25.4	32.9	44.5	22.5	40.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	50.9	38.3	48.4	42.7	34.1	40.9
29.	Uttarakhand	39.7	18.7	32	35.1	26.2	32.7
30.	West Bengal	42.5	31.2	39.4	38.2	24.4	34.3
	All India	50.1	31.8	45.3	41.8	25.7	37.2

N.B.: The estimates are based on Tendulkar Committee Methodology.

School Education Channel

634. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch a 24x7 television channel to school education and adult literacy;

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

(c) the time by which the new channel is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has submitted a proposal for launching 24x7 television channel to cater to the needs of school education and adult literacy.

(b) The details are as follows:—

- (i) Upgradation of equipment
- (ii) Establishing production facilities (studio and communication link with the earth station)
- (ii) Augmenting manpower requirement
- (iv) Development of e-content.
- (v) Mapping of programme available with other agencies (Private, NGO and other Government agencies)

The Central Institute of Educational Technology, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi and the National Institute of Open Schooling, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh will be the lead partners. The

Department of Adult Education and its sister agencies in the States, State Institutes of Educational Technology, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and other educational agencies in the Centre and the States will be invited to participate and contribute.

(c) No time frame has been fixed.

[Translation]

Establishment of Technical Institutions in Orissa

635. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for setting up of technical education institutes in the State of Orissa;

(b) the locations where the said institutes have been set up in Orissa as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for the Government not providing assistance for setting up of such institutes in the remote and backward areas in Orissa; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) One Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Bhubaneswar, one National Institute of Technology (NIT) at Raurkela have been setup by the Government of India in the State of Orissa. Also financial assistance has been provided to the State Government of Orissa for setting up of 22 new Polytechnics in the following unserved and underserved districts:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Sambalpur | (12) Kalahandi |
| (2) Debagarh | (13) Malkangiri |
| (3) Kendrapara | (14) Angul |
| (4) Jagatsinghapur | (15) Nabarangapur |
| (5) Jajapur | (16) Mayurbhang |
| (6) Nayagarh | (17) Bolangir |
| (7) Puri | (18) Baragarh |
| (8) Gajapati | (19) Koraput |
| (9) Baudh | (20) Bhadrak |
| (10) Sonapur | (21) Balasore |
| (11) Nuapada | (22) Khandmal. |

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage of negotiations in each of the aforesaid cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of 1000 MW and higher capacity are planned to be set up in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation, France and the USA. The LWRs to be set up in technical cooperation with these countries are Generation III+reactors with state of the art, advanced safety features. The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of sites and earmarked the site for each of the technology. The details in respect of sites, technologies and plans to set up reactors in the first phase are as under:—

[English]

Establishment of Nuclear Plants

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

(a) whether the Government is entering into collaboration with many countries for establishing nuclear plants and import of uranium;

Location and State	Technology	To be set up in cooperation with	Capacity (First phase) in MW
*Kudankulam, Tamilnadu (KKNPP 3&4)	Voda-Vodyanoi-Energetichesky Reactors (VVER)	Russian Federation	2x1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	European Pressurised Reactors (EPR)	France	2x1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactors (ESBWR)	USA	2x1300
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	Advanced Passive 1000 (AP1000)	USA	2x1100
Haripur, West Bengal	Voda-Vodyanoi-Energetichesky Reactors (VVER)	Russian Federation	2x1000

*Two units of 1000 MW each (KKNPP Units 1 & 2) are at advanced stage of commissioning.

*BARC has also taken up R&D Projects on desalination and water purification technologies for development of cost reduction strategies through technological innovations. Some of these projects are:

*Reply given in respect of part (a) and (b) of the USQ No. 636 in the Debate dated 03.08.2011 was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 07.09.2011. Accordingly, the last paragraph of the reply alongwith points (i) to (iv) has been revised as follows:—

For	Read
BARC has also taken up R & D Projects on desalination and water purification technologies for development of cost reduction strategies through technological innovations. Some of these Projects are: (i) Development of Membrane for RO process (ii) Advanced Desalination Technology Studies (iii) Solar energy driven desalination systems (iv) Experimental studies for recovery of valuables from brine.	For supply of natural uranium concentrates, fabricated pellets and enriched uranium pellets contracts have been signed with the suppliers from France, Russia and Kazakhstan. (c) Discussions with the companies, Atomstroyexport of Russian Federation, Areva of France and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) and GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) of USA to arrive at detailed project proposals are in progress. The negotiations on Techno Commercial Offers (TCO) in respect of Kudankulam 3 & 4 and Jaitapur 1 & 2 are at an advanced stage. Discussions are in progress with WEC and GEH in respect of reactors to be set up in technical cooperation with the USA.

- (i) Development of Membrane for RO process
- (ii) Advanced Desalination Technology Studies
- (iii) Solar energy driven desalination systems
- (iv) Experimental studies for recovery of valuables from brine.

[*Translation*]

Aviation Fuel

637. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that aeroplanes have to keep hovering over the runway before landing for want of signals by the Air Traffic Control resulting in the substantial wastage of aviation fuel;

(b) if so, whether the Government has laid down any policy in this regard to save fuel and flight landing time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Sometimes, aeroplanes have to hover because of bunching of flights due to bad weather, non-adherence of slots by airlines etc.

(b) and (c) Government has not laid down any policy in this regard, however, the following measures have been taken in order to reduce delays and save fuel:

- (i) At the time of slot allocation, number of hourly movements is maintained in accordance with the runway capacity. (ii) Air Traffic Flow Management System has been planned to reduce holding in air. (iii) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Procedures are in place at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. (iv) Improved ATC Procedures have been framed and Clearance Delivery Position has been established at Mumbai and Delhi airports. (v) The ATM Automation System at Mumbai and Delhi has been upgraded. (vi) New CNS/ ATM automation system at 38 non-metro airports has been planned to handle traffic more efficiently. (vii)

Additional sectors in ATC Units with additional control positions are being manned. (viii) Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) along with Surface Movement Radar is operational at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad airport. (ix) Cross Runway Operations at Mumbai and simultaneous use of two runways at Delhi has been implemented. (x) Rapid Exit Taxiways have been constructed at Delhi and Mumbai to reduce runway occupancy time. (xi) CAT-III ILS has been installed at three runway ends and CAT-II ILS has been installed at one runway end in Delhi.

[*English*]

Corruption in the Country

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

(a) whether India rated as the fourth most corrupt nation among the 16 countries of the Asia Pacific Region surveyed by a leading Hong-Kong based business consultancy firm, Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Limited;

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

(c) whether the report also found that civil and other local level political leaders and Indian civil servants indulged in corrupt activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to control increasing corruption in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports to the effect that a Hong-Kong based business consultancy firm, Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Limited, has, *inter-alia*, ranked India compared to other countries in Asia Pacific Region on the basis of perceived corruption. The report represents a point of view.

(d) and (e) The Government is taking major steps to eradicate corruption, to provide greater transparency and accountability and to reform bureaucracy. Some of the measures taken, *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (iii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance;
- (v) Simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vi) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vii) Rewarding merit and punishing officers involved in misconduct;
- (viii) Improved and more rigorous training for officers.

Nurses in Foreign Countries

639. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from the nurses working in foreign countries especially Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to channelize recruitment, prevent fraud committed by unauthorized and private recruitment agencies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Embassy in Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) has informed that they have received representations from the individual nurses and also from various authorities in India regarding abrupt termination of the services of eight Indian nurses working in Tabarajal General Hospital, Al Jouf a Government of Kingdom Saudi Arabia Hospital. Seven of the Indian nurses had completed just one year of service and another has put in one and half years of service. All the eight affected nurses have been employed on one year contract which are renewable annually.

The Indian Mission in Riyadh has taken up the matter with the concerned government authorities in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It has been informed that the services of the eight nurses have been terminated under the instructions of Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in accordance with the provisions of their contract.

The Hospital authorities have informed about the termination of 55 nurses from different countries such as Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, India and other countries.

(c) Indian workers emigrate abroad for seeking employment in all categories of work ranging from low skilled to high skilled professional jobs. Emigration of Indian workers is regulated in respect of ECR (Emigration Check Required) category of workders. This category includes those workers who hold ECR passports and are emigrating to 17 notified countries. Nurses being skilled workers and generally holding ECNR (Emigration Check Not Required) passports, do not require emigration clearance.

In this instant case there seems to be no fraud involved. It is reported that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have become very proactive in employing their own nationals whereby Indian nurses have been affected.

It is started that for channelising the recruitment process of professional and skilled Indian workers, the Governmnet enters into a Labour Mobility Partnership Agreement with the host country. One such agreement has been entered with Denmark which facilitates recruitment of doctors and nurses to Denmark.

Mapping of Air Routes

640. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to map air routes for chopper services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which the process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Helicopters routes had been established for Delhi and Mumbai which were

operational since 15th March, 2010. The Helicopters routes have since been revised in consultation with the Helicopter operators to optimize the efficiency. The revised routings are operational w.e.f. 28th July, 2011. Establishing helicopter routes for other cities is subject to requirements.

[*Translation*]

Bharat Nirman Yojana

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

(a) the State-wise details of the area of land irrigated under Bharat Nirman Yojana scheme including in Andhra Pradesh till date;

(b) the funds allocated till date for this purpose under the scheme; and

(c) the details of area yet to be irrigated under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Irrigation is one of the six components for development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman. The irrigation component of Bharat Nirman

aims at creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare (mha) during four years i.e., from 2005-06 to 2008-09. During this period, States have reported creation of 7.31 mha of irrigation potential. The State-wise irrigation potential created (as reported by the States till 20.7.2011) including the State of Andhra Pradesh is 9.982 mha. which is at enclosed Statement. The Central Assistance in the form of grants to the States for Bharat Nirman Programme is made available through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and other Water Resources Programmes. The funds allocated to the AIBP in the Budget and the corresponding year-wise releases to the States are as under.

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	Budget allocation*	Releases (only grant)
2005-06	4800.00	1900.314
2006-07	7121.00	2301.972
2007-08	3580.00	5445.705
2008-09	5550.00	7598.221
2009-10	9700.00	6945.590
2010-11	11500.00	6837.203
2011-12	12620.00	

*Figures are both loan and grant during 2005-06 and 2006-07. Only grant from 2007-08 onwards

Statement

STATE-WISE STATUS OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL UNDER BHARAT NIRMAN (As reported by State Governments)

(in thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09	Total (2005-09)	Achievement 2009-10	Achievement 2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.790	231.275	271.433	225.764	799.262	92.220	34.975	926.457
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.377	3.324	7.000	4.350	19.051	3.470	2.466	24.987
3.	Assam	3.314	4.747	15.212	34.504	57.777	82.506	21.130	161.413
4.	Bihar	279.451	199.600	31.750	15.950	526.751	255.290	N.A.	782.041

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.261	40.955	36.273	36.957	167.446	46.501	31741	245.688
6.	Goa	1.224	1.233	6.384	3.740	12.581	0.869	1.374	14.824
7.	Gujarat	184.993	153.370	119.632	93.660	551.655	110.410	15.329	677.394
8.	Haryana	21.890	12.564	10.356	19.601	64.411	7.890	4.427	76.728
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.557	4.423	5.845	4.800	22.625	32.925	6.500	62.050
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.559	25.355	19.443	NR	60.357	14.620	N.A.	74.977
11.	Jharkhand	14.847	23.710	8.482	36.860	83.899	18.875	42.520	145.294
12.	Karnataka	74.563	135.325	51735	86.357	347.980	85.000	85.647	518.627
13.	Kerala	12.382	5.996	7.064	9.072	34.514	9.641	6.309	50464
14.	Madhya Pradesh	81.350	103.550	126.200	92.220	403.320	47.484	114.955	565.759
15.	Maharashtra	128.200	210.000	179.000	120.000	637.200	204.423	N.A.	841.623
16.	Manipur	NR	0.000	12.000	4.140	16.140	3.872	4.000	24.012
17.	Meghalaya	1.727	2.554	0.932	5.056	10.269	4.589	1.142	16.000
18.	Mizoram	0.628	0.003	3.031	5.248	8.910	5.248	4.900	19.058
19.	Nagaland	2.590	2.058	4.195	3.872	12.715	4.053	5.235	22.003
20.	Orissa	24.590	43.750	63.427	105.808	237.575	118.069	67.626	423.270
21.	Punjab	49.665	36.435	26.202	25.192	137.498	15.275	7.890	160.663
22.	Rajasthan	164.580	99.590	93.590	66.880	424.640	66.900	41.400	532.940
23.	Sikkim	0.800	1.211	1.080	0797	3.891	0.914	0.000	4.805
24.	Tamil nadu	5.917	23.877	16.730	437.100	483 624	319.000	299.460	1102.084
25.	Tripura	4.781	3.985	2.706	0.270	11749	3.212	N.A.	14.961
26.	Uttar Pradesh	432.236	533.707	544.503	422.730	1933.176	241.711	2.330	2177.217
27.	Uttarakhand	32.177	35.310	29.506	12.086	109.079	12.139	N.A.	121.218
28.	West Bengal	17,749	26.095	39.619	53.963	137.426	50.537	7.637	195 600
Total		1691.205	1964.005	1733.330	1926.977	7315521	1857.643	808.993	9982.157

NR - Not Reported.

N.A. - The information is yet to be received from some States.

Progress during 2010-11 as on 20.7.2011.

[English]

Evaluation of Performance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

642. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to evaluate the performance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for the welfare of the under-privileged sections of the society in the Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the targets achieved;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of these welfare schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. The Planning Commission has not conducted any study to evaluate the performance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for the welfare of the under privileged sections of the society in the Union Territories during the last three years.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, Questions do not arise.

National Examination for Engineering and Medical Courses

643. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a national examination for admission to engineering and medical courses;

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

(c) whether the competent authorities of various States have been informed/consulted in this regard;

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

(e) whether the prevailing provisions in the allocation of seats including reservation had been considered before declaring the national examination; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/to be taken to consult all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Government has setup a Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes.

Hacking of Government Website

644. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidences of hacking of some Government websites have surfaced recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has also shut the National Investigation Agency website for security breach;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to further tighten the security to avoid hacking incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) A total of 117 Government websites were defaced during the period January & June, 2011. All the affected organisations and departments were requested to provide web server logs of hacked websites for analysis and identifying nature & type of attack and vulnerabilities exploited by the hacker. Based on the analysis the organisations were advised to take specific steps to strengthen the security of websites. The analysis report alongwith counter measures to plug to exploited vulnerabilities was provided to the affected organisations by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In).

(c) The information on the website of National Investigation Agency (NIA) is temporarily disabled.

(d) The website of National Investigation Agency was not hacked and therefore no inquiry in this regard has been conducted.

(e) The specific steps taken by Government in this regard are:—

- (i) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- (ii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iv) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments are implementing the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (v) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis.

The existing Government websites are periodically audited from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged.

Radiation from Mobile Towers/Phones

645. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any feedback from the stakeholders to the report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to enquire into the effect of radiation from base stations and mobile phones;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has received feedback from the stakeholders on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to enquire into the effect of radiation from base stations and mobile phones.

(b) The board details on the feedback received are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The feedback received are being examined by the Government for appropriate action in the matter.

Statement

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Feedback
1	2	3
1.	Adoption of SAR level for mobile handsets limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg., averaged over a 6 minutes period and taken over a volume containing a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.	Mobile manufacturers forum, Hong Kong, GSM Association, Vodafone Essar, Indian Cellular Association and Cellular Operators's Association of India have not agreed on the recommendation. Vihaan Network Ltd., CMAI, NGOs/Consumer Associations and others have agreed.
2.	SAR value information is to be embossed and displayed in the handset.	Mobile manufacturers forum Hong Kong, GSM Association, Indian Cellular Association, Cellular Operators' Association of India and Manufacturers Association of IT have not agreed on the recommendation. Vihaan Network Ltd., CMAI, NGOs/Consumer Associations and others have agreed.

1	2	3
3.	Information on SAR values for mobile handsets should be readily available to the consumer at the point of sale so that one can make sure of the SAR value of the handset while buying a cell phone.	Except GSM Association, Indian Cellular Association and Manufacturers Association of IT all others have agreed on the recommendation.
4.	Mobile hand set manufactured and sold in India or Imported from other countries should be checked for compliance of SAR limit and no hand sets of SAR value above the prescribed standard adopted in India should be manufactured or sold in the country. Government may consider amendments in the Indian Telegraph rules under the Indian Telegraph act 1885 so that only mobile handset meeting radiation standards should be permitted for import/manufacture or sold in the country.	Except Moible Manufacturers forum Hong Kong all have agreed on the recommendation.
5.	SAR data information of the mobile handsets should be available on the manufacturer's web site and in the manufacturer's or sold in the country.	All agreed on the recommendation.
6.	To bring awareness, the manufacturer's mobile handset booklet should contain the following for safe use: (a) Use a wireless hands-free system (headphone, headset) with a low power Bluetooth emitter to reduce radiation to the head. (b) When buying a cell phone, make sure it has a low SAR. (c) Either keep your calls short or send a text message (SMS) instead. This advice applies especially to children, adolescents and pregnant women. (d) Whenever possible, use cell phone when the signal quality is good. (e) People having active medical implants should keep their cell phone at least 15 cm away from the implant.	Except Indian Cellular Association, and Manufacturers Association of IT all others have agreed on the recommendation.
7.	The Information should be made available on Government website with list of SAR values of different mobile phones.	All agreed on the recommendation
8.	The RF exposure power density limits in India may be lowered to 1/10th of the existing level keeping in view the trend adopted by other developed countries.	Mobile manufacturers forum, Hong Kong, GSM Association, Vodafone Essar and Cellular Operators' Association have not agreed on the recommendation. Vihaan Network Ltd., NGOs/Consumer Associations and others have agreed on the recommendation.

1	2	3
9.	To provide static continuous testing/measuring centers for online monitoring/display of radiation level in mobilenetwork frequency range at prominent places in metro/cities and the data to be sent to the central server for informaion.	All agreed on the recommendation.
10.	Apart from self certification for compliance of radiation norms on EMF exposure as is presently being done, the mobile service providers should also measure the radiation level in mobile network frequency range of certain prominent places and display it for information of the general public. They should also have mobile unit for its measurement wherever necessary.	Except Cellular Operators Association of India, all others have agreed on the recommendation.
11.	DOT should create a national data base with the information of all the base station, their emission compliance status (Compliant/non- compliant) and display on public domain for public information.	Except Cellular Operators Association of India, all others have agreed on the recommendation.
12.	Impose restrictions on installation of mobile within the premises of schools and hospitals.	Mobile Manufacturers forum, Hong Kong, GSM Association, Vodafone Essar and Cellular Operators, Association of India have not agreed on the recommendation. NGOs/Consumer Associations and other have agreed on the recommendation.
13.	For the future expansion of telecom network in the country it is advisable to use low power transmitters with in-building solutions in place of the present trend of using high power transmission BTS.	Mobile Manufacturers forum, Hong Kong, GSM Association, Vodafone Essar and Cellular Operators, Association of India have not agreed on the recommendation. Vihaan Network Ltd., NGOs/Consumer Associations and others have agreed on the recommendation.
14.	To conduct the long term scientific research related to health aspect of EMF radiation exposure and associated technologies in India in the following areas: * Health effect of RF exposure in children. * Health effect of RF exposure in Foetus, mothers and elderly persons. * Combined electromagnetic field radiation effect exposure from multiple antennas of a shared infrastructure sites.	All agreed on the recommendation.
15.	It is recommended for use of hands free and ear phone technologies such as blue tooth handsets and ear phone so as to minimize the contact of head with cell phone. The cell phone hand sets sold in the market should be with hand free device.	Except Indian Cellular Association all others have agreed on the recommendation.
16.	Department of Telecom may create a document "Radio waves and safety in our daily life" indicating various Dos and Don'ts related to mobile users clarifying various myths regarding deployment and use of radio waves and mandate each operator to print and issue the same to their customer at the point of sale for enhanced customer awareness. This will help in facilitating the right inputs and creating an environment where everyone can use the radio waves safety.	All agreed on the recommendation.

Declining Number of Minority Students in SSA

646. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether an assessment of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan's performance has revealed that the percentage of students belonging to Minority Community at the upper primary schools declined in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08;

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

(c) whether the number of recruitment of Urdu teachers has also showed a declining trend in 2008-09 as compared to the previous year;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per DISE data, the enrolment of children belonging to Muslim Minority at the upper primary level has increased as indicated below:—

Year	%enrolment at upper primary level
2007-08	8.54
2008-09	9.13
2009-10	11.89

[Source: DISE data]

(c) to (e) Under the scheme of Appointment of Language Teachers, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for appointment of Hindi/Urdu/Modern Indian Language (MIL) teachers as per the proposals received from the States. A copy of the physical and financial achievements made during XIth Five year plan is annexed as statement.

Statement*Physical and financial achievements made during XIth Five Year Plan*

Year	Name of the State Govt. UT	Hindi/Urdu/MIL	No. of teachers appointed	Amt. sanctioned Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	Urdu	1400	175.00
	Himachal Pradesh	Urdu & Punjabi	100	83.20
	Chhattisgarh	Urdu	426	106.00
	Mizoram Hindi Training College	Mizoram Hindi Training College		190.95
	Mizoram	Hindi	687	244.00
		Total		1926 Urdu 687 Hindi 100 Punjabi
2008-09	Meghalaya	Hindi	22	3.08
		Total	22	3.08
2009-10	Punjab	Hindi	1168	747.00
	Punjab	Urdu	42	10.38
	Mizoram	Hindi	1305	219.10

1	2	3	4	5
	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhoti (under MIL)	36	19.50
		Total	2473 Hindi 42 Urdu 36 Bhoti	995.98
2010-11	Assam	Construction & maintenance of Hindi Training College, Guwahati		248.90
	Kerala	Payment of honorarium (Urdu)	208	24.96
	Orissa	Urdu	25	5.08
	Nagaland	Hindi	1379	334.04
		Total	233 Urdu 1379 Hindi	612.12
2011-12	Nil			

Stray Animals at Nagpur Airport

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

(a) whether the Nagpur Airport including the runway has been vulnerable to stray animals, posing threat to safety of aircraft and passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, an incident occurred on 21.06.2011 wherein 2 pigs were hit by Air India Flight AI-629 while landing at Nagpur Airport. However, there was no damage to the aircraft and its occupants.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Government of Maharashtra, through the Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur, conducted an inspection and found that it was necessary to clean

the grass and wild growth in the disused area of the Airport and the boundary wall needed immediate repair.

(e) (i) A high power National Bird Control Committee (NBCC) has been set up by Government of India to monitor and adopt policy decision for bird/wildlife strikes prevention; (ii) Airfield Environment Management Committees have been constituted at every airports where scheduled flights operate, to identify sources of stray animals/bird attraction at the airport and take necessary steps for bird/stray animal strike prevention; (iii) Rule 91 of Aircraft rule 1937 has been amended to make disposal of garbage in the open within 10 Kms. of the airport as a cognizable offence; (iv) Rule 90 of Aircraft Rules 1937 (Penalties) has been amended and fine of Rs. one lakh or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both, has been prescribed on rule violators for offence of leaving any animal object or bird in the movement area of an aerodrome; (v) Runway guards have been deployed by Nagpur Airport on 24/7 basis along the runway; (vi) Combing operations are conducted to eradicate wild animals from the airport area in coordination with Forest Department, and to release them in forest area; (vii) Animals catchers have been deployed on 24/7 basis, besides requisitioning dog squad of Nagpur Municipal Corporation; (viii) Clearing of the entire airport area of plants, grass and wild vegetation is done with the help of heavy machines and specialised manpower and (ix) Repair work of boundary wall has

been completed to prevent entry of miscreants and stray animals.

Funds for ICSSR

648. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the budgetary allocation/financial assistance made available to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) whether inadequate funds were allocated to the ICSSR;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Deepak Nayyar Committee appointed by the Government to make a comprehensive review of the ICSSR has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of the budget allocations/financial assistance during the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 are given as under:—

Year	Budget (Rs. in crore)			Actual amount disbursed (Rs.in crore)
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
2010-11	28.00	57.12	85.12	85.095*
2011-12	34.00	37.89	71.89	23.68@

*Difference of Rs. 0.025 crore carried forward and adjusted @Amount disbursed till 31/07/2011.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The budgetary allocation of the Council (ICSSR) is decided in consultation with the Council subject to availability of funds in the Ministry. The higher budgetary allocation under the Non-Plan head in 2010-11 when compared with that in 2011-12 is due to inclusion of arrears on account of pay revision of

employees of the Council and its funded institutions pursuant to 6th Pay Commission.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The three-member Committee, comprising Prof. Deepak Nayyar, Dr. Bakul Dholakia and Dr. Kirit S Parikh, set up by the Government to review the functioning of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has submitted their report to the Government which is presently under consideration. Recommendations of the Committee include change in the present architecture of the Council that includes equating pay of the Chief Executive Officer and Directors of the Council to the level of that of Vice Chancellor and Professors under the UGC pay scales, respectively; wide dissemination of research proposals to improve quality of research and build social science research capabilities; increased financial assistance to ICSSR and the institute funded through ICSSR.

Setting up of World Class Standards Universities

649. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up of new universities aimed to attain world class standards in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has identified the required land to offer free of cost for the said purpose and the same has been inspected/approved by the central authorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the concept for such universities has been finalized;

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

(f) the time by which the proposed concept is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government is considering a proposal to set up 14 Universities aiming

at world class standards at various places/locations i.e. Amritsar (Punjab), Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan) Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Kolkata (West Bengal), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Kochi (Kerala), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Combatore (Tamil Nadu), Mysore (Karnataka), Pune (Maharashtra), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) A legislative proposal for setting up Universities for Innovation aiming at world class standards in academics and research is being finalized.

Demand of Coal

650. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal extracted from coal mines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of coal allotted to different sectors of economy and States during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether shortfall in coal production was noticed in 2010-11 and is likely to witness in the current financial year and the years to come;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith its likely impact on the growth;

(e) whether any time bound scheme has been formulated by the Government with a fixed target to meet the demand of coal in the country through indigenously produced coal;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The state-wise production of coal during the last three years & the current year and State-wise off-take of coal, including raw coal, washed coal and middling for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given at statement-I. All India sector-wise coal offtake during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) The coal production during 2010-11 was 533.076 MT as against the Annual Plan 2010-11 target of 573.42 MT. The coal production during 2011-12 has been targeted at 559 million tones. Mainly due to excessive delay in obtaining forestry & environmental clearances and due to embargo of Central Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) in nine Coalfields, mining/expansion activities in many new expansion projects were delayed resulting in shortfall in coal production. All out efforts are being made to overcome the constraints to achieve the targets of coal production in coming years.

(e) and (f) In pursuance of the Five Year Plan, Annual Plan document is prepared comprising physical and financial parameters every year. Annual coal production target are fixed depending on coal production capabilities of subsidiaries and demand in consultation with the Planning Commission, CIL subsidiaries companies & other stake holders like Railways, Power Sector, Steel Sector etc.

Based on approved Annual Plan an Annual Action Plan is prepared with month wise break-up of target which is monitored at regular intervals. As per Annual Plan 2011-12, all India demand of coal during the year 2011-12 is assessed to be 696.03 MT against which indigenous supply is planned for 559.00 MT.

(g) The Ministry of Coal has taken steps to expedite Environment & Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approach State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

Statement-I

(Production in million tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1. Andhra Pradesh	44.546	50.429	51.333	11.610
2. Assam	1.009	1.113	1.101	0.160
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0.142	0.251	0.299	0.031
4. Chhattisgarh	101.922	109.953	113.825	26.550
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.011	0.023	0.024	0.006
6. Jharkhand	96.272	105.917	109.329	22.726
7. Madhya Pradesh	71.325	74.074	71.104	15.694
8. Maharashtra	38.705	41.005	39.336	9.492
9. Meghalaya	5.489	5.767	6.974	1.633
10. Orissa	98.402	106.409	102.565	23.477
11. Uttar Pradesh	12.029	13.968	15.526	4.030
12. West Bengal	22.905	23.133	21.660	5.153
All India	492.757	532.042	533.076	120.562

For 2011-12 data is up to June, 2011.

(Destination statewise offtake of coal in million tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	51.182	51.085		
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.129	0.235		
3. Assam	0.230	0.297		
4. Bihar	8.984	11.380		
5. Chhattisgarh	57.715	66.155		
6. Delhi	5.855	6.411	Not available	Not available
7. Gujarat	20.006	19.390	for 2010-11	for 2011-12
8. Haryana	10.312	12.419		
9. Himachal Pradesh	0.692	0.656		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0.126	0.175		
11. Jharkhand	22.500	23.922		

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	0.130	0.126		
13.	Karnataka	12.013	11.796		
14.	Maharashtra	45.550	45.900		
15.	Meghalaya	5.511	5.820		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	40.086	41.396		
17.	Orissa	53.732	64.292		
18.	Punjab	13.640	15.723		
19.	Rajasthan	16.208	18.186		
20.	Tamil Nadu	14.468	13.920		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	61.493	58.073		
22.	Uttaranchal	0.463	0.521		
23.	West Bengal	42.401	41.716		
24.	Others	2.498	0.479		
	All India	485.923	510.073		

Statement II*All India Sector-wise Coal offtake- 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(In Million Tonnes)

Sector	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (B.E.)	2010-11 (Anticipated (RE))	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Coking Coal					
1. Steel (Indigenous)	16.33	15.68	17.41	18.67	19.83
2. Private (Cokeries/Coke Oven)	0.25	0.33	0.51	0.46	0.46
Sub-Total (R/C)	16.58	16.01	17.92	19.13	20.29
II. Non-Coking Coal					
3. Power (Utilities) (Middings)	345.72 (1.23)	355.41 (0.73)	389.57 (1.00)	366.09 (0.82)	385.46 (0.79)
4. Power (Captive) (Middings)	32.74 (1.38)	38.39 (1.48)	46.19 (1.73)	42.97 (1.68)	43.11 (1.79)

1		2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sponge Iron/CDI	19.78	22.81	32.03	24.75	25.36
6.	Cement	13.12	13.40	13.95	14.72	13.96
7.	Fertilizer	2.43	2.63	3.02	2.87	2.87
8.	Export	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
9.	BRK & others	58.79	65.09	69.92	64.78	67.24
10.	Colliery Consumption	0.85	0.76	0.81	0.73	0.69
	Sub-Total (R/C)	473.44	498.50	555.50	516.93	538.71
	Total					
	Raw Coal	490.02	514.50	573.42	536.05	559.00
	(Middlings)	(2.61)	(2.21)	(2.73)	(2.33)	(2.58)

Unfair Practices in Schools

651. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether unfair practices in schools, ranging from donations and nexus with coaching centres are prevailing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had investigated the matter;

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

(d) whether there is an urgent need to enact a central law in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which such law is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of schools are within the purview of the State Governments. It is for the concerned State Governments to regulate unfair practices in such schools.

(d) and (e) To promote transparency and accountability of the educational system towards its primary stakeholders i.e. children and their parents, it was decided in the meeting of Central Advisory Board

of Education (CABE) held on 7th June, 2011 to propose a legislation to prevent and prohibit adoption of unfair practices in school education. It was also decided to constitute a CABE Committee comprising Minister, members of Civil Society as well as educationists, which will prepare a preliminary draft, for the proposed bill.

[*Translation*]

Special Category Status to States

652. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States which have been granted special category status;

(b) the reasons/criteria for according special category status;

(c) the date and year when these States were given special category status;

(d) whether some of the States particularly Bihar, have sought special category status;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI

ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The States which have been granted Special Category Status by National Development Council (NDC) are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) 'Special Category State' status has been granted to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of state finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs even though the per capita income of some of these states is relatively high. Moreover, a number of these states were constituted out of the former small Union Territories or districts of some other states, necessarily involving creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure that was out of proportion to their resource base.

(c) The issue of Special Category Status came up at the time of approval of the Gadgil Formula at the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held in April, 1969. Out of the 17 States, 14 States were brought under the Gadgil Formula. The remaining 3 States namely Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland were given special consideration. Subsequently, some other States were granted Special Category Status when they attained statehood. These were Himachal Pradesh in 1970-71, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura in 1971-72, Sikkim in 1975-76, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in 1986-87 and Uttarakhand in 2000-01.

(d) to (f) There have been requests for grant of Special Category Status from Governments of Goa, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar. In case of Goa, Planning Commission came to a finding that Goa, being a socially advanced State, did not qualify the criteria for a Special Category State. In general, it is the considered view of the Planning Commission that for any State seeking Special Category Status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis. The "status quo" position should be maintained on the list of Special Category States. The requests of the States for Special Category Status, therefore, have not been considered feasible. In case of Bihar, however, following receipt of a fresh memorandum, it has been decided that an Inter-Ministerial Group would look into the matter.

[English]

Chinese Presence in POK

653. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has increased its activities in the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) and deployed a large number of troops in that area;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of the Chinese activities along the Indo- Sino border areas wherein China is engaged in setting up road, railway and air connectivity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government is aware that China is executing infrastructure projects in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Government has raised this issue with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities.

(c) to (e) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and attention to the development of road and airport facilities. 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. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in MDMS

654. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether any irregularities have been detected regarding Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the distribution of uniforms to girls studying in primary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Since 01.01.2010, 29 complaints pertaining to irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme such as, not serving mid day meals regularly, false enrollment of students, involvement of teachers in the Scheme (11), corruption/misappropriation of funds (7), serving poor quality meals (8), non-coverage of schools (2), and non-payment of cooking cost (1) have been received. These complaints were referred to the State Governments; who have taken action on 16/29 of these complaints. 4 complaints of irregularities and 4 cases of poor quality were found baseless; in other cases, the State Governments have taken necessary action which includes recovery from Gram Pradhan, suspension of the School Principal and compensating children as per the directions of the Court.

**No case of irregularity in the distribution of uniforms to girls studying in primary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has come to notice.

**Reply given in respect of the second paragraph of the part (a) and (b) of the USQ No. 654 in the Debates dated 3.8.2011 was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 21.12.2011 and accordingly, the second paragraph of the reply has been revised as under:-

Part of Question	For	Read
(a) and (b)	There has been no complaint regarding irregularities in distributing uniforms to girls, studying in the Primary Schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan.	A complaint received in the Ministry regarding irregularities in the purchase of uniforms for girls and some other irregularities in Maharajganj was forwarded to Secretary (Basic Education) Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary actions. As per the report received from the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Uttar Pradesh, the Basic Education Officer of the concerned district has been transferred and the State Project Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Uttar Pradesh has recommended for disciplinary actions to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. A Civil Miscellaneous Writ Petition (PIL) No. 6062 of 2011 in this regard is under consideration on the Hon. Allahabad High Court.

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

[*English*]

Impact of Atomic Power Stations

655. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey about the environmental and health impact on places and the people residing near and around atomic power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has found any ill effects of radioactive discharges from atomic power plants on the people and environment of the area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The environmental matrices like air, water, soil, vegetation, crops, milk, fish, etc around each of the nuclear power plant (NPP) site are regularly monitored by an independent Environmental Surevey Laboratory (ESL) set up at each of the site a few years prior to operation of the plant. The samples for analysis are selected on the basis of potential pathways of exposure and an area upto a distance of 30 km. is covered. The data collected has not indicated any measurable change in radiation levels in the environment and radioactivity in the environmental matrices compared to the base line data.

Epidemiological survey for health assessment in respect of employees and their families staying in the nearby township and villages of each of the NPP have been carried out by reputed local medical colleges and analysis has been carried out by Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, a premier cancer research centre in the country. In addition, annual medical checkups are carried out for all workers regularly. The examinations/studies have found that the morbidity pattern of all ailments is lower than the national average of the corresponding ailments. There has also not been any rise in cancer morbidity compared to national average.

(c) No Madam. There is no adverse health effects among the people and environment around the nuclear power plants.

(d) Since the dose levels are very low to cause any health effect, no action is required. Radiation dose levels are monitored regularly.

[Translation]

Export and Import of Coal

656. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export and import of coal during the last three years and the current year, country-wise, quantity-wise and year-wise including the price of the exported/imported coal;

(b) the quantity of coal that is likely to be imported during the current year and funds likely to be spent thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase coal production so as to make the country self-reliant in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Details of coal imports and exports in the country, Country-wise, quantity-wise and year-wise during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto Dec., 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the Annual Plan 2011-12, the total indigenous coal supply is planned at 559 mts. as against the estimated demand of 696.03 mts. The gap between demand and supply is likely to be met through imports. The international price of coal fluctuates frequently & as such it is not possible to anticipate outgo of funds due to coal imports.

(c) The Ministry of Coal has taken steps to expedite Environment & Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approach State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects.(ii) Capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) Consistent efforts for resolving issues of environmental & forestry clearances, land acquisition and law and order problems.

Statement I

Source Country-wise Import of Coal and Coke to India During 2008-09

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indonesia	0.366	3629	28.402	122810	28.768	126440		
Australia	17.938	189722	1.653	11927	19.591	201649	0.144	3154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Africa	0.144	803	6.950	44178	7.093	44981		
U S A	1.207	16286	0.008	36	1.215	16322	0.000	3
New Zealand	0.840	8863			0.840	8863		
China P R P	0.334	2543	0.189	1462	0.523	4005	1.603	40498
Russia	0.242	4141	0.194	2226	0.436	6367	0.063	1377
Vietnam Soc Rep			0.258	3419	0.258	3419		
Philippines			0.194	715	0.194	715		
Thailand			0.045	418	0.045	418		
Jordan			0.023	46	0.023	46		
U Arab Emts	0.010	152			0.010	152		
Unspecified			0.006	21	0.006	21		
U K			0.000	2	0.000	2	0.001	10
Japan			0.000	0	0.000	0	0.070	1008
Others			0.001	7	0.001	7	0.000	2
TOTAL	21.080	226140	37.923	187268	59.003	413408	1.881	46051

Source Country-wise Import of Coal and Coke to India during 2009-10

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indonesia	0.206	1415	31.959	114058	32.164	115474		
Australia	20.962	171841	1.874	11962	22.836	183803	0.305	4305
South Africa	0.958	4118	13.534	58151	14.492	62269		
U S A	1.367	13124	0.034	179	1.401	13303	0.094	1255
New Zealand	1.059	9977			1.059	9977		
Philippines			0.671	2235	0.671	2235		
Vietnam SP			0.188	1694	0.188	1694	0.019	308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Russia			0.146	1382	0.146	1382	0.587	8517
Ukraine			0.095	611	0.095	611	0.031	521
Mozambique			0.083	315	0.083	315		
Others	0.138	836	-0.018	-100	0.120	736	1.319	18405
Total	24.690	201311	48.565	190489	73.255	391800	2.356	33311

Source: DGCI&S, M/o Commerce & Industry

Source Country-wise Import of Coal and Coke to India for 2010-11(Apr.-Dec., 2010)

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AUSTRALIA	13.285	141902	1.021	7853	14.306	149756	0.222	3911
BANGLADESH PR			0.000	1	0.000	1		
BELGIUM			0.021	205	0.021	205		
CANADA								
CHINA P RP	0.050	571	0.128	348	0.178	919	0.454	10284
COLOMBIA			0.100	443	0.100	443	0.017	408
ESTONIA								
GERMANY			0.000	1	0.000	1		
HONG KONG	0.000	0	0.000	2	0.000	2		
INDONESIA	0.359	3110	25.428	92249	25.788	95359		
IRAN	0.014	107			0.014	107		
IRELAND								
ITALY							0.010	209
JAPAN			0.000	0	0.000	0	0.029	407
KYRGHYZSTAN							0.000	2
LATVIA								
LITHUANIA								
MALAYSIA	0.002	35			0.002	35		
MAURITIUS			0.000	0	0.000	0		
MEXICO	0.017	183			0.017	183		
OTHERS	2.442	27052	9.595	49574	12.037	76626	0.326	6466
Total	16.169	172961	36.294	150675	52.463	323636	1.058	2168

Source: DGCIS, M/o Commerce & Industry.

Statement II*Destination Country-wise Export of Coal & Coke from India during 2008-09*

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh PR	0.074	178	1.217	2652	1.291	2829	0.002	7
Nepal	0.017	36	0.219	414	0.236	450	0.032	69
Bhutan	0.018	30	0.093	149	0.110	179	0.091	358
Sri Lanka DSR			0.006	10	0.006	10	0.000	7
U Arab Emts			0.006	7	0.006	7	0.000	0
Oman			0.003	5	0.003	5	0.000	0
Mauritius			0.002	2	0.002	2		
Malaysia			0.001	2	0.001	2		
Japan							0.022	197
Baharain Is							0.522	390
USA	0.000	1			0.000	1	0.000	1
Others			0.000	1	0.000	1	0.670	6216
Total	0.109	245	1.546	3240	1.655	3485	1.338	7246

Destination Country-wise Export of Coal & Coke from India during 2009-10

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangladesh	0.048	111	1.393	3205	1.441	3316	0.012	32
Nepal	0.143	46	0.667	673	0.810	719	0.010	51
Australia	0.078	538	0.000	0	0.078	538	0.000	0
China	0.000	0	0.055	187	0.055	187	0.000	0
Bhutan			0.025	59	0.025	59	0.052	359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indonesia			0.011	61	0.011	61		
Vietnam			0.007	45	0.007	45		
Iran			0.005	7	0.005	7		
USA			0.005	20	0.005	20	0.000	0
Mauritus			0.003	5	0.003	5		
Korea RP			0.003	23	0.003	23	0.000	3
Oman	0.000	0	0.002	5	0.002	5		
Philippines			0.002	12	0.002	12		
Thailand			0.001	6	0.001	6		
Sri Lanka			0.001	1	0.001	1	0.001	16
U Arab E			0.001	6	0.001	6	0.001	23
Pakistan							0.018	279
Others			0.003	33	0.003	33	0.085	1505
Total	0.270	696	2.184	4347	2.454	5042	0.179	2266

Source: DGCIS, M/o Commerce & Industry.

Country-wise Export of Coal for the Month of April, 2010 to December, 2010

(Quantity in Million Tonnes & Value in Million Rs.)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal		Coke	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BAHARAIN IS	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.003	53
BANGLADESH PR	0.056	133	0.411	888	0.468	1020	0.001	3
BHUTAN	0.000	0	0.005	9	0.005	9	0.050	224
BRAZIL	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.273	5087
CANADA	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
FRANCE	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GERMANY	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
IRAN	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	1
KENYA	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
MALAYSIA	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0
NEPAL	0.003	7	0.184	549	0.187	556	0.030	89
NETHERLAND	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.020	357
PAKISTAN IR	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.012	205
OTHERS	0.000	0.341	0.000	0.827	0.000	1.169	0.054	1050
ALL	0.060	140	0.601	1447	0.660	1587	0.443	7068

Source: DGCIS, M/o Commerce & Industry.

[English]

Different Pay Structures

657. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines has led to different pay structures in the same organisation and employees with same designation and experience get different salaries now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. All the employees are governed by their respective scales of pay, service regulations and certified standing orders as per their erstwhile companies.

(c) Government of India has appointed an independent Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.M. Dharmadhikari to resolve the disparities to the HR issues, including pay parity, working conditions, seniority etc.

Passport Seva Kendras

658. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country which have been made operational, location-wise;

(b) the time by which the remaining PSKs would be made operational, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country, including the States of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and North Eastern region;

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

(e) the other steps taken being taken by the Government to cut down the delays in issuing of the passports and mitigate the hardships being faced by the applicants?

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

Eleven Passport Seva Kendras have been made operational as follows:—

Bangalore (2), Hubli, Mangalore, Chandigarh, Ambala, Ludhiana, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli

(b) The tentative schedule for operationalising the remaining PSKs is as follows:—

August, 2011: Delhi (1), Gurgaon, Chennai (3), Coimbatore, Vishakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Tirupati, Vijaywada.

September, 2011: Amritsar, Jalandhar (2), Hoshiarpur.

October, 2011: Hyderabad (3), Ghaziabad, Ahmedabad (2), Rajkot, Baroda, Surat.

November, 2011: Delhi (1), Cochin, Cochin (Rural), Alapuzha, Kottayam, Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kollam, Malappuram, Kolkata, Berhampore.

December, 2011: Kozhikode (2), Kannur (2), Mumbai (3), Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik.

January, 2012: Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Patna, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bareilly, Bhopal, Jammu, Srinagar, Dehradun, Shimla, Raipur, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Panaji and Guwahati.

(c) and (d) The matter of opening more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country would be looked into after complete roll-out of the Passport Seva Project involving operationalisation of 77 PSKs.

(e) The PSP is one of the 27 Mission Mode Projects under the e-Governance programme of the Govt. of India. The Project aims at delivering all passport related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, comfortable and reliable manner. The verification of the applicant's personal particulars will be expedited through electronic linkage of the Project's portal with the police authorities in the Districts and State capitals, to reduce the delay in verification process. The benefits to the citizens would be service provisioning within defined service levels, closer and larger number of access points for services, availability of a portfolio of on-line services with real-time status tracking and enquiry, 24x7 call centre with facility to obtain information in vernacular language, an effective system of grievance redressal, adherence to the 'First in-First out' principle in

rendering the services and facility of child care and refreshments at the PSKs. The number of public dealing counters will go up from the current 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours will go up from the current 4 hours to 7 hours.

[Translation]

Setting up of Colleges/Universities

659. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the number of colleges and universities in the country, especially in Delhi, is not in proportion to the increasing number of students, as a result of which many students are being deprived of pursuing higher education;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up more new universities and colleges in the country including Delhi in view of the increasing number of students;

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

(e) the number of the proposals received from the various State Governments including Bihar for setting up of higher educational institutions, State-wise;

(f) the action taken in this regard and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to allocate/ increase funds for setting up of colleges/universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During 2008-09, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education in the country was 13.8 % which is low compared to the international average. The Eleventh Five Year Plan document aimed at increasing the GER to 21% by the end of the Twelfth Plan with an interim target of 15% by 2011-12.

(c) and (d) During the XIth Plan period, the Government has established 16 new Central Universities under the Central Universities Act, 2009. A scheme under implementation by UGC provides central financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward District (EBD) where GER for higher education is less than the national GER. State-wise EBDs where these colleges are to be set up is at Statement-I.

(e) The position of proposal received from State Government for establishment of New Model Degree colleges including Bihar is given at Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Till date, out of the 125 proposals received by UGC, 48 have been approved. 33 proposals were not found fit for approval. Remaining 44 proposals were found deficient in relevant information which have been communicated to the concerned States.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

1. A & N Islands	Dantewada	Giridih	Shivpuri	Banswara	Banda
Andamans	Dhamtari	Godda	Sidhi	Baran	Barabanki
Nicobars	Durg	Gumla	Tikamgarh	Barmer	Bareilly
2. Andhra Pradesh	Janjgir -champa	Kodarma	Ujjain	Bharatpur	Basti
Adilabad	Jashpur	Pakaur	Umaria	Bhilwara	Bijnor
Anantapur	Kanker	Palamu	Vidisha	Bikaner	Budaun
East Godavari	Kawardha	P. Singhbhum	West Nimar	Bundi	Bulandshahr
Kurnool	Koriya	Sahibganj	18. Maharashtra	Chittaurgarh	Chitrakoot
Mahbubnagar	Mahasamund	14. Karnataka	Buldana	Churu	Etah
Medak	Raigarh	Bagalkot	Gadchiroli	Dausa	Farrukhabad
Nizamabad	Raipur	Bangalore Rural	Hingoli	Dhaulpur	Fatehpur
Prakasam	Rajnandgaon	Belgaum	Jalna	Dungarpur	Gonda
Srikakulam	Surguja	Bellary	Raigarh	Ganganagar	Hamirpur
Vizianagaram	7.D & N Haveli	Bijapur	Ratnagiri	Hanumangarh	Hardoi
West Godavari	D & N Havelli	Chamarajanagar	Sindhudurg	Jaisalmer	Hathras
3. Arunachal Pradesh	8. Daman and Diu	Chikmagalur	19. Meghalaya	Jalor	Jyotiba P. Nagar
Changlang	Daman	Chitradurga	East Garo Hills	Jhalawar	Kannauj
Dibang Valley	Diu	Dakshina Kannada	Jaintia Hills	Jhunjhunun	Kanpur Dehat
East Kameng	9. Gujarat	Gadag	Ri Bhoi	Jodhpur	Kaushambi
Lohit	Amreli	Hassan	South Garo Hills	Karauli	Kheri
Lower Subansiri	Banas Kantha	Haveri	West Khasi Hills	Nagaur	Kushinagar
Tawang	Bharuch	Kodagu	20. Mizoram	Pali	Lalitpur
Tirap	Bhavnagar	Kolar	Champhai	Rajsamand	Maharajganj
Upper Siang	Dohad	Koppal	Kolasib	Sawai Madhopur	Mahoba
Upper Subansiri	Jamnagar	Mandya	Lawngtlai	Sikar	Mathura
West Kameng	Junagad	Raichur	Lunglei	Sirohi	Moradabad
West Siang	Kachchh	Tumkur	Mamit	Tonk	Muzaffarnagar
4. Assam	Kheda	Udupi	Saiha	Udaipur	Pilibhit
Bongaigaon	Mahesana	Uttara Kannada	Serchhip	26. Sikkim	Rae Bareli

Cachar	Narmada	15. Kerala	21. Nagaland	East	Rampur
Darrang	Panch Mahals	Kasaragod	Mon	North	Saharanpur
Dhubri	Patan	Malappuram	22. Orissa	South	Sant Kabir Nagar
Goalpara	Porbandar	Palakkad	Anugul	West	Shahjahanpur
Hailakandi	Rajkot	Wayanad	Balangir	27. Tamil Nadu	Shrawasti
Karbi Anglong	Sabar Kantha	16. Lakshdweep	Bargarh	Ariyalur	Siddharthnagar
Karimganj	Surat	Lakshadweep	Baudh	Coimbatore	Sitapur
Marigaon	Surendranagar	17. Madhya Pradesh	Debagarh	Cuddalore	Sonbhadra
Nagaon	The Dangs	Balaghat	Dhenkanal	Dharmapuri	Sultanpur
Sonitpur	Valsad	Barwani	Gajapati	Dindigul	Unnao
Tinsukia	10. Haryana	Betul	Ganjam	Erode	30. Uttarakhand
5. Bihar	Fatehabad	Bhind	Kalahandi	Kancheepuram	Bageshwar
Araria	Gurgaon	Chhatarpur	Kandhamal	Kanniyakumari	Champawat
Aurangabad	Jind	Chhindwara	Kendujhar	Karur	31. West Bengal
Banka	Kaithal	Damoh	Koraput	Madurai	Bankura
Begusarai	Karnal	Datia	Malkangiri	Nagapattinam	Barddhaman
Darbhanga	Panipat	Dewas	Nabarangapur	Perambalur	Birbhum
Gopalganj	Sirsa	Dhar	Nayagarh	Pudukkottai	Dakshin Dinajpur
Jamui	11. Himachal Pradesh	Dindori	Nuapada	Ramanathapuram	Darjiling
Kaimur	Chamba	East Nimar	Rayagada	Salem	Haora
Katihar	Kinnaur	Guna	Sonapur	Sivaganga	Hugli
Khagaria	Lahul & Spiti	Harda	23. Puducherry	Thanjavur	Jalpaiguri
Kishanganj	Sirmaur	Jhabua	Yanam	The Nilgiris	Koch Bihar
Lakhisarai	12. J&K	Katni	24. Punjab	Theni	Maldah
Madhepura	Anantnag	Mandla	Amritsar	Thiruvallur	Medinipur
Madhubani	Badgam	Mandsaur	Bathinda	Thiruvaur	Murshidabad
Nawada	Baramula	Morena	Faridkot	Thoothukkudi	Nadia
W. Champaran	Doda	Narsimhapur	Fatehgarh Sahib	Tirunelveli	North 24 Parganas
E. Champaran	Kargil	Neemuch	Firozpur	Tiruvannamalai	Puruliya
Purnia	Kathua	Panna	Gurdaspur	Vellore	South 24 Parganas
Saharsa	Kupwara	Raisen	Kapurthala	Viluppuram	Uttar Dinajpur
Samastipur	Leh	Rajgarh	Mansa	Virudhunagar	
Sheohar	Punch	Ratlam	Moga	28. Tripura	
Sitamarhi	Rajauri	Sagar	Muktsar	North Tripura	
Siwan	Udhampur	Satna	Nawanshahr	South Tripura	
Supaul	13. Jharkhand	Sehore	Patiala	West Tripura	
Vaishali	Chatra	Seoni	Sangrur	Dhalai	TOTAL DISTRICTS
6. Chhattisgarh	Deoghar	Shahdol	25. Rajasthan	29. Uttar Pradesh	= 374
Bastar	Dumka	Shajapur	Ajmer	Bahraich	
Bilaspur	Garhwa	Sheopor	Alwar	Balrampur	

Statement II

Performance of States in regard to implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of one model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts having lower GER than National GER

Sl.No.	States/UTs	EBDs	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals under process	Proposals rejected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	7	-	5	*2	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6	6	-	-	Approval is being conveyed
3.	Assam	12	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	25	1	-	-	1	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	5	-	5	-	Documents called for
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	20	20	8	11	*1	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act
8.	Haryana	7	10	-	1	9	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008/not in EBD
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	4	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	12	-	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	20	20	6	3	11	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
13.	Kerala	4	4	3	1	-	Documents called for
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	-	-	-	-	
15.	Maharashtra	7	7	7	-	-	Grant has been released
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	7	-	-	-	-	
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	
20.	Orissa	18	8	-	8	-	Documents called for
21.	Punjab	13	13	11	-	2	Date of establishment is before 1.1.2008
22.	Rajasthan	30	1	-	1	-	Documents called for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	4	2	-	2	-	Documents called for
24.	Tamil Nadu	27	6	1	2	*3	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act/not in EBD
25.	Tripura	4	-	-	-	-	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	6	5	1	-	Documents called for
27.	Uttaranchal	2	-	-	-	-	
28.	West Bengal	17	3	-	3	-	Documents called for
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	-	-	-	-	
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	-	-	Approval has been conveyed
32.	Daman and Diu	2	-	-	-	-	
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	1	-	Documents called for
35.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	
Total		374	125	48	44	33	

[English]

Model Schools

660. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) the present status of establishment of model schools in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided for this purpose so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any scheme for the establishment of girls hostels for the students of secondary and higher secondary schools in the educationally backward block/ areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and the amount sanctioned/earmarked for this purpose?

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

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has decided to set up 6,000 model schools at block level, at the rate of one school per block, as benchmark of excellence. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) made in headquarters of blocks which are not educationally backward. Presently, only the component for setting up of 3,500 model schools under State/UT Governments is operational. The State/UT-wise; details of model schools sanctioned and funds released are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is implementing the "Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" since 2008-09 to construct one hostel with a capacity of 100 girls in each of 3,500 educationally backward blocks (EBBs) to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and senior secondary classes. The State/UT-wise; details of hostels sanctioned and funds released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*State/UT-wise details of Model School sanctioned and funds released*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of model school sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	412.09
2.	Assam	24	39.09
3.	Bihar	105	118.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	72	81.81
5.	Gujarat	74	69.61
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6.78
7.	Haryana	36	12.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	25.82
9.	Karnataka	74	84.44
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	37.37
11.	Mizoram	1	1.36
12.	Nagaland	11	7.47
13.	Punjab	21	52.52
14.	Rajasthan	91	91.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	18	23.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh	148	56.13
17.	West Bengal	20	22.65
	Total	1107	1143.93

Statement II*State/UT-wise details of hostels sanctioned and funds released*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of hostels sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.96
2.	Bihar	92	17.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	74	14.14

1	2	3	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.96
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	3.63
6.	Karnataka	62	10.56
7.	Madhya Pradesh	30	5.74
8.	Mizoram	1	0.19
9.	Punjab	21	8.03
10.	Rajasthan	186	50.97
11.	Tamil Nadu	44	8.42
Total		539	121.19

Integrated Action Plan

661. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a new scheme i.e. Integrated Action Plan (IAP) across naxalite affected 60 districts in nine States in December, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated to each district under IAP;

(c) the criteria fixed for identification of districts for the said purpose;

(d) whether the Union Government has reviewed the working of the IAP periodically;

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

(f) whether some districts have not been able to utilize the amount fully; and

(g) if so, the details of such districts and the steps taken to ensure full utilization of the amount allocated under IAP and effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The implementation of the scheme has commenced and Rs. 25 crore per district for 2010-11 has been released on 08.12.2010. For the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 10 crore per district has also been released. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. The District-level Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected are required to show results in the short term. The Development Commissioner/quivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level

monitoring of the IAP is carried out by the Committee headed by Member Secretary, Planning Commission.

(c) The Districts under IAP have been identified on the basis of the following criteria:—

- (i) Whether the district is in the list of 83 SRE districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) Whether the tribal population exceeds 25%
- (iii) Whether the forest area exceeds 30%
- (iv) Whether the poverty ratio in the district exceeds 50%
- (v) Whether the district is covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

Districts meeting four of the above five criteria and forming a contiguous block have been included under IAP. Those districts that formed part of 35 Left Wing Extremism affected districts, identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, but do not meet the above criteria, have also been included in the list of 60 districts. To ensure contiguity, the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) Special Plan districts which have similar socio-economic characteristics have also been included.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the IAP is reviewed regularly by the Planning Commission through video conferences/meetings with the Chief Secretaries/ Development Commissioners of the States concerned and the District Collectors/District Magistrates of the 60 selected districts. Ten such video conferences/meetings have so far been held. Further, the financial and physical performance uploaded by the districts on the Management Information System (MIS) <http://peserver.nic.in/iapmis> is also reviewed in these video conferences/meetings to ensure that there is a visible impact on the ground in the short term.

(f) and (g) The information uploaded on the above said MIS shows that while some of the districts, namely Adilabad, Chatra and Sonbhadra have spent the entire amount released during 2010-11, the percentage of expenditure is less than 50% in other districts such as Jamui, Aurangabad, Nawada, Jehanabad, Gajapati, etc. All out efforts are being made through regular communications and video conferences/meetings to ensure early utilization of the amount already released. Against Rs. 1500 crore which were released only on 8th December, 2010 for 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 816 crore has been reported by the districts as on 29.07.2011 which works out to 54%.

[*Translation*]

Cancellation of AI Flights due to Shortage of Fuel

662. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had to cancel its several flights recently due to shortage of fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether public sector oil companies had stopped supply of fuel to Air India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of loss suffered by Air India as a result thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India and Air India Express had to cancel 147 of its flights between 27.5.11 and 2.6.11 due to shortage of fuel.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The supply of fuel was suspended by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies due to non-receipt of advance pay-ments on daily basis from Air India. The losses suffered by Air India as a result of shortage of fuel amounted to around Rs. 10.00 crores.

(e) An understanding was arrived at with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in June, 2011 that against the payment of Rupees Sixteen crores per day by Air India, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies will supply fuel worth rupees Seventeen crores per day for the next 90 days.

Probe Against Bureaucrats

663. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh against whom probe is going on in cases of corruption, State-wise; and

(b) the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers against whom prosecution proceedings have been ordered and the number of cases which are pending at the State level for issuing of challans/further process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The information is not centrally maintained as several agencies are engaged in probing cases of corruption. However, as per information provided by the CBI, the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers against whom investigation is going on during the last 3 years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (up to 30.6.2011) is as under:

IAS Officers	-	16
IPS Officers	-	2
IFS Officers	-	2

State-wise data is not maintained in the CBI.

(b) As informed by the CBI, the Government, during last 3 years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (up to 30.6.2011) has issued sanction for prosecution against 6 IAS officers, 2 IPS officers and 3 IFS officers.

As informed by the CBI, a total of 4 cases (3 IAS officers & 1 IPS officer) are pending for sanction for prosecution.

Accidents in Coal Mines

664. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in coal mines and the number of workers died and injured, separately due to such accidents reported during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of compensation, relief, etc. provided to the injured miners and families of deceased in such cases, company-wise, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases of compensation still pending, company-wise and State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for safety arrangements in the coal mines during the above period, company-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any appraisal of safety of the miners to prevent such accidents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The number of fatal accidents/fatalities and the number of persons seriously injured during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and state-wise is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) In case of fatality: Coal Company provides the following compensation, relief etc. to the family of deceased who died in any mine accidents arising out of and in course of employment:

1. Payment of compensation under Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 (it is now called as Employee's Compensation Act-1923 as per official gazette notification dated on 23rd December, 2009)
2. 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.
3. Special Relief/Ex-gratia package of Rs. 5 Lakhs, which is in addition to the amount payable under Workmen Compensation Act-1923 for departmental employee.
4. Immediate payment for funeral expenses and transport etc. to the family of deceased.
5. Monetary benefits under Life Cover Scheme (LCS).
6. Gratuity on the basis of the length of service, P.F as per CMPF rule, encashment of EL and Payment of Pension as per CMPS, 1998 are paid in addition to the above compensations.

In case of serious bodily injury: Compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act-1923 is being paid to serious bodily-injured person involved with permanent disability, after due assessment of the percentage of permanent disability by an approved Medical Board.

Salaries/Wages is paid to the person, who is injured while on duty (IOD Case), for the period of his absence from duty due to the said injury and extensive medical treatment facilities have also been provided either in Company's Hospital or any other referred Hospital during his injury period and beyond.

The details of compensation provided to families of deceased in such cases as per Workmen Compensation Act-1923, company-wise and state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) Company wise, state wise pending cases for compensation in CIL as per Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 in case of fatalities are given below. However, no pending cases of compensation have reported in The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) & Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC).

Company	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Up to June)
ECL	1(West Bengal due to dispute)	0	0	6 (West Bengal)
BCCL	0	0	0	0
CCL	0	0	0	1 (Jharkhand)
NCL	0	0	0	0
WCL	0	0	0	0
SECL	0	0	0	0
MCL	0	0	0	0
NEC	0	0	0	0
CIL	1	0	0	7

(d) The company-wise, state wise details of funds allocated and utilized for safety arrangements in the coalmines during the above period as received from ISO of the subsidiary companies are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) and (f) The Mines Act 1952 and the Rules & Regulations framed there under prescribe safe work procedures in the mines. The Mine management is required to comply with these provisions to operate in a mine. Officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) carry out regular inspections of the mines and issue violation letters for violation of statute and monitor the rectification process. In case of serious violations, prohibitory orders are issued. In some cases prosecution against the erring management is launched in Court of law. As per statutory provision, each and every fatal accident is enquired into by officers of DGMS. Based on the findings of the enquiry, necessary actions are taken against persons held responsible for the accident and guidelines are also issued in order to prevent recurrence of such accident.

In addition to compliance with the requirements of mining safety laws, the Coal companies are taking the following measures to make mining work safer.

- Structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) for monitoring safety status of mines, both at subsidiary level and at CIL (Hq) level
- Workers participation in safety management through various bodies at mine, area, subsidiary (HQ) and CIL level
- Regular safety audits of mines by experienced engineers and implementation of the recommendations
- Design of system of roof support in the underground mines by scientific support systems based on rock-mass-rating studies
- Greater use roof bolts for support in workings in underground mines
- Phased replacement of timber support by steel support
- Reduced exposure of workers to mining hazards by mechanisation of loading operations in coal face by increasing use of SDLs & LHDs and by introduction of Powered Support Longwall faces where workmen work under skin-to-skin steel roof support
- Regular monitoring of mine environment by hand held gadgets for detecting inflammable and noxious gases. Besides, eight computerised continuous Mine Environmental Tele-monitoring

- System are in operation and eight additional numbers of such systems are under installation
- Preventive measures against the danger of inundation are prepared and implemented. Besides,
 - Check co-relation surveys have been undertaken to establish the barriers between waterlogged workings wherever danger of inundation exists.
 - Assessment of requirement of survey personnel & survey instruments has been made and corrective action is being taken wherever required.
 - Mine plans have been connected to the national grid
 - Thrust on training & retraining of workmen, supervisors to increase safety awareness

Statement I

Fatal Accident Statistics for last 3 years from 2008 to 2010 and Current year up to June, 2011-Company-wise, State-wise (Coal India Limited)

Company	State	Year							
		2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto June)	
		Fatal Accident	Fatality	Fatal Accident	Fatality	Fatal Accident	Fatality	Fatal Accident	Fatality
ECL	West Bengal	10	10	6	7	9	9	6	6
	Jharkhand	1	1	2	2	3	3	0	0
BCCL	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	11	11	13	17	7	7	3	3
CCL	Jharkhand	4	4	6	6	8	10	5	5
NCL	MP	4	8	2	2	10	10	3	3
	UP	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0
WCL	Maharashtra	7	7	5	7	6	7	3	3
	MP	4	6	6	6	5	7	1	1
SECL	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8	8	12	25	5	5
	MP	4	5	2	2	8	8	0	0
MCL	Orissa	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
NEC	Assam	2	7	0	0	1	1	1	1
CIL (Total)		61	73	55	62	72	90	29	29
	SCCL	12	13	17	21	10	12	05	05
NLC**	(Tamil Nadu)	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
NLC**	(Rajasthan)	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--

Note: Fatal Accident statistics since 2009 are subject to reconciliation with DGMS. ** Up to July 2011.

Statement II*Company-wise & State-wise break-up Serious Accidents & Serious Injuries*

Company	Operating State	Serious Accidents				Serious injuries			
		2008	2009	2010	2011*	2008	2009	2010	2011*
ECL	West Bengal & Jharkhand	133	74	88	36	134	75	88	39
BCCL	West Bengal & Jharkhand	69	50	60	20	69	50	61	27
CCL	Jharkhand	11	12	11	5	11	12	11	5
NCL	MP & UP	22	11	11	3	23	11	11	5
WCL	Maharashtra	44	46	42	17	45	46	46	19
SECL	Chhattisgarh & MP	72	47	44	32	74	50	57	33
MCL	Orissa	4	8	6	5	4	8	6	5
NEC	Assam	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
CIL (Total)		356	248	262	118	363	252	280	133
	SCCL	427	405	302	157	429	410	312	157
NLC**	(Tamil Nadu)	3	8	3	2	3	9	4	2
NLC**	(Rajasthan)	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--

*Up to June 2011 (Note: Subject to reconciliation with DGMS)

** Up to July 2011

Statement III*Compensation paid as per Workmen Compensation Act - 1923 by -
Company-wise & State-wise (Coal India Limited)*

(all figures in Rs.)

Company	State	Compensation paid as per Workmen Compensation Act- 1923			
		2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ECL	West Bengal	2020460	2856788	3506888	0
	Jharkhand	271120	308925	436940	No accident

1	2	3	4	5	6
BCCL	West Bengal	No accident	319600	No accident	No accident
	Jharkhand	2721860	4665832	2801428	1201000
CCL	Jharkhand	1337187	2232222	3083009	5309145
NCL	Madhya Pradesh	2710360	290000	3218894	771580
	Uttar Pradesh	563803	1086490	925035	No accident
WCL	Maharashtra	3062816	2171300	3543700	1430906
	Madhya Pradesh	1985240	1937987	3288660	560000
SECL	Chhattisgarh	2204600	2648040	9609693	1781740
	Madhya Pradesh	1277380	540020	3152267	No accident
MCL	Orissa	1485760	886505	755340	1078713
NEC	Assam	2260220	No accident	319000	33700
CIL		21900806	19943709	34640854	12166784

Details of Compensation Paid to the Families of Deceased Workmen in Respect of Fatal Accidents during the year 2008 (SCCL)

Company Employees:

Sl. No.	Name of Fatally Injured Person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation Paid Rs.	Ex-gratia Paid Rs.
1.	S Balaiah	General Mazdoor	Med OC	RG1	23-2-08	Drowned in water	356140	30000
2.	Kasarla Ramana Reddy	General Mazdoor	GDK8	RG2	24-4-08	Fell into the ground level sand bunker	319600	30000
3.	Y Mallesh	Timberman	KTK5	BHP	2-5-08	Roof fall	389280	30000
4.	Ratnam Ramulu	Badli filler	GDK2&2A	RG1	7-7-08	Fall of coal	411900	30000
5.	Kondu Venkateswara Rao	EP Operator	RGOC1	RG3	20-7-08	Ran over by Dozer	306180	30000
6.	D Venkateswara Rao	Chargehand (Elec)	SRPOC1	SRP	17-10-08	Electrical	351080	530000
7.	Asampalli Komuraiah	Timberman	GDK10	RG3	9-11-08	Side fall	271120	530000
8.	Barla Rajaiah	Trammer	SRP1	SRP	27-11-08	Rope haulage	319600	530000
9.	K Anantha Ramulu	General Mazdoor	CSP	YLD	21-12-08	Others	299340	530000
Total							3024240	2270000

Note: As per cir. No.CRP/PER/IR/S/540/1947, dtd. 6.10.08 a special *ex gratia* of amount Rs. 500000/- are being paid w.e.f. 27.8.08 in addition to normal *ex-gratia* Rs. 30000/-.

Contractor Employees:

Sl. No.	Name of Fatally Injured Person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation Paid Rs.	Ex-gratia Paid Rs.
1	A Prasad	Cont workman	RGOC3	RG2	9-1-08	Ran over by Volvo Truck.	600000	-
2	Mallepalli Shekar	Cont workman	CHP OC3	RG2	24-9-08	Hit by Lorry.	100000	-
3	P.Satyanarayana Reddy	Cont Workman	JVROC1	KGM	5-10-08	Run over by truck	379120	500000
4	B. Samuel	Cont Workman	JVROC1	KGM	5-10-08	Run over by truck	307637	500000
Total							1386757	1000000

Details of Compensation Paid to the Families of Deceased Workmen in Respect of Fatal Accidents during the year 2009 SCCL

Company Employees:

Sl. No.	Name of Fatally Injured Person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation Paid Rs.	Ex-gratia Paid Rs.
1.	Gade Muthayya	Lineman	MK4	MMR	10-Jan-09	Rope haulage	292400	530000
2.	Uppu Kanakaiah	Timberman	RK5	SRP	11-Feb-09	Fall of person	285360	530000
3.	T Prasanna Rao	Fitter	PVK5	KGM	17-Feb-09	Roof fall	319600	530000
4.	M Ramulu	Coal filler	PK1	MNG	26-Feb-09	Roof fall	319600	530000
5.	G Sethram	Coal filler	PK1	MNG	26-Feb-09	Roof fall	332580	530000
6.	S Nageswar Rao	Supportman	PK1	MNG	26-Feb-09	Roof fall	362740	530000
7.	A Dayakar Reddy	EP Operator	Dorli OC1	BPA	13-Apr-09	HEMM	299340	530000
8.	D Amarender	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	17-Apr-09	Roof fall	389280	530000
9.	P Chandraiah	General Mazdoor	RGOC3	RG2	5-May-09	Fall of object	347540	530000
10.	Thatikanti Saraiah	Coal filler	RK8	SRP	11-Jul-09	Conveyors	319600	530000
11.	M Lingaiah	General Mazdoor	RKNT	SRP	3-Nov-09	Roof fall	362740	545000
12.	Bethi Sankar Reddy	LHD optr (Acting)	GDK10	RG3	24-Nov-09	Roof fall	326140	545000
13.	Sanigarapu Rajaiah	Sr Mining Sirdar	KK5	MMR	3-Dec-09	Roof fall	256660	545000
14.	K Sathyam Rao	Supportman	KK5	MMR	3-Dec-09	Roof fall	312940	545000
15.	V Ramulu	Supportman	KK5	MMR	3-Dec-09	Roof fall	312940	545000
16.	Bonagiri Rajaiah	Trammer	KTK6	BHP	12-Dec-09	Rope haulage	256660	545000
17.	Uppu Nageswar Rao	General Mazdoor	KLP	BHP	30-Dec-09	Rope haulage	338880	545000
Total							5435000	9115000

Contractor Employees:

Sl. No.	Name of Fatally Injured Person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation Paid Rs.	Ex-gratia Paid Rs.
1.	R Srinu	Contract Workman	PKOC	MNG	2-Feb-09	Other wheeled trackless	442740	500000
2.	P Ganesh	Contract workman	SRPOC1	SRP	14-Feb-09	HEMM	429760	500000
3.	K Nagaraju	Contract workman	RGOC2	RG3	19-Sep-09	Dumpers	415960	-
4.	A Venkateswarlu	Contract workman	Khai OCP	BPA	24-Dec-09	Dumpers	600000	500000
Total							1386757	1000000

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Fatal Accident	Unit	Amount of Compensation
1.	21-08-2008	1	Mine-I	5,87,740
2.	04-09-2008	1	Mine-II	5,76,080
3.	15-02-2009	1	Mine-I	4,09,600
4.	23-04-2009	1	Mine-I	4,58,340
5.	25-09-2009	1	Mine-I	5,47,410
6.	22-02-2010	1	Mine-II	4,55,560
7.	30-12-2010	1	Mine-II	9,22,000
8.	23-01-2011	1	Mine-I	7,12,669

(NLC) - Rajasthan

1.	01-06-2010	1	Barsingsar Mine	6,31,642
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Statement IV

Funds allocated and utilized for safety: Company-wise & State-wise

ECL (Jharkhand & WB)

(All figs in Crores Rs.)

Year	Capital		Revenue	
	Budget (Fund utilized)	Expenditure (Fund allocated)	Budget (Fund utilized)	Expenditure (Fund allocated)
2008-09	13.85	14.006	144.2	94.7633
2009-10	20.06	6.648	156.05	93.30
2010-11	30.22	14.40	154.95	120.92
2011-12 (up to June)	28.50	1.08 (Provisional)	172.34	24.10 (Provisional)

BCCL (Jharkhand & WB)

(Figures in Lacs Rs.)

Year	Fund allocated (capital)	Fund Utilized
2008-09	2700	1604.80
2009-10	2700	2102.35
2010-11	3590	1432
2011-12	4600	1948.05

CCL (Jharkhand)

(Figures in Lacs Rs.)

Year	Fund allocated (capital)	Fund Utilized
2008-09	1576.07	1312.00
2009-10	1677.48	1387.75
2010-11	1951.64	1797.30
2011-12	3041.30	394.47 (up to June)

NCL (MP&UP)

Year	Capital A/c (Rs. in Lakh)		Revenue A/c (Rs. in Lakh)	
	Budget Provided	Actual Expenditure	Budget Provided	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	124.00	1.00	Included in total miscellaneous Budget (Separately not given)	4748.71 (as per cost sheet noted on 23.6.09-paper file)
2009-10	227.00	32.35*		1027.56
2010-11	145.00	160.00		835.50
2011-12	534.00	NIL		88.00

*Rs. 12.00 Lakh (Aprox) for fire tender of Amlohri and Rs. 159.00 Lakh (Aprox) for 3D Scanner system. Total Rs. 171.00 Lakh payment already book for the year 2010-11 under Capital Head (thus Rs. 203. Lakh Approx.)

WCL (Maharashtra & MP)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Capital		Revenue	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
2008-09	200	63	8400	8000
2009-10	228.45	61	8800	7821.30
2010-11	465	167	8800	7882.38
2011-12*	728	35	8800	1975

SECL (Chhattisgarh & MP)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Capital		Revenue	
	Budget (Fund)	Expenditure (Fund)	Budget (Fund)	Expenditure (Fund)
2008-09	400.00	225.85	13450.62	9620.49
2009-10	400.00	333.34	10292.62	9650.12
2010-11	500.00	349.00	14915.75	11914.60

MCL (Orissa)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Fund allocated (Capital)	Fund Utilized	
		(Capital)	(Revenue)
2008-09	347.00	261.94	3922.64
2009-10	209.26	159.64	4248.08
2010-11	340.00	150.00	4031.97

Note: Figures for the year 2010-11 is tentative and likely to change.

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

Year	Budget (Rs. in lakh)	Actual (Rs. in lakh)
	2008-09	36888.00
2009-10	37425.93	43647.60
2010-11	69620.42	46440.76*
2011-12	87514.01	

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Capital		Revenue	
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	296.15	190.00	400.00	352.92
2009-10	356.70	200.00	400.00	252.345
2010-11	236.34	150.00	400.00	250.00
2011-12 upto June	368.00	90.00 (Prov.)	400.00	75.00 (Prov.)

*[English]***New Norms for setting up New Institutions**

665. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has introduced or proposes to

introduce new norms for setting up new institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under these norms, the corporate sector will be allowed to start AICTE approved courses if they set up separate companies as non-profit entities under Section 25 of the Companies Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other main provisions that these universities will have to follow; and

(e) the number of corporate entities which have agreed to set up these institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified the norms for establishment of new institutions vide Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 and further described under Chapter-I of Approval Process Handbook 2011-12 of AICTE, available on its website (www.aicte-india.org).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Under the provisions of these regulations, a company established under section 25 of Companies Act 1956 is also made eligible for submitting applications for seeking AICTE approval for opening new institutions. The guidelines applicable for the corporate sector who intend to open new technical institutions have been defined under Section 2.4 of Chapter-I of Approval Process handbook 2011-12.

(e) The AICTE has approved two proposals received from Companies established under Sec. 25 of Companies Act, 1956 for setting up new Institutions for the academic year 2011-12. However, AICTE has no information as such about the Corporate entities having agreed to set up these institutions in the country.

Setting up of Tribal Universities

666. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for setting up a Tribal University in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Government of Orissa did submit a proposal for opening

of a Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in Kandhmal district. Since the University has the power to establish such number of Regional Centres in various tribal areas of the country as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects, the proposal has been forwarded to IGNTU for appropriate action at their end.

HIV Infected Students

667. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether incidents of denial of admission to HIV infected students in the schools are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government to protect the right to education of these children; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per information available with National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), 61 children infected by HIV were removed from the schools in various instances, during the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010) & current year in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. State/UT-wise details are annexed as Statement.

(d) and (e) As far as Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, advocacy programmes are conducted to sensitize Principals and teachers to ensure that students with HIV/AIDS are treated with dignity and respect. National AIDS control Organisation (NACO) and state AIDS Control Societies alongwith their State/District level networks also conduct advocacy programmes with various stake holders including school principals and teachers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of children infected by HIV who were removed from the schools during 2008, 2009, 1010 & current year.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Haryana	9
4.	Kerala	4
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3
7.	West Bengal	13
Total		61

[Translation]

Anti-India Sentiments in Nepal

668. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the anti-India sentiments prevailing in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the organizations/persons responsible for fanning anti-India sentiments in Nepal; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the anti-India sentiments in some sections of the Nepalese polity and society. India and Nepal have age-old civilisational ties. At the same time, as an open and free society, Nepal has people of various persuasions whose views on India are sometimes hostile.

(d) India attaches the highest importance to its relations with Nepal, and has maintained the tradition of regular high level discipline, exchange of visits and deep

rooted people-to-people contacts. India is assisting Nepal in its socio-economic development in the areas of infrastructure, health, water resources, rural and community development and education.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

669. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the works undertaken under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes;

(b) the funds collected from and disbursed to telecom operators by the Government under the scheme and the work undertaken by these operators during the last three years and the current year, year wise and company-wise;

(c) whether rigid rules are a hindrance in optimum utilization of the USOF; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of works undertaken under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds collected and disbursed to telecom operators during last three years and current year are given in in the enclosed Statements-II to IV.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Statement I

Details of works (schemes) undertaken by USO Fund

1. Public Access**(a) Village Public Telephones**

As on 30.06.2011, about 5,79,421 villages *i.e.* 97.61% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). VPTs are

being provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages under ongoing USOF schemes given at (i) and (ii) below:

- (i) **VPTs under Bharat Nirman:** Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62302 (revised from 66822) no. of uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. The provision of VPTs in these villages has been included as one of activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. As on 30.06.2011, 62030 *i.e.* 99.56% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.
- (ii) **Newly Identified VPTs:** Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001 was carried out taking into account the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman. All the remaining 62443 inhabited villages as on 01.10.2007 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law & order situations have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme. Agreements in this regard were signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement the VPTs installed between the periods 01.10.2007 to 26.02.2009 are also eligible for subsidy support. As on 30.06.2011, 51711 VPTs out of the 62443 *i.e.* 82.81% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.
- (iii) **Replacement of MARR based VPTs (MARR-A & MARR-B):** Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in the year 2003 for replacement of 1,85,121 number of VPTs with reliable technologies, which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 01.04.2002. These included 47075 MARR VPTs already replaced before 30.06.2003 (MARR-B) and 138046 MARR VPTs to be replaced from 01.07.2003 onwards (MARR-A). A total number of 1,84,675 MARR VPTs (99.76%) have been replaced as on 30.06.2011.

BSNL has intimated that remaining about 450 MARR VPTs are to be replaced by DSPTs.

(b) Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs)

Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL and M/s RIL in September 2004 to provide 46,253 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) [BSNL: 24822, RIL: 21431] in the country in those villages with population exceeding 2,000 and without a Public phone. The RCPs were to be provided in a phased manner (20%, 40%, 40%) over a period of three years by September 2007. The number of RCPs to be provided has since been revised as 40694 [BSNL: 21958, RIL: 18736] and all of these 40694 RCPs have already been provided [BSNL: 21958, RIL: 18736].

2. Individual Access

(a) Support for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household DELs installed prior to 01.04.2002

A MoU has been signed with BSNL on 12.03.2009 wherein subsidy support of Rs. 2000 Crore per annum is being provided to BSNL for a period of three years with effect from 18.07.2008 for operational sustainability of their Rural Wire lines installed prior to 01.04.2002 in lieu of ADC having been phased out. A financial support of Rs. 4729.38/- Crore has been provided by USOF to BSNL under this MoU till 31.05.2011.

(b) Provision of individual Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs)

Agreements were signed in March 2005 with M/s BSNL, RIL, TTL and TTL (MH) for installation of individual rural household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in the country during 01.04.2005 and 31.03.2007. The scheduled date for installation of the RDELs has since been extended to 31.03.2010. As per the Agreements signed, these RDELs were to be provided on Land Lines or on Fixed Wireless Terminals in case of any wireless technology. These RDELs were to be installed in the eligible 1685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) out of total 2647 SDCAs, where cost of providing telephone connection was more than the revenue earned. The contracted SDCAs amongst these companies were 1267, 203, 172 and 43 respectively. About 79.3 lakh RDELs have been provided

under this scheme till the closure of the scheme on 31.03.2010.

3. Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites/towers (revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme. The number of towers was subject to change based on actual field survey and coverage achieved thereof as per the terms and conditions of the Agreements. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007. As on 30.06.2011, 7289 towers i.e. about 99.13% have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 30.06.2011, 15209 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

4. Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband Connectivity upto village level

For providing broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Schemeto provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5-years, i.e. by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for (i) broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), Computer/Computing devices (ii) setting up of Kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crore in 5 years time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and Kiosks.

As on 30.06.2011, a total of 2,88,454 broadband connections have been provided and 4903 kiosks have been set up in rural and remote areas.

5. Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in service area of ASSAM”

This Scheme has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network. This scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks’ HQ and Districts’ HQ to begin with. USOF, through this Scheme, shall provide subsidy support for augmentation, creation and management of intra-district SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operators at the rates prescribed in the Agreement. Assam has been taken up first for implementation. The tender for Assam was floated on 30.10.2009 and BSNL had been declared successful at the subsidy quote of Rs. 98.89 crore and subsequently, an Agreement has been signed with BSNL on 12.02.2010 to implement the scheme in Assam.

At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers in the area of ASSAM at a rate not more than 26.22% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs. About 109 nodes have been installed so far (Out of 354).

Salient Features of the Scheme: This OFC Scheme would be undertaken on BOO model, i.e. build, operate & own basis, and accordingly, BSNL would build, operate, own and manage all the equipment/infrastructure for the provisioned intra-district augmented/created OFC Transport network to connect 354 total locations in Assam in total 27 Districts. All locations shall be connected on physical OFC Ring Route(s) with the DHQ node ensuring the cable route diversity and ring capacity of at least 2.5 Gbps, with the capability to efficiently transport various protocols, including TDM, IP, Frame Relay, ATM, etc., for integrated voice, data and video signals in all districts of ASSAM within 18 months from the date of signing of the Agreement. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of seven years from the effective date

6. Pilot Projects

- (i) **TERI project for Mobile charging stations in 5000 villages:** Support is being provided for

mobile charging stations in 5000 villages through TERI project of Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL). The Agreement to this effect has been signed. The solar mobile charging stations in these 5000 villages are to be provided in a phased manner over a period of two years from the date of signing of the Agreement. Till 30.04.2011, mobile charging stations have been established in 322 villages.

(ii) Rural Public Service Terminals (RPST)

Scheme: A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with BSNL for financial support from USO Fund for provision of Broadband enabled Rural Public Service Terminals (RPSTs) to eligible Woman SHGs (Self Help Groups) on pilot basis in the states of HP and Rajasthan. BSNL shall provide an RPST to one eligible SHG from each of its eligible rural wire-line exchanges under the MoU an agreed terms & conditions with subsidy support from USO Fund. The The RPST shall be capable of providing value added services (VAS) as under:

- Banking service such as cash withdrawal and remittances whereby the RPST franchisee acts as banking correspondent.
- Facilitation of Government disbursement/ transactions (NREGA, Pension, PDS etc.).
- Railway, Airline and Bus ticketing, Mobile top-ups, utility Bill Payments etc. which will generate additional revenue for the SHG.
- Retailing Airtime (PCO services)
- Retailing of Life, General and Micro Insurance services such as crop, cattle, health and home insurance.

At present, 150 RPSTs (100 in Rajasthan and 50 in HP) have been provided under this scheme.

(iii) DoT-USOF's Gender Budget Programme:

Recognizing the vital role that Information Communication Technology (ICT) can play in the empowerment of rural women, a scheme has been launched for pilot projects aimed at facilitating Self Help Groups (SHGs) access to ICT enabled services. The Sanchar Shakti

scheme covers the following categories of projects:

- Provision of a mobile VAS subscription to SHGs with a service validity/warranty of at least one year.
- Setting up of SHG run mobile repair centres in rural areas.
- Setting up of SHG run modem repair centres in rural areas.
- Setting up of SHG run solar based mobile/ CDMA FWT charging centres in rural areas.

Financial support from USO Fund is to be provided towards VAS subscriptions for SHGs in accordance with the provisions of underlying subsidy Agreements. At present MoUs have been signed for Proof of Concept (PoC) for 8 mobile VAS projects in the state of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

- (iv) Support is also being envisaged for renewable energy resources (Solar, Wind, Hybrid solutions) for some existing USOF supported Shared Infrastructure sites on pilot basis. Support is also being extended for Pilot projects to establish new technological developments in the telecom sector, which can be deployed in the rural & remote area.

Statement II

Year-wise Collection of Funds during the Last Three Years

(figures in crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Fund Collected
2008-2009	5515.14
2009-2010	5778
2010-2011	6114.56
Total	17407.7

Statement III

Scheme-wise and Company-wise Subsidy Disbursement during the last three financial years and current financial year as on (30.6.2011)

(Figures in Crore)

ACTIVITY (SCHEME)	USP (COMPANY)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARR-A	BSNL	124.63	148.13	132.18	22.55	427.49
MARR-A Total		124.63	148.13	132.18	22.55	427.49
MARR-B	BSNL	51.84	52.78	13.55	0.02	118.19
MARR-B Total		51.84	52.78	13.55	0.02	118.19
MOB-I	BSNL	0.15	26.87	61.10	13.71	101.83
	DWL		0.99	1.23	0.71	2.94
	GTL	3.74	6.01	8.93	2.36	21.03
	KEC		6.61	9.20	1.86	17.67
	QNIL	0.54	0.66			1.20
	RCIL		3.29	4.38	1.08	8.75
	RCL			0.08	0.01	0.09
	RTL				0.35	0.35
	VECL		1.56	2.29	0.46	4.31
	VESL	0.06	5.05	4.47	0.93	10.52
MOB-I Total		4.49	51.04	91.68	21.47	168.69
RCP	BSNL	3.63	3.82	1.31	0.28	9.05
	RIL	5.23	3.92	0.33		9.48
RCP Total		8.86	7.74	1.65	0.28	18.53
RDEL-A	BSNL	69.81	47.25	10.00		127.05
	RIL	30.97	18.65	3.74		53.35
	TATA	48.31	59.71	8.75		116.77
	TTML	24.95	41.34	8.29		74.58
RDEL-A Total		174.04	166.95	30.77		371.76
RDEL-B	BSNL	45.37	17.37	-4.08		58.67
	RIL	0.72	0.34	0.01		1.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RDEL-B Total		46.10	17.72	-4.07		59.75
RDEL-P	BSNL	750.00	1377.61	2601.77	678.23	5407.61
RDEL-P Total		750.00	1377.61	2601.77	678.23	5407.61
RDEL-X	BSNL	70.99	133.45	51.01	3.47	258.91
	RIL	142.38	59.66	12.91		214.95
	TTSL	106.13	124.86	22.51		253.50
	TTML	13.70	56.33	10.63		80.66
RDEL-X Total		333.20	374.29	97.05	3.47	808.01
NEW VPT-I	BSNL	18.65	36.88	24.83	2.37	82.72
NEW VPT-I Total		18.65	36.88	24.83	2.37	82.72
NEW VPT-II	BSNL		38.40	20.73	0.50	59.63
NEW VPT-II Total			38.40	20.73	0.50	59.63
VPT OPEX	BSNL	86.53	83.93	24.49	1.01	195.97
	RIL	0.36	0.64	0.31		1.30
	TATA	0.52				0.52
	TTML	0.76	1.32	0.25		2.32
VPT OPEX Total		88.17	85.89	25.05	1.01	200.12
WIRELINE-BB	BSNL		42.57	64.82	11.21	118.61
WIRELINE-BB Total			42.57	64.82	11.21	118.61
Grand Total		1600.00	2400.00	3100.00	741.11	7841.11

Statement IV

Company-wise & Financial year-wise Disbursement of Subsidy during the last three years and current year as on 30.06.2011

(Figures in Crore)

Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL	1221.62	2009.06	3001.70	733.34	6965.73
DWL		0.99	1.23	0.71	2.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
GTL	3.74	6.01	8.93	2.36	21.03
KEC		6.61	9.20	1.86	17.67
QTIL	0.54	0.66			1.20
RCIL		3.29	4.38	1.08	8.75
RCL			0.08	0.01	0.09
RIL	179.66	83.20	17.30		280.16
RTL				0.35	0.35
TTSL	154.97	184.57	31.25		370.79
TTML	39.41	98.98	19.17		157.57
VECL		1.56	2.29	0.46	4.31
VESL	0.06	5.05	4.47	0.93	10.52
Grand Total	1600.00	2400.00	3100.00	741.11	7841.11

Abbreviations Used for Different Companies (Universal Service Providers)

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	GTL Infrastructure Limited
KEC	KEC International Limited
QTIL	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Limited
RCIL	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	Reliance Communications Limited
RIL	Reliance Infocomm Limited
RTL	Reliance Telecom Limited
TTSL	Tata Teleservices Limited
TTML	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
VECL	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
VESL	Vodafone Essar South Limited

Explanation of Nomenclatures used for different Schemes (Activities)

Nomenclature	Description
MARR-A	Replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) VPTs after 30.6.03
MARR-B	Replacement of MARR VPTs between 1.4.02-30.6.03
MOB-I	Mobile Infrastructure (Phase-I)
RCP	Rural Community Phones
RDEL-A	Rural-household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) installed between 1.4.2005-31.3.2007
RDEL-B	RDELs installed between 1.4.02-31.3.05
RDEL-P	(Support for RDELs installed prior to 1.4.02) for three years from 18.7.2008
RDEL-X	RDELs installed after 1.4.2007
NEW VPT-I	VPTs in uncovered villages, Phase I (Census 1991/Under Bharat Nirman)
NEW VPT-II	VPTs in uncovered villages, Phase II (Census 2001)
VPT OPEX	Operation and Maintenance of Village Public Telephones (VPTs)
WIRELINE-BB	Wire Line Broadband

[English]

Foreign Secretary visit to Nepal

670. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Secretary visited Nepal in January 2011 to take up bilateral issues with Kathmandu and assess the halted peace process;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of latest assessment of the situation; and

(d) the extent to which the relations between the two countries have further strengthened as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Foreign Secretary paid an official visit to Nepal from January 18-20, 2011, during which she called on the President of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister & Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister

& Minister of Physical Planning & Works and the Foreign Secretary of Nepal. The focus of the meetings was to strengthen the relations between the two countries. The Indian delegation held delegation-level talks with the Nepalese side. The text of the Press Release, spelling out the details of the discussion and incorporating the outcome of the visit is enclosed as statement.

Statement

*Official Visit of Foreign Secretary
Smt. Nirupama Rao to Nepal*

January 20, 2011

1. The Foreign Secretary of India, Smt. Nirupama Rao paid an official visit to Kathmandu from January 18-20, 2011.
2. During the visit, the Foreign Secretary called on the President Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Ram Baran Yadav and Prime Minister Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal. She also called on Chairman of Constituent Assembly and Speaker, Legislature-Parliament, Rt. Hon'ble Subas C. Nembang, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Physical Planning and Works, H.E. Mr. Bijay Kumar Gachhadar, Deputy Prime Minister and

Foreign Minister, H.E. Ms. Sujata Koirala and Minister for Energy H.E. Mr. Prakash Saran Mahat. These meetings were focused on the bilateral relations between India and Nepal and measures to further expand and strengthen the close and multi-faceted ties that exist between the two countries. President Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Ram Baran Yadav stated that he was looking forward to his forthcoming official visit to India and his meetings with the Indian political leadership. The Foreign Secretary conveyed greetings of the President of India and said that a warm welcome awaits him in India.

3. The Foreign Secretary conveyed to the Prime Minister Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal the best wishes of the Prime Minister of India. She apprised the Prime Minister of the progress made so far and also conveyed India's commitment to fulfilling the agreements which had been arrived at during his visit to India in August 2009 and expressed the hope that the two Governments will further intensify their cooperation in this regard.
4. The Foreign Secretary met with Nepalese leaders from across the political spectrum including the former Prime Ministers Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa (RJP), Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba (Nepali Congress), Mr. Pushpa Karnal Dahal 'Prachanda' (UCPN Maoist), Chairman of CPN (UML), Mr. Jhala Nath Khanal and President of Nepali Congress, Mr. Sushil Koirala as well as leaders representing other political parties of Nepal including the leaders of the Madhesi parties. In their discussions with her, the political leaders of Nepal stressed the importance they attached to close relations between Nepal and India. She stressed to all the leaders that India stands for a democratic, stable, peaceful and prosperous Nepal. She also assured them of India's support to the Constitution drafting process while strengthening inclusive multi-party democracy in Nepal and also for successfully concluding the Nepali led peace process.
5. In her meeting with her counterpart, H E Mr. Madan Kumar Bhattarai, Foreign Secretary of Nepal, there were useful discussions on issues of mutual interest covering the entire gamut of India-Nepal relations. The Foreign Secretary of

India urged early convening of meetings of various institutional mechanisms and emphasised the speedy implementation of projects being executed in Nepal with Government of India assistance. The Foreign Secretary of Nepal assured that Government of Nepal shall do its utmost to expedite the work of established mechanisms and other initiatives in order to further strengthen and deepen the bilateral relations.

6. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship reflecting the traditionally close relations between India and Nepal.
7. The Foreign Secretary of Nepal accepted the invitation by the Foreign Secretary of India to visit India at an early date.

(As Issued by Embassy of India, Kathmandu)

Kathmandu
January 20, 2011

Mangalore Air Crash

671. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the Mangalore air tragedy has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether the insurance claims of all the victims have been settled in accordance with the norms of Montreal Convention;

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Final investigation report on the accident to M/s Air India Express Boeing 737-800 aircraft at Mangalore on 22.05.2010 has been

accepted by Government. There were Forty Five (45) recommendations made by Court of Inquiry, which are under various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) Final claims of compensation have been settled fully in case of 62 passengers as per the Montreal Convention and Carriage by Air (Amendment) Act, 2009. As per this Act, the compensation is paid upto an amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 1,00,000, which is calculated on proof of loss basis. In some cases, where the amount of compensation is below 1,00,000 Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) (approximately Rs.70 lakhs), the family members have not accepted the claims and instead preferred a judicial intervention. However, there is a provision of interim compensation, which has been initially settled in each and every case in a record time.

(e) Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by DGCA, which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc. After the Mangalore crash specific steps such as (i) setting up of Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council with expert members from industry and stakeholders; (ii) Issuance of Operations Circular 12 of 2010 by DGCA on 01.06.2010 reiterating strict adherence to the standard operating procedures for approach and landing that would result in stabilised and safe landings; and (iii) Inspection of critical airports by DGCA have also been taken.

Alternative Coal Blocks

672. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide alternative coal blocks to companies that lose captive coal mining rights midway through their project cycle because of environmental and other policy issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the existing guidelines under which allocation of alternative block in lieu of the allocated/recommended

block could be considered. The matter in respect of allocation of alternative blocks in lieu of allotted coal blocks had been examined by the Working Group under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission, but no decision has been taken on the matter.

[*Translation*]

IA Flight from Delhi to Khajuraho

673. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI KUVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new flights to various destinations in both domestic and international sectors including Rajkot and Khajuraho;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which the said flight services are likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government. The current and planned deployment of ATR and CRJ air-craft is fully committed with the operational resources of Air India.

Development of Aviation Sector

674. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aviation sector in India is rapidly developing and there are immense potential in this sector;

(b) if so, whether Delhi is being developed as a regional hub for the airlines by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the International Air Transport Association has criticized high service tax on air tickets in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to withdraw the high service tax in order to develop the aviation sector in the country;

(f) if so, the time by which the said tax is likely to be withdrawn; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into Operation Management and Development Agreements (OMDA) with M/s. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi with an objective to develop it into world class airport. Phase-I of the development of IGI airport has been completed by constructions of the new Integrated Terminal T-3 to cater to additional 34 million passenger per annum (mppa) and can operate as a hub. It is up to the airline to take these opportunities to operate regular scheduled services from these airports and use it as regional hubs.

(d) to (g) Ministry of Finance has declined the request of this Ministry to withdraw the service tax on air travel.

[English]

Irregularities in Allotment of WiMAX Licenses

675. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry on irregularities in allotment of WiMAX franchises by Central Vigilance Commission as well as the Departmental Committee has been completed;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on the outcome of the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, a direct enquiry is being conducted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on "irregularities in allotting BSNL's Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) franchisee". CVC has decided to forward the case to CBI for further investigation. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Finance), Telecom Commission for detailed examination of the course of actions taken by BSNL for short listing listing of bidders of WiMAX franchise. The DoT committee has submitted its report. As per direction of CVC, the report is being examined by Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), DoT.

Domestic Aviation Sector

676. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to form a Civil Aviation Authority to address the issues of domestic aviation sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) after conducting a study in collaboration with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) recommended a structured model for DGCA to suit India's requirements. The Government has accepted the recommendations of ICAO and a draft Civil Aviation Authority Bill is currently being drafted which shall be submitted before Parliament.

[Translation]

Allotment of School Building under SSA

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

(a) whether the allotment of the school building to the States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is made in lump sum to the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of allotment of school buildings under SSA this year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) On the basis of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) prepared as per actual requirement by States, the Project Approval Board for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), sanctions primary and upper primary school buildings and classrooms.

(c) A statement showing state-wise allotment of school buildings under SSA during 2010-11 is attached.

Statement

Details of allotment of school buildings under SSA for 2010-11

Sl.No.	State Name	Primary schools	Upper Primary Schools	Additional Classrooms
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	15195
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	0	828
3.	Assam	1200	0	4845
4.	Bihar	0	0	47206
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	125	8128
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	9647
8.	Haryana	114	117	6151
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	364
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1248	0	3054
11.	Jharkhand	995	1017	21920
12.	Karnataka	132	0	5971
13.	Kerala	6	0	1289
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	954	31622
15.	Maharashtra	1094	0	10101
16.	Manipur	180	0	1024
17.	Meghalaya	574	0	1311

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	0	0	703
19.	Nagaland	98	327	150
20.	Orissa	1177	379	11860
21.	Punjab	36	112	3545
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	7486
23.	Sikkim	0	40	58
24.	Tamil Nadu	228	279	4071
25.	Tripura	92	168	1487
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	38604
27.	Uttarakhand	7	14	125
28.	West Bengal	5499	323	29960
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	41
30.	Chandigarh	6	6	70
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	108
32.	Daman Diu	1	0	12
33.	Delhi	2	0	1119
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	3
35.	Puducherry	0	0	22
Total		13669	5013	268080

[English]

Incentives to IT Industry

678. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any incentives to registered IT compaines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms and criteria prescribed for the same;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(d) the total income by way of excise duty and other charges remitted by the registered IT companies during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country. Under Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, approved units are allowed to import goods required by them for carrying on software export activities as per the Foreign Trade Policy. Such goods may be imported either on outright purchase basis or free of cost or on loan basis from the client without payment of custom duty. Apart from this, the approved STP units can avail excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available capital goods, components & other specified goods.

Apart from this, Software is exempted from basic customs duty. Furthermore, several items for the IT sector are covered under the ITA Agreement, and hence exempted from customs duty. Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act provides for a deduction from the total income of hundred percent of profits and gains derived by a unit located in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) from the export of articles or things or from services for the first 5 consecutive assessment years, of fifty percent for further 5 assessment years and thereafter, of fifty percent of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.

(c) No sector specific data, company-wise (IT Sector) is maintained by the Government.

(d) As per the Central Board of Excise & Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, the Central Excise duty collection from IT Sector in respect of units registered with Central Excise during the current financial year upto June, 2011 is Rs. 4.47 Crore. Collection from other charges *viz.* MOT, Fines, Penalties etc. is Rs. 45.3 lakhs only in respect of these units. The "Other Charges" relate to Central Excise duty and do not include Service Tax and Customs Duties.

[Translation]

Commercial Development Near IGI Airport

679. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surrounding area of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport is being developed by Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) with a commercial point of view which can pose a serious security threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rationale therefor;

(c) whether DIAL has started the construction work on above site without obtaining approval from the competent authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) A portion of the area is being developed for commercial use. The development is as per the Master-Plan and in accordance with the agreement signed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Delhi International Airports Limited (DIAL) during airport privatization bidding process. A Committee has been setup by BCAS to examine the security aspect of these developments.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. All necessary approvals have been taken from the relevant authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Retrieval of Katchatheevu Island

680. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had met the Prime Minister recently and urged him to make efforts to retrieve Katchatheevu Island and the sea adjacent to it and restore the traditional fishing rights of the fishermen from Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu met the Prime Minister on 14 June, 2011 and submitted a Memorandum on a number of issues including the Retrieval of Katchatheevu and restoration of traditional fishing rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen.

The Government of India considers its maritime boundary with Sri Lanka settled under the Agreements concluded with Sri Lanka in 1974 and 1976. Both these Agreements were subsequently laid before Parliament. The 1974 Agreement on the demarcation of the International Maritime Boundary Line between India and Sri Lanka as also the Exchange of Letters of 1976 on the issue of fishing rights stipulate that fishing vessels and fishermen of India shall not engage in fishing in the historic waters, territorial seas and the Exclusive Economic Zones of Sri Lanka. Indian fishermen, therefore, do not have the legal right to fish in the waters in Katchatheevu Island. Under the Agreement, Indian fishermen are allowed access to the Island for rest, for drying of nets and for the annual St. Anthony's festival. The right of access is not understood to cover fishing rights around the Island.

[*Translation*]

Economic Growth Rate

681. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed in regard to the economic growth rate during the current five year plan and the achievements made so far;

(b) whether the Government has adopted any strategy to increase agricultural production during the current five year plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner by which production of pulses and oil seeds has been planned to be increased alongwith the methods proposed to be used for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The target for economic growth, measured by growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant prices, was fixed at 9 per cent per year on average for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). The growth target fixed for agriculture, industry and service sector was 4%, 10-11% and 9-11% respectively. During the first four years of the Eleventh Plan the GDP has increased at an annual average growth rate of 8.1 per cent comprising 3.2% growth rate in agriculture sector, 7.5% in industrial sector and 10% in service sector.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopts an inclusive growth model as its development strategy in which a variety of programmes and schemes have a

growth enhancing impact through creation of physical and social infrastructure. The detailed strategy in respect of each sector of the economy to achieve the targets has been spelt out in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document. Some of the major schemes aimed at accelerating the growth rate of agriculture sector include: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, a new initiative of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rain fed Areas programme has been launched from 2010 to increase the production of pulses. An Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil palm (ISOPOM) is another major programme under implementation to increase the production of these crops in the country.

[*English*]

Supercomputer by ISRO

682. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a supercomputer has been built by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the supercomputer built by ISRO is comparable with supercomputers built by the other developed countries of the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the supercomputer would be useful to the people particularly students; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation has built a supercomputer, which is India's fastest supercomputer in terms of theoretical peak speed of 220 TeraFLOPS (220 Trillion Floating Point Operations per second). The new Graphic Processing Unit (GPU) based supercomputer named "SAGA-220" (Supercomputer for Aerospace with GPU Architecture-220 TeraFLOPS) is located at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. ISRO's supercomputer "SAGA-220" is the fastest supercomputer in India and it stands within top 50 supercomputers in the world. The fastest supercomputer belongs to Japan and has a theoretical peak speed of 8980 TeraFLOPS.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. "SAGA-220" supercomputer is useful for solving complex flow field problems that requires high performance computing. "SAGA-220" would be useful to students who take up such complex research work.

Review of RR Policy

683. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the rehabilitation and resettlement policy for acquisition of land for coal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such review will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To review the R&R Policy of Coal India Limited, a committee with representatives of State Governments, Coal Companies and relevant Central Ministries has been constituted by the Ministry of Coal. The Committee will suggest improvements in the present R&R Policy of CIL so as to meet the reasonable aspirations of the project affected persons within available resources of the coal companies.

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months of the date of its constitution.

Telecom Revolution

684. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revolution in the telecom sector during the last decade or so helped our country to become one of the advanced nations of the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the comparison with other countries and the action plan prepared by the Government to continue the momentum in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There has been continuous increase in the number of telephone connections in the country and has emerged as one of the fastest growing telecom markets in the world. The country has 886 million telephone connections as on 30.06.2011 and is the second largest telecom network in the world after China.

(b) The comparison of Indian telecom network with other major countries is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The steps taken being taken by the Government to expand the telephone network in the country are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Number of telephone connections as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Country Name	No. of wireline connections (in millions)	No. of wireless connections (in millions)	No. of total telephone connections (in millions)
1.	China	294.38	859.00	1,153.38
2.	United States	151.17	278.90	430.07
3.	Germany	45.60	104.56	150.16
4.	Russia	44.96	237.69	282.65
5.	Japan	40.42	120.71	161.13
6.	India	35.09	752.20	787.29
7.	Australia	8.66	22.50	31.16
8.	Canada	17.02	24.04	41.06
9.	United Kingdom	33.32	80.80	114.12

Source: Website of International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Statement II

Name of the Country	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as on 31.12.2010 (in million)	Fixed Internet Subscriptions as on 31.12.2009 (in million)
1	2	3
Australia	5.17	6.10
Canada	10.14	10.95
China	126.34	111.52

1	2	3
Germany	26.00	*20.00
India	10.99	15.24
Japan	34.06	#33.88
Russia	15.70	59.70
United Kingdom	19.47	19.20
United States	81.74	81.94

Source: ITU web-site.

*Figure as on 31.12.2005

#Figure as on 31.12.2003

Statement III

Following steps are taken being taken by the Government to expand the telephone network in the country:—

1. To meet the demand of wire line telephones in rural areas, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is now laying cable upto 5 Kms. of exchange against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms. based on demand and techno-commercial consideration.
2. BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas where connection of telephone is not techno-commercially feasible on landlines.
3. Remote and far-flung areas, which are not possible to be covered with terrestrial technology, are planned to be covered with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs).
4. BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns, pilgrim centres and state highways.
5. A scheme has been launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites towers

(revised from 7871) in 500 districts spread over 27 states, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 30.06.2011, 7289 towers i.e. about 99.13% towards have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created in being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 30.06.2011, 15209 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers and mobile services are being provided.

6. For providing broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Baordband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 kiosks over a period of 5-years, i.e. by 2014. As on 30.06.2011, a total of 2,88,454 broadband connections have been provided and 4903 kiosks have been set up in rural and remote areas.

[*Translation*]

Lokpal Bill

685. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared draft Lokpal Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any discussion with the members of the civil society, political parties and State Governments;

(d) if so, the details regarding the level of consensus;

(e) the time by which the proposed Bill will be introduced/passed; and

(f) the status on the issue of bringing in the Prime Minister under the purview of Lokpal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The draft Lokpal Bill, 2011 seeks to establish an institution of Lok Pal for dealing with complaints of corruption against public functionaries in high places. The draft Bill provides, inter-alia, for:-

- (1) establishment of an institution of Lokpal with its own investigation and prosecution wing,
- (2) conferring the Lokpal with powers of civil court for enforcement of attendance, etc.,
- (3) empowering the Lokpal to make searches and seizures and also to attach property which, prima facie, has been acquired by corrupt means.

(c) and (d) The Government had constituted a Joint Drafting Committee on 8th April, 2011 to prepare a draft of a Lokpal Bill, with five nominee Ministers of the Government of India and five nominees of Shri Anna Hazare, including himself. The Government also held discussions with political parties. While there is a general consensus on the need to establish a strong and effective institution of Lokpal, there is a divergence of views on issues relating to the scope of the Bill. Some of the major issues on which there is divergence of views are:-

- (i) Should there be a single enactment providing for Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the State ?
- (ii) Should the Prime Minister and Judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts be brought within the purview of the Lokpal?

(iii) Should the conduct of Members of Parliament inside Parliament (speaking or voting in the House) be brought within the purview of the Lokpal?

(e) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.07.2011 has approved the draft Lokpal Bill, 2011 which is proposed to be introduced in the present Monsoon Session of Parliament.

(f) The Bill proposes to include, within the purview of the Lokpal, the Prime Minister after he has demitted office.

[English]

Engineering Colleges in Rural Areas

686. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges in the country especially in rural areas, State-wise;

(b) the number of seats and vacancies of faculty in these colleges, State-wise, college-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) State-wise information as submitted on the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) web portal by the AICTE approved existing Institutions under mandatory disclosure and the details submitted by the institutions approaching AICTE for grant of approval for the current academic year the total number of AICTE approved engineering colleges in the country, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) AICTE invites proposals every year for setting up of new technical institutions from Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies

Act, 1956, Central Government/State Government etc. and applications for increase of seats and starting new courses by AICTE approved existing engineering institutions. Council grants approval for these categories in terms of provisions under section 10(k) of AICTE Act, 1987. The process of granting approval for academic year 2011-12 is in process. While granting extension of approval to existing Institutions, the deficiencies, if any, in terms of required faculty etc. will be notified to the institutions for compliance.

Statement

State	Total Engineering Institutes	Located in Rural Area
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	695	614
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
Assam	11	7
Bihar	16	15
Chandigarh	5	4
Chhattisgarh	52	49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	19	0
Goa	4	4
Gujarat	97	86
Haryana	159	153
Himachal Pradesh	20	19
Jammu and Kashmir	9	8
Jharkhand	14	13
Karnataka	186	114
Kerala	143	134
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	218	163
Maharashtra	342	233
Manipur	2	2

1	2	3
Meghalaya	1	1
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Orissa	99	88
Puducherry	13	12
Punjab	97	96
Rajasthan	83	81
Sikkim	1	1
Tamil Nadu	479	446
Tripura	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	298	196
Uttarakhand	32	22
West Bengal	86	47
Total	3184	2611

Passport for Libya Returnees

687. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for issue of new passports from persons returned from Libya who lost passports there, State-wise;

(b) the number of such applicants who have been issued new passports; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid delay in issuing new passports to the Libya returnees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The State-wise information on the number of applications received for issue of new passports from persons returned from Libya is at enclosed Statement. Information received so far is incomplete and on receipt of full details the same would be furnished.

(c) The Ministry had issued instructions to all Passport Offices on 04.05.2011 for expeditious processing of the applications of Libyan returnees with the provision that no evacuation charges would be recovered.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	RPOs/POs	(a) the number of applications received for issue of new passports from persons returned from Libya who lost passports there, State-wise;	(b) the number of such applicants who have been issued new passports	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Visakhapatnam	6	4	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati	-	-	-
3.	Assam	Guwahati	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	Patna	166	20	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur			
6.	Goa	Panaji	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Surat	10 2	10 2	
8.	Haryana	Chandigarh Delhi			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	22	20	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Jammu	2	2	
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	6	
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	6	
13.	Kerala	Trivandrum Kozhikode Cochin Malappuram	1 - 10 -	1 - 10 -	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6	2	Rest being attended
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Thane Pune Nagpur	3 - - -	3 - - -	
16.	Manipur	Guwahati	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	Guwahati	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	Guwahati	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	Guwahati	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	Chandigarh			
		Jalandhar	154	125	
		Amritsar	8	5	
22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur			
23.	Sikkim	Kolkata			
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Trichy			
		Madurai	13	12	
		Coimbatore			
25.	Tripura	Kolkata			
26.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	5	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	-	-	
		Bareilly	-	-	
		Ghaziabad	-	-	
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata			
UTs					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	-	-	
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh			
3.	Daman and Diu	Mumbai (Daman) Ahmedabad (Diu)			
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai	-	-	
5.	Delhi	Delhi	-	-	
6.	Lakshadweep	Cochin	-	-	
7.	Puducherry	Chennai	-	-	

Coal at Pitheads

688. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of coal had been lying at pitheads as the same had not been lifted by coal companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The coal stock lying at the pitheads of subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) was 69.17 million tonnes as on 31.03.2011. However, during the period April to June 2011, CIL/Coal companies were able to liquidate 9.73 million tonnes out of this stock. Subsidiary-wise vendible coal stock as on 01.04.2011 and 01.07.2011 was as given below:—

Name of the Coal company	(Figures in Million Tonnes)	
	Vendible Coal stock as on 01.04.2011	Vendible coal stock as on 01.07.2011 (Provisional)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	4.32	3.32
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	8.04	7.64
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	16.37	13.70
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	4.05	3.00
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	3.95	3.63
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	10.62	9.23
Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL)	21.53	18.70
North-Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	0.29	0.21
Total	69.17	59.44

(c) An inter-Ministerial Sub-Group under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal regularly reviews the coal stock position and *inter-alia*, suggests measures for liquidation of pithead stocks. CIL has geared up its machinery to liquidate the pithead stocks to the tune of 25 Million Tonnes during the current year over and above the coal offtake target of 452 Million Tonnes fixed by Planning Commission as part of the Annual Plan 2011-12, out of which 9.73 MT has already

been liquidated. For this purpose, CIL has taken up the issue of increasing coal dispatch by rail during the current year with the Railways through the forum of Rail Coal Interface and the Railways have agreed to supply more rakes to facilitate higher offtake of coal.

SC/ST Students in IITs

689. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of students of SCs/STs category in various Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country, institution-wise, category-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there are a large number of reserved seats remaining vacant in the IITs as SC/ST students are unable to secure the minimum marks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Although, admission of Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is made strictly as per the Government of India policy, the entire 15% and 7.5% do not qualify in the IIT Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) even on relaxed norms. The candidates belonging to SC/ST categories who do not qualify in the Under-Graduate (UG) courses competitive examination, but perform upto a certain level, are admitted to the one-year Preparatory Course. On qualifying the Preparatory Course at the end of year, they are admitted to the UG courses in the next session against the vacancies of the previous year. Total number of seats available, allotted to SC/St candidates and percentage in respect of the total availability of seats in JEE-2008, 2009 and 2010 are annexed as statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Institutes	Number of seats in JEE-2008							
		Total		SC			ST		
		Av	Al	Av	Al	%	Av	Al	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IIT-Bombay	648	621	97	87	13.4	49	31	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	IIT-Delhi	626	603	94	90	14.4	47	28	4.5
3.	IIT-Kanpur	608	564	91	69	11.3	45	23	3.8
4.	IIT-Kharagpur	988	866	148	90	9.1	74	17	1.7
5.	IIT-Madras	612	583	92	90	14.7	46	18	2.9
6.	IIT-Guwahati	435	385	65	43	9.9	33	08	1.8
7.	IIT-Roorkee	884	760	137	70	7.9	66	19	2.1
8.	IIT-Gandhinagar	120	103	18	10	8.3	09	00	-
9.	IIT-Hyderabad	120	16	18	18	15.0	09	05	4.2
10.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	120	104	18	11	9.2	09	00	-
11.	IIT-Ropar	120	110	18	16	13.3	09	01	0.8
12.	IIT-Patna	120	109	18	16	13.3	09	00	-
13.	IIT-Jodhpur	120	112	18	18	15.0	09	01	0.8
14.	IIT-Mandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	IIT-Indore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Institutes	Number of seats in JEE-2009							
		Total		SC			ST		
		Av	AI	Av	AI	%	Av	AI	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IIT-Bombay	746	712	109	105	14.1	55	37	5.0
2.	IIT-Delhi	721	686	105	105	14.6	52	30	4.2
3.	IIT-Kanpur	702	655	102	88	12.5	51	30	4.3
4.	IIT-Kharagpur	1138	1014	165	124	10.9	83	25	2.2
5.	IIT-Madras	713	673	107	107	15.0	57	29	4.1
6.	IIT-Guwahati	498	449	72	60	12.0	36	10	2.0
7.	IIT-Roorkee	1013	895	144	95	6.4	73	32	3.2
8.	IIT-Gandhinagar	137	122	25	21	15.3	18	00	-
9.	IIT-Hyderabad	124	114	17	17	13.7	13	05	4.0
10.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	140	116	29	25	17.9	18	00	-
11.	IIT-Ropar	130	111	20	20	15.4	16	00	-
12.	IIT-Patna	131	105	20	14	10.7	17	00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	IIT-Jodhpur	128	109	17	17	13.3	17	01	0.8
14.	IIT-Mandi	120	108	18	18	15.0	09	00	-
15.	IIT-Indore	120	111	18	18	15.0	08	01	0.8

Sl.No.	Institutes	Number of seats in JEE-2010							
		Total		SC			ST		
		Av	Al	Av	Al	%	Av	Al	%
1.	IIT-Bombay	880	866	133	128	14.5	66	60	6.8
2.	IIT-Delhi	851	832	126	122	14.3	65	55	6.5
3.	IIT-Kanpur	827	797	124	120	14.5	62	40	4.8
4.	IIT-Kharagpur	1341	1279	201	194	14.5	101	65	4.8
5.	IIT-Madras	838	823	126	122	14.6	63	60	7.2
6.	IIT-Guwahati	588	563	88	85	14.5	44	29	4.9
7.	IIT-Roorkee	1155	1088	1736	163	14.1	86	48	4.2
8.	IIT-Gandhinagar	120	114	18	17	14.2	09	07	5.8
9.	IIT-Hyderabad	120	118	18	18	15.0	09	09	7.5
10.	IIT-Bhubanesar	120	117	18	18	15.0	09	09	7.5
11.	IIT-Ropar	120	116	18	18	15.0	09	08	6.7
12.	IIT-Patna	120	109	18	18	15.0	09	01	0.8
13.	IIT-Jodhpur	120	118	18	18	15.0	09	09	7.5
14.	IIT-Mandi	120	118	18	18	15.0	09	09	7.5
15.	IIT-Indore	120	117	18	18	15.0	09	08	6.7

Av: Available; Al: Allocated; %: Percentage in respect of availability of seats.

India's Assistance to South Sudan

690. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed South Sudan has sought India's assistance for its economic and technological development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of South Sudan has sought India's assistance for its economic and technological development which was conveyed during the first official visit of the Minister in the Office of the President of South Sudan, H.E. Ms. Priscilla Joseph Kuch, to India on April 28, 2011. During her talks with the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, H.E. Ms. Kuch, requested for India's assistance for the

new state of South Sudan in the fields including health, agriculture, education, human resource development, rural development, animal husbandary, horticulture.

(c) Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed subsequently led a multi-disciplinary delegation to Juba, South Sudan, from June 12-15, 2011, which included representatives from Dept of Agriculture & Cooperation, Directorrate General of Health Services, and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, to finalise a road map for cooperation in various fields.

India has offered US\$ 5 million grant for socio-economic development of South Sudan. The projects envisaged in this regard include a Vocational Training Centre; Rural Technology Park; Agriculture Seed Production-cum-Demonstration Centre (through Regional Economic Community); and a complete package of Pan-African E-Network Project that include tele-medicine and tele-education. In addition, special training courses are envisaged for capacity building in South Sudan which include training in agriculture sector, food processing, rural development, oil & natural gas sector, and IT. India has also made a special offer of 75 ITEC slots to South Sudan.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Memorandum of Action Taken (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4565/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4566/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4567/15/11]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (7) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4568/15/11]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4569/15/11]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Agartala, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tripura University, Agartala, for the year 2009-2010.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4570/15/11]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4571/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Post Office (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 58(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4572/15/11]

12.01¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

14th and 15th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports* (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:-

- (1) Fourteenth Report on the representation received from Shri H. Mahadevan, General Secretary, All

*The above Reports were presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 21 July, 2011 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the above Reports under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

India Trade Union Congress and forwarded by Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, MP, Lok Sabha regarding default in the contribution to the Provident Fund by the employers.

- (2) Fifteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions (15th Lok Sabha) on the representation received from Shri Jayant Prabhakar Patil and others regarding provision for jobs to the Project Affected Persons of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Ltd.

12.01³/₄ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

17th and 18th Reports

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I beg to present the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

12th Report

[English]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Demands for Grants 2011-12' of the Ministry of Defence.

12.02¹/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

8th Report

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Madam, I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

225th and 226th Reports

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:-

- (1) Two hundred and twenty-fifth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (2) Two hundred and twenty-sixth Report on Study on the Working of Memorandum of Understanding System pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

12.02³/₄ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

27th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Visit of Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I rise to inform the House of the visit of Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India.

Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited India from July 26-28, 2011 for the Foreign Minister level talks, which were held in Delhi on July 27. These talks were preceded by a Foreign Secretary level meeting on July 26 to prepare the ground for the ministerial meeting. Foreign Minister level talks were held to review the progress of the first round of the resumed dialogue process which commenced after the meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries in February 2011 in Thimphu.

Pakistan Foreign Minister and I, along with our respective delegations, met for delegation level talks on July 27. In the discussion, we took stock of the current state of our bilateral relations and reviewed progress in the dialogue process since its resumption. The talks were held in a candid, friendly and positive atmosphere. I reaffirmed India's desire to work with Pakistan to reduce the trust deficit and move forward in a friendly manner. I conveyed that India desires a stable and prosperous Pakistan, acting as a bulwark against terrorism, and at peace with itself and with its neighbours. India wishes to have constructive relations with Pakistan to enable both countries to effectively address our common developmental priorities.

I underscored the importance that we attach to the fulfillment of commitments made by Pakistan during the Home and Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 on the trial and investigation, underway in Pakistan, in the Mumbai terrorist attacks case. I requested Pakistan to act on the assurance given to our Home Minister by Pakistan Interior Minister in June 2010 on the dossiers regarding seven specific individuals and the need to provide voice samples. Pakistan was asked to investigate the linkages with some elements in the Pakistani security agencies that had emerged from the evidence presented in the Tahawwur Rana trial in the United States. I called for credible and effective action against jihadi leaders such as Hafiz Saeed and terrorist groups such as Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, who continue to incite violence and hatred against India. I also took the opportunity to convey our displeasure at Pakistan Foreign Minister meeting Hurriyat leaders on July 26, even before bilateral discussions between the two Governments could commence.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister stated that we should not let history determine the future course of India-Pakistan relationship. There was a change in mindset in Pakistan which went beyond the present Government or Pakistan People's Party, which traditionally had good relations with India. She mentioned that the good relations between late Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were fondly remembered in Pakistan. She

maintained that the resumption of dialogue has improved the atmospherics. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers was a culmination of this round of dialogue and re-engagement in itself could be considered a success.

On the Mumbai terrorist attacks trial, underway in Pakistan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister requested India to have patience, trust and confidence in the process. According to her, Pakistan was not trying to abdicate responsibility. On the issue of terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control, she said that no country had suffered as much as Pakistan at the hands of terrorists and therefore Pakistan's commitment to fight terrorism should not be doubted. It was not Pakistan's policy to support terrorism in any country. Pakistan was ready to have a dialogue with India on the issue and there was a need for cooperation to combat terrorism. There was an opportunity in the new environment of Pakistan and a consensus that it is in Pakistan's national interest to have good relations with India. On her meeting with Hurriyat leaders, she informed me that Pakistan wanted to engage all the stakeholders.

On Jammu & Kashmir, both sides reiterated their respective positions which are well known and agreed to continue discussions for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir issue, by narrowing divergences and building on convergences. Meanwhile, in order to facilitate travel and trade across the Line of Control, for the welfare of the people on both sides, we announced some additional Confidence Building Measures, which are listed in the Joint Statement that was issued after the talks.

On economic and commercial cooperation, I expressed satisfaction that Pakistan had recognized that grant of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India would help in expanding bilateral trade relations and had also committed to operationalise a non-discriminatory trade regime with India, by replacing the present "positive list" with a "negative list" by October 2011. I called for diligent follow up on decisions taken during the Commerce Secretary level talks held in April 2011. Pakistan Foreign Minister said that Pakistan's approach on the matter was very positive and constructive. Mutually beneficial mechanisms for linkages of trade and commerce could be discussed. To give further impetus to our economic and commercial relations, we agreed to convene the next meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission next year, to be preceded by the meetings of the 8 technical level working groups which have been set up.

On issues like Sir Creek, Siachen and Tulbul Navigation Project/Wullar Barrage, there have been serious

discussions in this round of the resumed dialogue. We have understood better each other's positions but more needs to be done. We decided to continue working together with an open mind and a problem solving approach to eventually arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. We also agreed that the bedrock of India-Pakistan relations were people of the two countries and therefore promotion of friendly exchanges in the fields of culture, 03.08.2011 46 sports, media, parliamentary exchanges and so on to enhance people-to-people contacts, was of particular importance. In this regard, we acknowledged the need for finalization of the revised Bilateral Visa Agreement and revision of the Bilateral Protocol on visit to Religious Shrines. We emphasized the need to address pressing humanitarian issues like the release of prisoners and fishermen in each other's custody and supported the work of India-Pakistan Judicial Committee in this regard.

As an outcome of the talks, it was decided to continue the dialogue process on all issues. In this regard, it was agreed to convene a series of Secretary level meetings on the issues of Counter-Terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Narcotics Control; Humanitarian issues; Commercial & Economic cooperation; Tulbul Navigation Project/Wullar Barrage; Sir Creek (at the level of Surveyor General/Additional Secretary); Siachen; Peace & Security including Confidence Building Measures (CBMs); Jammu & Kashmir; and promotion of friendly exchanges. The exact dates for these meetings would be decided through diplomatic channels. We also agreed that the meetings would be completed prior to my visit to Pakistan in the first half of 2012.

During her stay in Delhi, Pakistan's Foreign Minister called on Hon'ble Prime Minister and handed over a letter of invitation from Prime Minister Gilani to visit Pakistan. She also called on Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Hon'ble Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and Shri L.K. Advani, Hon'ble Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Board.

The visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was aimed at resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through a constructive and forward looking dialogue and to establish cooperative and good neighbourly relations between the two countries, in an environment free from terrorism and violence. In this regard, we are committed to build a relationship of trust and mutually beneficial cooperation in conformity with the determination of the people of both countries 03.08.2011 47 to see an end to terrorism and violence and to realise their aspirations for peace and development.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4573/15/11]

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulate time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to strengthen the existing law prohibiting pre natal sex determination test

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): The latest census figures have revealed the national child sex ratio of 914 girls per 1000 boys, the lowest since independence and further down from the previous census figure of 927. It is a disturbing fact which needs the most urgent and stringent intervention of the government as the social balance is being upset. Prenatal sex determination, though prohibited by the law of the land continues to be rampant and the Union Government must take all necessary measures to formulate more stringent laws that would prohibit any attempts at prenatal sex determination.

The existing law concerning Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques requires constant upgradation and its ambit be expanded to meet the changing requirements of the time like the advances in technology that provides leeway to the offenders.

(ii) Need to set up a petroleum and natural gas refinery at Barmer in Rajasthan

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): In my parliamentary constituency Barmer vast reserves of Petroleum and Natural gas have been found on the Western part. Earlier reserve of 36 billion barrel or 480 million tonnes of mineral oil was estimated. The present Chief Minister of our state has given assurance to Union Government for providing essential facilities and other discounts on the basis of latest estimates and after

*Treated as laid on the Table.

meeting a number of times requested Union Government to set up a refinery in Barmer. With efforts of Hon'ble Chief Minister, an expert group has been constituted under the leadership of ex-Union Petroleum Secretary by the Union Government. They have also recommended to set up a refinery of 4.5 to 6 million tonne annual capacity in the first phase in Barmer. Hon'ble Prime Minister has termed appropriate for setting up refinery in Barmer during his tour there. But no action has been taken in this direction till now.

I request the Government through the House, to set up a refinery in Banner immediately keeping in view vast resources of petroleum and gas in 2009 in Barmer and on the basis of more than 25 percent of total production in the country.

(iii) Need to set up a Nurses' Welfare Board in the country

[*English*]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I take this opportunity to request the Government to kindly set up a Nurses Welfare Board in the country. Even though the nurses are rendering meritorious service in the Medicare sector of our country, they are the most vulnerable community in terms of salary and working conditions. Nurses are vulnerable to work-induced diseases due to their proximity to the patients suffering from communicable diseases. They are not protected by proper immunity measures against such diseases. Nurses are not getting medical/sickness benefits in case of work-induced diseases. Rather, they have to bear all the expenses regarding treatment. At present there is no mechanism to ensure the welfare of nurses in the country especially working in the private sector. Setting up of a Nurses Welfare Board will provide medicare facilities, pension and other benefits to the nurses in our country.

(iv) Need to ensure accessibility of medical facilities to people under National Rural Health Mission in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Union Government allocate crores rupees every year under National Rural Health Mission to provide medical facilities to the family of poor people and farmers living in villages of rural areas but people of Uttar Pradesh are deprived of these

medical facilities and people are spending their hard earned money by getting treatment from private hospitals and doctors. In rural areas of my Parliamentary Constituency of Sultanpur, people are not getting any facilities of National Health Mission, there are no medicines, no doctors and due to this people do not go to health centres.

I urge upon the Government to inquire into the irregularities committed in National Rural Health Mission of Uttar Pradesh and punish the guilty and ensure that arrangements are made so that benefits of central health schemes reaches the people.

(v) Need to clear the proposals of construction of link roads and related infrastructure under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Bhiwani Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards the dire need to take up construction of link roads and related infrastructure under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in my Bhiwani-Mahendragarh (Haryana) Parliamentary Constituency in the remaining XIth five year plan (2007-12) on top priority basis.

During the last 2 years, I have already sent some proposals for my Parliamentary Constituency areas from Bhiwani District like – Bhiwani, Tosham, Dadri Loharu, Badhra & from Mahendragarh District like- Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Ateli and Nangal Chaudhary areas to take up these proposals under Centrally Sponsored Scheme-PMGSY. But it seems, these proposals were not considered in Phase-X of PMGSY either in 2010-11 or 2011-12. I would like to bring to your kind notice that the said proposals are long-pending and there is dire need to take up these projects as the thousands of local people like students, employees, farmers and many others in the respective areas are facing lot of difficulties to move from one village to another for one purpose or the other.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, through the Chair, to kindly include the proposals with sufficient budgetary allocation, which were sent already, in the remaining XIth five year plan as these are genuine needs of the people and also the wish of the people of my Constituency. This will also help to achieve the desired results of Bharat Nirman Programme.

(vi) Need to provide funds for construction of Multi-Speciality hospital in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): In India, the population is growing very steadily every year as well as various kinds of diseases are also spreading rapidly in the country every year. Some unknown diseases are also spreading now-a-days due to modern life style and food habits for which the doctors and scientists are unable to find the reasons and are unable to give proper treatment due to shortage of hospitals, doctors and medicines in the country. So a multi-speciality hospital should be set up in all the District Capitals in the country by the Union Government.

Due to lack of any multi-speciality hospital in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu and due to the growing demand of the people of Southern districts of Tamil Nadu, the previous Union Government in 2009 had laid a foundation stone by the then Health Minister in Thoppur, Thirumangalm, Madurai District to construct a multi-speciality hospital to cater to the needs of these southern districts. But so far, the hospital has not been constructed which has created a great resentment among the people of southern districts.

I represent from the southern districts of Tamil Nadu which are totally backward and less developed and where most of the people are fully dependent upon the Government hospitals for taking any kind of medical treatment. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government through you Madam to release/allot the funds earmarked for the purpose to construct the multi-speciality hospital and efforts should also be made to open the hospital at the earliest possible time.

(vii) Need to supply natural gas to industrial establishments in Chennai, Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): There is exploration of about 8 crore cubic gas which is produced daily from Krishna Godavari basin and this gas is supplied to the Western and Northern parts of India. The gas explored in K.G. Basin is not supplied to the southern States of India. The establishments working in Chennai are very much affected due to non-availability of gas.

In this context, it is my humble request to the Government to change the policy in order to allocate the gas required by industrial establishments at Chennai so that they can keep up their production process unhindered and avoid the likely unemployment problem in these establishments.

(viii) Need to provide power connections to farmers in areas included in dark zones in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): In my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha, most people are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry and are mainly dependent on rain water for the timely irrigation of fields. Many blocks of my Parliamentary Constituency have been declared dark zone due to which farmers here are not able to get electricity connection to install tubewells on their fields because there is restriction on giving electricity connection to the areas coming under dark zone. On the other hand, industries gets electricity connection in 24 hours for installing tubewell but there is restriction on farmers for installing tubewells. Due to this, farmers are migrating towards cities and leaving their agriculture job. In the western part of Eder block of my Parliamentary Constituency, there is shortage of water and in the eastern part of this block, there is plenty of water but still it has been declared dark zone which is injustice to farmers living there. Survey of ground water is conducted once in every five year but in my Parliamentary Constituency even after five years, second survey has not been conducted due to which, in my Parliamentary Constituency, in those block where there was not enough water, today there is sufficient water. New survey should be conducted and dark zone should be put to an end where water is available and where there is scarcity of water, water should be made available there and water should be provided to farmers for irrigation purpose. Subsidy should be increased to 80 percent in Drip irrigation area and electricity connection of single phase should be given to farmers immediately for running tubewells.

I urge upon the Government that dark zone should be decided on the geographical level and not on block level in my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha and a new survey should be conducted on the places where there is sufficient water and these areas should be excluded from dark zone list.

(ix) Need to construct an airport at Agra in Uttar Pradesh

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): My Lok Sabha Constituency Agra is one of the historical heritages of the world. Agra has special significance from tourism

point of view in the world. Many VIP persons from different countries and domestic tourists come to Agra daily Agra has special significance in the field of handicraft also. But there is no facility of air travelling in Agra despite being a world famous tourist spot. I have conveyed this problem to the Government many a times through letter. It is my demand from the Government that an airport should be constructed in Agra. Till the construction of airport is completed, air travelling should be conducted from Agra airforce airport and air service should be provided from Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Lucknow via Agra on daily basis.

(x) Need to construct railway line connecting Lamta-Paraswada-Baihar Malajkhand in district Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh state is a, naxalism affected district. This district is under South-East central railway. In Balaghat district, in Malajkhand, there is Hindustan Copper Limited Project. Public is demanding to connect this project to railway line since many years. It is very essential to connect this railway line in public interest.

So, action should be taken to include this project of new railway line (82 km.) from Lamta-Paraswara-Baihar-Malajkhand in the coming railway budget.

(xi) Need to conduct an inquiry into the Kalka Mail train accident in Fatehpur district in Uttar Pradesh and provide adequate compensation to the victims of the train accident

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Delhi bound Kalka Mail met with an accident on 10.07.2011 at Malvan station at 12.20 in my constituency, in which 75 people died and approx. 200 people got severely injured. Immediately after knowing about the accident, the social worker and poor farmers of that area came to their rescue and admitted the injured passengers to the hospitals of Fatehpur and Kanpur on their own expenses. Malwan is only 55 km. away from Kanpur and 110 km. from Allahabad but it took more than 4 hours to provide railway assistance. Railway assistance car also reached there after 4-5 hours with D.R.M and other railway personnels. The coaches of the train were upon each other due to which railway personnels were not able to help the injured passengers, after that, they sought the help of army. Then, injured passengers were able to come out. For 4-5 hours at accident spot, the local

people helped the injured passengers to come out of the coaches. Railways is using this railway section of Delhi-Mugalsarai more than its capacity. Trains pass from this line at every 4 to 5 minutes. Due to excess use of railway line and communication system, accidents are taking place every day. Investigation of this railway accident should be done by a high level technical committee so that concrete measures should be taken to stop these railway accidents and stringent action should be taken against the railway personnels responsible for this accident. The fund provided to injured passengers is quite insufficient and it should be increased, people should be encouraged who helped to save many lives.

(xii) Need to expedite construction of Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur railway line in Uttar Pradesh

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards non-execution of any type of work so far on the proposed Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur rail line. I have been demanding this important rail line for the last five years and the Government passes the proposal of this line in every Rail Budget. But I have to say with deep sorrow that this proposal gets remained on papers only. Neither survey is completed nor any budget has been sanctioned for this line. If any work has been done on this line, the Government should inform about that. Lacs of people are hoping for the said rail line. Construction of this railway line at the earliest is very important in public interest. Therefore, the Government is requested to start the work rapidly on this railway line.

(xiii) Need to connect villages with pucca road under Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts Project in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): In the last three decades, extremist activities have increased very much in different parts of the country and its destructive consequences have been faced from time to time. Government is also making efforts to keep check on these extremist activities and Government is also giving special attention to the development on the areas by identifying the extremist affected districts in different states of the country. But even after so many decades, there is no difference in the situation in these districts.

On one hand, important projects like Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran

Yojana are being run, but on the other hand in the extremist affected districts where there is a need for implementation of these programmes in a big way, such development schemes are not seen in reality.

My Parliamentary Constituency Aurangabad (Bihar) is terribly affected by the Leftist extremism and is in the Government of India's list of districts affected by leftist extremism. I demand the Government that under the LWE scheme the habitations with 250 houses in the districts affected by the leftist extremism should be connected with the metalled road to give momentum to the development in these areas with better road facilities and to achieve the goal of Bharat Nirman Yojana.

(xiv) Need to formulate a scheme for all round development of Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Dharmapuri district, in my Parliamentary Constituency Dharmapuri in the State of Tamil Nadu is the most backward district in the State. This district is blessed with material resources, educated youth, skilled and unskilled workers. In the absence of industrial development in the district, the educated youth and skilled and unskilled workers are forced to migrate to places far away from the State. All the adjoining districts are well-developed in all spheres. The previous State Government made all its efforts to industrialise this district but it did not get enough support from the Central Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to initiate an action plan to industrialize and convert this backward district into a prospering district in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xv) Need to relax the existing provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for providing land to police establishments proposed to be set up in forest land in Orissa

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Because of historical reasons large tracts of land in Orissa particularly in the Naxal affected districts, have been recorded as forest land. In view of the existing provisions of the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980, it is extremely difficult to get any land for construction of police establishment, like Police stations, Outposts, Training

Centres, Watch Towers and Armed Police Camps etc. While it was initially agreed that such approvals would now be available under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, police establishments do not find place in the list of projects for which relaxation is available under this Act too.

I would urge upon the Government that relaxation be extended to police establishments proposed to be set up in forest land upto one hectare each for Police Stations and Outposts, Watch Towers so that CPMF and State Forces can be deployed at strategic locations in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for deep penetration.

(xvi) Need to stop operation of the trains after sunset between New Jalpaiguri-Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal keeping in view the train accidents of wild elephants

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Recently two adult elephants were killed by the running trains between New Jalpaiguri-Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri district. Over the past five years as many as 25 elephants have so far been killed in train accidents on the railway track between Alipurduar Junction and New Jalpaiguri that passes through the forest. All the incidents have taken place at night and despite repeated requests, the railway authority is yet to consider the stoppage of running trains both passengers/goods on the track after sunset.

The proposal to decrease the speed of the train is not a solution. Emphasis should be given to make alternative arrangement to avoid any such incidents.

So, I urge upon the Government to take up the matter with all seriousness to stop operation of the trains on the said railway tracks after sunset.

(xvii) Need to regularize the services of non-teaching NMR employees working on daily wages in the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): The National Institute of Technology is now functioning in my Parliamentary Constituency Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu. It is a very old institution which consists of Teaching and Non-teaching staff. The non-teaching staffs are working

hard for the upliftment of this institution for the past several years. There were 140 non-teaching staff working in this institute on temporary basis, among them 35 staff have been regularized in 2006. The remaining 103 staff working in this institute for the past fifteen years on temporary and daily wages (NMR) basis have represented the matter to the institution authorities and to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for their regularization. They are living in a poor condition without proper salary. They are having necessary educational qualification. The Association of Non-teaching NMR Employees have also represented their grievances to the authorities concerned and no action has been taken so far. I on behalf of the non-teaching NMR employees working on daily wages, appeal to the Government to consider their genuine demand and necessary steps may kindly be taken for their regularization in the same institute.

(xviii) Need to take immediate steps to open Haldia to Paradip internal waterways

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The internal water ways from Haldia port in West Bengal to Paradip port in Orissa has been declared as one of the important National Water-ways of the country. The route has been identified as Talcher-Dhamra, stretch of river Brahmani, Geonkhali-Charbelia, stretch of Mahandi Delta (623 kms).

The Geonkhali-Hijli coast canal and Orissa coast canal are the very part of this route. But till date no work has been started thereon. Even the Map of the proposed waterways has not been published publicly. The people and the local administration are quite in dark in this respect.

Gurudev Rebindranath Tagore, our national poet, used this route to pay visits to his estate in Paradip. If this route is started, the cost of transportation of goods from Haldia port to Orissa and vice-versa will be minimized along with the tremendous boost in the economic activities in the adjoining areas. The whole economic scenario would be changed completely.

It would be good gesture from the end of the Union Government to provide necessary financial allocation in this respect during current fiscal year.

I urge upon the Union Government to take up the matter without any delay.

12.16 hrs.

MOTION RE: EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN OVER PRICE RISE AND CALLING UPON GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE STEPS TO CHECK INFLATION, GIVING RELIEF TO COMMON MAN

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up item no. 12 - Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KANTI LAI BHURIA (Ratlam): Madam Speaker, the Ministry of Madhya Pradesh....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Not now. Please don't raise this matter right now.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why have you stood up? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am asking them to sit down. You too please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Raise this matter in zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

....(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why you people have stood up?

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha ji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given an amendment....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. We will move it. Let him speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let us have order in the House.

Shri Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam Speaker, I beg to move, with your permission, the following motion:

"That despite repeated discussions on price rise in the House, the burden of price rise on the common man is continuing. Expressing deep concern over

*Not recorded.

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price rise, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation that will give relief to the common man.”

Madam Speaker, this House has been forced to discuss the burden imposed on the common man, on the Aam Aadmi. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Sinha ji, we are not understanding what you are saying...*(Interruptions)* Are you listening. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mulayam Singh ji, have patience.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Sinha ji will speak in Hindi itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, those Members who want to speak in English may be allowed to speak in English. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, perhaps this is the 12th discussion on inflation in House. Almost in every session discussion on inflation have been going on under some rule or the other.

As I have said in my resolution that it seems after discussion is over, it is forgotten very soon. Its effect is not seen anywhere. Therefore this time it is specifically mentioned in the resolution that-

[English]

“This House calls upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation that will give relief to the common man.”

[Translation]

That means after this discussion the Government will definitely take such steps which will provide relief to common man. Madam, I would like to tell this with seriousness that this House is not only a talking shop. Where we come, present our view and listen to the views of other side. This used to happen in school debate also. This House is not meant for school debate, this

house is for putting pressure on the Government to hear its voice. The Government must act and take action on the suggestions given here. Therefore I will start my speech today with the fact that whatever discussion we will have today, will be under rule 184. After that voting will take place on this. But I hope after this discussion, when we discuss in Monsoon session and again when we meet in winter session, by then the Government must ensure that there remains no need for discussing inflation in this House, *i.e.* inflation is definitely controlled, especially inflation of food grains, food inflation.

The kitchen has been engulfed by inflation. Now if someone say that there will be no fire in the kitchen, then how food will be cooked. Therefore, kitchen must have fire. But there is a difference between engulfing by fire and alighting fire because today housewife is not alighting fire but her kitchen has caught fire. Every item of kitchen has gone out of her reach. Even LPG which alight fire had became dearer. Therefore, I would like to start my speech with this hope and confidence that the House will put pressure on the Government.

Our learned colleague Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi when he was Chairman of Standing Committee on Finance, presented a report on inflation in December, 2009. I was reading that report and in that report he has said.

[English]

I have a Report of the Standing Committee on Finance of December, 2009. I am reading from this Report, it says:

“The Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, which is responsible for formulating price policies and management of inflation at macro level, has obviously failed to intervene timely and squarely to address this burning issue with due seriousness. In such a dismal scenario, the Committee cannot but urge the Government to overcome its inertia and come to grips with a reality of unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities...”

The Committee would, therefore, strongly recommend that a Comprehensive Food Pricing and Management Policy be formulated not only to provide much needed relief to the common man but also as an anti-dote for the growing economic imbalances in the country.”

[Translation]

In December, 2009 Finance Committee of this House has said in their report to formulate a policy. What

happened to comprehensive food pricing and management policy? Two years are going to be completed for it. Where is that comprehensive food pricing and management policy? Will the Government tell this House, whether the reports presented diligently by these all party committees, are read by someone in the Government, and its cognizance is taken or we work in committees and through you present the reports to this House and thereafter are thrown in dustbin or sold as scrap ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I am happy that our hon'ble economist Prime Minister is present today in the House to listen this discussion. There is no need to tell him that in Economics inflation is termed as the worst type of taxation on poor people. The worst form of taxation on the poor is price rise because he can't escape from it. Therefore, it has worst effect on poor people. I tell you, how it happens. Finance Minister, is sitting here. In this year's budget he said the total tax revenue of Government of India is approximately Rupees 6 Lakh 64 Thousand Crore, *i.e.* Six-and-a-half Lakh Crores. Two year ago it was Four-and-a-half Lakh Crore Rupees. Now you listen to this figure. 'CRISIL', which is an independent organization, has made a report. It conducts research on economic matters and prepares report. 'CRISIL' has brought one report recently in which it has been mentioned that in the last three years *i.e.* from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11, due to inflation in household budget, households have spent almost 6 Crore Rupees more. What does it mean? If we have controlled inflation at 5 percent then people would not have this burden. But inflation in these years has remained at 8 percent or above. It went up to 20 percent also and this 3 percent, the difference that came, and due to this difference of 3 percent, Rupees 6 Crore were spent more from our pockets, poor people's pockets *i.e.* Rupees 2 Lakh per year.

You are realizing Rupees 6 and half Lakh Crore as Government tax and Rupees Two Lakh Crore has been realized by you through this tax. You think over this, people, poor people of this country are forced to pay extra due to inflation, price rise which amounts to one-third of Government revenue ...*(Interruptions)*. Now you are saying that we believe in inclusive growth. Growth in which all are included, is very good. These slogans keep on changing. Since first five year plan and till now slogans have been changing, at time we said - growth with equity. At other time we said - growth with social justice. At times we gave it some other name, today we call it inclusive growth. At one time slogan GARIBI

HATAO was popular in this country. Just now a question of people living above and below poverty line was raised in this House and there was a lot of commotion on that. Recently Asian Development Bank has published a report in which it has been mentioned that due to inflation rate in last 20 years in India, and especially inflation of food grains, Five Crore people have come in below poverty line.

These are not my figures, after studying many Asian countries, Asian Development Bank has stated that five crore people have gone below poverty line due to this inflation...*(Interruptions)*

We are talking about inclusive growth and covering poor in it. We feel very proud that our country has gone into a different paradigm now, another zone. We are growing 8-9 percent per year and poverty will come down with growth, there will be less number of poor people. But on the other side, if we don't control inflation, then the outcome will be what Asian Development Bank has said, *i.e.*, more people will come below poverty line, poverty will not decrease.

Honourable Finance Minister, I have economic survey of this year, which you have presented in the House. You know that economic survey is a record of figures. In this economic survey, it has been said that the bottom quintile, *i.e.*, the lowest 20 percent of population, spends 67 percent of its income on food and if inflation is high on food items, then what would be the condition of that twenty percent? Let's forget the upper 20 percent and middle 20 percent people but these 20 percent people for whom we have started Antyodaya Ann Scheme, those people have been ruined.

In my constituency Hazaribagh, I see those people who earn daily and eat, are not in the condition to buy anything from the market. He complains to me what should I eat? How should I run my family? I don't have any argument to make him understand because I can't even tell him that the country is growing by eight percent, eat this growth and your hunger will be satisfied. But what is this growth which is eating him.

I would like to tell honourable Prime Minister, Finance Minister, all the people of cabinet sitting here and all the members of the ruling party that today in this House, or any time they should think seriously about the kind of growth, kind of economical development we want. I thoroughly reject this theory that growth should be done at any cost. If the meaning of growth is inflation, then

we don't want this kind of growth. I assert that we don't want this kind of growth. What is the purpose of one-sided growth, I'll come to this point later.

At one hand, poors are on the verge of starvation on daily basis, do we want to make country of this type, the matter has to be considered. With due respect, I want to appeal to the Government that they should take control of the madness about growth. He, Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not present here. He is a master of figures. He says that in your time, growth was only 5.8 percent whereas in our time, it is eight percent. He forgets how strictly inflation was kept under control and today there is no control.

[English]

Growth with moderate inflation is acceptable.

[Translation]

If we have the power to control rising prices, then growth is welcomed. But rising prices are inevitable with growth, I assert again that we don't need such kind of growth, it is not acceptable.

When this matter comes, what should I say, whether this House is helpless, whether this Government is helpless, Whether we are helpless in front of this rising inflation. I believe that we are not helpless. I feel that if we all come together and the Government pays serious attention to our suggestions, then inflation can be controlled within two months. I will tell those measures. But not only the Government is helpless rather it seems that the Government is caught in a dilemma. It seems that they are unable to see any way, they are helpless. Helpless Governments do not do good to anyone. Government cannot be helpless. I don't need to tell that along with inflation, there is another phenomenon which is called inflationary expectation. With your statement, you are raising this inflationary expectation. Prime Minister says, Finance Minister says, Vice-President of Planning Commission says, what do they say, after every two months they say that we will control inflation in next two months. And after two months, they say that we will control inflation in next two months.

Profiteers think that we have got extension of two months and now we will make profit as much we can. Honorable Prime Minister has said that for next two months, inflation will not come under control.

Madam, today this House should give the message that we will certainly control inflation in two months and from tomorrow, Government should start taking measures.

[English]

You should have done it yesterday, but please do it from tomorrow.

[Translation]

But to control inflation, you have to see what are the reasons of rising inflation, only then you can overcome those reasons and control inflation.

A reason as it is said, which the former President of America, George W. Bush also said and is famous in our country too that people are eating more food, therefore, inflation is rising. People are eating more. See I am talking about food grains at one hand we claim, honorable Agriculture Minister is sitting here after crop season he has been claiming and figures tell too that there has been record production of crops. Today, we have reached the figure of 240 million tonne production, there is bumper crop. Of course, population of the country has also increased and I have come with the figures of economical survey. There is a reference to

[English]

Per Capita Availability of Food grains and Pulses.

[Translation]

If you look at the figures, you will find that even after growing population, the availability of Per Capita Food Grains has not decreased. It is almost the same or more as it was twenty years ago. Per capita per day. availability is 400 gms. (+/- five percent). I am quoting your figures. Whether it is rice, wheat or any other grain, in each one, you have given how much we need this year and how much we have produced. The production is 2-3 million tonne more and not less than needed. So, what is rationale of the argument of eating more? The peasants of this country has the capability to feed the whole population of the country, you just give them a little help.

I observed the figures of the other side, whether Government is procuring less, whether food grains stock in Government warehouses is insufficient? In the year 2007-2008, the Government procured 40 million tonne foodgrain. In 2008-2009, they procured 57.7 million tone and in 2009-2010, 57.2 million tonne. There is no deficiency in procuring.

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Peasants are providing you foodgrain and your warehouses are full of foodgrains.

[English]

Is it 66 million tonnes, Mr. Agriculture Minister? No, you do not deal with that anymore.

[Translation]

May be 66 million tonnes, may be 67 million tonnes.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is 65.5 million tonnes.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: 65.5 million tonnes is the quality of grain lying in Government godowns.

[Translation]

Six and a half crore tonne foodgrain is lying in Government's godowns. I am quoting from your economic survey, page no. 37....(Interruptions)

[English]

Madam, the Economic Survey 2010-2011 has this to say, and I am quoting:

"... Clearly, given that the last fiscal year was one of high foodgrain price inflation, we would have expected lower than usual procurement and a larger offloading of stored grains..."

[Translation]

It is clear that if there was high inflation, hon. there would have been less procurement and larger off take.

[English]

"... But neither of these happened. Evidently, there is ample scope for improvement in our strategy of foodgrain release. The current practice has some systemic flaws..."

Now, I am coming to the crux of the matter.

"... Trying to ensure that the procured food is not released at a price which inflicts too large a loss on Government, we have often priced it so high that there were no buyers. Not releasing foodgrain defeats

the purpose of bringing down market prices..."

[Translation]

According to your economic survey/the price was so high that there was no buyer. You could have used this stock to bring down prices, but you have not done it as it will increase fiscal deficit. Fiscal deficit should not get increased whether people starve or sleep empty stomach but fiscal deficit is still increasing.

[English]

Madam, I am quoting the actual figures. The Government's fiscal deficit was Rs. 1,27,000 crore in 2007-2008.

[Translation]

There was fiscal deficit of Rs. One lakh 27 thousand crore. Next year in the year 2008-09, it increased to Rs. 3 lakh 37 thousand.

[English]]

Rs. 3,37,000 crore was the Government's fiscal deficit in 2008-2009; in 2009-2010, it was Rs. 4,18,000 crore; and it continues. I think that in this Budget the Finance Minister had projected a figure of Rs. 4,13,000 crore to which he has added Rs. 9,000 crore in terms of additional cash outgo yesterday, through the supplementary demands.

[Translation]

Fiscal deficit which was approximately Rs. one lakh twenty five thousand, that increased to more than Rs. 4 lakh crore and within one year you injected more than Rs. 2 lakh crore in the economy from fiscal deficit and you gye logicjabout this to the country that it is stimulus. This encouraging step was taken to deal with international and global crisis. But to deal with the crisis the extent to which the fiscal deficit increased, you considered it stimulus. Everything in considered stimulus. Every Government took measures to overcome with this global financial crisis. United kingdom tried to reduce the deficit. Few adopted expansionary fiscal policy i.e. spend more and increase the demand. Our Government adopted other way that increase the deficit, that will increase the demand and considered it stimulus.

Now, I would like to put a data before you, that Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act passed in our time to decide to control fiscal deficit. I will

appreciate UPA - one that they notified it after constitution of the Government. It is an Act of Parliament and after notifying, it has implemented. According to this, the revenue deficit will be brought down to zero and fiscal deficit will be brought down to around 2-3 percent. What you are saying as stimulus, actually it has increased the deficit to the tune of Rs. 2-3 lakh crore in it. You have increased it in revenue account and revenue deficit was 75.2 percent of fiscal deficit in the year 2008 - 2009 and 80.7 percent in the year 2009-2010.

[English]

Now, the Finance Minister is struggling to bring to down.

[Translation]

In this budget it is 75.2 percent.

Now, I would like to say a simple thing. One does not need to be an economist for this. According to a minister

[English]

"we are not people with even average intelligence....."
...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): It was about me and not anybody else.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: But every man with average intelligence knows that he doesn't need to be an economist that revenue expenditure is unproductive expenditure. It does not increase the production. Capital expenditure increases production. If you have increased only revenue expenditure in stimulus then it is clear that it has not increased the production. Now anybody could think and should have think that we have to take some steps to meet the demands generated by the funds we are providing to people. It means we should promote investment in order to produce goods and services. It can meet the demands. Although, I would like to tell you that with Rupees two lakh crore, Government has increased its deficit, and on the other hand due to price rise Rupees two lakh crore per year was being spent by the public. This amount did not go to exchequer but it has diverted to hoarders, profitier and bribe takers. If these will no investment and demand will increase it will going to be mismatched. Inflation will certainly increase.

It cannot be avoided. Any common man, like me can also understand it ...*(Interruptions)*

This is most painful that when the price rise was at its peak, the Government increased the prices of petrol, diesel, Kerosene etc. frequently. Now you will say that you also increased prices. Yes, we also increased prices, but you can compare the data of inflation of both the time. Will you pour oil in the fire? But you have poured oil in the fire. There was fire of price - rise and you have poured petrol and diesel in it. I would like to tell you a story of cooking gas, Kerosene oil, I would like to tell this story to the Minister of Finance, because he used to contest elections. When in the year 2004 Finance Minister was contesting elections, I was moving in my constituency. I was in wrong impression that I am foreign minister of the country, I have my photographs published in newspapers, just like photograph of Krishna Ji publish in newspapers. I was moving in villages of Hazaribagh and demanding for vote. Madam, do you know that a woman of a remote village stopped us and asked that you have tremendously increased the price of Kerosene oil. I felt very guilty on that day that we talk about fiscal deficit, this deficit, that deficit sitting here, I didn't listen to that poor lady on that day so, I felt defeated. I would like to tell one thing to all members sitting here that if you will do the same thing then you will also get defeated. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Prime Minister does not contest elections.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Those who do not contest are at peace, but I am talking about those who contest.

As you have avoided your responsibilities, if Government will not do anything, then who will do this will RBI do. The Government shifted the entire responsibility of dealing with the inflation on the shoulders of the RBI. RBI has only one monitoring policy instrument, monetary policy. RBI has hiked the interest rate 10 times since March, 2010 and this has resulted that our country is heading towards the brink of economic slowdown. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Jaswant Singh Ji corrected that RBI has increased interest rates by 425 points in 11 times *i.e.* it increased from 4.25 percent and today its result is that the picture of Prime Minister, who was darling to these at a time, has appeared on the cover of Business India Magazine and it reads as 'No Confidence'. I am not saying this, it is being said by Business India and the

graver matter is that, as I was saying, investment is not taking place, hence there will be no production and the country is trapped in vicious economic slow down. But, what is happening, in India today, they write, 'Good Bye India, Welcome World'. It contains the pictures of all the famous corporate and some figures which tell that during the last year of 2010-11, Indian Industrialists invested 44 billion dollars outside the country.

13.00 hrs.

How much came in our country? Merely 27 billion dollars. Now Indian industrialist is not investing in the country. Indian industrialist is taking his money outside the country. We would have been happy sometime, but today we are aggrieved that there is no investment in the country. You should consider it. Impose some restrictions if needed. Liberalization does not imply that the country remains trapped in the poverty and the money is invested outside. It is not acceptable to us. You catch an issue and say that it is a panacea. Everything will be fine if this step is taken. Which step? FDI in retail sector. If FDI is allowed in retail sector, then the wastage of agri-products will stop and the prices will fall. The country will proceed to a bright future where there will be Walmart. Today, I take this opportunity to warn the Government. There is pressure of USA that the FDI be introduced in retail sector. It will make no difference. I have no time but the stu of economies like those of USA and Mexico shows how Walmart like institutions destroyed small shopkeepers and medium farmers. You do not get trapped. Recently our finance minister visited US. I hope, he has not promised to open retail sector. I am aware that the Government need not to face the Parliament. I would like to inform the House that they can allow 51 percent foreign direct investment through an order. It is in their jurisdiction. But today a message, through this House, should reach the Government and foreign investors that India would not accept it. It will not be beneficial. It will result in deficit and loss. I recall that when prices rose in 2005 and we were out of the Government, Smt. Sonia Gandhi had said that it was due to future market. Prices are rising due to future markets. It was in 2005 and today it is 2011, six years have passed. If the prices are rising due to future markets, why do not you discontinue with future markets. Everywhere it is said that you had done it. If we had done,

[English]

then we were managing an economy of surplus.

[Translation]

When everything was surplus, we had framed such a policy. Today, when everything is in shortage, some other policy is required. If you think that future markets are responsible for price rise

[English]

for God's sake, go ahead and abolish it; for God's sake, go ahead and stop it, we will support you.

[Translation]

Merely this allegation will do nothing that you had done it, if you framed it during Commonwealth games, what were you doing for seven years. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I had said that I will tell the measures and formulae. Formula is food inflation. When the food inflation was rising and we were saying that no, overall inflation, core inflation, headline inflation, etc. is going well, at that time, a commoner like me had said that inflation does not go above only, it travels laterally also. That means, it should be kept in mind that if the food inflation is rising, then the prices of other things will increase too, and that this should be kept in mind but was not done so.

[English]

Laterally, food inflation has now affected fuels; it has affected manufacturing sector.

[Translation]

If we take it as on today, the formula is food inflation. You have sixty five and a half million tons of grains. Finance minister may recall that I had once said in this very House, in 2002-2003 when I left the ministry of finance and my eminent colleague Jaswant Singh ji became finance minister. That year, there was severe drought in the country. It was most severe drought of the country till 2002 since we have been recording the monsoon data. You may see the figures. What did we do?

[English]

The situation would have gone out of hand like today it has gone out of hand.

[Translation]

We had 65 million tons grains at that time too. What use we made of that 65 million tons, we started Antyodaya Anna Yojana. You are talking about food security. We had fixed Rs. Two per kilogram for wheat and Rs. three per kilogram for rice in 2002. We have provided food security. Today, after nine years, you are saying that we will give food security and will sell at the rates of the year 2002, that is right. We launched Antyodaya Anna Yojana, launched Annapoorna Yojana, tried to streamline public distribution system. We supplied free wheat and rice to drought affected states. We provided lakhs of tons of foodgrains to those states for Food for Work Programme. My friend, Dr. K.S. Rao is sitting here. He may recall that there was severe famine in Andhra Pradesh and Chandra Babu Naidu ji was the chief minister. He used to come to Delhi. We gave lakhs of tons foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh to launch Food for Work programme. Not only that, we liberally provided millers and processors with rice and wheat from Government warehouses so that flour, fine flour, ground flour, besan could be prepared and could be supplied to market. We released so much food grains in the market that according to your economic survey, rate of inflation during the year 2002-03 was only 3.4 percent. The masses of the country even did not feel that there is such a severe drought in the country. When I was talking about the stock, my friend here was saying that wheat is rotting, rice is rotting. We daily see on TV channels, read daily in newspapers that the Government has no arrangement for storage of grains. Grains are lying in open on the station, at roadside, sack is torn and grain is coming out of it.

Madam, grains are rotting outside. Supreme court is daily censuring the Government, but we will not provide grains to poor for free. Why we do not give grains to poor? You send grains. If your stock is 65.5 million tonnes,

[English]

over the next two months, you bring it down to 40 million tonnes.

[Translation]

You send 25 million tonnes grain in market and see how prices do not come down. If you have controlled food grain production, food grains prices once, then I can say on the basis of my experience it will have effect

on other things also, price rise will be lessened and the poor will get relief. What is happening today? Their economists are saying new normal. Like in case of fever 98.6 is normal temperature, but if someone says 200 is normal or 100 normal then what does it mean? Economists are saying new normal. I would say reject 'new normal' There is no 'new normal'.

[English]

I would say reject 'new normal'. There is no 'new normal'. This country will not accept inflation of more than 3 percent. I am not even referring to that.

[Translation]

In the end I want to again refer to Economic Survey. I am quoting

“For India to develop faster and do better as an economy, it is, therefore, important to foster the culture of honesty and trustworthiness.”

[Translation]

This is their Economic Survey, not mine. ...*(Interruptions)* and it has been said in Economic Survey.

[English]

I am quoting again:

“So, once you recognize that honesty, integrity and trustworthiness are not just good moral qualities in themselves but qualities which when imbibed by a society lead to economic progress and human development. People will have a tendency to acquire this quality and should build a more tolerant and progressive society.”

Where is trustworthiness? Where is integrity? Where is honesty?

[Translation]

and therefore I want to conclude my speech. You again came to power in the name of Aam Aadmi, you might have not forgotten it. You have said the congress with common man ...*(Interruptions)*. As I have said, this 6 Lakh Crore Rupees have gone from the pocket of common men into the pockets of profiteer, hoarders, usurers, bribe taker. Is your government running for them? Have you forgotten aam aadmi? If you do not

have strong control on corruption then every thing will be open downwards. If the bucket is baseless then it will not be able to hold water. My friend Jaswant Singh ji is again and again telling me to mention NREGA. Why NREGA only, today we were discussing about the useless schemes which you operate from here, in that all the money of people is getting wasted.

[English]

And Madam, corruption will only lead to conspicuous consumption. Where will people spend money got from corruption - on conspicuous consumption, and when as a result of this conspicuous consumption takes place, you cannot control prices.

[Translation]

Along with the reasons I have given, in the end I would like to say corruption is the biggest factor behind inflation and if you are unable to control it, as Oliver Cromwell had said to Charles Frost-

[English]

"For God's sake go. For God's sake, in the name of God, go." This House will not tolerate, Go, Go.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That despite repeated discussions on price rise in the House, the burden of price rise on the common man is continuing. Expressing deep concern over price rise, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation that will give relief to the common man."

Hon. Members, Shri Basudeb Acharia and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta have tabled notices of amendments to the Motion moved by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

Shri Basudeb Achairra — Not present.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I beg to move:

In the motion,-

after the words "in the House"

add "and Government's failure to curb the food price inflation".

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam Speaker, I am very thankful to you that you gave time to our learned friend Shri Yashwant Sinha, who is Member of Parliament from Hazaribagh.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Would you like to continue after lunch?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Yes, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1415 hours.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN OVER PRICE RISE, AND CALLING UPON GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE STEPS TO CHECK INFLATION, GIVING RELIEF TO COMMON MAN—Contd.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful that you have given me this opportunity. Our learned friend from Hazaribagh Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji has come to the parliament with the message for whole country and he has tried to give very touching message. I am grateful to him, whole house and all the members sitting here that all people have agreed today for discussion on this important issue, which should have been held much earlier. Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha Ji has

provided some important points for continuation of this discussion. I would like to say regretfully that I cannot endorse his statement and I have to oppose the proposals presented by him. I will explain the reasons behind it.

I will start from this point that, we people are sitting here with great hope and expectation that we will get guidance here, Shri Yashwant Sinha has made an important contribution to politics. Therefore, I will start from this-

*Who aayey bazm mein itna to hamney dekha,
Phir chirago mein roshni na rahi.*

We had great hope that we will also get some guidance from the light of the lamp. It is a matter of regret that it did not happen. Therefore I have to say today that I thought that by the guidance we get, we will be able to understand that this is an important matter for the country.

While we are discussing the subject in this Parliament, question mark is being raised on the very Parliament outside. At least today we must be careful that some people have said that whichever decision we take here, it does not have value. The decisions taken outside have more value. I have learnt that all the members got a letter yesterday in which it is written that whatever decision we take here after discussion, will have no value. I will request the opposition that we express our views in political perspective. At times there is difference of opinion and a deadlock like situation. Some times there are confrontations and some times we try to find out some way. We even get successful in that but today we have to be careful that today's decision should at least send a message to whole country that we have taken a decision here in this House suggestion of which we get from a poet that:

*"Khudi ko kar buland itna ki har taqdeer se pehle
Khuda bande se khud puchche bata teri raza kya
hai?"*

Let us find out the main concern of this country here and this would be decided when we seriously ponder about the cause of this concern? This concern is not just of our fellows of opposition but of all of us, of whole House that there is pressure of inflation on every countryman. We are unable to control it, why it is so? It has to be considered seriously and specifically. There have been allegations and counter allegations, but

that will not serve the purpose. There is no doubt that the situation we have to face today in country, we are facing it very sensibly and with intelligence. I and we all accept this. Hon'ble Prime Minister has guided us the direction, which big and very powerful countries of the globe are unable to find.

Till yesterday night the President of America was trying his best that at least question mark is not put up on the financial credibility of America in front of the whole world. A country, which used to give money to others, used to help others does not get dependent on other countries does not become dependent on China and Japan. This is a matter of serious concern for them too. Such a situation makes the whole economy of whole world a matter of great concern. Therefore, I request sincerely that why we see that there is a big difference between today's world economy and the world economy of thirty years before. Today, it is not possible that we make some policies in our country and they don't affect any other country. It is not possible today that the policies being adopted in Europe, America North America won't have an effect here.

Today, the reality is that all the emerging economies of the world whether it is Sri Lanka, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, or China, the impact of 6 percent to 20 percent inflation is seen everywhere. It is not that the answer is same everywhere. There can be different reasons in every region, every area and their priorities may be varied. But the reality is that the problem we are facing today is being faced by other countries of the world too. It is true that developed countries like U.K. may have inflation of four percent whereas their target was only two percent but there are a number of other countries, which are unable to control inflation. Their concerns are different and our concerns are different. Their concern is that they have to streng then their economy and maintain it. If there is an effort to create demand in America once again then I think whoever thinks that there won't be any effect on world and other countries because of their Monitory Policy to create demand, is not ready to accept the reality.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit you that with reference to globalisation we have reached the decision that we cannot separate ourselves from world economy. For a long time China tried to remain unaffected from world economy. Though we have competition with China in world market, we still supported China to bring it to WTO. China has to accept that we cannot remain on our own until we associate ourselves

the world economy. Therefore, we all sail in the same boat whether we accept it or not and today the decision of the world is that we must not get helpless in this situation, therefore, let us help each other to the extent we can. It is said to be a seamless world economy. In that seamless world economy we need to protect our spirit, our system and our priorities. I think the matter has been discussed extensively on various occasions.

We know that we cannot accept decisions taken in Western democracies and economies. India has its own identity, it has its own existence and its own perspective. India feels that there are some areas where Government and state have to take control. There are a lot of areas where we have accepted that the Government should have least interference. Regulation instead of controls is proposed today. We talk about making independent regulator and I accept this that the paradigm shift about which Mr. Yashwant Sinha ji has just mentioned, there are some lacunae in that paradigm shift and we are removing those lacunae according to our experience. If today we are talking about taking control of inflation and the way we are talking about to strengthen the competition order in our country, through competition commission then it will have a far-reaching impact. On one hand, we have said there should be some independence to the people to discover their potential in the market. On the other hand, we know that there are lakhs and crores of people who cannot do so in the market on their own. It becomes our duty to help them where they cannot do so. This is the reason that we feel proud that today we have such farsighted schemes like MNREGA, National Rural Health Mission, free of cost Health Insurance scheme. Now we are bringing a very important proposal of food security. There is Indira Aawas Yojana, Right to Education is there through which we can give free education to every child in this country. All these things have been possible because we made a model for development, for business growth, for industrial growth, for agricultural growth, because of which we have got this money and now we can help poors and do every effort to make them stand along with us. This is true that prices have risen. It is our duty to control prices and we try our level best to control the prices. But we also know that we have discussed financial deficit, fiscal deficit, revenue deficit. I know about Yashwant ji, he is a learned man, he has experience of finance sector and I also believe that you must be having some views regarding accounting issues in fiscal and revenue deficit in our reporting system. I know that Finance Ministry has been considering these issues for

the last many years as to what changes are required to be made but had we not let the fiscal deficit increase for stimulus and we had controlled the fiscal deficit, unemployment would not have increased. Whether it would have been better that prices had not been increased sans also, increase in employment and the employment had not been there but without employment the common man had not been in a position to make purchasing of any item from the market or would it have been better that their should have been minimum price rise if there has to be some increase in prices and we should help a bit to minimize the pressure of prices. Have we not tried through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide employment? What would have happened if the prices had risen without employment? If prices rise as well as employment, we can give them a cushion. That's why we have given free insurance. It is true that the poor spend sixty percent of money on food and then on health. One cannot live without food but one can live without health services and one may be aware of the consequences if he does so. Therefore, we want that there should be food and health services available. We have very important and ambitious schemes. We know that there are some slippages and we have made arrangements for the same and made arrangements to bring improvement. I hope that Yashwant Sinha and his friends have not given us any suggestions today but I am sure that in future they will give us the suggestions through which we can improve these schemes. I would like to tell one thing that if look closely and seriously we will certainly find something or the other good thing during the discussion on prices.

This is true that the rate of growth of our Gross Domestic Product in 2010-11 was 8.5 percent.our export has increased. Our currency assets has increased. The wholesale price index which was 10.25 percent last year in June is 9.44 percent now in June 2011. At lest we have to agree it is below from that which was last year. Side by side in the agriculture sector, our growth rate was merely 0.4 percent and today it is 6.6 percent. The growth rate of industry which was 8 percent and today it is 7.9 percent. It has come down slightly but we have to make more efforts in the world markets. We are more or less at a place where we were earlier. The growth of our services sector was 10 percent and now it is 9.4 percent in that also we are more or less at the level of last year. Our food stock has risen by 3.1 percent more in comparison to consumer price index which is 8.72 this year in May was 13.91 per cent last year in May.

Food inflation consumer price index this year is 7.61 per cent which was 13.58 last year in May. Food consumer Index of rural labour is 7.48 percent which was last year 14.64 per cent. Our total wholesale price inflation has come to 9.44 per cent from 11 per cent. Same way if we see the consumer price index we will find that the consumer price index was 13.91 percent in May last year which is now 8.72 percent in May this year. Food inflation which has reached 20 percent in February, 2010 has come down to 8.42 percent at present. But, we are not satisfied with that. It is not that what we are saying that it will happen definitely. But we want that it should come down further and have to say something on your suggestion that we should bring it down and the food stock which we have should be released in the open market.

Our friend and colleague Prof. K.V. Thomas is sitting here. We have distributed 50 lakh tonnes of food grains to the APL, and 50 lakh tonnes we have kept as reserve. Wherever off take was taking place, efforts have been made there to give there more but truth is that it should be not be taken as granted that there would be good monsoon every year. What will do if we do not keep a basic stock with us, then how will we deal with hard times? We have to keep this in mind. Inflation has again increased since December, 2010. Whatever efforts have been made were positive and we were successful. Again inflation has increased since December, 2010. I think there are seasonal reasons of this. Sometimes inflation increases and sometimes it decreases. After a good monsoon it will again decrease, which rose since December 2010 and was due to seasonal impact. It has pressure of petroleum and addition fuel cost due to which inflation has increased so we have to increase the money in this. We have tried and I hope that you will not deny it. We have tried to accept the reality of world economy through decontrol. We also not weak to face the reality. And we are not that strong enough also so that we can close our eyes and face reality and say that we don't need to do anything.

The issue of food pricing and management policy was raised here. I am grateful to you for the efforts you made in giving guidance but what will be the food pricing and management policy? If we provide foodgrains, food security to 72 percent people of the country through controlled and subsidized prices then whether that will not be food pricing and management policy?

You said that it is the moral and political obligation of the ruling party to support those who are economically

weak. It is our moral duty towards all of them. I am not saying that we are different on this issue. It might be that there could be some differences in our priorities. I have congratulated and extended wishes and as today cutting across the party lines we are collectively sharing the concern on the issue of inflation and are trying to find out a positive solution to this problem. I hope that the opposition parties would parties would extend their full support to the UPA Government to tackle the problem and in this we get support and blessing of public. We can show that Parliament is one on these issues and we share the common concern and have confidence that we will do. If you have belief in Indian farmers, we also have belief in. But, I would like to tell you one thing whatever I will say will be truth and truth only ...*(Interruptions)* This is the month one can say anything one should speak truth only. But I would certainly like to tell you one thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Salman Ji, we would like to know to whom you are giving blessings. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Whoever speaks best from your side ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: You mentioned about Hazaribagh so it is my duty to mention about Farrukhabad also. You got defeated and we were also defeated. You got defeated for lesser period and we for longer period. Did someone asked you the reason for increasing the price of oil. Someone asked me the reason why I allowed the demolition of mosque. This is matter of concern for you as well as me. But why today we have collected here. We have all are agreed that our county is biggest place of worship. We believe every citizen of this country is worshipper. This is the reason we have collected here. It is not that we can be unanimous on every subject and on every matter. This should not happen also. It would be harmful for the democracy to be unanimous on every matter and our few friends are left behind. They should also say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If someone thinks that an old man is holding a stick, and that old man is getting support of stock. And someone thinks, that if the old man would not have this stick, he might not have got the support. If one thinks that this wood would have been on the tree only had the old man would not have broken the wood to make the stick. This is question of view. There can be some connection between the stick and the man. This is matter of how you look at the things, to whom you want to promote, and it is the view today you have to say this only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Surely I would like to give you some good news that at present primary and Manufactured average food inflation is 8.45 percent from April to June, 2011 which was 15.74 percent last year. Inflation of primary food articles have further come down. Inflation which is 9.12 percent in April-June, 2011 was 20.94 percent in last April-June, 2010.

Along with this, I would like to give you a good news that cereals and pulses which provide maximum calorie intake to general people has come down to 1.9 percent in the quarter of April-June 2011 from peak 19.5 in January, 2010. It has come down to even less than the latest figures. Therefore, I would like to say that we are very sensitive and intelligent also. Due to our sensitivity, intelligence and understanding, the Prime Minister has today mentioned that we are the role model for the world. But I am not saying that everything is good. Even after this, something has to be done. Import duty has been done zero percent on rice, wheat, pulses, onion, edible oils and on refined and hydrogenated and vegetable oils, it is 7.5 percent. We have allowed zero duty at open general licence for raw sugar. We have ended levy obligation of sugar on raw sugar white and refined sugar. The proposal to remove the ban on export of non-Basmati rice and wheat is there. Future trade in rice, urrad and toor has been suspended. You have given us suggestion but we have suspended it before that. The limited stock of pulses, paddy, rice has also been increased upto 30th September. For edible oil and edible seeds, it has been extended upto 31st March, 2011.

Milk is an important item and we have taken special attention on this. We have raised milk procurement price. Duty tariff rate of skimmed milk has also been reduced from 15 percent to 5 percent. We have done so many

things like this. Wherever it is possible, we have done it. But we have not forgot one thing. When you say that inflation was low in your time, I would like to say one thing that fuel price has increased three times more. It was 30 dollar at that time, now it is 90 dollars today. What was 40 dollars at that time is now 110 dollars at present. We will have to face it. If this price will not increase, then deficit will increase and if fiscal deficit increases, then you will say that you have raised fiscal deficit and inflation. We want such a formula that a balance should be there so that there should be a very little increase in fiscal deficit and the pressure of inflation should also be reduced. I am sure that if we apply this formula with confidence in our country, then definitely, we will achieve success. Yashwant Sinha ji has mentioned one thing that what is the reason that our investment inflow is decreasing and many big capitalists are now talking of making investment outside the country? This is good that the world is accepting us and our people are providing us shelter. India is getting fame everywhere....*(Interruptions)* You please listen. ...*(Interruptions)* If we want here and if we want to create more confidence here and want that more foreign exchange should come here, more investment should be made and our own people should invest more and more here, then we will have to create an environment in this country that we should stop criticizing each other and develop a system facing this fact so that people will say that India is the best destination in the world. Those who live in India, if they say that we do not want to go anywhere in the world because we do not find any place better than this. For this, we all have to do something in this regard. I think we should do something to create confidence in ourselves, and we should not question on every people, every system and every institution. You can ask, it is your right and duty. We will reply that because it is our right and duty, but to arrive at some conclusion is also your and our duty. It should not be such that other should not take decision, that should be taken by us. Today, this is the situation in the country. Today, people says when Parliament is not able to take decision, when Bill is not introduced in the Parliament, Parliament will prevent the Government, we will start taking decision. This is not good for our Parliamentary system and our Democracy. We should safeguard the right given to us under the Constitution. It will be only when the whole Parliament expresses itself in one voice.

You have raised 2-3 very important issues, I would like to reply this regard. You have said that it is said in ADB report that more than 5 crore people are under

BPL You know that Hon'ble Madam Speaker has accepted about BPL that it is very important issue and a comprehensive discussion should be made on it....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): You have allowed for discussion for half an hour, what is the use of it?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: You make the House run so please seek extension of time.

But the fact is this that regarding BPL, many great scholars, economists and sociologists have expressed different views. At least, we know that many of our friends are such to whom we must co-operate, we have to do many things to make them self-dependent. But I cannot exactly speak about five crores BPL people of the country, even in my own state Gujarat, whether their standard has been raised or not. It is said about the situation of Gujarat that there is maximum growth in Gujarat but there is also maximum increase in poverty. Our friends from West Bengal are also present here, they have just made their Government, therefore, we cannot blame them. Much better work has been done in West Bengal but the fact is this that there is also poverty and backwardness which is very serious matter. A very important leader of our State, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, the Chief Minister of the State and many leader of BSP are present here. Many things can be said about Uttar Pradesh but no one can say that poverty has increased there. So, if these figures come, we see that on the one hand, it is fully condemned but if we see on the other side of this, it seems that we have spoken good about everything and accepted every good thing where there is any mistake, we should say that this is mistake and we should overcome it, our Union Government should co-operate to overcome such mistake. We shall always be ready to co-operate. But if it appears in any report that the population of BPL has increased to five crores, then we should not accept it as ultimate one. 'Growth at any rate' is also there, I would like to make it clear. From Hon'ble Prime Minister, we have learned and understood that we have not even touched 'the growth at any rate'. Therefore, we have repeatedly said that we need growth, it is very good thing in itself. Rather we need growth because we want that our friends who could not stand with us can come and stand with us. There are different models, Russia had one model, we have also one model and also model of thinkers, our model is this that we should get those resources continuously that are necessary for the development of these poor

and weak people so that we try to uplift them earnestly. A day will come when we would say we have been successful and our struggle was of such nature in which all the people of this country can associate with us and can say that this country treats all equal and have included all equally. Therefore, we do not believe that growth at any rate should be there. But without any growth, there will be no rate, we could not move forward without growth and we could not do anything without growth. We say inflationary expectations, we will reduce it in two months. You also said we can reduce it in two months. You also suggested this will come down in two months. We are also saying that we will make efforts so that it comes down in two months. You can see the records...(Interruptions) Neither you nor we have magic wand, but we have one thing....(Interruptions) Do you remember a film in which it was said you have everything, but I have mother with me. Therefore, I am saying you have everything, we have Dr. Mammohan Singh....(Interruptions) Deputy Speaker Sir, I have not stopped my colleagues, when they have mother with them, then they should have told us but did not tell, have hidden for which day they have kept in hiding, I do not know. But will tell someday....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Minister has said will come in record, and what other has said will not come in record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in the end, I would like to tell that whole country is looking on us and whole country have confidence in us and whole country wants to listen from us that we are dedicated for them, we are dedicated to them for day-night. We are moving forward with the confidence that in removing difficulties of common man, whole House will dedicate and cooperate.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have heard Salman Khursheed very attentively. Even more attentively, I have heard Shri Yashwant Sinha. What we are discussing here is not related in any manner with outside, in the country. This is not of two, four or 50 years thing, but of more than 60 years. We have decided that we will move on path of Russia. Same was the condition of poor and that of farmers at that time. That was the condition of Indian languages of Hindustan, the language in which children were studying.

*Not recorded.

When British were here, that time also there was same condition. We change route everyday. just now, Salman was mentioning about world.

The world about which you are discussing, whom you are pointing are in a crisis. Obama is worried but there is huge difference in their worry and our worry. We are moving on market and globalization path. We can't stop this. I am not asking to restrict it but would like to say that each will take lesson from the other, one's language, culture, music, dance all mingle in one another. One-sided can't happen. The path you have chosen after seeing him is in your mindset and is deep-rooted in your Government's mind, word jamna will be a weak word.

Our's culture is market and agriculture based and our culture is song and dance culture but since market has taken predominance, we have taken their all things. It will be good if civilization of world becomes one, there should be inter-action. But this is not happening.

Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha said about inflation, he is a learned economist and the present market, which is flourishing has his contribution also. I am not saying that condition of the country at that time was very good. Condition of country is still same which was earlier.

Hon'ble Salman ji, Mahatma Gandhi has written in year 1937 that country will become independent, he felt that country will become independent. At that time, he has said independence will come. But after independence, the people who will run Government in Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Delhi will say that we have started NAREGA, Indira Awas Yojana. I was listening you have mentioned about many schemes, 36 schemes were named. These schemes could not make difference in lives of helpless people. Poor are still there where they were earlier. I want Lok Sabha to be strong but Parliament should think where we have brought the country, you are saying GDP has reached eight percent and we have shown our strength to the world. I am not a learned person but would like to say that your growth is jobless growth. Jobs are not coming from there. In our times also, many employment were not there but seven lakhs employment were generated in five years. In your times, ten lakhs. National Sample Survey Organization has brought a report, which you will say is useless. Hon'ble Arjun Sen Gupta said 78 percent people daily earn Rupees 20.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Eight to 20 Rupees are earned daily.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You said all this is extra and has is in a bad shape. At that time, no one was there to talk with people of Congress Party. Who was advisor of your Government....*

15.00 hrs.

Persons like Arjun Sen Gupta has died and I pay tribute to him. He has understood problems of the country and has taken risks. You were mentioning figures in House. Mahatma Gandhi has said in year 1937 independence will come, then Lucknow, Delhi, Ahmedabad Government will say that they have done, we have done that, as you are saying, has started NAREGA, Indira Awas Yojana. Gandhi said I am not an economist but whatever I say, will be more near to truth. Gandhiji said you go in any part of the country, you will get banihar within one kilometer. Labour in Gujarati is called banihar, they work on daily wages. What Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad Government are saying, according to them if life of that banihar has changed, then we will believe Governments are saying true. But when there is no change in the life of that last person, then what Mahatma Gandhi ji has said in 1937 from that day, that moment and according to your strength, capability and with full force fight with that Government. Poverty is continuously increasing in the country. I say market and prosperity is in the hands of only few people....(*Interruptions*) You are good person. Whatever you are saying, may be saying correct. Few people are running this mechanism. They are running the Government since sixty years and have put everything under their control. People like us are in crisis to join politics. Simple and common people, people related with farms-farming who work hard and come here after much struggle will not be able to come here due to market regime which is going on. Now, Leaders like S/Shri Madhu Limaye, Raj Narayan, Madhu Dandavate, Shyam Nandan Mishra, Karpuri Thakur and Atal Bihari Vajpayee can not be elected to come to the Lok Sabha because it has been difficult enough for such persons to be elected for the House. This situation of price rise is due to theft, black marketing and dacoity. Corruption is deep rooted everywhere in our country. It is one of the reasons for corruption in our country. It is one of the reasons for corruption. Our policies are responsible for corruption but corruption also a major reason for price-rise. Remember that thoughts, good deeds and justice make a country. We lack all these things. You have provided all these figures.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

Three things have increased in the market. There is lot of flow of money in the market. One thing is information technology and the second thing is the Real Estate. Salman Sahib, you come from U.P. The Real Estate is everything there. The same situation prevails in Haryana. Mr. Kamath is from Maharashtra. The simple real estate is not there, if has money. That is, fast money comes from the Real Estate. ...*(Interruptions)* Builders are running channels. ...*(Interruptions)* you speak when you will be given opportunity to. Do not do so from behind. You speak when you get an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* Where did fast money come from? The builders are running channels. Now a days they enjoy an esteemed place. You were saying that it is not in the hands of the Government. I am saying one thing and giving you a point which may be right. I am not talking of petrol. Now you are going to hand over diesel and Gas to the market. It is in your hand. I am providing you data of price-rise. You can control it. Prime Minister has left the House. I had come here for him. Actually he is a driving force. He is governing the country and according to you he is mother. Therefor whom shall we speak to if we do not speak to the mother?

[English]

Average non-availability of electricity is 12 hours per day.

[Translation]

That is Average electricity for 12 hours is available in the whole country.

[English]

Average diesel consumption is 2.5 liters per hour. Total average usages per day per site is 30 liters. Average usage of diesel by telecom operators per day is four lakhs per cell lower.

[Translation]

There are four lakh Towers in the country. That is consumption of diesel per day is one crore twenty thousand litres and you are giving them subsidy of Rs. 3.8/- that is, about Rs. 4 per liter subsidy is being given to them. What is the need to give them subsidy? We are asking you to stop it. We are not asking to stop the subsidy but asking you not to give them subsidy. Who is asking to stop the subsidy? I am not even saying to increase the same. I mean to say that it should be given to the poor.

[English]

Total cost per day average diesel usage of four lakh Towers is Rs. 48 crore.

[Translation]

Rs. 48 crore per day and if you count it all then, the annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 17280 crores and the subsidy they are getting is Rs. 1700 crores. 15 lakh diesel cars are plying on the road. No ordinary person wants to purchase diesel car. He who has money would purchase them. Why are you giving them the subsidy of about Rs. 4/-? Can not you divide it into two parts? Why are you giving them subsidy? The Malls and the Hotels are giving average 12 hour electricity back-up by the diesel generator. Why are you giving them subsidy of Rs. 3.80/-? I am not saying that this Rs. 3.80 is much but I am saying that it may be increased to Rs. 3.80 more and give it to the farmers. They consume 15% diesel of the total consumption.

Sharad Pawar ji is not here. I have written to the minister in your government. I had asked him in the morning but he could not reply. For what are you giving them the subsidy? Give this subsidy to the farmer. A way out to curtail the price-ricce will start from here. These Malls are earning. These Hotel owners in Delhi are earning a lot. You can ask it from any agent as to how much they are earning. A single room is being given on rent at the rate of Rs. one lakh and Rs. 50 k. per day. We have made our country such a country where you can-fake one room for one day for Rs. 5 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)* I will also laugh if you laugh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is from Nagpur and is involved in all these matters. I know him. The fact is that the proposal I put before the Government is in our hands. Why are you giving them subsidy? Why are you giving subsidy of Rs. 3.80 on diesel to the hotel owners? You want to invite Walmart. You are aware that 22 crore people in India are demanding employment from us or from you. They some how earn money for their livelihood. Somebody sells vegetables in the basket and somebody sells guava and somebody mango. If one has no business, he opens paan shop and if one has nothing to do, he sells peanuts. The culture of our market is an old one. I tell you one thing that elementary science of India has migrated to Europe and America. Algebra and

numbers from zero to nine have migrated from India, Gun powder from China and geometry has gone from ancient Greece. The world today is dependent on that. There was a time when we were powerful and today they are powerful. They are advance from us in scientific research and we could not proceed and we remained cut off from scientific research. It is also our mistake.

I want to put clear point before you what Shri Yashwant Sinha has said. He has put his point with complete figures. I do say that this country may be good if an uneducated person becomes the Prime Minister of India. You go to country side. The only problem in the villages is of water. He remains worried from the weather.

When I was studying in engineering college and used to go my village, my mother did not let me sleep in the early morning. I felt angry very much. She remained worried about the weather round the clock. The people used to ask a person about rain when they met in the market or in a weeding party whether it has rained or not in his village. I am saying so on the basis of my experience that most painful thing is water in the life of a person in India. The Poet Ghagh and Ghaghin are not ordinary poets. The poets regarding whom we are talking about here, know nothing. They express ordinary ideas. Kabir and Ghagh express the pain of India. They have written on water. If you visit Rajasthan, you will find poems on water everywhere, in every district. The people of our country do not need anything except water. You have caught hold of dominant factor of the market for the economic prosperity of the country. You have brought all dominant factors here. The dance in India is very good. The dance in India is the consonance with the Ghunghurg. The body shakes in consonance with notes. Their disturbing activities are going on everywhere. This is the condition of the market.

The market is running round the clock like the circus. Circus was much better. You closed forcefully. One was doing much better than them in the circus. It should have not been closed down. Mrs. Meneka Gandhi had said about animals that they should not be kept in the circus. They are not doing well. Indian dance makes a person happy and adds years to the age of the dancer. The musical instruments and seven notes of Indian music are not from outside. The drum came here, everything is in rhythm whether you play Tabla or Dholak. You lost everything due to market. Your mindset of the market is of jobless growth. N.S.S.O is yet to come. Yashwant Sinha Ji was rightly saying. What to do for this G.D.P for which the Government is so crazy? It is such a dam from

where nothing comes out for the poor, farmers and the country. This G.D.P creates no employment. The students from language schools in India are 90-99 percent unemployed. They have found employment in newly opened thousands of channels in different languages. But Hire and Fire applies there. The journalist working with us achieves nothing.

I would like to submit that the inflation, the reality of the day will not change by this discussion or lucrative poetry. Salman ji, had the reality changed, I would have accepted it as I am an honest person. I say, if India is to develop, you take water to the fields. Take water from a pond, river or a well. The day you water there, the status of the last person earning daily wages, will rise.

All the people had taken factories to Punjab or Haryana but Punjab chief minister Pratap Singh Karon had taken to Bhakhra Nangal only. You go to Rajasthan. Ganganagar district of Rajasthan alone produces more wheat than whole of Rajasthan. It does not require anything. It needs water only in the fields. All of your schemes are being looted, none of these is reaching anywhere...*(interruptions)* None of the scheme, leave alone the MGNREGA, is reaching anywhere. No price of any item is falling. Everything has failed, loot in Delhi is such that every person is looting what he can. Now it has started in villages as well.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): It has started in Panchayat.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It has spread everywhere starting from Panchayat. Village was fine, there we did not make them learn to develop, we taught them to issue cheque. Finally, I would like to say that diesel has become the biggest problem of farmers. You spend lakhs of rupees for mall, car or other shopping. Only fifteen days ago, they increased the prices of mobile phones. What is need of it, they are rich. No one name them, I am saying that I had seen their condition ten years ago. Today, they are included in corporate at third or fourth ranking. They are churning money without any effort. If they are churning money effortlessly, why are you giving them diesel. Why are you offering them diesel subsidy. You were asking us to suggest, so I am suggesting that this nominal subsidy of rupees three-four should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble member, please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I am saying that deducting this subsidy, it should be given to farmer. It will give them a big relief. With this, I would like to say that there is a lot of unrest in the country. There is a lot of grief and poverty in the country.

Sir, you belong to the area where average age is 70 years but people are dying there at the age of 40. People who should have lived for 100-130 years, at least 35 persons of my age died in my village. If you keep running a horse and do not give him diet, he will die soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If you keep a bull yoking continuously, he will die soon. I want to say that this government is being run only by a few people. We are reaching nowhere near the GDP target. Everything is stagnated and it has failed totally on inclusive growth front. This path never can take the country to progress. Go to Gandhi, go to Lohia, resort to them and their culture, only then the country will advance to right path.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I do not say that market should not come, you bring the market, but use your strength and hard work. With these words I thank you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I rise to speak on the discussion over the proposal by Yashwant Sinha ji and Sharad Yadav ji. I have to say with grief that this House has discussed several time on the issue of inflation but no fruitful outcome has been achieved. Inflation continued to rise day-by-day. It is worth pondering why is this so. Be it the ruling side or opposition, all will have to ponder over it. While in the morning I was seriously listening to Yashwant Sinha ji, I was thinking that it would be better if the discussion goes on. By allowing the lunch, you have spoiled the show, you lost the seriousness of inflation.

You might have seen the numbers in the House at that time and now. So, I would like to say that inflation should be taken seriously. We cannot bring down the prices merely by gushing speeches and presenting figures, by allegations and counter allegations, we will have to think seriously over it. There is a lot of debate to check the inflation but I have to say with grief that we do not have any clear cut policy. We find separate statements. Ministry of Finance has a separate version,

Planning Commission has a separate version and RBI has a separate version. Merely figures on papers and lip service can never check inflation. We cannot ever check inflation in this manner. Today we blame everything on bad weather. On the other hand, we talk say that higher growth rates increase inflation. But, if you have an eye on the figures, then you find that Repo rate has increased to eight percent from earlier five percent. You made loan costlier. Today, inflation rate in India is over 9 percent which is highest in the Asia. We have increased loan interest rate 11 times during last one and a half year. Costlier loans have affected industries. High interest rates have dampened the pace of industries. We will have to ponder over it seriously. I say, with concern that a report from ministry of finance says that there is no hope of respite from inflation for the next six months and it will continue to 9 percent till December. It is concerning. As far as GDP is concerned, it has fallen to 8.6 percent from 9 percent. Ministry of finance hope that they will bring down inflation rate to six to seven percent by 2012. But, as far as masses are concerned, I would like to draw your attention. The reasons for inflation have also changed. Earlier, it was said that food inflation has led to price rise while now it is said that inflation has risen due to non-food items. It is said that inflation has increased. I would like to thank all people for their suggestions for controlling inflation. But today we have unlimited wasteful expenditure of more than Lakhs of Crores, that has to be controlled. Second thing that I would like to say that we have expenditure limits, and we have to control our limits of expenditure and have to curb corruption. Today Anna Hazare, Baba Ramdev, Civil Society are talked about in taunted manner. Why such things happened? Somehow or the other corruption has spread like disease in every department. We should show concern towards it. Today see prices of rice, pulses, sugar and other edible items are skyrocketing. Reserve bank of India has said that they are completely unable to control inflation. They have withdrawn, they are helpless in controlling inflation. Today when interest rate is increased on loans, it increases inflation. The prices of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene oil, cement, milk, building material, manure, seed, pesticide have increased so much that these things have gone out of the reach of common man. Today the situation is inflationary. Today survey report says 87 percent people have been deprived of seasonal fruits and vegetables which they used to eat. Both central and state governments are responsible for it. States will term it as responsibility of centre and centre will put onus back on states. This is not right. It reminds me of Dr.

Ram Manohar Lohia ji. Many times discussion has been taken place in this house. Our hon'ble leader Mulayam Singh Yadav ji has also said that till the time you do not implement price control policy, inflation is not going to be controlled.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINA *in the Chair*]

Sir, policies of centre have always been in favour of industrialists and Mill owners. Whenever a policy has been implemented, whether it is budget or some other policy, it has been in favour of industrialist and mill owners. Today we don't have price index, and only discussing on the basis of estimates. Today need is to make rice, sugar, pulses, wheat, kerosene oil, petrol, diesel and other essential items available at cheap prices to BPL and poor peoples. If you see the record of last two years *i.e.* from when 15th Lok Sabha has been constituted in the year 2009, the price of petroleum, products has been increased nine times. There is need to reduce taxes on these products imposed by centre and states. Both centre and state can reduce taxes. But state and center has never thought of reducing the taxes instead they are putting blame on each-other. If they had reduced the taxes, then in my view price of petroleum products would have been less.

Sir, today there is a need to give free water from tubewell, from rivers to farmers. When the farmer of the country is happy, it will increase production, and then only we can control inflation. Time and again you raise price of petroleum products on the pretext of international markets. But when prices are decreased in international market, they are not decreased in the country. I have seen in this house that whenever there is congress in power, inflation increases. There is one slogan in villages - "*jab-jab congress aai ham, charam seema per mehngai hai*". This happens. But whenever there is elections in states you lower the prices, and you take benefit of that also. In a way you bargain with common people. You do bargaining, people should see it. I would like to ask the people of this country that they forget issues very soon. Issues have to be remembered and such a government should be formed that can fulfill needs of the common people.

Sir, as a long term measure for controlling inflation by the time you do not control inflation by price control policy and besides that increased price of petroleum are not taken back and a thought for making India self

dependent in terms of petroleum products is not envisaged, we can not control inflation.

Sir, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission Montek Singh Ahluwalia says to reduce the consumption. Prices of cooking gas, Kerosene, Diesel has increased due to this reason. A major theory of Economics is when you raise price, consumption will decline, and due to this inflation will come down automatically. But reverse is happening.

Sir, the number of BPL has been told to be 5 Crore. But this is the misfortune of our country that we are unable to know the number of BPL in the country. Like census has been carried out recently, in the same manner BPL has to be counted separately, then only we will be able to guess right number of BPL. 70 percent people in the country are below poverty line. What arrangements have we made for them? Today need of the hour is that you have to think about them.

BPL has to be redefined. Keeping in view the inflation the right definition on BPL has to be redefined. We have to reduce costs borne by farmers. Farmers must be given more facilities. By the time you don't give him water, electricity, fertilizer, river water for free, he will not become self dependent. We have to evaluate this and give him Minimum Support Price then only we can control inflation. Today we are talking about grain stores and especially public distribution system. This is true. When we go in villages then these BPL person themselves say that they are not getting grains, not getting kerosene, not getting sugar during the festive season. Member of Parliament from rural areas have to listen all these complaints. Therefore we have to fine tune the system. Presently we have stocks of food grains, even then grains are rotting, drenching, eaten by rats and Supreme Court is directing to give it to the people who are on the verge of death due to hunger. I will give figures now, but then come before this House. Supreme Court has to give direction that grains should be distributed to those people of BPL and starving families who are committing suicide. Grains for manure, grains for work, all these are such schemes by which you can control inflation. Today we talk about excellent agriculture, agriculture technology. Today need is to reduce the role of intermediaries. Intermediaries are so much in this country that they are increasing inflation.

Today a parallel economy of black money is running in this country. Black money is in big quantity. Our money is lying in foreign countries. Since this Government has

been formed, we have seen in the 15th Lok Sabha the Government has brought black money back in the country. But these figures are not correct till this date. I think all the figures have come recently. Now it is said to be 11000 Crore Rupees which is very less. When the government got aware of it, the people whose black money was stashed, transferred it to somewhere else. These IPL matches are organized, what are they? This all is black money. The black money got from corruption, illegal means, will be spent on such games, and it is adjusted in such a system. Today the main reason for inflation is this.

Forward trading has to be controlled strictly. On this matter Shri Sharad Yadav and all other people have expressed their concern already. Today Prime Minister gave a statement that living standard of people has improved. Inflation has risen due to improvement in living standard. This was his regrettable comment and speech. I would like the Prime Minister to take it seriously. Visit countryside If you want to see real situation of price rise. What is the situation of farmers there, the situation of people living in slum. It is very bad. Therefore I will not speak much. Today the discussion we are having on inflation should be taken seriously by the persons from the treasury side or opposite side and today we should resolve to take some positive steps to reduce the inflation.

With this I conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Deputy Speaker Sir, inflation has been discussed a number of times in this House. Today the whole country is suffering from the effect of inflation. Today the poor labourers of village of this country is in need of food. He is not getting food. He could not even have food for two times a day. But today this Government, UPA is keeping entangled the poor public in its figures of GDP and this is the reason why in this country inflation is rising day-by-day.

Earlier when it was discussed proposal was made unanimously in the House that Union Government will take strong action, strong steps to protect people from inflation, but it did not happen. Today we are discussing under rule 184 and I doubt that even these people don't know whether the discussion would end into rule 184 or it will change into anything else....(Interruptions). We have said this several times from our party side. It is the opinion of the Bahujan Samaj party that the reason behind rising inflation in this country is the wrong

intention and policy of Union Government. Because of wrong import-export and agriculture policy, formulated by the Government, inflation is rising in this country. Due to wrong economic policy of the Central Government on one hand, poors are starving, on the other hand riches of the country are becoming more rich.

Sir, you might have remembered that it was discussed in Lok Sabha on 5th August, 2010 and to bring it down immediate measures was discussed about, but UPA's Central Government did not take any action on this. It does not matter how much the people sitting in Centre dodge the poors living in the villages that we will bring down inflation rate, but the poors of this country will not come into the tricks of this UPA Government instead they will face it. Due to wrong policy and intention of the Central Government to bring down inflation the poor of the country is becoming poorer and rich is becoming richer. You know what happened in the night of 24 June 2011, whenever UPA Government increases the prices, not during the day but at night after 12(Interruptions). I will not say this happens secretly. It is true that prices of diesel rise at night but when election come, which are approaching, they will certainly give some relief to charm the innocent public. That is why the innocent public, which is poor, labourer, peasants, weaver, students and youth of the country will not come into the tricks of this Central Government.

On 24 June, 2011 when the prices of diesel, petrol and kerosene were raised exorbitant by the Government, Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh Mayawati ji who wrote to the Prime Minister of this country requesting roll back the prices. Prime Minister was requested to do so because it affects not only common man but farmers of this country also, and due to this he is facing difficulties.

Our leader, the national president of Bahujan Samajwadi Party and CM of Uttar Pradesh Mayawati ji said that the tax imposed on petrol and petroleum products in wrong manner, by Government of India are only decreased, then I think that the prices of petrol and diesel will come down. It will give relief to poor people. But the Prime Minister of our country and Government of India did not consider it. Due to this, inflation is high in the country today.

I would also like to tell the House that in 2008 and whenever the Government increases the prices of petrol and petroleum products, price of LPG, the responsibility to provide relief to the poor is left to the State Governments. Government of UP reduced vat which was

four percent. On kerosene, it was lowered to eight percent. Same continued on a lot of products from 2008 to 2011, it is continued on.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, with regard it has to be submitted that the Vice chairman of Planning Commission of this country Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, who is a well known economist also states that the purchasing power of our people has increased. They have reiterated time and again that the Government would remove poverty. However, I feel that they intend to annihilate the poor themselves. The purchasing power of the rich and royal, who live in sprawling bungalows, has of course increased, but that of poor, farmers and weavers has not increased at all. So, as I said the poor of all the country are entangled in the figures of GDP. They do not understand its meaning. I don't blame Montek Singh Ahluwalia. Reputed leaders say that there are two Indians in this country. I would like to ask who is responsible for this? The responsibility lies on the people sitting in Government for the last 63 years of independence. There was only one India. But they have divided into two. One India is of poors and the other is of rich. The purchasing powers of the rich, has increased. Therefore, Madam Speaker, I would like to say that today in the country poors, peasants, labourers, do not have their own farms. Today we were discussing BPL list. On the basis of the figures of the year 2002, I had mentioned in the budget also and how can we formulate any effective scheme for the poor if we do not have the accurate figures of the poor at that time too. Our learned Finance Minister is present here. The figures available with us are not accurate. Scholars like Saxena and Tendulkars have presented their reports. Out of the population of the whole country, 42 and 58 percent are in Uttar Pradesh which being the biggest region of the country and being neglected here, the population of the poors is highest.

I would like to congratulate Mayawati ji, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh who got conducted survey of 31 lakh people who could not be included in BPL list, and to these poor families are given 400 rupees as pension. This has become clear that from year 2005-06 to 2010-11, only in six years almost more than 21 lakh rupees tax rebate as benefit was given to the rich people. On the other hand Central Government hopes in Parliament that we will work in the interest of poors, reduce inflation. Therefore, the present Union Government is working to benefit the capitalists and not for the poors. Due to wrong economic policies inflation is increasing.

Today inflation is being discussed under rule 184. Therefore, taking cognizance on all these points the hon. Finance Minister who is a learned man and remains concerned for the poor will have to resolve that in the times to come, the poor, the weavers, the destitute and those who cannot make their both ends meet would get food, clothes and the daunting price rise would come down.

With these words I conclude with thanks.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): I stand here on behalf of All India Trinamool Congress to express my deep concern over the plight of the great people of this great nation, India. These great people of our country, whether they belong to the middle-class, lower middle-class, BPL families or minority communities or belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes—our nation having so many diverse ethnic and linguistic groups – today stand in unison and they suffer because the food price rise is affecting them all. As the poet has said, "In this country there is *Bibidher Majhe Dekho Milano Mohan*". Today, all these people cry together and request the Government to take positive steps so that they get two proper square meals a day. And, thus I stand here showing deep concern over their present status.

I also wish to convey to this hon. House the deepest concern expressed by another hon. Member of this House, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, who is now the Chief Minister of West Bengal. In trying to address her concern she has done away with taxes worth Rs.75 crore because she thought that the burden on the poor people was too much when the price of the fuel was raised further. She took it upon herself to give some relief to the people of the cash-strapped State of West Bengal and she was followed by other States as well.

Today, if we want to discuss price rise issue over a cup of tea, it would be very difficult because in the last one year, the rise in price of loose tea per hundred grams has risen by 38 per cent; the sugar that goes with it has risen by 102 per cent, milk has risen by 37 to 50 per cent and gas price has also gone up. This is not my data. The Price Monitoring Cell of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution records that even the fair and average quality of rice has gone up by 42 per cent and daal by 46 per cent. So, the people are really unable to meet their needs. So here we stand to discuss how to give them some relief.

Now, around ten thousand farmers have committed suicide over the last ten years in this country. Where it is laudable that the Government has taken the project of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for 03.08.2011 112 inclusive growth, it is letting the people at the grass root level get some employment but along with it, we know that when the economy is trying to grow in its full capacity, the supply side pressure translates into food inflation. That is what is happening here. This food inflation is not directly linked to monetary action. But even countries like China is producing per hectare double the amount of rice that we are producing.

After the Green Revolution of the then hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we have not really worked up ourselves to address this issue of food supply. So, it becomes imperative that we sit up today and discuss this. In this rise in price level, when we know very shortly the world might be facing another war due to water shortage, we should not be staring into the face of another war fought due to food shortage as Indonesia did it in 1998 and Haiti and Egypt did in 2008.

In certain areas, the PDS is failing to reach to the poorest of the poor. Only 27 per cent of the PDS is reaching the beneficiaries. So, these have to be targeted and taken action. The farmers who are trying to get hand in terms of labour, are not getting it. When the farmers try to employ land labourers on payment, they are not getting hands because under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act their payment is assured by the Government. So on the one hand, we are ensuring money for the rural poor and on the other hand, agriculture is getting affected. The agriculture is also getting affected because the subsidy on the fertiliser, pesticides and also on the area of irrigation is missed. In India, 60 per cent of the agriculture depends upon the seasonal rains. So in the drought stricken areas where there is no rain in some years, the production is low or on the other hand, when the rain is too much then also the production gets affected. This time, particularly this year, the amount of water being stored and held in the major dams and other sites is maximum. But it is not being properly utilised. So, a policy has to be drawn up and serious thinking has to be given to it in terms of how do we get a balance between the farmer and the consumer. On the one hand, when the consumer demand is increasing, the supply is not and also in certain areas the demand of fruits and vegetables is increasing not so much as the cereals. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables is not getting so much of attention.

So, there are certain points that we would like to suggest from our Party. One is that strict implementation of the monitoring and the enforcement should be done so that the PDS reaches the beneficiaries for whom it is meant.

16.00 hrs.

Hoarding should be taken care of. Though it is a State subject it is not being implemented in so many States, as we see it in the State of West Bengal. Nothing had been done over more than past three decades and we wish to unload the wheat inventory. We lose grains in terms of storage and also in terms of pests. If we take care of the storage problem and also the pest problem, then things can improve. We all know that in the State of Punjab wheat was lost to rain water. In a place called Adra in the district of Purulia in West Bengal, 50 lakh tonnes of rice was lost because of rain water where as poor people are not getting enough grains. Thus, the monitoring mechanism has to be even stricter.

In the drought prone areas where the farmers are not getting proper irrigation, we have to think in terms of micro irrigation. Many countries are benefiting from micro irrigation. This kind of technology has to be implemented. Also, to address the issue of fiscal deficit, it is prudent here to mention that there is a lot of money in the hands of only a few people in the country and a lot of money has gone out of the country. The poor people, the farmers particularly require subsidy, the common housewives need more subsidy in terms of the prices of gas cylinders and also in diesel which in turn serves to increase the prices of commodities. We should extend more subsidy and bring back the money which is lying in foreign banks by way of black money, to this country.

Sir, we do think that if these measures are taken, then we can extend further subsidy. We can extend subsidy not only to the farmers but also to the BPL families and can ensure proper supply through the PDS and we can address this issue so that the people of the country do not go hungry any more.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Sir, this has become a ritual that in every Session we discuss about price rise and inflation just to confirm that during the inter-Session period there is rise in prices. None of the suggestions given here were considered by the Government or the other parties involved. Even during the last discussion, on behalf of the DMK we had said that instead of the targeted Public Distribution System,

the Government can adopt the Universal Public Distribution System which is in vogue in the State of Tamil Nadu where people get foodgrains at a reasonable rate. Even the Government of India is supplying rice to the States at a particular rate for the APL families, at a particular rate for the BPL families and at a particular rate for the AOY families. This system can be adopted in the States other also. A universal PDS will definitely help control the prices.

Secondly, in the State of Tamil Nadu, during the regime of the DMK under Dr. M. Karunanidhi, we had introduced a farmers' market where a farmer could directly sell his products in a particular place which is controlled by the Government agency so that there is no role of middlemen. We must understand one thing and that is, who is responsible for the increase in prices? Is it the producers? No. Is it the consumers? No. Is it the Government? I can say, in a way, no. It is the middlemen who are the reasons for the increase in the prices. Maybe the Government is responsible in a way that they are not controlling these middlemen. They are allowing them to play a big role in this. They are allowing commodity trading, future trading etc. by which the middlemen play a big role in the increase of the prices.

Sir, the question of demand and supply is still a theory now. It has no role to play in today's lives.

Supply is there. Hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha also said that there is enough supply. Even then the prices have gone up. You can go to any grocery and you will find that food grains are available, but at a higher price. There is no hoarding. At least in Tamil Nadu, I can say, there is no hoarding. Everything is available in the market, but at a higher price. Why? It is because middlemen play a big role. Most of the profit is taken away, not by the producer but by the middlemen. So, this should be checked. The Government should take a firm step in controlling the middlemen. We had also suggested suitable amendments to the Essential Commodities Act which, I do not know, whether the Government is considering or not.

Next issue is export of food grains. We import oil. The oil producing countries are controlling the prices of oil. They give oil at a higher price to us, whereas foodgrains are supplied by our country to those countries who produce oil. The Gulf countries get food grains from our country. We give concessions to the exporters, we give incentives to the exporters of food grains to these countries. Why should we give incentives to the exporters

of food grains, when we cannot purchase oil at a cheaper rate from these countries? So, we should stop giving incentives, particularly to those exporters who are exporting food grains to other countries.

The growth in our country is lop-sided. The majority of the population is economically well off whereas the rest of the population is not well off. The affordability of this section of the population is also the reason for the increase in food prices. The population which cannot afford this price rise are not able to get food grains at a cheaper rate. So, the Government's role is to control the supply of food grains through the Universal Public Distribution System and stop the role of middlemen. With these words I thank you.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I am glad to participate in the discussion on price rise which affects the millions of our people. It is unfortunate to note that, on the text of the Motion, all the parties were not consulted and consensus was not arrived at. Earlier, when such a situation arose, there was a discussion with all the parties and a conclusion was arrived at with the direction of the Chair. I think the Treasury benches and the main Opposition came together and decided it. All the parties, both big and small, should have been taken into account. I think, in future the Government should not follow this practice and the Government should follow the practice adopted earlier.

16.09 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

We have discussed the issue of price rise at least ten to twelve times in this House. But the action of the Government has not resulted in anything. People are suffering due to the relentless increase in the prices of the food items. The prices of almost all the essential commodities are increasing day by day. This is really a tax on the common people. As far as we are concerned, the price rise is due to the failure of the Government.

The issue of price rise was considered by the Congress Party also. In the election manifesto of 2009, the Congress Party had promised that the prices of the essential commodities shall be brought down in the next 100 days. We know that it had not materialised. In the year 2010, on the 24th of May, the Prime Minister admitted and made a statement that price rise is one of the major issues which remained unresolved and that prices continue to be a matter of deep concern. But no

action has been taken. Again, on 1st June, 2010, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi came together and made a statement that prices have gone up and that the food inflation was a major concern. But no concrete action has been taken by the Government.

Sir, in this connection, in the Address to both the Houses of Parliament in 2010, the hon. President had made it clear that the Government should take concrete action to control the price rise. But now, we are, again, at this point of time, discussing this issue.

Sir, there were a number of promises made by the Congress leaders and there were a number of promises and pronouncements made by the various Ministers. But we have to realize the fact as to why we have failed to materialise any of the pronouncements or the policy decisions made by the Government. I charge and we think that this is because of the absence of the wisdom and some of the wrong policies that were pursued by the Government.

As far as the statistical data that we have got, there are different views. According to the Planning Commission survey, the BPL population in rural India was 28.3 in 2005. And according to other Committees, like the Saxena Committee, it was 50 per cent and again according to the Tendulkar Committee, it was 37.2 per cent. The Tendulkar Committee again says that 42 crore of people is below the poverty line. So, I would like to know why such a situation again is continuing and why the Government is not able to take concrete measures.

The main reason for the price rise, I think, is mainly because of the price rise in the food articles. As far as we are concerned, the speculation is one of the main reasons in the agricultural market. The Government is not able to control or prohibit the future trading. The Government has failed to take any action on this issue. I do not think that you are able to go with a fruitful result.

The second one is the growing penetration of the big corporate in food economy. The international trade in food items and also the speculative future trading in agricultural commodities have resulted in high price rise.

There are other reasons also that our agricultural economy is in crisis. The agricultural peasantry continues to be in distress. For the last 15 years, nearly 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicide. So, the State has to take concrete steps to invest more in the agricultural field.

There are other reasons which have been mentioned by other hon. Members. The cuts in subsidies and price hikes of inputs like diesel and fertilizer are also contributing food inflation. The Government has failed to take measures as far as these issues are concerned. I have stated that the forward trading in food items and essential commodities is one of the main reasons for the price rise. Speculation really rules and commands the market. There are about 22 to 23 commodity exchanges in our country. The major exchanges are the National Commodity and Derivative Exchange (NCDEX) and the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX).

Madam, here agricultural commodities are generally traded at commodity exchange. What we see is that in 2009, the total turnover was Rs. 1084224 crore, but the delivery was only Rs. 3,591 crore, that is only .33 per cent. So, you can see that 99 per cent is the speculative trade. So, that is one of the reasons for the high prices in the agricultural field. I would like to know whether the Government is able to take any action in this regard. I demand that the agricultural commodities should be taken away from this market.

Madam, Universalisation of the Public Distribution System is another measure. I think the two States – either the LDF or UDF or the DMK or the AIADMK – the Tamil Nadu and Kerala, are the model States for protecting the PDS System. But the Government of India has to take sufficient steps in this regard. The Government says that there is sufficient buffer stock in the FCI godown. The Government is not ready to allocate the food for the needy States.

It is a tragedy to state that on the one hand food grains are sufficient and more. On the other hand, the downtrodden people are struggling hard for a onetime meal a day. The Supreme Court has come with a very severe criticism of the Government because the Rs. 58,000 crores worth of food grains are rotting in the FCI godowns. What is the vision of the Government? That is why, I said there is absence of vision. If there is more production, you should have the storage facilities. Again, in April, 2010, the FCI was having 183 lakh tonnes of wheat in the Central pool. Of these, 80 lakh tonnes of wheat were lying in the open warehouses and the foodgrains have become rotten. It is a loss as far as the nation is concerned. On the other side, people are really crying and struggling to get foodgrains.

In the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, with the introduction of the Budget, you have gained about Rs. 42,000 crore by

way of taxes imposed on the petroleum products. After that, the decision to de-control the prices of petroleum products was taken. Within one year, they have increased the prices of petroleum products eleven times. The prices of kerosene, cooking gas were raised from 33 to 55 per cent. The price of petrol in April, 2009 was Rs. 44.55 a litre. Now, it is sold at Rs. 63 a litre. The price of diesel was Rs. 34.45. Now it is Rs. 45. I do not want to go into the details because of the shortage of time. So, the prices of almost all the petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene, CNG and cooking gas have gone up. It is known to any person that when there is a rise in prices of petroleum products, there would be continuous and chain reaction in respect of almost all the commodities. It is interesting to note that more than 50 per cent of the price is really on account of tax, excise duty or customs duty or sales tax. It is interesting to note that as far as tax is concerned, in respect of petrol, it comes to about 58.37 per cent; in respect of diesel, it is 37.75 per cent; in respect of kerosene, it is 12.73 per cent and in respect of LPG, it is 345.35 per cent. So, a major portion is by way of tax. I would like to know whether the Government is able to avoid these taxes. By avoiding the tax, there would be loss. But, at the same time, the Government is not ready to increase the direct tax. So, these taxes have really become a burden to the common people. When Government levy tax on petroleum products, it is an indirect tax. It is really another reason for the high prices.

Earlier, it was argued by the Government and the experts that India has better growth rate. The Prime Minister himself has made it clear that if we want growth, we have to face inflation. He said that we have better growth rate and that is one of the reasons why we are facing this inflation. This argument is baseless. If you take the example of China, it will be clear. China has 9.5 per cent growth rate but the inflation is less than 3 per cent. Food inflation is less than 1 per cent. India's inflation is around two digits. The growth rate of Brazil and Russia is high but the inflation is low.

In this connection, I would like to give some more examples. The inflation of China is 2.07 per cent. In respect of America, it is 2.6 per cent. In respect of South Korea, it is 2.07 per cent. In respect of Europe, it is 0.9 per cent. In respect of Hong Kong, it is 1 per cent. In respect of Taiwan, it is 2.4 per cent. In respect of Malaysia, it is 1.3 per cent. In respect of Singapore, it is 0.2 per cent. As far as India is concerned, it is nearing 10 per cent! So, the argument of the hon. Prime Minister is not at all convincing because even if there is better

growth rate in other countries, it is not followed by the big inflation rate.

Hoarding and black-marketing are the other factors which contribute to the rise in prices. The Central Government as well as the State Governments have to take stern steps in this regard.

As far as farmers are concerned, they have to get the remunerative prices. But they are not getting it. They have to become the victims of price rise. On the one side, they want to get the prices. On the other side, the prices of inputs are high. So, the Government has to concentrate more on the agricultural field. As stated by the other Members, the PDS is a better system that can be followed to control the prices. The Government says that there is no financial stability to spend more. We have discussed about 2G spectrum scam. We have discussed the Commonwealth Games spending. We have discussed the other scams. But, at the same time, to implement the Universal PDS, what we need is one-third of the Rs.1.76 lakh crore which was lost to the country. It is gained by some others. The Supreme Court has also given a verdict not only on the 2G Spectrum but also on black money.

We have two Indias, as stated by some other hon. Members. The number of millionaires was nine in 2004 in India. I demarcate India not on the basis of religion or on other issues but on the basis of number of millionaires was nine in 2004, it rose to 59 in 2010. We witnessed corruption charges in crores and crores of rupees. This represents the shining India. We have two Indias – one is the shining India and the other is the weeping India.

As far as one Report is concerned, 76 per cent of the people get only 20 rupees a day for the livelihood; 58 per cent of women suffer from malnutrition; and 63 per cent of tribal student face drops-out. Sir, in 90 districts and 370 cities as far as minorities are concerned, their position is really bad as compared to the SCs and STs. This is the weeping India. Can the Government take any action or not?

I conclude with the famous phrase of the Shakespeare – 'To be, or not to be' is the question before the country, before the nation, and before this House - to be served with cakes and not to be served with kicks.

If the Government is not ready to change the policy and attitude, no doubt, the Government is not going to address by cakes but by kicks. I think, that has to be taken up by the Government with vigilance.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I stand here today to discuss on the Motion that has been moved by Shri Yashwant Sinha, and supported by Shri Sharad Yadav relating to the deep concern that this House expresses over price rise and calls upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation that will give relief to the common man.

Recently CRISIL made a study and has noted that the inflation has eroded the purchasing power of money by Rs.5.8 lakh crore in the last three years. One issue that agitates everyone today is price rise and food inflation as it affects all sections of the people.

Had Anna Hazare and Baba Ramdev focused on these two issues, the public backing might have been more for them. Starting from the morning cup of tea to breakfast, lunch and dinner and transport to the office or to the workplace, many things have gone up. A renowned economist, Dr. R. Rangarajan, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council Chairman has predicted – this was on 2 nd July, 2011 – that inflation will soon cross ten per cent but hopes it may come down to 6.5 per cent by March, 2012. Even if his prediction comes true, can someone tell us from the Government what will happen in the interim? The situation is very grim. The economy despite its 8.5 per cent growth is not in very good shape. FDI has slowed down. Growth in the manufacturing sector is of concern. The fiscal deficit is not under control. The tax collection is not up to the expectation. What steps the Government has taken? Petroleum Minister, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy feels that the price is 'moderate' and he is getting sandwiched between economists and populists.

One can understand the plight of the Finance Minister who finds himself today between a hard rock and the deep sea. Food inflation had crossed the 20 per cent mark in December 2009 and remained at that level for several months; wholesale price inflation moved to the double digit figure in March 2010.

The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, in February 2010, while admitting the problem of high inflation, had expressed hope that the steps taken by the Government would bring the rate of inflation down in the next few months. Already 17 months have passed.

Normal monsoon and expectations of a rebound in agriculture output are not providing the usual dampening effect on prices this time. The helplessness of the Government is expressed by a statement of the present

Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, who had been the Finance Minister earlier, when he remarked that, "we had neither sufficient knowledge of the root cause of inflation nor enough instruments to bring it under control".

India did have had a long period of high inflation in the past. In 1970s, in 1980s, in 1990s the annual average rate of inflation had been eight per cent and above. The long phase of inflation, however, was broken in the first half of 2000 when the rate of inflation came down to five per cent and below. Rising inflation resurfaced in 2006-07 and has persisted since. Inflation has been perilously close to ten per cent in each month of the first quarter of 2011-12 which flies in the face of Government's reassurances that it would come down. Food is 9.1 per cent dearer in April-June 2011 after an eye-popping 20.9 per cent flaying in the same three months a year ago. Likewise, fuel trotted along at 12.7 per cent over the quarter again on the back of a 14 per cent rise a year ago.

These are gloomy numbers. What they mean is that Rs. 100 fetched us a quarter less of provisions at the grocer and fuel at the pumps in May this year than it did in May 2009 when this Government came to power. If this trend continues, Rs.100 will be worth Rs.60 in May 2014 or even less. Is it not scary? The scary bit is that the Government can do precious little to check either food or fuel prices.

I would say the Government's poverty discourse is schizophrenic. While there is a rising crescendo of universalising food subsidy on the ground that food is a basic entitlement, there are emphatic pronouncements that food price will continue to rise. A recently released UN Annual Report on Economic and Social Trends in Asia Pacific Region has mentioned that a sharp increase in inflation is a major threat to India's growth story and will most definitely have an adverse impact on the country's ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

It further says that high food prices have prevented 15.6 million people in the region emerging from poverty while pushing another 2.5 million below poverty line. That is a total of 19.4 million people who are now poor in Asia Pacific Region because of food inflation alone. India is experiencing the fastest increase in prices among the big emerging market countries that is Brazil, China and Russia. Inflation in China, causing problems of competitiveness to its manufacturers, is almost half (5.5 per cent) of that in India. I would say, the Government

is facing problem of mismanagement and lack of governance in being able to control runaway prices. The Government is not taking enough steps either to stop corruption or arrest the rising inequalities or tackling inflation.

Recently RBI has raised interest rates 11 times to control inflation. Its adverse impact on the demand for goods and services, investment and corporate profits is already visible. In a poor economy, combating inflation by curbing demand, reduces growth and employment generation. Instead, we have to focus on anticipatory measures for removing supply bottlenecks and thus prevent inflation from occurring. No doubt, with a growing population, demand for food supplies is growing. But with income rising, there is a change in consumption pattern. Addressing the Chief Ministers' Conference on Food Prices in February, 2010 the Prime Minister had declared:

"The worst is over as far as food inflation is concerned. I am confident that we will soon be able to stabilise food prices."

Three months later, on more than one occasion, Government, including Chief Economic Adviser, declared that inflation had "peaked out" and was on a downward trend.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am just concluding Madam. I am not surprised because the Government, at times, is talking down prices and, at times, talking up markets. It is not what you say, but the confidence with which you say it, that matters. That is why, we have a saying: Tab badhit Rajan, skandan badhti Rajan, tab badhti, badhati.

Before I conclude, Madam, I would again remind this House that India had witnessed two types of economic theories or practised two types of economic policies. One is that of Kautilya and the other is that of Charavak. Kautilya's theory was that the amount of money that you earn, that you save, that is in your exchequer, you try to make your policy according to that. That is why, invariably, many Indians in their families feel that they are not going to die or leave this earth without some money which will be passed on to my son or daughter or my children to pay back. Charavak's theory is: Yavat Jeevet, Sukham Geevet, rinam kritwaam Ghiritam peevet. It is a policy. It is not that it derides that policy. You buy a cow by taking a loan from a bank. You have adequate supply of

milk. You can make ghee out of it and live happily and also pay back the money. That is the policy which we have been adopting for the last so many years. It is Charavak policy and Charavak policy has its demerits.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please conclude now.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Expand your demand by incurring credit and create wealth thereon. This is what is being done today. This policy is bringing growth; is increasing growth; is increasing consumption and also creating a false sense of development. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister has a magic wand like that of Harry Potter to tame inflation. There were 11 upward revisions of key policy rates during last 18 months. It is surely not beyond the Government as a whole to curtail inflation. Reform and deregulation across the board are needed to solve the supply side crisis that is fuelling India's inflation today. Monetary measures alone are not going to cut it any more.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, Shri Yashwant Sinha has initiated discussion on price rise under Rule 184. He also mentioned that this issue has been raising in every session for the last two years and this is the twelfth time that discussion is taking place on it. By saying these words, he is expecting something from government. Every time, Hon. Prime Minister has been making statement that the price rise would be reined in within two months. He made this statement in every two months. So, this House as well as Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji is expecting some concrete action on the part of the Government, rather than expecting him merely replying the discussion. This House is not expecting any reply to the discussion. Millions of people of this country especially poor, labourers, farmers and those more than 70 crore people living below the poverty line are bearing the brunt of price rise. They want relief from price rise. Mr. Yashwant Sinha has put their grief before the House through this discussion. So, we don't want any reply to the discussion. More than 70 crore people of total population are bearing the brunt of price rise, therefore, the Government needs to give them

relief. Today, the Government should give assurance during this discussion. Else today it is twelfth discussion, in next winter session we will again discuss on price rise and that will be thirteenth discussion. This issue will not be solved merely by discussions. The moot point is whether the Government is really concerned about the price rise, whether it really wants to control price rise and whether it sincerely believes in providing relief to the common man suffering from price rise. The entire House is ready to support the Government on whatever stringent measures it will take to tackle the problem. Merely discussing the issue is not going to solve the problem.

Madam, today in reply to the question no. - 42, there are many flaws in the data of BPL families. Figures of the planning commission and that of the Ministry of the Rural Development are different and the figures of various State Governments regarding selected families living below poverty line are quite different. We have witnessed many clashes between centre and State Governments on this issue in the House. The figures of the Planning commission and the State Governments are quite varied. There is mention of Tendulkar Committee in the written reply. He said that as per price level of June 2011 in urban areas the poverty line is Rs. 965 per person per month and in rural areas 781 rupees per person per month. This is the criteria set for deciding below poverty line. For the family of five persons, this will be equal to Rs. 4824 per year in urban areas and Rs. 3905 per month in rural areas at the price level of June 2011. If it will be Rs. 965 per year per person then it will be equal to 30 rupees per day in urban areas. It is even less than Rs. 30 in rural areas. This survey was not conducted on farmers but on labourers. The farmer does not come under BPL. Because he is land holder, irrespective of his being small or marginal and whether he is holding half an acre or more than that and also irrespective of the quality of land he is holding, whether the land is barren and nothing grows on it. However, if he has some piece of land against his name in the revenue records, he simply cannot qualify for BPL. Data selected for BPL are for those who are having daily income of only Rupees thirty in urban areas and less than Rupees thirty in rural areas, but their population is only 38 percent.

The condition of Farmers is even worst than BPL people because BPL people have got the opportunity to seek employment opportunities either under MNREGA of some other schemes, he has got the right to seek employment while small farmers living in villages are

bereft of even this right. Today, sixty percent small and marginal farmers, are having very small piece of land, they are not able to eke out their family, so even today a large number of farmers are committing suicides. The figures of poverty are not correct. So, more than 60 percent population is living below poverty line and they are bearing the maximum brunt of price rise. Therefore, the Government needs to seriously ponder over this problem and make efforts towards providing relief to the common man. But, the Government is giving reply to the debate.

Today, we are discussing under rule 184 both opposition and ruling parties are against price rise and they agree on this issue. The elected members of Lok Sabha know that when they face public during elections, like Mr. Yashwant Sinha gave his example that when he went to public and one rural woman asked him the reason for price hike of kerosene, he felt shocked. Therefore, the Honourable members of Lok Sabha are connected to public, they know ground reality and are aware of condition of common man as well as this country. So, we discuss on this issue time and again in the House, but merely holding discussion is not only our responsibility, prices are not going down by this exercise. Therefore, Government needs to ponder over it seriously. Government needs to take some stringent measures to tackle the problem.

Madam, Chairperson, I would like to give you are information. I was talking about small and marginal farmers who are not benefitted by BPL. Hon. Minister has left out after spoken many benefits. He said that there are 36 different schemes which are for poverty eradication and linked to poor. Every year Government is spending thousands of crores rupees on these schemes. But despite spending thousand of crores rupees, the percentage of people living below poverty line is increasing every year. It is not decreasing. It indicates that good results are not being achieved. MNREGA was discussed here. Shri Vilas Rao Deshmukh Ji has been Ex. Minister of Ministry of Rural Development and he belongs to Maharashtra. MNREGA has failed in whole of the Maharashtra. I have said only about my state. But Lalu Ji is saying that it has failed in the whole country. It has failed in every state, crores of rupees of Union Government are being misused through MNREGA but no one is benefitted from it. I would like to give an example here. My colleague, a member Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav from Buldhana was saying to me this morning that we are giving benefit of MNREGA even to individual beneficiary under MNREGA.

We are giving rupees 1 lakh 90 thousand to BPL families for digging well. When he told me this I got surprised that you have selected so many beneficiaries in Buldhana. You have sanctioned rupees 1 lakh 90 thousand to them. But they have not got the payment of MNREGA on time due to which they have not got employment from last six months. Those farmers constructed the well after taking loan from moneylender. Today that well has become a means for their suicide. He will die by jumping into that well. This condition of farmers is due to MNREGA.

Madam, I am not saying this to criticize the Government. When a Member is saying something with responsibility, it is responsibility of Government to investigate the matter. You should find out the truth. I am not saying this only to criticize you. I am not saying this because we are discussing on price rise. You should conduct an investigation in district Buldhana. You sanctioned rupees 1 lakh 90 thousand for digging a well, how many people were given employment under that. You should conduct an investigation on this. Farmers of Vidarbha are still committing suicides. At least two farmers are committing suicide every day. Moreover, price rise is also increasing. It has become difficult to survive for common man. Today unemployment is also increasing. There is no employment opportunity. There is no new opportunities and prices are rising. Today common man's income is less than his expenditure. We are always concerned about the condition of common man. I don't want to say much. Yashwant Sinha Ji has made his statement with all the logics. Many suggestions have also been given. But what is the intention of the Government this is the point? What Government wants? This House does not want any reply of the discussion. This House wants that Government should check the price rise and should take stringent steps. The entire House is ready to support the Government on whatever stringent measures it will take to tackle the problem.

With these words, I conclude now.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Chairperson, I rise to participate on the burning issue of price rise, which burdens the common man.

Madam, I recall what our learned friend, Shri Yashwant Sinha, who initiated the debate, said while concluding his speech; he said: 'If you fail to contain the inflation of the food products, the Government has to go.'

He has said it. Whether the Government goes or not, we all have to go because we have to go and face the people. What have we done here in Parliament? Have we taken effective steps to see that the prices of all the commodities come down? If we fail in that, definitely as Mr. Yashwant Sinha said, we all have to go. Either this Party or that Party, this Government must take the responsibility to see that the price rise is controlled.

Also, when the Law Minister intervened, he accepted in his speech that there are inflationary conditions. He has never denied that. What he said was only about the percentage. He said, in the previous year it was 19 per cent and now it is seven per cent. He said it like that. That is not the fact. The real fact is that now there is 20 per cent inflation in the wholesale price. If we take even the retail price, the inflation goes to 35 per cent. That is the real picture that we are facing.

Also, the Minister said that the Government is going to bring the Food Security Bill to protect the common man. He said that after the Food Security Bill becomes an Act, the price of rice may come down to Rs. 3 per kilo. Also, some hon. Members said that we have to follow the example of Tamil Nadu's Public Distribution System. Really, that is a real picture.

You can see, after winning with thumping majority in Tamil Nadu and immediately after taking over power, our leader hon. Chief Minister Jayalalitha ji, first signed the order to give free rice of 20 kg. for all the ration card holders. Madam, 35 kilos are given under the Annapurna scheme for the BPL families. That is there. This is the model that the Government has to follow; Bringing forward the Food Security Bill would not help. We have to give the foodgrains free to the people. That is more important because there is so much inflation that the price of so many products have risen. At least we can give these food items free. That will help the common man.

Apart from that, there is another indication of price rise, which is, rise in the price of gold. If we take, five years back, the cost of 10 grams gold was Rs. 5,000. Now, the same is costing Rs. 23,000. That shows that there is inflationary condition in our country. The price of gold is so much increased. For that, our leader has announced that four grams of gold will be given free to the newly marrying girl for Mangalsutra. It has already been announced. It is given free. Four grams gold is given free for Mangalsutra.

Apart from that, the Tamil Nadu Government is giving Rs. 25,000 free to the girl for meeting her marriage expense. She has already announced it. For the educated, graduate girls Rs. 50,000 is given for their marriage expenses. Why I am telling you this is that this is the prevailing situation; because of the price rise and inflationary condition, the common man is not able to survive. That is why, our hon. Chief Minister has come forward to help the people.... (Interruptions) Therefore, I would request the Government to take such steps. Also, why is the price rises all the time? There is no actual agricultural production. Production has gone down. The figures may have increased. But actually the agricultural production, production of food products, is going down.

Also, recently they are continuously increasing the prices of petrol and diesel. Also, they are asking the State Governments to bear the burden. They want to see that the tax can be reduced in the states. Why are they giving instructions to the State Governments to do that when the Central Government is failing in that? They have to control the prices. Because of decontrol, the prices go on rising and because of that the prices of all the essential commodities are increasing.

Also, we are suffering to get the ration kerosene. There is very much shortage in Tamil Nadu(Interruptions).

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. A very serious matter is being discussed.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am telling this because the common man is not able to buy kerosene. They are facing this problem. Our quota is reduced now. The Central Government is allocating only 50 per cent. Already, our leader has written to the Prime Minister and the other Ministers concerned to see that kerosene quota is increased so that the common man is able to get kerosene. As Mr. Sinha said, kerosene is very costly. That is why, when he contacted the voters, they had asked him about kerosene. Therefore, this is what everybody is asking us. When we go to our constituency, we can see they are saying that kerosene price is increased ...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please don't talk with each other.

[English]

Please keep quiet. You speak when your turn comes.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They have lost miserably. That is why they are worrying. They have lost the elections. They are not able to become even the Opposition Party in the Assembly. That is why, they are worried(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please come to the subject.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Another fact is that nowadays the prices of other goods are increasing. For example, Chinese goods are coming to India now. Most of the people are purchasing Chinese goods. Why are they purchasing goods of our neighbouring country? Not only they are invading our territory, they are also invading our market. That is why, we have to be very careful.

How to control the prices? The prices are increasing. Definitely, foreign countries will impair our market. But, we should not lose our sovereignty.

The other thing is about money circulation. Because of inflationary conditions, the Government has to have deficit financing. Therefore, the question of money circulation will come. Monetary policy and fiscal policy would be affected. Deficit financing not only increases the money circulation, but also the black money. Lots of money deposited in foreign banks has not been brought back. That is also increasing our prices. There is also the counterfeit money. We have recently read in the newspapers that the Government has seized from certain people the counterfeit money. How is the counterfeit money coming? Our currency is printed in the neighbouring countries – China, Pakistan and other places. Our currency is printed not in Nashik but they are all printed there. They are sending that money here. Somehow it is coming. That kind of circulation of money is more in India. People are taking that money and investing it in the real estates. This kind of money is going in the real estate business. They are purchasing land worth rupees one lakh for rupees one crore. The whole one crore is black money, illicit money and counterfeit money. The real estates people are bringing and investing that kind of money here. The poor farmers are tempted to get the money and are losing their land. They are the sufferers. That is why, the agriculture production is going down. Therefore, I request the Government to make serious efforts about this counterfeit money which is circulated in India because of which the prices of products are increasing.

The other thing is trading. Our friend said that the middle man is making a lot of money. We are claiming

that we are increasing our production. We are talking about the inclusive growth rate. Then, why is the price increasing? Things like online trading are there. Only the middle man is going on minting money.

Then comes corruption because of which public have lost confidence in the democratic system. That is why, one hon. Member said that Anna Hazare and Baba Ramdev are rising. It is a fact that when you are not able to deliver the goods, definitely the people will lose their confidence in our democratic system.

I would like to quote what our hon. Finance Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have said on many occasions. They have said that they were going to bring down the prices and control the inflationary tendencies within a few minutes. They have said it on many platforms but they failed to do that. That is what we and the whole country is expecting. The prices really have to be brought down. We have to make some good things for the common man. That must be our primary duty. Therefore, once again, I request our Government to see that inflation and rise in prices are controlled.

17.00 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

*SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Machilipatnam): Madam Chairperson, today we are discussing a motion on price rise. Seven years ago, during elections, it was promised that if they come to power they will control price rise of essential commodities as well as petrol and diesel within 100 days. But after coming to power, in these seven years, the price of petrol and diesel was increased on 21 occasions, on an average, the price was increased on 3 occasions in an year. In last ten months, there was a hike in petrol price on 9 occasions. This is the main reason behind price rise of essential commodities. Hike in diesel price would affect RTC passengers, farmers using tractors and transportation of essential commodities. These many times hike in diesel price is too harsh. Today, the Central Government and State Governments should come together and ponder over this issue. Seven years ago under Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji's leadership a meeting of all State Governments was convened, but, there after no such meeting was convened to control price rise.

In such critical situation, we find huge gap between what producer gets and what consumer pays. I can cite myself as an example of this situation. As a farmer, I

sold my produce at the rate of Rs. 700 per sack but, as a customer, I bought rice from Khan Market at Rs. 40 per kilogram. That means, a bag of rice should have been sold at Rs. 2000 or the cost of rice should be Rs. 14 per kilogram. Producer is getting Rs. 700, whereas, consumer is paying Rs. 2000. This gap of Rs. 1300 is pocketed by middle men and black marketeers. The Government should take stringent action and legislate effective laws. Corruption is on rise and corrupt officers are not controlling black marketeers. This is the responsibility all the State Governments and the Central Government. In my opinion, if we cannot control price rise of essential commodities, it is better we leave this House. It is the main responsibility of the Central Government. By regularly convening meetings with the State Governments, the steps to control price rise should be discussed. One reason behind rise in corruption, is price rise in essential commodities. With limited income, people cannot afford essential commodities, hence they are indulging in corruption. Corruption and price rise are inter-related. Because of corruption there is rampant black marketing, which is resulting in price rise. In similar situation, in Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandra Babu Naidu introduced 'Rythu Bazaar' concept and wiped out middlemen by bringing producers and consumers closer. Under this concept producers sold their product directly to consumers.

But, during seven years of Congress rule, these markets were infested with middlemen. There is a need to cleanse our system. Since, you are in power you should take concrete action to control price rise. Black marketing should be considered a non-bailable offence, for which, we should legislate special laws. Only then, we can control black marketing and price rise. With this request, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Madam Chairman, I would not like to repeat the things already discussed. But, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House towards the fact that whenever the inflation is discussed, it is discussed in the context of items produced by a farmer. Even a slight increase in the rates of food items makes people cry of inflation. People do not pay heed to inflation in medicines, education or other things. Most dangerous situation is that farmer does not get his due rates while consumer has to purchase things at high prices. Former speakers have drawn attention towards this. I think a

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

small enemy called broker is out of reach of such a large Government. Strength of a broker cannot be understood. Middleman is out of their reach. A farmer sells pulses at a rate of three thousand per quintal in the market. Subsequently it is sold at a rate of Rs. 90 per kg. i.e. thrice of the original price. Whether there is so much shortage?

Our leader late Chaudhary Charan Singh had once said that the path to the prosperity of the nation passes through farms. For prosperity of a farmer, remunerative rate of his produce is necessary. Whole of the House will have to ponder why there is so much sudden cry over inflation in food items, be it milk or wheat or rice. The person who is in the profession of milk, knows that milk cannot be bought at Rs. 35. If he wish to drink real milk, it cannot be purchased for less than Rs. 50 per liter. It has to be discussed in a meaningful manner.

Today, gold has broken all the records. Its rate reached Rs. 24,500. But no one talks about inflation in gold. Inflation will be in food items and they are to be produced by farmer. Hon'ble minister has just replied that they start exporting, be it edible oil or be it sugar. He called it raw sugar. When sugar will be imported, sugarcane producing farmer will suffer. This has to be looked upon too.

Inflation is based upon good or bad governance. The Government will have to find the problem, be it of forward trading or of middlemen.

I would like to cite the example of the Railway. As far as I think, people senior to me are present here. No fares or freight charges have been increased for the last six years. But accidents are taking place every day. What is the condition of railway tracks. Today, consumer wants good quality. Instead of preparing a populist budget not increasing a single penny, but, good governance would be proved when we have a good speed, all the people get reservation even if rupees ten are increased for a ticket. Now, people will not be happy with this too.

Interest rates of banks were increased recently. I am unable to understand how it affect inflation. Small artisan will be trapped. Big fish will swallow the smaller ones. I urge the Government not to make it merely a formality. We discuss inflation every year, but if has to be fruitless, it would be better that the speech delivered in the year 2004, should be introduced again. Quality should be improved and an effort should be made to catch the middlemen. This is my only request.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I have no hesitation in appreciating the speech launched or delivered by the former Finance Minister of India and a good friend of ours. He has been explosive. I wish he remains so for all time to come. I appreciate the indignation that he has expressed. I appreciate the caution that he has mentioned against the FDI in retail trade. I agree with his comment that the growth that breeds inflation is unacceptable. I welcome his speech. This is not a left-handed compliment, but the core question is not the price rise.

Price rise is not the issue; it is an established truth, the fact that has been hurting the millions of people over a decade. Therefore, inflation is not the issue. The issue before the House is shameful inaction of a Government, which is in power for more than seven years.

Sir, it is because of inflation that five per cent have been pushed below the poverty line. My friend says and I agree, but the truth is much bitter than that. A vast majority of the Indian nation is marginalised poor and do not have two square meals a day. Therefore, may I solicit the information from my good friend? Why this Resolution does not include this colossal failure of the Government? It is too innocent; too infructuous; and too pious. It accepts a truth, which is already established. There is no need for a debate to say that it calls upon the Government to take action. It does not need a debate. May I ask this from my hon. friend? Why this point has been significantly omitted from the Resolution, that is, the colossal failure of the Government? The message must go to the nation that the deliberations of the Parliament were real and not unreal; the concern was genuine and not synthetic; and the political battle was not a shadow boxing. It must go to the people that the Parliament is really concerned and takes note with indignation the inaction of the Government.

How many times did you discuss inflation? On how many occasions did the Government reply? On how many occasions the hon. Minister was telling us that a growing economy is bound to have inflation? It is good that you have blasted the 03.08.2011 142 theory. On how many occasions it has been said that it is 13 per cent in China and here it is only 10 per cent? We do not live to follow China. We are Indians. While saying so, I must compliment the Government for agreeing to take up this debate under Rule 184, and its success to strike a consensus with the principal Opposition Party. They have succeeded in it.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): We believe in democracy.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is a fruitful and functional democracy. Therefore, I am complimenting the Government. I need not get that advice as I know this. It is a solution that they have found out by talking only to the principal Opposition Party. I also compliment the principal Opposition Party for being able to reach out to the Government to find out a consensus so that the House can discuss innocently only the price rise and the concern, and not the inactivity of the Government. I compliment both of them.

This is a new emerging trend, and it is a trend of bipolarity. This trend of bipolarity will help the Government to have easy passage of its economic agenda with the help of my friends, maybe, including Shri Yashwant Sinha also. It will also enable the principal Opposition Party to claim to be the sole spokesman of the entire Opposition. In trade unions, we say sole bargaining power. It is extremely good that bipolarity is emerging, but 'the emergence of bipolarity' is a novel. It is there in Britain; it is there in America; and it has been imported to India because it is a globalized political system.

But Hon. Chairperson, Sir, this bipolarity undoubtedly undermines the multi-polar political system of India. 'Multiplicity' is the characteristic of Indian politics, Indian culture, Indian ethos, and Indian national life, and also of the combination of religion. Every political trend, Sir, has a space in the political life. Of course, number matters, but remember, Sir, that the number is a very unstable factor in political life. I repeat, number is a very unstable factor in political life.

Sir, we have not been consulted by either of the two, but I am not angry. I do not feel humble because nobody consulted us, it has hurt me; I do not feel humble. I know that the world of today may not be the world of tomorrow.

Sir, the basic issue is the inaction of the Government, its inability, and its failure. I believe the Government has no political will to curb the price rise. It has no political will. If it had political will, it could have found out the way; it could have taken the counsel of Yashwantji. He was very eloquent on the steps. Dr. Manmohan Singh or Shri Pranab Mukherjee could have taken his counsel. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Neither of them is here. Therefore, you see there is no collusion.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Unfortunately, of course, there is a collusion, but not collusion in all spheres. Do not provoke me, Sir. The point is that we had also passed a resolution two Sessions back. The only difference is last time, the resolution was proposed by Meira Kumarji from the Chair, and this time the honour has gone to my friend Yashwantji. We had passed a resolution unanimously. What has happened to that? What is the fate of that resolution unanimously adopted by the Indian Parliament, which was proposed by the Chair? Did the Government move? Did the price fall? Did the sufferings of the people mitigate? Things remain where it is. It was a totally infructuous resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to be very brief.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I beg for some time, Sir. I am always brief and I do not repeat, Sir.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh) : You have a friend there.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have also a friend there with a smiling face.

Sir, the point is that the resolution passed by the Parliament from the Chair did not yield any result. Therefore, I am a little skeptic, but I am not cynical. I feel that this Resolution in its innocent form, in its innocuous way, will have little impact on the Government. They have found out an escape route. They have given them an escape route. Sometimes, to give an escape route is very good.

Sir, I should not repeat, my friend has said that only monetary measures do not yield results. What did they do? Increase of repo rate or reverse repo rate, squeezing the liquidity in the market has led to the slow down of the economy. It is an interesting situation where there is inflation on the one side and stagnation on the other side. In the economic term, it is called 'stagflation'. The point is that in such a situation, the Government should have done much better than what it is doing. In a liberalised economy and in a condition of scarcity, speculation plays havoc. Can anybody deny? For example, what was the price of onion? It was eighty rupees. My friend Shri Sharad Pawar is not here. He told in the House that fifty per cent of the harvest has gone wrong because of the rain. I think the Minister who is entering is the new Minister for Food. He told me that not more than ten per cent of the harvest was lost. He has said that loss of ten per cent led to shooting up of the price

to Rupees 80. Who plays the game? It is the speculators. Where is the Government to curb speculation? The point is in the background of perpetual crisis in agriculture, don't claim that it is five per cent increase in the agriculture is because of God rain. About sixty per cent of the land is unirrigated. Therefore, the point is agriculture is in perpetual crisis. You had seven years time. Did you do anything to improve the agriculture, to expand the irrigation, to give easy credit to the farmers, to give them infrastructure, to give them little more than what you are giving? You are very fond of FDI. You are very fond of export. You are very fond of walmart. What about the Indian farmers? I agree with you totally that Indian farmers can produce the wealth that can feed not only the entire nation but they can export the food. We have that capability. Indian farmers, Indian soil, Indian water, Indian environment for times immemorial, Indian agriculture has been classical. Now, there is a down turn in agriculture. Why did you not stop it? Seven years time is not a little time for you. There is shortage of food, there is shortage of oil, there is shortage of dal. In this situation of scarcity, in a situation of lingering agricultural poverty, forward trading, export of food, easy loan of the bank to the food traders, people's money is being used against the people and Government's incentive for food trade has led to a debacle. Will you accept it? It is very difficult to accept the mistakes. In the Indian political system, the people who are in the power always believe that they will be in power for all times to come. I never believe. I believe it is only our own misdeeds. I tell it in the Indian Parliament. My friends from Bengal are here. It is our misdeeds which has brought us down. I believe it. I speak frank.

[Translation]

We never talk otherwise nor do anything in that manner.

[English]

This speculation has led to stockpiling and stockpiling has resulted in the increase in the prices of food grains.

Let me ask some questions to them as to why Government has not given teeth to the Essential Commodities Act. The Essential Commodities Act was made infructuous by your Government in 2002. What prevented the Government of India who was in power for seven years to give more teeth to the Essential Commodities Act? Will you answer as to why Public Distribution System has not been revamped in the country? Will you kindly say why the black-marketeers had not been blunted? Therefore, the Government has

not curbed the price rise. The Government is in the dock. You say, 'go', I say that the Government is in the dock. If the Government is in the dock, the Resolution on increase in Price must have a little mention, Are you satisfied with the Resolution that you have moved about the role of the Government, Shri Yashwant Sinhaji? Do not tell me privately, tell publicly. Are you satisfied with the Resolution that you have moved?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Now that you have repeatedly challenged me, let me tell you publicly. I am saying that I am satisfied with the Resolution. If you read the fine print of the Resolution, everything is crystal clear. Everything is crystal clear. You do not have to use a lathi every time in order to make them understand. Let me make it very clear that it was a mistake on their part not to have reached out to you and to others. They have repeated what they did during 03.08.2011 146 the nuclear deal, when they reached out only to you and ignored us. We were the main Opposition Party at that time. Nobody from that side talked to us; they talked to you, they snared you Shri Gurudas ji and took you to the IAEA, did the deal, came back and left you in the lurch. Let us learn lessons from that. We are with you. We are not with them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas ji speaks.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am really, what should I say, pleased or really I am thankful to my honoured friend for speaking up the truth. But truth must be all-pervasive. Even if they have consulted us, we broke with them on that issue. Their communication to us did not compel us to remain with them. They had requested to give us 11 berths of Ministership, let me tell you, in 2004. The Left were offered 11 berths of Ministership. We did not accept that because we feel that there has to be a demarcation line. I wish my dear Shri Yashwant Sinhaji, in your case, the demarcation line may be getting blurred. The point is that the Government is completely insensitive, absolutely insensitive, not alive to the problem. Why was it left to the principal Opposition Party to bring a Resolution? What prevented the Government from bringing out a White Paper on price rise? Why did the Government on its own, not do it? I would have thanked them; people would have thanked them; Indian people would have believed that the Government is sensitive

* Not recorded.

towards their problem. What prevented them in presenting before the House a White Paper. Maybe Shri Advani had suggested it. Is it not?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): That was on black money.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am saying it on price rise. Do you object to it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would not object to it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Then there is a good communication between us on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: While coming to a conclusion, I must say that unbearable sufferings of the people and colossal failure of a Government that is in office for more than seven years has to be mentioned in the Resolution in order to bring about some pressure on the Government and to give a message to the people of India. Otherwise, this is an innocent, infructuous Resolution which serves no purpose.

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Motion of 'Price-rise'. I have listened with rapt attention to Speakers from both sides-- the opposition as well as the treasury benches. I will not go into the details of facts and figures quoted extensively by the Hon'ble Members. The Government cannot brush aside the data and figures that are inconvenient to it.

Sir, I want to talk about the plight of the common man. They elect us as their representatives and send us to this temple of democracy. It is due to the common man that some of us form the Government of this country. Whenever we discuss the issue of inflation and skyrocketing prices of essential commodities, either in this august House or at various public forums, I am reminded of two incidents. Sir, let me narrate the first incident. There was a very weak woman who would often meet me at a park which I visited. She was entrusted with the job of keeping the park clean. She was a reticent woman who did not talk much to anyone. But, she would often come to me and ask me this question in a very serious voice, "Madam, when will we succeed in reining in the

soaring prices of essential commodities?" Before I could reply, she would walk away. However, one day, she seemed very angry. She asked me the same question again. She reminded me that I was an elected representative of the people. I told her, "I have been asking the same question to the Government for the last 7 years. I have failed to get a satisfactory reply from the Government. How then can I give a reply to your query?" She was very disappointed and walked away. I never saw her again. Later on, I came to know that due to her poverty and economic hardships, she committed suicide.

Chairman Sir, let me narrate the second incident in this House. It relates to a maid in my neighbourhood. One day, she met me and complained that the prices of essential commodities have gone through the roof and her family is finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. I asked her to talk to her employer. The maid told me that her employer had given her a very strange suggestion to tide over the problem of price-rise. Her employer had suggested to her that she should mix more water in milk, pulses, vegetables etc. so that their quantity increases as there was no other way out of this mess. Sir, the maid told me that even this was not the way out as quantity of food-stuffs like flour cannot increase if more water is mixed in it. These incidents reveal the dismal state of affairs in which the common man finds himself today, courtesy the inaction on the part of the Government to check the menace of galloping prices.

Sir, the Government gives a paltry sum of Rs. 100 daily under the MNREGA scheme. Sir, even the price of some of the pulses is around Rs. 110 per kg. Approximately 25 lakh people have become victims of hunger and starvation. Around 77 lakh people earn hardly Rs. 20 per day. The figures of last 5 to 7 years are very disturbing. Whopping price-rise has not only made it difficult for the poor to have two square meals a day but has broken the backbone of all classes in society. Time and again, there is a hike in the prices of diesel, petrol, LPG gas and Kerosene oil. It leads to a cascading effect. The prices of milk, vegetables, fruits, wheat, rice, pulses, edible oils, sugar etc. have also gone through the roof.

Chairman Sir, who is responsible for this sorry state of affairs? The Government of the day cannot shirk its responsibility in this matter. The apathy and criminal negligence of the Government is astounding. At the time of elections, the Congress party and UPA make tall promises. However, these promises are never kept. The common man has been left in the lurch by this insensitive Government. During the time of UPA-I, 40 to 45% people

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

were living below the poverty line. Now, over 77% people are getting hardly Rs. 20 per day.

Chairman Sir, the Government's lop-sided and wrong policies have directly contributed to inflation and steep price-rise. The Government has turned a blind eye to futures or forward trading, hoarding, black-marketing, profiteering etc. No action is being taken against the culprits who are having a field day. Today the common man finds himself in a miserable condition. It is very difficult for him to make both ends meet. The poor and downtrodden are struggling to keep body and soul together.

Sir, the Government is proud of the growth-rate and increase in sensex. However, the ground-reality is very different. All this hype in newspapers and media about growth rate and sensex means nothing to the common man. Inflation and price-rise have burned a big hole in his pockets. Poor people sarcastically say that let the Government provide them with sensex for eating so that they can make both ends meet.

Sir, what is the fun of such growth-rate and development that cannot provide relief and succour to our suffering masses? The need of the hour is to bail out the common man who is suffering due to inflation and massive rise in prices of essential commodities over the years. Essential commodities must be made available to the common man at affordable prices. The Government must shoulder its responsibility. The common man must have a share in the fruits of development.

Sir, as there is paucity of time, I'll quote great Punjabi poetess Amrita Pritam whose lines are very relevant in the present times. At the time of communal frenzy and massacres of 1947, she had penned these agonizing line:

"O Waris Shah, the great sufi poet,
kindly rise from the grave and
open the next pages of
love and communal brotherhood."

Chairman Sir, the budget of every household has been derailed due to massive price-rise. The women are feeling the pinch of price-rise the most. Today the women of India are addressing Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in this way:

"O economist Dr. Manmohan Singh, kindly use your wisdom and open the next pages of your great books on economics and come up with some solution regarding the sky-rocketing prices and inflation."

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, I will speak on the issue related to crores of people because the issue related to them shall not be baseless. I would like to tell that the opposition collide the inflation or corruption so fiercely that the Government will fall. But if they compromise on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* I am surprised to see that they all unite on the issue relating to the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* I will disclose everybody. Inflation is so painful thing that all people are affected by poverty but the poor, the framers, the unemployed and the paid employees are much more affected. Better paid employees are also affected but they can afford that expenses. The rich are also affected but they can afford. But crores of people who are worried for bread, we badly affected by the inflation. This problem is the first and the second one problem is that Government issues interesting statements like I have no magic wand and I am not an astrologer. Inflation would be finished in two or three months. Inflation has increased as the poor are having much consumption. Inflation has increased as the poor got money under Rozgar Guarantee Scheme. The price-rise may come to an end if the Rozgar Guarantee Scheme is finished. Inflation is increasing all over the world, therefore, inflation has increased here also. That is, lucrative statements are being issued by the Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Minister of Food, by Shri Rangrajan ji, and by Shri Ahluwalia ji.

My third problem about this is that the poor are being made fun of. The Government is not serious. They were holding discussion, strated discussion but what is the meaning of inflation, discussion was held time and again but the inflation did not decrease but instead it has increased. What does the Government say? The Government says that the rate of inflation would continue at nine percent by December. Presently, the inflation rate is above 9 per cent. The Ministry of Finance in his note issued on Wednesday, has said that the inflation rate is expected to come down in the last month of the current year. That is, the inflation shall continue for further six months. After that, it is expected to come down. It has also been said that the inflation rate will not come down upto Diwali and here, this discussion is going on to bring down the price-rise and check the inflation.

Sir, I would like to speak on two points-what was the economic policy of Ram ji- "Mani, Manik Menhge kiye, Senhge Train, Jal, Naaj, Tulsi Eke Janiye Ram Graib Nawaz." What does it mean, that is, Mani Manik were

made costly, it means that the price of luxurious items, Mani, diamond and jawahar which are used by the rich, should be increased, senhge train, jal and naaj, i.e. Grass, water and grains should be made cheap, that is, the items to be used by the poor, the common men, should be made cheaper but we see the position reverse that essential commodities to be used by the common men are costly and the luxurious items are cheaper. What policy are they implementing? "Tulsi aeke jaaniye, Ram garib nawaj." Tulsidas ji says that Ram is protector of the poor. His economic policy is this. But are you protector of the poor, you are enemy of the poor. What a system. The Government is unable. It is said that it is the fault on the part of the State Government. The Government did not work to check the hoarding. This is my third concern regarding the lucrative statements.

My first concern is this that lucrative, dangerous and irresponsible statements are issued. It is called wrong theory in the village. Same statements are not issued. Someone is saying something and someone says *vice-versa*. I see no coordination in the Government. The hand itself does not know what to do? Today BPL was discussed for a short time and questions on BPL had been raised during question hour. The Minister was giving ambiguous reply as to what would happen to the BPL. The Ministry of Rural Development has started conducting its survey. We would complete the survey work within six months. We would complete the counting of the poor. If Madam Speaker has agreed to that, then we would have a debate on it. The Planning Department is aware whether deptt. of Rural Development has started the counting work but the people are saying something else. I see that it lacks management. The people, therefore, are ruined by the price-rise. The prices of grains, pulses, flour, fruits, vegetables etc. are high. The prices of the products of farmers, and factories and essential commodities are high. How would it be controlled? We have been hearing about Repo for the last ten years but we do not see its impact? Inflation is rising. Different statements are issued. I am asking question one. All are accepting that price-rise is there. Price-rise is not coming to a halt. Bharat Bund was organized. Bihar Bund was organized twice. People gathered on the roads and shouted slogans saying that price-rise should be stopped, the prices should be fixed, otherwise, chakka jam would be organized. All this happened. But Government does not pay attention. We are discussing this matter here but no attention is being paid to it. Only lucrative statements are being issued.

Sir, I ask what is the use of forward trading and what would be the loos to stop it? The Government

should reply to this. An enquiry was set-up for forward trading. The auditors said that inflation does not increase due to forward trading. Why are you retaining forward trading? Is it beneficial for the farmers and the poor? Who is going to be benefitted from the forward trading? Why are we continuing the forward trading? ...*(Interruptions)* We ask to reduce the prices of grains. Government says that Government have increased minimum support price, therefore, the prices have increased. What is this? What is the market rate and what price the farmers get? The prices of each item whether it is grain or vegetable, have increased. I come from village and on the way, there is market. I ask the shopkeeper the rate of the vegetable. He says that Rs. 2 per kilogram. But that very vegetable sells at Rs. 15 per kg. and the same vegetable sells at Rs. 15 per 250 gms. The producer is not getting the price for his product. Suppose, the prices of the products of the farmers increased and had the farmer got some money for his produce, we would have tolerated and said that we should tolerate him. ...*(Interruptions)* Where is the money going if the farmer is not getting? Why has no arrangements been made in this regard? That is why, I ask as to what is wrong in implementing fix price policy. Why do you not want to fix the prices? Therefore, I would like to put an allegation that price-rise is due to Government's failure, inactivity, insensitivity and its anti poor and anti farmer attitude. Price-rise is not being halted and no way out is seen to halt it. The Government is helpless. Government is not a Government, but it seems to be helpless. We want categorical reply. The increase or decrease in prices of grains should be within three anna a kilo. The price of each item of a farmer should be one and a half time more than its cost. I would like to mention in brief the 'fix price' policy for the common information of the House. The increase or decrease in prices of grains should be within One Anna a Kilo. You see that prices in the market are sky-high but the farmers are getting nothing. The farmer is perplexed to sell his produce. He is not selling his produce in less than the minimum support price. He is helpless. He would grow next crop if he sells his produce. He has before him his next crop, education of children, medicines, clothes and tractor. The prices of diesel are increasing. The helpless farmer is facing all sorts of problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, when the farmer has grains in his house and he is willing to sell it out, the prices are decreased. And when the same grain goes in the godown of the Government or the trader, the prices of grains increased double, double and a half, and triple. Therefore, increase

or decrease in the prices of grain should be within an Anna and Three Annas a kilo that is, the increase in prices of the grains should not be less or more than 20 percent. Who stops you to enact such a law. Why do you not enact such a law? Before that farmers will get appropriate price of their produce so farmers should get result of his hard work, let truth prevails and it will help consumers also. The prices of foodgrains should not be allowed to be increased or decreased more than 20% but what happens is that it increase or decreases to 50%, 80% or 100%. Till the foodgrains are lying in the storages of the farmers, it is cheap. But when it reaches the market its price increases to double, triple or more. When same farmers go to purchase it becomes costlier. The price of every factory product should be one and a half times greater to its cost price. Whether it is cement or medicine I urge upon this House to calculate the price. The cost price of these are two rupees and whereas the market price of these becomes twenty rupees. The cost price of a medicine is Five rupees and it is sold in the market at twenty five rupees. There is discount on that medicine but no one avails. As it is a factory product, it has hold on everything.

Sir, I want to make it clear that we are talking about equality here. Today medicines are available but diseases are spreading. There is no control on price rise, why corrective measures are not being taken. Why the Government is not interested in implementing this formula to control price rise. I want to ask it categorically. Why the Government is not interfering in it? There is corruption and public is conducting candle march and they are criticizing politicians and calling it public voice. Where the country is heading, small boys and girls can't even understand the meaning of Lokpal and they are holding candle march and criticizing politicians ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, this is question of price rise. The children of rural areas are even deprived of basic things like food, clothes, houses and medicines. This is the question of such children. The question is of BPL. According to a committee's report, which conducted survey in the year 2002, nine years have been passed whereas it should have completed in five years. The Government constituted Tendulkar Committee, Saxena Committee, NSSO and Arjun Sen Gupta Committee who have died, they all submitted their reports. They don't have any coordination, because it is the question of poors. If it would have been question of rich people, all would have been active. This is discrimination, till this discrimination exists poors will always remain. Till Government pays attention towards the problems of poors, and the problems of farmers.

The hue and cry over the rising prices is not going to stop as long as this Government does not bother about the problems being forced by the labourers and the farmers. Long live farmers, labourers and youth unity, control the rising prices else we will stop the work.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, as it was said earlier this subject has been discussed in this House 12 times, we are repeating it again.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha Ji has expressed his views on this issue in an elaborated manner but it seems that the Government is not much concerned about the phenomenon of price rise and is also not showing enough sincerity on this issue and only giving assurances. As said earlier also, only dates are being announced. Sometimes they say we have to face rising prices for having higher growth rate, but what about that mother who is actually bearing the brunt of price rise can she convince her child that if you want to grow, then I can not give you a glass of milk everyday, you have to ask only half glass of milk in a week, but we have to grow, we have to face the price rise with this belief, but what about the future? Prices are rising continuously and growth rate is declining.

Sir, this is the picture of rising prices and decreasing growth rate today and it is always said that we will control the rising prices. Only oral assurance is being given, even our Hon'ble Prime Minister, who is said to be a great thinker and he talks like a thinker. He said that if we do not control the rising prices our growth rate would be affected adversely. I would like to ask Hon'ble Prime Minister to whom he is saying this — whether that hungry mother, who is not concerned about her hunger, who is concerned about hunger of her children. To whom he is teaching this philosophy — whether to that father, who after days hard work still is not able to deposit fees on time of his son who is studying in the city? Whether Hon'ble Prime Minister want to tell this to him? I would like to tell Hon'ble Prime Minister that neither He is a chariman of any institution nor he is an officer of any I.M.F. He is Prime Minister. He has to take policy decisions. He has taken oath before sitting on this chair, but sometimes I feel what he can do? He has his own compulsions, he is compelled due to the compulsions of alliances but also compelled due to his cabinet colleagues because his cabinet collsagues are only playing politics and issuing statements on the issue of rising prices. We understand politics. There can be difference in opinions between the

ruling party and opposition party but here members of ruling party are accusing each other. Everyone finds himself right.

I remember that at that time the then Finance Minister, who is presently Home Minister, said about inflation that-

[English]

"Inflation, in India, is within tolerable Limits,"

[Translation]

It means that when he is Finance Minister then all is well, Don't worry. Only after some days monetary policy statement is issued and rate of interest gets increased. When the same Finance Minister becomes Minister of Home Affairs, then suddenly he realises that something is wrong. This should not happen and then again he gives statement that,

[English]

"Inflation is high. Food inflation is very high. We are not sure whether we have all the tools in hands to control food inflation."

[Translation]

What a Government! Further they again blame each other and Sharad Pawar Ji is blamed. This is the statement of Mr. Chidambaram that it is his fault that he resumed the sugar export and it has caused the problem.

18.00 hrs.

I could not understand that you have full control.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 6 o' clock. I have a long list of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion. So, can we extend the time by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request all of you to be very brief.

Madam, you can continue your speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: In view of all these things I am doubtful that the people in the Government

will formulate any policy or they will consider any measures for providing relief to the people or whether they are capable of doing so. There is a question mark on both the things. Again and again concept of development, economic liberalization and progress is discussed. But in this discussion I think we are not paying attention towards India, to the social structure, culture, vastness, regional differences diverse states and diversity in the environment of India. We only talked about development of India and for that highlighted economic liberalization. But while adhering to these policies neither country was industrialized nor we moved on the path of development. But what happened it that we went against the concept of our country Bharat. Agriculture is the best profession and second to it is trading. We did not pay attention to agriculture and the condition of agriculture deteriorated. When we deliberate upon infrastructural development then we think about construction of roads, power plants and providing water and other facilities then agricultural land got reducing in this way.

When we talk about infrastructural development which includes construction of roads, electricity and giving of other facilities, then somewhere agricultural land gets reduced. We too had thought about development but we thought how to give the benefits to this development to the people of villages. That's why we made Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojng, during the Prime Minister Shri Atal Ji. It was made keeping in mind that how taking benefit from that road, the peasant at the village can easily take his harvest to the market and progress through it. Keeping this in mind we have talked about development of infrastructure. Bharat Nirman was made out of our infrastructural development thought, which affected fundamental development structure but agriculture was not considered anywhere that how it will develop. Today the cost on agriculture is reducing day-by-day. There has never been any thinking about how to increase capacity of agriculture nor any consideration was given to the reducing land of agriculture. I don't think so that this Government has thought any thing about how farmers can do more farming in less land through the medium of good irrigation, how farmers can do their harvest best.

We talk about cordonation of debt of peasants. But while cordoning debts we give money the banks, the peasant himself does not get anything. It is not so that good works are not happening now. From the point of view of development of villages and peasants the young Chief Minister even our state thinks over that how to

provide loan on low interest to peasants, how to give maximum price for their produce, how to make agriculture a profitable job, he is thinking about this aspect. But here it would not be appreciated. Here no one would think about them. Therefore, today it is discussed that there is scarcity of foodgrain. Even our Finance Minister was thinking in this regard, we will import foodgrain from foreign. If export is made like from our country then our peasants will earn something. They have this kind of thinking that if our people need food grain we will import it from foreign. They did not think that the peasants of India only have the capacity to feed the large population of India. We are killing him. We talk about import. The provisions made in the policy at that time are still affecting us. Today's situation is this that we don't even know whether we will get so much foodgrain from foreign or not? There after we talk about global crisis. These things need to be kept in mind. But we have not kept it in mind, we did not make good policy.

Today we talk about open market. I am taking only the fact. Today we talk about the development of cities. It is heartily desire of Mr. P. Chidambaram that if more and more people will settle in the cities, I will accept that development has been done. Why to settle in the cities, what is in the cities? Have you ever looked at small scale industries? Have you looked at the development of them that if it is developed then maximum people will get employment. We never talked about this. We never ran a policy of this kind. What is happening due to this wrong policy? If we look into cities we will see that crime rate is increasing in cities. We well that big malls have been established, big industrialists from foreign have come and established in retail industry. Honourable Yashwant Sinha was talking the same today morning. As I stated in the beginning that some people are getting attracted towards it, but those people who don't have money, who are unemployed or those kids whose parents are gathering money by cutting their needs, live in village themselves but submit their fee, for them that money is not enough. This is due to attraction towards city. To stop the crimes in cities money is not enough and therefore crimes are rising. Who will take notice of these matters? For the development of whole India a policy must be made 'Bharat' is not to be made India. How we will do keeping Bharat as Bharat? I was listening today, our minister Shri Salman Khurshid I was giving answer, I could not understand. On talking over MNREGA he said that if prices would have risen without employment then it would have been a mess. Therefore we have provided employment under MNREGA. What you said about hundred days of work, it means we have

made this MNREGA and we are free to increase inflation. Does it mean so? I could not understand what he wanted to say. There are further things. If we talk about MNREGA then it will be too time taking. But are we giving work of hundred days under MNREGA? What is the situation of MNREGA? Inspect and Supervise it. In same state 36 days, in some other state 42 days work is available. Talking about the whole of India you are not able to give work far more than 50 days under MNREGA. It also has less wages. What to talk about factual ground, Minister Ji has said wonderful things in that. He said that money is available because of NREGA. Because of the employment they are able to eat and money is also left for health facilities. Honourable Minister please talk about the ground level. After sitting on the Chair how far will you remain from the reality? What is the condition of the people today? If I talk about health then it will be in detail. Where the prices of medicines have reached? Of what health are you talking about? Even the plate of poor is not full. What is the condition of women today, what is maternal death rate and children's death rate? Please look at it in India, you will not talk about this.

There are delays and other things in getting the money of NREGA. Today we talk about Micro-Financing. What happened in Andhra Pradesh, making a coOrdination between Micro Financing and NREGA? Women there took small loans, at first just as they paid off then after getting money of NREGA, they were given more loans. That money were spent in the household. They are not able to settle down their loans. They got more pressure from above to pay off loans. What is the condition of Micro-Finance companies, how loans are being collected? Women there are compelled to commit suicide. They were made to do this so that these companies get the amount of insurance. There are lots of conditions like this. Honourable Minister please work a little at ground level. I believe that is happening because of your wrong policy what Yashwant Ji was saying that prices are too high. Though kitchen has become costly but what has become the condition of plate? You said a little about rich people and said that cars are being sold quite much. How many types of people live in India? People of high society are very few percent. If we look at the situation of India then 67% of population is depended on agriculture, 30% or something are manufactures 11% are of service class. This is the condition of today. We only look at the fact that if our I.T. is increasing then the country is developing. But the actual condition is that if we leave high class society then there are middle, lower middle, poor and extremely

poor classes. Their condition is that food items are slowly vanishing from their plates one by one and the condition of extremely poor is that their plates are completely empty. Who will think of this situation? I can't understand it. A lot of schemes have been made. We give ten thousand rupees to widows today. Inflation has risen ten times, therefore the scheme must be amended too. We are not considering it. I want that we should look at these matters too.

Sir, our Prime Minister has said one thing. Other ministers are talking too, that is different matter, but for Prime Minister I used to think that he is a thinker, a polite man, even say that no one listen to me. I don't know what he said the day before yesterday that if you will speak then old issues will come up. Actually Prime Minister should be tough, he must keep ministers in control, should stop wrong works, but nothing of that sort is happening, no one is listening there. They can't digest criticism and are saying will bring into limelight their wrongdoings. You must do and do in reality. I would like that you bring forward the earlier wrongdoings of fifty-sixty years and truth should come out same way as archaeologist do. What will you gain? Inflation was also high at the time of Pandit Nehru. He said you show me the blackmarketeer, I will hang him on chowk. Till now, for maximum year's power remained with Congress. Not a single blackmarketeer was found during his time. This is only about inflation. If I talk about corruption, then many things will come out.

If I talk about inflation, then at that time Government itself was connected with inflation. Name of Indira ji was mentioned but I am not talking about Narwala incident of that time, I am not talking about anything. But at that time, movements which were started due to inflation. Then, issue came to crush the movement. Whatever decision Court gave, we suffered in emergency. At that time, we were not leaders and today also we do not want to because leaders because leader itself has become filthy word. But at that time, I was also a normal housewife and used to stand in a que somewhere for one litre oil. In that Government inflation was same and same lack of things. But in between came Janta Government. But why things changed in Janta Government's regime? In Janta Party's Government, inflation came down. Which policy was formed by Janta Party? Which work was done by this party? Why did not you search that? Certainly, you can dig wrongdoings done by them. See this thing that why people say if you keep shoes in one part of the balance, why it turns brown sugar in other part of the balance? Then, came

Congress Government. I will not talk about Bofors. Then, talk of inflation starts. But during NDA Government inflation rate came down. Prime Minister Sir, what is this? I would like that you should understand it. In spite of digging things, it would be better you talk about living community. They are dying, India is dying and attention should be paid towards it.

I would like to say one thing in the end because Minister today felt that I have said some big thing. He said something like what do you have with you? We have Manmohan Singh with us. Keep your thinker with you. Those who indulge in only thinking do not think, what will happen. Those who could not do anything, such Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh ji in whose hands or whose words have no weight can't think also. They are only thinker, you keep them with yourself. We are having such people who think about India and how benefit reaches people, how we can bring down inflation and help people, how food grains reaches people. We have two such persons, Finance Minister Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Yashwant Sinha. They are sufficient for us. You keep your Prime Minister, who only talks with yourself. But you should think while he is with you. You leave what has been done and should talk about living community, it would be better and make him live.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the very important discussion.

In this context, I would request the attention of the hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leaders of Opposition, Shri Advani Ji, as well as the Members of the Cabinet, the hon. Finance Minister and even the hon. Prime Minister, who is not here but he must be hearing us, and also Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji. I have heard most of the things that he has said and I am equally impressed that every Member of this House was very keen and very much worried about the living of the rural people, the farmers, farm labourers, etc.

It is well known that 70 per cent of the people are living in the villages, 58 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture, and more than 50 per cent of the poor people's income is far below the poverty line.

But my only apprehension is this. In spite of the fact that we have got to pay attention to help the farmers and farm labourers, I apprehend that we may be doing

harm to the farming community and farm labourers. My logic is that in today's discussion every Member of the Parliament has mainly concentrated on the price rise in food articles, in food products. It is not a discussion on the inflation on the industrial or the manufactured goods. It is a discussion on the food products.

Sir, almost the entire Opposition, including me from the Ruling Party, when it came to the question of injustice being done to the farming community, said: "Yes, justice is not being done to the farmer." All of us are one. But, in today's discussion, we are now criticising that there is a price rise on food articles. Sir, how can it be so? When the Minimum Support Price of paddy was increased from Rs. 550 per quintal to Rs. 1030 per quintal last year and to Rs. 1110 per quintal this year – an increase of Rs. 80 per quintal – that means we have doubled the price of the paddy and equally of many other items whether it is maize or it is ragi or it is jowar or it is anything else. In that case, while we demand on one side that the prices must be increased, concrete evidence is there before us, every farmer in this country is feeling that the farming profession itself is unremunerative. In the East Godavari district which has got a perennial supply of water by canal system under the Godavari Delta, in 1,30,000 acres of land they have declared crop holiday on the impression that they will lose on the irrigation; they will not gain at all. What would be the consequences if it is repeated elsewhere also in the country? I have no intention to gain anything, not to find fault with the Opposition or not to find fault with anybody else.

Sir, I will just speak a few words about what Yashwant Sinha ji said. Price rise of food products has become a burden on the common man. Every one of us is worried. We do not want it to become a burden on the common man. But, it is a common knowledge that most of the Members are representing the rural areas in this House. We know what is going on in the fields, in the farms in the villages. We know it practically; we have seen it with our own eyes. The farmer who was having 20 acres of land at one time is coming down regularly and ultimately he may be selling his property or even reducing it to one acre or two acres. On the other side, a trader, an industrialist is going up every day steeply. A couple of years back, Ambani's property was divided between the two brothers and it has now gone up and multiplied and they are now among the richest men in this country. We are very happy about it; we have declared that the country is going up very well. When the farmer is selling his property and has become a farm coolie in this country, we do not bother. We may speak.

But what would be the consequences? Today's discussion is on the price rise of food articles. Then the Finance Minister and the Government will be apprehensive to increase the Minimum Support Price of the food products any more. Then what would be the consequences? The farming community will leave that profession and then will go elsewhere. Do you want it?

Sir, hon. Yashwant *Sinha ji* has said that inflation is the worst form of taxation. Who is paying tax in this country? Is a man belonging to the BPL category paying the tax? Yes, I agree, it may be a damage to the people who are paying tax. But, they are the rich people? They are the upper-middle class people? You are also quoting that the price of LPG has gone very high. I agree that it may be so. But how many people in the rural areas are using LPG? Only about 9 per cent people of the rural areas are using LPG in this country. Are we worried about that 9 per cent of the people now?

He also said about the increase in the prices of kerosene. I agree with him. Kerosene is a commodity which is being used exclusively by the poor people in the rural areas. That is the reason why this Government has not increased the price of kerosene for the last seven years.

He also said that the BJP had lost the election in 2004 because of the increase in the price of kerosene. I appreciate your point. You had also lost the election in Delhi because of increase in the price of onion. I agree your caution to the Government.

He also said that the interest rates have been increased 11 times by the RBI. I am in agreement with you. Right from the beginning, in this House, I am begging, I am fighting and saying that the increase of interest rates is a calamity to this country. Why many of the Muslim countries are not charging any interest rate? Why the rate of interest in all the developed countries is only two per cent or three per cent or four per cent? How do you expect that the prices would not go up when you are charging 14 per cent from the Government Institutions? If the banks are charging 14 per cent of interest, then what would be the market rate of interest? If somebody has to purchase paddy and keep it in his house, he would be paying interest and the price of the paddy would be going up. I agree with you that the interest rate should not be increased in that magnitude. They must be brought down. I am happy, at least to the extent of rural areas, to the extent of farming community, the Government has realised that the interest rate for the

farmers and the poor people has to be brought down to about four per cent. I requested the Government many a time that the farmers should not be charged any interest at all.

Shri Yashwant Sinhaji was telling that during the last year, the Indian corporate sector has invested 44 billion dollars outside the country. He also said that it is an insult or it is a pathetic condition. Does it mean that the western investors or multi-nationals who are coming here are fools? Are they doing damage or harm to their own country? Is it an indication that they become paupers? It clearly indicates that this country has come to a stage where the competition has become more and the margin in their trade is coming down. That is the reason why they are going outside the country for getting greener pastures.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Mr. Rao, even the foreign investors are having lesser confidence and that is why, they do not invest here any more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him continue.

DR. K.S. RAO: I agree with hon. Yashwant Sinhaji that the future markets of foodgrains are to be banned. Ours is a country where 58 per cent of the people are depending on agriculture. In the USA, only 2 per cent people are depending on agriculture. They may make trade; they may make future trading but not us. It does not help our people. I remember that at one time future trading is suspended. It has to be banned. There is no doubt about it. But we cannot sacrifice the interests of the farming community or the rural people who are in large number in this country.

He was also telling that the FDA is not to be permitted in retail trade. I have also got an apprehension that it would not be in the interest of the country because a large number of the people are living on it. The only thing is that. The bigger people should not be allowed to black-market or hoard so that there is no increase in the prices. Everyone is with you on that and we have no two thoughts about it.

Sir, you also said that during the drought period, you had given thousands and thousands of tonnes of rice to Andhra Pradesh under the Food for Work Programme. But Shri Sinha ji, that was the reason why TDP lost the power in Andhra Pradesh. I will explain why it had lost the power in Andhra Pradesh. Thousands and thousands of tonnes of rice were taken to Andhra

Pradesh but they were not properly delivered to the poorer sections of the society. The Party workers of Telugu Desam had sold truckloads of rice when they have not even reached the villages, and even the Ministers of that Government were involved in this. The people who could not purchase a cycle in the village started purchasing Maruti Cars because of this Food for Work Programme and every villager was an eyewitness to that. That had created jealousy and enmity, and one could understand how these people were making huge money by misusing the rice. That was the reason why they lost their Government.

Shri Sinha ji also said that the foodgrains are getting rotten everywhere when they are stored outside due to lack of storage facility. That is the reason why I have made one request to the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, there is a good crop in this country this year, about 240 million tonnes of food grains but we have no storage facility to stock it. The food grains are being stored in high schools, elementary schools and wherever they find a place. That will come in the way of education of the students also. Sometimes, they are storing these food grains in open in those schools. Now that the rainy season has come; not only in the godowns but also outside, the food grains are getting damaged. What is the use of getting the food grains damaged? So, my humble request to the Government is that – I have given it in writing – at least this year when there is a surplus production, please permit rice to be exported to other countries so that the producers would get a right price, and if necessary, the Government can create Price Stabilization Fund charging 10 to 15 per cent of this sale price. Tomorrow, when there is a shortage of food grains in this country, this Price Stabilization Fund could be used for importing food grains, if necessary. Sir, there is no need for that. Our farmers are capable of producing any quantity of food grains that we want. They have got that motivation and they can adopt the technology in no time. The only thing that is required is a right policy.

Sir, we are importing 50 to 60 lakh tonnes of edible oil and it is costing about Rs. 20,000 crore every year. The Government is giving Rs. 15 per kilo gram as subsidy to the people through supply under PDS. Prof. Thoams, why do you give Rs. 15 to them? You give half of it to our farmers. We will see that there will not be any import of edible oil. You are worried that the Opposition would criticise you if you permit export of non-basmati rice to other countries. That is the reason why, the Government is not doing that.

Please help the farmers. I am not asking exporting of sugar, pulses and other commodities which are in short supply in this country. I am saying only that those commodities which are in surplus in this country can be exported.

I agree that they have a feeling that they are getting the Food Security Bill by which they have to supply to every citizen in this country, and we require four times of the quantity of food grains. You said in the morning that while the buffer stock norms are only for about 26 million tonnes but they have stored 65.6 millions today and they do not find space.

Sir, you bring the Food Security Bill. We will be happy about it. But before we come to a stage of implementing that Bill, please permit the export of non-basmati rice so that the farmers not only will get the right price but also nonbasmati rice will not get rotten, and we will not get a complaint from Shri Yashwant Sinha. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You need an answer for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: You can reply when your turn comes.

Sir, Hon. Yashwant Sinhaji said that inflation should not be more than four per cent. I am also in agreement with him. But when is it possible? It is possible when we reduce the rates of interest in the country. With 14 per cent to 18 per cent rates of interest in the market, do you want the inflation to be restricted to four per cent? How is it possible? It is impossible with these rates of interests. However, he is worried about the inflation in the food articles, particularly. But people are making tonnes of money in several other items.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji was telling about the pharmaceutical industry. If the cost of production of a drug is Re 1 they are selling it at Rs. 50. You identify such items. Similarly, a corporate man who starts his company with shares of face value of Rs. 10 per share, in less than two years time, the market value of his company's share goes to Rs. 3000 per share. And, we permit it all! I would ask my friends sitting on the other side as to why do they not ask the Government to bring such a policy to have a check on all these things? Why should we all fall on the farmer or a farm labourer?

Sir, you and I know the custom in the village. There is a chain. We use to give at one time to the farm

labourer certain kilograms of paddy towards his wage. Even today, if we do not give paddy, and when the price of the paddy or the agricultural product goes up, automatically the wage would go up in the village. This is the situation in my area and in my State as a whole.

But today, the farmer is not in a position to pay even the wage of the farm labourer. What is the increase? The Government itself has increased the wage rate from Rs. 62 to Rs. 131, now. The actual normal wage that is being secured by a farm labourer in the village is more than Rs. 200, Rs.300.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): It is Rs. 400 in Kerala.

DR. K.S. RAO: Yes, it is Rs. 400, even in my own Constituency. That means, is he a loser?

We are giving rice to all those people through the Public Distribution System. At what rate? It is at Rs. 3 per kilo. It is Rs. 2 per kilo for wheat. Till yesterday, we have been giving at Rs. 5 and all. We had fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 4 since 2002. The Government has not increased the prices of food grains for the last 10 years. Then, who are the people that are affected? It is the educated, employed, well to do, middle-class people, who are making all this hue and cry in the urban areas. There is no hue and cry in the rural areas. Why is this hue and cry in the urban areas? It is because they can speak to a TV channel; they can speak to a radio man; they can speak to a newspaper man. That is how we are hearing all this. But have you ever heard as to what exactly is going on with the poorer sections of the society in a village? We are representing and reading all the newspapers: "Oh, everything is going back; this Government has to go."

Sir, I am not telling all these things because I stand here on this side. Tomorrow, if they were to be here, I would tell the same thing. Whichever party is in Opposition, would promise to the public so many things and say that 'this Government is doing harm; they are not understanding the situation; and they are throwing you out of your feet.' But the same party, which comes and sits in the Government benches does the same thing. They are also scared to increase the Minimum Support Price. If we sit in the Opposition, we would also criticize the Government on the issue of price rise.

So, no Government, no party in the Government is capable of increasing the Minimum Support Price of the

food grains. But I am happy that at least, this Government has increased the Minimum Support Price; it has rather doubled it. One day, cutting across party lines, we went to the hon. Prime Minister; and we also went to Shri Pranab Mukherjeeji. He immediately said: "You Opposition Party Members have come here and you are asking me to increase the Minimum Support Price. I am in agreement with you. But tomorrow, you the same persons would be criticizing me for the price rise." They had no answer.

Why do you not think as to who are the people who are getting affected? Seventy per cent of the people who are living in the rural areas are not going to be affected by the increase in prices of food articles. It is not industrial goods. It is not manufactured goods. In the city, out of the 30 per cent that are living in the city, even if you presume that 60 per cent of them are poor, we are catering to 18 per cent of them through Public Distribution System at a fixed price, which does not affect them at all.

Then, my humble request is this. I will be happy if you ask them to strengthen the Public Distribution System so that corruption will not be there and there will be efficiency. Apart from the commodities that we have been distributing through the Public Distribution System, be it rice or be it wheat, kerosene, edible oil or sugar, you add tamarind; you add *mirchi*; and you add all the other items which are required by the common man. You fix a price. We do not lose.

Today you are spending more than Rs. 65,000 crore on food subsidy only. Added to that, my humble request, which I have been suggesting to the Government since more than a decade, is that we do not require an FCI. You help the local poor. Self-Help Groups are there in large number. Today, they are found to be honest women. Sir, 98 per cent of them are repaying the loans taken by them. You give them more money from the institutions and ask them to procure the paddy from the local farmer. The farmer will get more prices. If there were to be a margin, let the poor people enjoy the margin. They do not need to store the paddy in your godowns with chemicals and other things which you use. You are not using the traditional methods of storing the paddy. They can store the paddy in the traditional methods in the village and you entrust the job of supplying the rice or wheat to the PDS regularly, at regular intervals, while fixing up how many villages they have to supply.

The cost of transport, the cost of wastage, the cost of corruption, the cost of destruction by rats—everything

will be avoided, and we can supply it. We can reduce the cost on food subsidy. I am confident of saving at least 50 per cent. Even if this 50 per cent were to go, let it go to the poor people in the villages. Let them do that job but not the commission agents and the factory or rice millers. They will be very happy. All of us are interested in them only. Why do we not do that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, why do you put a restriction on me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not restriction. Many Members are interested in participating. That is why, you please wind up. They are all waiting.

DR. K.S. RAO: I agree.

Sir, I have seen transfer of wealth. Why did the prices go up in the villages? It is true that the purchasing power has gone up in the villages. How much money is transferred? In 2003-04, the agricultural credit was Rs. 75,000 crore. Now, it is increased by the hon. Finance Minister to Rs. 4,75,000 crore. You may find fault with NREGA. I have also some apprehensions as to how best it is being used but Rs.40,000 crore is sent to the rural areas. Rs.22,400 crore is sent through the Health Ministry. In the case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other schemes on education, more than Rs.40,000 crore is sent to the villages. Rs. 72,000 crore was sent to the villages by way of writing off the debts of the farming community. Lakhs of crores are sent to the villages, to the rural areas. That is the only reason why they have got some money with them. Now, the poorer sections of the society are conscious. Their awareness has gone up. They also want to lead a reasonable life. That is the reason why the demand has gone up.

I do agree that that is not the sole reason, that cannot be the sole reason but that is the main reason today. We cannot forget that. While their income has gone up, what is the justice we are doing to the farming community? What is the principle involved in fixing up the prices for the agricultural products? What is the principle applied for the fixing up of the prices of industrial products? In the case of industrial products, if the cost of any input goes up, if there is a little increase in diesel cost, they will increase the price in 15 days. You will revise the price for them but we are not thinking of revising the price for a farm product for one year. Even for that, they will take the statistics of four years back. They depend on that in fixing up the price because current

index has not reached the Government. Who has to work on behalf of the farmer? Who has to fight on behalf of the farmer? Is there any rationality in fixing up the price of agricultural products? How much is the contribution of agriculture to the GDP in this country? It is 14.4 per cent. Sir, 72 crore people are living on agriculture. Are you satisfied with 14 per cent of the GDP. 86 per cent of the GDP is being enjoyed by other sections of the society, and we do not speak anything about it.

Still we say there is price rise. My humble request to all my colleagues is that you please think once again whether this is an issue to be made and whether we should dampen down the Government, which will come in the way of the Finance Minister also tomorrow to increase the price.

I am of the opinion that though Rs. 1110 is being given as MSP for paddy, they must give Rs. 1500. That is what you should fight for. I will be in agreement with you though we sit here. But you are not asking for that. I would have been very happy had you picked up a fight with the Government against increase in prices of fertilizers. I would have been happy had you said that there is no balance between the economy of the rural areas and the urban areas. We must bring about a balance of wealth by transferring money to the rural areas. You fight on that.

My humble request to all the people is, please do not try to gain political mileage by criticizing or by taking up such subjects in Parliament. You make a scientific analysis. Not more than five to 10 per cent of the people are going to be affected by the increase in prices of foodgrains. You may kindly rethink on this. Even if you were to say that there is an increase in the prices, we are in the global market. Prices of certain commodities are not being decided exclusively by conditions prevalent in India. They are also being decided by forces outside the country. While the prices of food commodities outside are going up by 50 per cent or 100 per cent on certain items, here the maximum price rise was 20 per cent, which came down to nine or eight per cent today. Should we be worried about increase in prices of food products now? Even in the case of palm-oil, which is not available in this country, more than 40 or 50 lakh tonnes of which we are importing, while there is an increase of 50 per cent outside the country, the increase in this country is only eight per cent. Is this Government doing damage? Is this Government doing harm?

A number of my friends will oppose if the petrol price is increased, if the diesel price is increased. Suppose they do not increase the prices of petrol and diesel. What happens? Petrol and diesel are not available in this country. 72 per cent of our requirement of these

commodities has to be imported and the prices of these commodities are not in our control. The price has gone up in one year from 75 to 116 USD/barrel and you want it not to be increased. Then where do we absorb this increase? He has to do it in the Budget. Whose money is this? That is also public money. Instead of putting it in the Budget, he is charging directly from the consumer. Who is the consumer? Is petrol being consumed by the people below poverty line? How much quantity of diesel is being consumed by the farmer and how much quantity is being consumed by the richer sections of society? When the prices are increased, it is all right if you were to say that farmers have to be given subsidy. Let us pass on the subsidy directly to the farming community. Let us pass on the same to the poorer sections of people. But, we are making an alarm.

Similarly, what is the kind of inflation that is prevailing? The inflation today is 9.44 per cent of WPI. The inflation of food items is 8.45 and last year it was 15.74. Similarly, I can understand that the primary articles have come down from 21 per cent to 9 per cent. Prices of cereals and pulses have come down from 19.5 per cent to 1.9 per cent. Fuel is not in our hands. That way also, inflation, more particularly of food items, has not gone up to a degree where the country is to be alarmed.

Sir, my only request is that it is not the Central Government only that is responsible. For example, many of the friends were speaking about the Essential Commodities Act. I agree that Essential Commodities Act must be strictly implemented, with no mercy and no consideration for whosoever may be indulging in violating it. There must not even be the bail for that person. Who is to implement it? It has to be implemented by the State Government. You find fault with the Central Government. I do not understand the reason behind it. ...*(Interruptions)* It is true that some of the State Governments like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana are putting tax ranging from 10 per cent to 13.5 per cent on foodgrains also, apart from the market cess. That increases the price. If we ask those States to not put it, they say that they have got only that commodity. ...*(Interruptions)* Some other States have got coal, some other States have got oil and some other States have got something else. There are many other reasons which are there for difference in the prices of commodities.

My point here is that let us not do harm to the people, let us not do harm to farm labourers, farmers and rural people by making an alarming criticism of the Government as if the Government is the sole culprit and it is doing nothing. Please do not say so. If you do so, I would request all the citizens of this country not to allow you to go on to the roads to complain against the farmers' pity, against the situation of the farmers.

Even I am worried and you are also worried. How can you have a dual policy? How can you make two kinds of speeches? Six years back, in an all-party meeting in my constituency, Eluru, I had said that I would come on to the road. I had asked farmers to unite above the party lines and come to the road, and I would fight on their behalf. Otherwise, no party, whichever party was ruling, would help them in the near future.

I am happy and congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Finance Minister for having the courage, for having the conviction to change the trend, to change the policy to implement the inclusive growth to see that the rural areas flourish with the money, with the wealth instead of urban areas and richer sections of the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as a special case, those who have got written speeches, may lay them on the Table of the House. You can just now hand over them at the Table. They will be taken on record as laid speeches in this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman Sir, the biggest issue people facing at present is the phenomenon of price-rise and we are deliberating on it to find a solution for containing the phenomenon of price-rise. But my submission is that people are more brave in villages, tea gardens and forests, then in Parliament. People feel prices will again rise because whenever discussion takes place here, prices rise and hoarders increases the price. The Government, Hon'ble Prime Minister is reiterating time and again that prices are going to come down but the prices are not coming down infact prices are rising every day. Common people are loosing faith in Parliament and Government. The common people are worrying that who is going to provide relief to them in respect of ever increasing price-rise. Time to time saints and social activists come and try to solve these problems. So, very serious situation has arisen. But only political leaders can solve this problem and it is not possible that some other sections of the society can solve this problem.

If phenomenon of price-rise is not contained, then people will loose faith in political leaders and extremists will come into picture and they would try to create pressure on the Government. In this way, the future of our country will be in danger. Therefore, it is necessary to contain the phenomenon of price-rise to provide a sense of security to the common people of our country. Government has raised the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene and gas. The Government should enact a new legislation for checking black-marketing. The farmers get very less price for their produce and similarly, the

laborers working in tea-gardens are getting very less amount of money as their wages. When we ask them to raise their wages, then owners say we will not increase their wages because expenditure on electricity and other things is increasing. So, an arrangement should be made in which necessary produces's compensation is paid and Government should accommodate all.

The Government is also taking note of the increasing price-rise. It is enhancing the wages of employers and labourers spending large amount on this account. Therefore, it is necessary to have such a system in which Governments' spending does not increase and with same money subsidy should be given because the provision of subsidy has been removed and at present, we are following the open market system, globalization and liberalization has come and due to this, our country is adversely affected. The factories are being closed and people are loosing their jobs, we are importing products on higher rates as a result of which prices are increasing. I would request that arrangement of relief for poors in capitalist system should be made. An arrangement where people live with peace. The farmers should have full rights of their produce and they should get reasonable prices for their produce and consumers should also get facilities. Due to hoarding, the people involved in production are not getting reasonable prices for their produce and the people who purchase are also paying high prices. The whole profit is being pocketed by middlemen.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in West Bengal jute producer's labour has gone waste. They are not getting reasonable prices for their produce because the prices of jute has been decreased. The farmers are not getting reasonable prices for any type of their produce because their input cost has been increased due to removal of subsidy by the Government. Their expenditure has increased on fertilizers, irrigation, petrol and diesel etc. So, Government should formulate a policy which is acceptable to all. Such guarantee should be there where everyone can educate their children properly, arrangement of health facility, catering is available for all. Besides, Government should ensure that public distribution system is strengthened. 14 commodities of daily use should be provided to the people at cheap rates, so that people do not face any difficulties. In Bata shop, prices which are prevalent in Kolkata are same in villages of Kolkata for this arrangement has been made. Therefore, law should be formed so that prices of rice, foodgrains etc. are equal everywhere so that people of India in near future live without worry.

We are proud of our country and in our country, foodgrains, minerals and human resources are available in plenty, but these are not utilized properly and due to this reason, we, people, are in difficulty today. Viewing our prosperity, foreign people are coming here, Americans are also coming here for sharing our prosperity and we try to make them happy. The issue of nuclear deal which we saw some time ago in Parliament for that we all tried our best to make it happen but when the issue of the common people of our country came before us, then we are unable to provide any solution for them. I think the present system should be changed, otherwise, there will be extremism. It is a matter of great grief that our people are not having any work in their hands. Due to this reason only, they are urged to go on wrong path. The work force which can be used for the nation building is utilized to work against the nation.

I would like to request the Government through you to check the phenomenon of price-rise and a legislation should be brought out in this regard, the hoarders should be punished and rising prices of petrol and diesel should be checked. Besides, arrangement should be made so that farmers get reasonable price of their produce and all people live peacefully.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Country is continuously facing inflation since long. Due to decline in Industrial Production Index many financial analyst of the country think that the expected growth rate of the current financial year is not possible to achieve. Hon'ble Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council has also said that the present condition of the economy is not satisfactory. The Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister admits that its rate shall be around nine percent. This shows that there is no hope of relief to the people of the country from inflation. During the last sixteen months the Reserve Bank of India has increased the rate of interest eleven times. The question is that why the price rise is not being checked. Economic Advisory Council does not have any reply as to how to deal with the price rise.

It is worth mentioning that price has risen very fast due to increase in prices of Petroleum products. It is not easy to check only by monetary measures. People judge the work of the Government by their experience. It is a matter of concern for the Government that their lives have become miserable. Many studies have shown that the difference between the wholesale prices and

* Speech was laid on the Table.

retail prices is not reasonable. Our policy makers have not started thinking about balancing these differences. The Government is indifference towards Black Marketing and hoarding.

Price rise in the country is the reason of people's economic-social miseries. Price rise of edible products has made the lives of people very tough. This Government should try to check price rise at three levels. Firstly speculation of foodgrain should be checked. Secondly, concrete steps should be taken to increase foodgrain production and thirdly, Union and State Governments should reduce the "Vat" and other taxes on petrol and diesel.

Lastly, it is my demand from the Government that the Government should take concrete steps to check price rise because the Government and the policy makers should understand that if the price rise is not controlled then the rate of development will become ineffective.

Lastly, I would like to quote the following lines of a poet in the present context:

"Jab tak manuj-manuj ka yeh sukhbhag kam nahi hoga,
Shamit na hoga kolahal, Sangharsh nahi kam hoga".

[English]

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhman-Durgapur): The people are suffering due to the relentless increase in the prices of food items. Food inflation remains unbearably high. The general inflation rate of 8.62% is making much burden on the common man. As a result of the spiraling price rise, people, particularly the common people are groaning. If we compare the prices of some commodities of 2004 with now, we will see –

	2004	2011
Rice	Rs. 12	Rs. 25
Wheat	Rs. 05	Rs. 15
Pulses	Rs. 28	Rs. 60
Sugar	Rs. 16	Rs. 34
Mustard Oil	Rs. 33	Rs. 77

In fact pulses, oils, vegetables have gone out of the reach of common people.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

In this august House, present UPA Government has given assurances many a time to bring down the price within a short period. But in fact the Government has practically failed to curb the price rise. Rather, because of its anti-people policies the price of essential commodities has much risen. In fact, the present UPA Govt. remains callous to the plight of the people. The Ministers in the UPA Govt. are giving different and contradictory statements regarding rise and how to tackle it. But the net result is, people are suffering owing to Government's failure to bring down the prices.

The Government has deregulated petrol. And since deregulation petrol prices have been hiked seven times leading to 20 per cent rise in petrol prices. Oil companies have increased the price of Petrol twice in a month. The hike amounts to a steep Rs.5.50 per litre. The present Government has made another blow to the people by increasing the prices of diesel, kerosene and cooking gas. The increase in the price of diesel by Rs.3 per litre has come at a time when the people are suffering from all round price rise and the inflation has crossed 9 percent. The diesel price increase will raise the price of transportation and affect the farmers as well. The increase in the price of kerosene by Rs.2 per litre will be an added burden on the poor. The Rs. 50 increase per gas cylinder will also burden the common people.

If we look at the prices of Petroleum Products we will see how it has increased in last two years. (Delhi price)

	2009	2011
(1) Petrol	Rs. 44.62	Rs. 63.70
(2) Diesel	Rs. 32.86	Rs. 41.27
(3) LPG	Rs. 304.70	Rs. 395.35

These prices may vary a bit from state to state. But overall situation in the country is almost the same. The withdrawal of 5 percentage points in customs duty on crude oil, which was imposed last year, shows how much taxes are levied by the Centre to raise revenue and this is the main cause for the high prices of Petroleum products. Yet, the Government refuses to restructure the taxes on Petroleum Products and give up ad valorem tax.

The Government has not stopped the speculation through forward trading in food items and essential commodities. The export-import measures for commodities

such as onions etc. have fuelled price rise and only helped the private trading companies to make huge profits.

The price rise of food items have not benefited the farmers. In fact, in many areas, farmers in distress continue to commit suicides. Farmers are neither getting remunerative prices nor they are compensated adequately for crop losses. As a result of increasing fertilizer prices, they are suffering much.

Hence, I condemn the failure of the Government to curb prices and strongly demand that the following steps be taken by the Government to check rising prices:

1. Prohibit forward trading in food items and essential commodities.
2. End the deregulation of petroleum products, roll back the budgetary hikes on petroleum products and rationalize the tax structure on petroleum products.
3. Universalize the Public Distribution System and distribute the excess foodgrains stocks in F.C.I godowns at BPL rates.
4. Take firm measures against hoarding.
5. Provide remunerative prices to farmers and inputs including fertilizers at reasonable cost to boost productivity in agriculture.
6. Essential Commodity Act be properly implemented.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I would like to express some of my views on increasing price rise. Promise to reduce price rise within 100 days was made by UPA-2 Government elected in 2009 and in the first speech of His Majesty President. But today 800 days have passed but price rise has not stopped rather the Government has not fulfilled its promise and increase the price of petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene 11 times in 15 months.

People of India are committing suicides due to ever increasing price rice to get rid of poverty and unemployment. Now they do not have faith in democracy because in the process of democracy the slogan of 'Bahujan Hitaya Bahujana Sukhaya' is sounding empty. Government is paying more attention towards the development of rich people instead of the development

*Speech was laid on the Table.

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immediate effective steps to check inflation, giving relief to Common Man 666

of poor people. 50% people suffering from poverty are not able to have food and the Government is talking about facilities of food, clothing, shelter, education and health.

Petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene have become costly and the Government have directly and indirectly snatched rupees 2500/3000 from the poor people. Poor people are at the mercy of God and Union Government is thinking of the profit of companies only and adopted the unfair attitude towards the people.

Congress dominant UPA-2 Government have increased the price of kerosene which is the basic necessity. Rs. 2 has been increased per liter kerosene price and indirectly increasing the transport fare and their income has reduced. How can he pay attention towards the food and education? Due to wrong economic policies of UPA-2 Government have made additional burden on the Indian middle class poor families. Poor people are suffering from day to day rise in prices of petrol, diesel, LPG, kerosene, fruits and vegetables and their household expenses have increased from 14% to 17%. Value of money has decreased very much.

The silence of our economist Prime Minister is very worry some.

The political disturbance before the rulers of Middle East resulting in increase in the price of petrol upto 120 Dollar per barrel, under which the prices of petrol and diesel have been increased. But today it has come down to 95-97 then the UPA Government protecting the interests of the companies should reduce the price but they have forgot to do so in the discussion on Lokpal and corruption. Discussions on all these are like adding fuel to fire to 70% people of the country facing priced rise.

Reserve Bank of India has increased repo rate 11 times in 16 months, which shows that there is acute price rise.

“Mahangai belagam, Sarkar nakam”

It is very much surprising that when we talk of reducing price rise then Finance minister and the Prime Minister say that “we are not astrologers who can say when we can control price rise.”

Women are very much victim of the price rise because every time they are facing price rise of rice, pulses, wheat, flour, vegetable and even LPG. Now, women cannot buy LPG or kerosene. The whole social

and family life have badly disturbed. Now, women have become proof of price rise that they are crying without onion.

The discussion of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalisation) have made the centre of focus on price rise for the Government.

[English]

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizinagaram): I congratulate the UPA Government for taking all measures to control inflation which is hovering around 8 per cent. We all know that inflation has caused difficulties for all of us. I do not want to go into the detailed reasons for inflation due to paucity of time. I am sure UPA Government will make every possible effort to tackle the problem. I am confident that our Government will succeed in these efforts. I admit that the poorer sections of the society are the worst hit due to rising food prices.

Our Government has always taken care to provide remunerative prices to farmers so that they are encouraged to increase production. This will add to some extent in inflation. The effect of providing higher prices to farmers is that food prices in the open market also increase. Therefore, our Government is managing the economy with prudence so that our development is not affected adversely in the future because of fiscal deficit. The long term solution to the problem lies in increasing productivity and production in a diverse range of agriculture commodities. Although the prices of some cereals, sugar and pulses declined over the year, the prices of protein sources such as milk, eggs, meat and fish continue to remain high reflecting structural demand-supply imbalances.

My colleagues would agree with me that the subsidy on petroleum products has been increasing every year. Therefore, it has become necessary to increase the prices of petroleum products. If this had not been done, it would not have been possible for our budget to bear the burden of subsidy and to implement our programmes for education, health and employment of the poor would have been adversely affected. Fuel prices, however, remain high, reflecting global trends. But our Government is committed to ensuring availability of cooking fuels to the common man at affordable prices. We all know that while prices of petrol and diesel will be market determined, still our Government is ensuring that the overall impact on the poor and the vulnerable was minimum.

*Speech was laid on the Table

I am happy to note that the Borlaug Institute of South Asia is being established in India which would make available new and improved seeds and new technology to the farmers of India and other countries of South Asia. May I know from the hon. Minister the status of this institute?

In order to contain food inflation, States are also empowered to act against hoarders of food items, in addition to steps being taken by the Central Government and RBI. Monsoon has been erratic. It has not been uniform. It is also a cause for concern.

I hope the Government, in the coming days, will tame the inflation with all its sincere efforts.

*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Sir, the UPA Government has been successful in making false promises in the last seven years. But it has failed to ensure the successful implementation of any pro-people programme. People of our country are greatly affected by the rising prices of essential commodities. Only to satisfy the people, these kinds of discussions are being held in the Parliament, but the Government has not taken any measures to curb price rise. No effective steps are being taken by the Government till date. I would like to point out that unless the Government takes concrete measures to curb the spiralling prices of food grains it would be difficult for common people to have atleast two square meals a day. On the other hand people would lose faith in the system. The UPA Government, which is headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, always talks about Aam Admi that is common people but it has miserably failed to ensure happy life for them.

Sir, as far as Public Distribution System is concerned it is not functioning in an effective manner. It is very very unfortunate that lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting due to lack of proper storage, on the other hand foodgrains are not made available to the poor people. This is also a reason for escalation of the prices of essential commodities. Hence I request the Government to take all necessary steps to streamline the P.D.S functioning.

I would like to point out that these days people from all walks of life are dependent on petrol, diesel and L.P.G. But prices of these commodities are going up all the time. There is no control over them. Price of a L.P.G cylinder is now Rs. 420/-. The Government has recently increased Rs. 50/- on a L.P.G. cylinder at one go. 70 percent of people in every villages are using L.P.G. now-a-days.

Farmers are dependent on agriculture equipment and machineries like tractors, for which diesel is very essential. Small traders, businessmen carry out their business activities by using two wheelers and three wheelers run by petrol. All these people are very much affected due to rise in the prices of petrol, diesel, L.P.G. and Kerosene. But the Government has failed to keep its promises to the common people of this country.

The UPA Government has promised agriculture subsidy. But till date it has not been given to our farmers, who are considered the backbone of our nation. 70% of our people are dependent on agriculture. But the Government has not given priority to solve the problems of our farmers. I would like to suggest a few things. Minimum support prices for agriculture produce should be increased, uninterrupted power should be given to farmers at least for 6 hours in three phases. Farmers do not want free power, but they want quality power. Adequate minimum support price should be given for all agriculture produce. I would like to suggest to the Government to ensure proper marketing infrastructure for agriculture and horticulture produce. As of now, there is no proper marketing facility in many parts of the country. Only when the Government provides uninterrupted power supply, marketing infrastructure and irrigation facilities to farmers it would be a great help to our farming community. Due to failure in power supply, education of the children, particularly in rural area is severely affected. So I request the Government to ensure uninterrupted power supply for domestic use also.

I would like to point out that the Union Government is spending crores of rupees on various developmental schemes. For instance, Rs. 40,000 crores have been allocated for MNREGA. But we are all aware that the scheme is not being implemented in an effective manner. Many a times we have discussed in this august House the irregularities in implementation of MNREGA. This fund is not utilized either to create national asset or to provide employment opportunities to needy. It is not helpful to land less labourers, and other unemployed people. We have seen many Governments introducing one or the other popular programmes. The ground reality is that the implementation of those schemes have failed due to lack of supervision. Only to gain cheap popularity such schemes are introduced, that is why they are not useful for our people. Today, common people in our country are not able to provide good education to their children. Healthcare is not accessible to poor people. People are to pay hefty amount ranging from Rs. one lakh to five lakh to get medical treatment in hospitals, so there is a need for health insurance to all the people. I urge upon the Government to look into this immediately.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

When it comes to identifying BPL population, even after 64 years of independence our Governments have failed to identify and issue cards to people living below the poverty line. It is unfortunate, that the Government has also failed to demarcate the APL and BPL categories. So Government should take immediate necessary steps immediately to streamline the issuing of BPL cards to the needy.

Lastly I would like to impress upon the Government through you that they should take effective measures to curb the price of essential commodities and ensure effective implementation of pro-people programmes to save the common people, who are greatly affected due to price rise.

With these words I conclude my speech.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I wish to say that we have already extended the House up to seven o'clock. There are many more Members who are yet to speak. Further, we have to take the 'Zero Hour' after this debate. Therefore, if the House agrees, we can extend the House further up to eight o'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Please extend the time till the Business is over. Let us finish the debate today so that tomorrow morning we can have the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, there is no problem.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on this occasion. I have been elected to this House for the first time. It has been two and a half years that I am here and I always see that whenever House has started, this subject is discussed in the hot time, but what is the benefit? Whatever is discussed here throughout the day our public is watching it on T. V. screen. What is its benefit? Today this is being discussed between ruling party and opposition. Tomorrow after discussion price of something will rise two rupees, foodgrain's price will rise. On Saturday, Sunday when

we will reach our constituency then people would ask us you discussed the matter of price rise in the House, but what its benefit? People would say prices are still rising.

Sir, our Government's policy is not right. We have to think where is the fault? When we contest election we give an agenda to the public. All the parties give their respective agendas. In 2009, when UPA Government contested elections again, their agenda was "Congress ka hath, Janta ke saath". Another agenda was read - Elect Congress inflation will decrease in hundred days, prices of commodities will come down. More than hundred days have passed, but prices of commodities have not decreased instead there is increase in this regard and also in corruption. People say that you are MP's, you people go to parliament relax there, eat there but don't think about poor people. UPA Government has struck between two big issues. The reason of increase in the prices of commodities is corruption. Like CWG Scam, issue of black money in foreign, UPA says elect us, we will bring back black money from foreign. But hon. Finance Minister has never given a clarification as to how much black money has been brought back from foreign. He has never said anything about this. Nor has he revealed these who have the black money. If you did not do anything in this regard what you have done in two and a half years? How many times prices of diesel and petrol has been raised? When prices of petrol and diesel are increased, the order is to be effective from midnight. Hoarders and profiteers who keep the stock in their godown, increase the prices the same night...(Interruptions). They give the plea that the prices of the commodities have been raised because of the rise in the prices of petrol and diesel has risen. Shopkeeper...(Interruptions). He says this. In last two to two and a half years 12-13 times tie topic of inflation was discussed...(Interruptions). Only petrol, diesel and kerosene prices rise. We are poor, peasants, prices of cloth, cotton cloth have also risen. Diesel, petrol, kerosene's prices have risen. Kerosene is used by rural people who don't have electricity. We are MP's. We get salary, but the people who are incapable even to satisfy their hunger, labourers have no electricity. On 24th June price of kerosene was increased two rupees per litre. It is a burden on the peasant. What is the benefit of our discussion? Liberal policy was adopted by Government. A number of food items are imported...(Interruptions), peasants in foreign get subsidy but here peasant does not get subsidy. Our farmer grows crop...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: The crop our peasant grow, he must be given its minimum support price. Marketing...(Interruptions), there is no system, no road in villages, there are no facilities in villages.

Sir, the Government does not desire that this inflation should be checked.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. We have to finish this by 7.30 p.m.

Shri Joseph Toppo, you may start. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

**SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Common man is in trouble. Nobody can deny that, but every time discussion is centered around price of food items because media's camera can see only that much. But I want to tell the Government that producers (farmers) have not been benefitted by this inflation. The prices announced by the Government on the recommendations of Agriculture Cost and Price Commission are almost stable. Whether it is price of wheat or sugar or pulse, it is less than the price of previous year because the Government has made budgetary arrangements for increasing production of pulses, albeit a little. Prices of fruits and vegetables are stable at farmers level. Even prices of some items like potato and onion have come down. Fruits and vegetables are costly in the cities because the commission of sellers have increased. They are forced to increase commission due to costly life style

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

of the cities. Inflation in the essential necessities of life like housing, medical, education, transport, entertainment etc. is rarely discussed, that is why the Government has given all this to private sector. In last five years the price and rent of house has increased three times. Fees of private engineering and medical colleges have been doubled. Medical system is totally in the hands of private sector. Fees of doctors have been increased many times. Common man has to take loan even for minor treatment at any nursing home. Why do not the Government controls it. The Government must tell prices of how much medicine are under its control.

Whether the whole system should be given to market in the name of liberalization? This Government is doing this and we are seeing the amount of corruption in handing over the public facilities to private sector. Those companies, which have given money to officers and the system, are realizing it from common man. Government has either remained a mute spectator or conduction inquiry on the directions of the Supreme Court. The Government while increasing prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas every time cites the reason of international prices but do not keep an account of corruption rampant in domestic gas and oil companies. I Don't know on whose instance blending of Ethanol in petrol and diesel is being opposed. Whereas it is available at 31 rupees per liter in the market and due to its blending farmer's machinery (tractor, pumping set etc.) is malfunctioning, and farmers are opposing it. I would like to caution that in future inflation of food items will further rise because in the budget of this year fertilizer subsidy has been reduced by 5000 crore rupees. Urea and fertilizer till now has been costlier by 10 percent in comparison to last year and their prices are likely to rise further in the next one or two months. Seeds have gone costlier, due to 40 thousand crore rupees of MNREGA, agricultural labour in villages have become costlier. Diesel is going to be decontrolled. That means production cost of agriculture will definitely increase. Then, how will food items become cheaper. For making fruits and vegetables cheaper, I tell you one measure, which has been approved by planning commission also. Making selling and buying market between consumer and farmers benefits both. Few days ago, the Government of Maharashtra in Mumbai provided market to vegetable farmers. Prices came down. Why not make such an arrangement where farmer has direct access to the market. Writing is clear on the wall that till the time poor is not included in the development, such discussions will keep on taking place and 70 percent of the population will be forced to eke out their living on 20 rupees per day.

I would like to draw your attention towards Bundelkhand, Ramabai Nagar of Uttar Pradesh, where in last three years 1700 farmers have died due to the poverty and starvation. I have raised the issue many times in the Lok Sabha, but the Government has not initiated any sort of relief works.

Hon'ble High Court took direct cognizance of untimely death of people in Bundelkhand due to starvation and poverty but the Government did not express any sympathy. Government at the centre and the state are making corrupt policies and a game is being played to plunder money from the Government treasury.

Due to poverty a labour earns 50 rupees in a day and a capitalist earns 50 thousand rupees in a day. So much inequality can be seen in this. The Government has plenty of food grains in godowns and open grounds but that is not reaching to the poor and instead it is rotting, which even is not eaten by the animals too. Inflation is so high that people are struggling to get meal for two times. Fruits, vegetables, milk, ghee has become a dream. Poverty in the country can only be eliminated when unemployed youths are given jobs or if not any job then should be given employment oriented work. If these two things are not possible, then they should be at least given unemployment allowance. Every poor man should be provided education, medical aid free of cost and work should be done to provide employment to unemployed people. Farmer should be provided water, electricity, fertilizer, seed and other basic facilities at low cost by the Government. Forward trading should be completely discontinued.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Shri Toppo, you may start now. If you do not start your speech, I will call the next hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. Shri Toppo may start now.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this serious matter.

*Not recorded.

Sir, I would like to discuss only four points. You provide subsidy on petrol and diesel and this subsidy is given to the major companies, suppliers. Prices of Chemical Fertilizers and cost of transportation have increased due to rise in the prices of petrol and diesel. It is directly affecting the fanners and common man. But you are providing subsidy to them only. Nobody would be under control unless you control the blatk marketing. Everyday we read in newspapers that food grains are perishing in your storage in abundance but our Agriculture Minister did not pay heed towards that. Many people could have had consumed those food grains, had it been kept properly. There is no account of the foodgrains which had been perished along the railway lines, in the farm fields, storage godowns, but our Agriculture Minister ji convince us nicely by giving maiiy examples, but we do not understand anything. I would like to ask that whether the Government do not have proper arrangement to store the foodgrains. What kind of policies are you formulating? Labourers and farmers put their hard labour to produce the foodgrains, they do not even get the fair remuneration for the same but above all there foodgrains get perished asiwell. It would have been better if these foodgrains had been distributed among the poor. You are talking about policy. Poor people are getting nothing from it neither do the farmers. What kind of policy do you have? You should change the policy.

Sir, I would like to say that the time given to discuss such a serious matter is very less. Such issue siftgild have been discussed further, many other Members of Parliament would also like to discuss this matter. I think that there should be some solution for this and we would like to hear about it in the reply of the Minister. It may be possible, as a Member has said you will solve the problem by combining a report from here and there under certain procedure. Whether this would be your policy?

Brahmaputra is always flooded with water in Assam and we are suffering from it whereas on other side farmers do not have water to irrigate their fields. A lot of water is being wasted in river Brahmaputra but a farmer at a mere distance of four kilometres is not getting the water to irrigate his field. If this water is given to him for irrigation it would have benefited the farmers a lot. We can also supply water from north-east to drought struck areas. We have got soft water which is useful in many ways. But there is no solution for this.

Sir, presently our whole area is flood hit. We are suffering due to this water while on other hand people are suffering due to lack of water. If you take this water to those areas they would have got water for drinking.

We are purchasing bottled water by paying a large sum of money, but our water is being wasted and is going into the sea. It is not being utilized. If there will be no policy and if the Government will not take concrete steps then there will be drought at one place and flood at another. You can also see that erosion is also taking place there due to flood. Several farmers have become homeless due to this erosion. Their fields, land, home everything is washed away with flood but no measures have been taken in this regard. Farmer is not getting anything then how he can progress? Had you controlled this river and canalized its water to another state then the situation would have been much better.

I hope that a concrete policy will be formed in this regard. If anyone needs water, you can supply it from here and use this water for irrigation purposes. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Hon'ble Mr. Chairperson, I am thankful to you that you gave me opportunity to participate in the discussion on price rise.

Sir, we are all concerned about the increasing price rise and we have discussed enough on this subject. Many surveys has been conducted but the result is zero because people who prepare the report are not suffering from price rise. Common men is suffering from this price rise, Middle class and lower middle class families are bearing the burnt of price rise who are not able to buy sufficient stock of pulses and vegetables. On the one hand we claim of being progressive and on other hand, 12 percent people do not get two square meals a day. We can dp charming talks and can give datas like GDP, sensex, nifty and increasing foreign currency to make ourselves happy. We can hypnotise ourselves with these words, but how we can make that person happy who lives in village, doing labour work, doing farming but could not even get the cost of his produce. How we can make that boy happy who comes to city to do labour work and sleeps in open on road. We are all public representative and we are all representing a constituency. When we visit our constituencies, we face various difficulties. You cannot see or listen to those problems by sitting here. There is a problem of BPL, NREGA, old age pension and many other problems. There is draught, old women cry bitterly for the old age pension of two hundred rupees. There are five star hotels in cities and people give hundreds of rupees in tip just for opening their car's door. But in villages two hundred rupees costs their life. They wait for 6 months, 8 months for the two hundred rupees, when I go to meet them they start

crying. Their eyes are filled with tears. You can go anytime and see this. Where is the growth rate, where is the development? Today villages have different picture. Actual India has different picture. What is the point of being progressive, when despite six decades of Independence we have failed to provide basic amenities to the people. We fought the Independence war with zeal and enthusiasm. Our dream was that one day we will get independence, we will grow under our tricolour, we will progress and will become self-dependent. But this could not happen. Today people are faced with the problems of bread, shelter and drinking water. All of you must have read Ramayana, it is very popular in our Hindu society. Manthara is a maid servant and she tells Kaikayee that 'Koi Nrip Hou, Hamhu Ka Hani, Gheri Cheri Kahoib Rani'. It means if anyone becomes king I will not get affected. I will not become queen from maidservant. My situation will remain the same, anyone becomes the king: When I go to the villages to see people, then I think that the life of common men will not get changed by any Government comes or go. What kind of a growth it is, which has not been able to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich. A small section of people have become rich and richness is constrained to that section only, common men are not benefited by this. The rate of inflation is increasing, prices are continuing to rise and the poor is becoming poorer. Middle class people are craving for basic amenities. We will have to be sensitive to their problems. We will have to take measures to control the price risewith data and survey and we can resolve these problems. We can overcome this problem if we have will power. It is not so that we never faced such kind of problems in the past. If we look into the history then we will see that we faced more problems than these. We can deal with this problem. But we must have will power. I would like to tell you one thing that our respectable big brother Shri Yashwant Sinha ji has just said many valuable things. He has said 6fie more thing and I want to draw your attention towards that thing. He said that our capitalists are not investing their capitals in the country but they are investing it in the other countries three times more. This is very serious matter. The Government should ponder over it seriously and should pay attention on it. I would like to say one more thing that Mr. Salman Khursheed was saying that now ruling party and opposition party cannot work unanimously because if we will become unanimous then it will be dangerous for democracy. But I would like to say that if it is the issue of poverty, if it is issue of common man then we should become unanimous.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Thank you Mr. Chairman, whenever the discussion starts on inflation, it stops at food grains only. Farmers produce grains in their fields. Only its prices are discussed. Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the prices of wheat, potato, rice and sugar have been stable for the last two years. There is no much rise in their prices. Yet, I have seen that whenever the inflation is discussed and the Government takes any steps to control the inflation, the sufferer is farmer only.

Mr. Chairman, I am also drawing your attention once more that common man is facing hardships due to the inflation and house rent has also increased manifold in Delhi during last some years besides inflation of foodgrains. The cost of medical, transport and entertainment services has also increased. Fees of medical and engineering colleges have increased three times. There would be no discussion to control it. The prices of diesel and petrol have increased but there would be no discussion over it and only controlling of food grains prices is discussed. The subsidy for fertilizers has been reduced by Rs. 5000 crores in the budget presented by Pranab Da while on the other hand, the prices of urea and other fertilizers have increased upto ten times.

Farmers are not getting labourers in the villages as a result of MGNREGA. Their cost price is increasing. They are not getting electricity and as a result, their cost price is increasing. On the one hand, the input cost of farmers is increasing and on the other, they are not getting the prices they deserve.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, last week I attended the meeting of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. There I saw that Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices counted only Rs. 76 for labour cost while calculating cost price of grains. The fact is that no person is ready to as labour for less than Rs. 150. By this forged calculation is, in a way, the farmers are being trapped.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform you that farmer producing wheat in village is getting Rs. eleven while the flour of wheat is selling at a price of Rs. twenty two per kilogram. Farmer is getting rupees three for a kilogram of potato while consumer is purchasing it for rupees fifteen a kilogram. For tomato, farmer is getting rupees four while consumer is buying for rupees forty. Milk price has been discussed over a lot but a poor producing milk in village is getting Rs. 15-18 a liter while in the market, a commoner is forced to purchase it for Rs. 35 a liter. The gap between producer and consumer has increased upto great extent.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards one more point. The prices of petrol and diesel are increasing. Ethanol is being produced in large quantities in our country by sugar industry. My suggestion is that if ten percent ethanol is mixed in petrol and diesel, then diesel can be cheaper by rupees three while petrol can be cheaper by rupees seven. If steps are taken in this manner, the farmers will get some money and the inflation would be controlled as well.

Sir, our domestic sugar consumption is 230 lakh ton and we have nearly 60 lakh ton of extra sugar. The sugar prices are increasing in international market. The farmers would get some money if we sell sugar in international market. Next year, we are going to have a bumper crop of sugarcane. It should be thought over. You are not doing what you should. You are not giving assistance to farmers they need. I warn that if farmer is crushed again in the name of inflation, one day separate subsidy would be required for farming otherwise the farmer of the country will abandon the farming.

[English]

*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): No other nation's central legislature might have discussed the issue of price rise many times at such a short period. We all agree in one point, prices are increasing. But we disagree as whom to be blamed. Let us at least agree that it is not due to the fault of the poor people, the toiling masses and the working class.

Who gains from the price rise and who loses? I hope there won't be any difference of opinion amongst us that the rich becomes richer and the poor poorer. Whatever relief provided on ad-hoc basis is watered down by the high rate of inflation. People are not well versed in statistics. They feel the brunt of poverty, hunger, malnutrition and debt trap, worsening their miserable life.

It is the primary duty of a "State", I mean the Govt, to provide food and shelter to its citizens, ensure education and health to the entire citizens, and promising safety to the men and women. But alas, the prices of the basic necessities are soaring high even while this august house is discussing the burning issue.

The Government says that we are having bumper harvests and have good quantity of buffer stocks of food grains. At the same time, we see with our own eyes, people begging before us for food, children crying for food. How can we say that the Govt. is working to ensure the principles of social justice as enshrined in our Constitution?

*Speech was laid on the Table.

It is the items for daily usage by the common people, I mean the basic necessities, which are becoming costlier and costlier, and not those luxurious goods demanded by the rich. Forward trading of food articles leads to hoarding and black marketing. If we are inviting the MNCs to open multi-Brand retail outlet chains, then we will be virtually legalizing hoarding and pushing crores of self-employed small and petty traders and vendors into starvation and despair.

The sharp increase in the prices of fuel is shocking. Instead of regulating the prices, the Government of India is opting deregulation and thereby the private monopoly houses determine the prices of petrol. Was there any time before the tenure of the UPA-II, that the prices of petroleum products almost doubled? And their prices were increased about a dozen times during a very short span of two years?

When we speak of giving subsidy to food and fuel, hue and cry can be seen and heard from the side of the so-called elite and neo-liberal economists who swear by the forces of demand and supply. But please answer, who is paying for the "Revenue foregone" head in every year's budget? Exemptions in corporate income Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty etc. during the last 6 years have come to the tune of 21 lakhs of crores of rupees. On the other side, the precious national wealth of our country is being looted by a small number of individuals. How can a sovereign socialist, secular democratic nation tolerate all these? It will be unfortunate for us if somebody criticises us as "loot the nation and kill the people" have become the rule of the day.

No effective steps are being taken by the Government of India to check the price rise. Of course, I agree that there is no magic wand. But people feel hungry. They find it extremely difficult to exist, to survive.

Now nobody ever hears about land reforms. Even the meager savings are vanishing just like vapour. The Government of India still talks about the food security Bill. Let me point out one thing that a legislation to come in future is no substitute for food. Today is today and it is a reality. This is the 222 nd anniversary of the French Revolution. It started as a rebellion against exploitation and torture, a revolt against those who were insulated with in the walls of luxury. When the people cried for bread it is heard, that the Queen sarcastically replied "why bread?, Give them cakes." We should not behave like those autocrats. This House reflects the voice of the people. The people demand the strong actions of

03.08.2011 205 the Government to check the price-rise and for more job opportunities and not mere rhetorics of growth and justifications for failures.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I support this Resolution brought forward by Shri Yashwant Sinha. Despite repeated discussions in the Parliament on earlier occasions, price reduction in the market has never been visible. I wish that today's discussion regarding this issue would not meet with a similar fate.

Sir, I would like to record it in unequivocal terms that it is a failure on the part of the Government to contain inflation and to curb the rise in prices of essential commodities, particularly of food grains. At the same time I find no credibility in the criticism of most of the Opposition Parties because they have ruled or are still ruling in many of the States where they have equally failed to contain the rise in prices, or bust out the black marketeers, middlemen and unfair traders. All out State trading of essential commodities including supply of LPG domestic gas, essential medicines, petroleum products and more particularly the food grains can be the only solution to the reduction of prices of essential commodities and for that stringent application of the Essential Commodities Act is necessary in all States and it should be initiated by the Central Government immediately. The black marketeers, unfair traders, hoarders and the market speculators should be apprehended and given exemplary punishment. I would like to request the Government to immediately act in this regard.

During the Budget Session of this year, the hon. Finance Minister declared reduction of subsidies in food grains, fertilizers and the fuel sector and the catastrophic effects of that are being felt now in the market, particularly in respect of the petroleum products. It has been de-controlled in line with the recommendations of the Parikh Committee. We always hear that our Public Sector Companies are incurring losses but I have never seen any newspaper or media reporting about them making losses. It is very surprising that our neighbouring countries which are also importing petroleum from the global market, in countries like Pakistan, Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka, the prices of petroleum products are less than what it is in India.

I have seen the report of the Ministry of Petroleum. In the year 2008-09 our Public Sector Companies, namely, ONGC earned a profit around more than Rs. 16,000 crore and Indian Oil Corporation had a net profit of around Rs. 3,000 crore respectively.

And private companies like the Reliance got profit of more than Rs. 22,000 crore. I would like to mention that our Government - I was listening to the Members who spoke from the Government side - have in effect admitted that it is helpless and they are unable to control price rise.

In my last point. I would like to say about the way our Finance Minister, at the time of the presentation of his Budget, sought blessings from Goddess Lakshmi today also, one of the major speakers told in the House that he does not have the magic stick in his hands to contain inflation and price rise. My point is that it is not the question of magic stick or blessings or instability of monsoon or recession in the global market. My point is, it is the outlook of the Government as to whether the Government will work for the *aam admi* or the common people or its activities will be for the corporate sector, the unfair traders, the black marketers and the market speculators.

I would urge upon the Government to come down heavily on the market speculators, the black marketers and the hoarders and implement the Essential Commodities Act stringently.

*SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak in this important debate on price rise. Madam, we have been discussing this issue for the third time in the last two years. Last time when we discussed the same issues, we had passed a unanimous resolution but nothing was done by the Government to arrest the price rise. Instead the Government has added fuel to the fire by increasing the price of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG for the last 26 months of UPA II Government, price has been on permanent feature.

Why this inflation/price rise continues unabated? This is because of the wrong policies of the Government. It is the new liberal policies that are the root cause of this relentless inflation. There are four major reasons for the continuing price rise.

Firstly, future trading is the major contributing factor to price rise. The volume of this speculative trade is many times higher than the actual production of commodities in the economy. The future trading was first permitted by the former NDA Government and the UPA had no hesitation in following the line of that Government. The beneficiaries of forward trading is big business and monopolies while forward trading leads to a sky-rocketing of prices, the big business makes huge profits at the expense of common people. The process of inflation

erodes the income and purchasing power of common people and transfer their income into the hands of big business. So this inflation suits the interests of corporates and monopolies. This is the class character of inflation. If the Government is sincere in controlling price, it should first abolish the forward trading. I draw the attention of the Government to a recommendation of a Parliamentary Standing Committee which had sought a ban on forward trading. But you ignored it and if you are serious in curbing price rise. Please accept that recommendation now.

Second reason for the price rise is mindless hikes in the petroleum prices in the last two years of this Government petrol price was increased by 50% since the deregulation of petrol prices in June 2010 alone prices were increased 11 times and by 30%. The deregulation was again to serve the interests of corporates. Under the cover of under recoveries which is only a notional loss than an actual loss, the Government deregulated the petrol price and created a situation where the prices are increased almost every month. It is also to be noted that the Government is charging a high rate of taxes on petrol and diesel. On petrol if the central taxes amounts to more than 50% on diesel, it is more than 30%. If the Government really wants to provide some relief to the people, they should restructure the present tax rates. These tax rates are by any means higher than those in many de developing countries.

Thirdly, targeted PDs is another reason which prevent people from any kind of relief in times of inflation. We the Left has always been demanding universal PDS but the Government was continuously trying to limit it by a targeted system. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court indicted this Government for allowing the foodgrains to rot at a time when millions of our poor people are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Researchers have revealed that per capita foodgrains unavailability has gone down to such precarious levels that it is almost comparable to the levels prevailed at the time of Bengal Famine when people are starving, Corporates in the food business are reaping lucreative profits. This Government allows the Corporates and monopolies to make profits over poverty and hunger. Our godowns are filled with foodgrains and still people are starving. What does it mean? People simply don't have the purchasing power to buy food. Universalisation of PDS is the most urgent and inevitable measure to ensure food to poor people. The Government pleads a resource crunch for universalisation of PDS. But what is the truth. According to their own NAC (National Advisory Committee) Rs. 88,500/- crore additional allocation is enough to provide 35 per kg. of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 53 to all Indians without differentiating between APL and BPL.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

This amount is almost the half of the amount – Rs. 17,600/- crores lost in 2G spectrum scandal. This means that corruption deprives the country from valuable resources need for the welfare of the poor.

Lastly, it is the neglect of agriculture which is also an important reason. Along with the price rise, agrarian crises too has become a permanent feature of this UPA-II regime. According to NCRB statistics, a farmer committee suicide in every 30 minutes. Farmers have been caught between ever increasing costs of cultivation due to the withdrawal of subsidies and extreme price volatiles resulting from import liberalization driven by WTO Agreement and FTAs with various countries. The policy of neglect of agriculture is evident from declining public investment in the Sector. Government has not yet implemented the recommendation of National Commission on Farmers (NCF) that farmers should be made available loans at the rate of 4% interests without addressing the agrarian crises, you cannot effectively tackle the issue of price rise.

So what is needed is an urgent correction. It is high time for a reversal of neo-liberal policies which is adversely affecting millions of people.

But the Government is turning a blind eye to the hard realities. Instead they still prescribe more high doses of neo-liberal policies. The decision to allow 51% FD in retail trade is such a decision. These wrong policy initiatives will only worsen the situation.

So if you have any concern for “aam adami” please change your policies favouring big business and foreign capital, if you don't, people will have no other option but to replace you.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Madam Speaker, thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak. I am speaking for the first time for two years, and I got this opportunity to speak for the first time. Today, for the whole day, discussion has been taking place on inflation, and all hon'ble members from ruling and opposition side has expressed their grief on the issue of inflation. This has given me a great experience and an understanding has been developed in respect to what is inflation? How can it be contained? And what measures should be adopted to control it? All members have expressed their grief on this, and all the hon'ble members find themselves helpless when they find that the people in their constituency are suffering from it miserably. They have to listen to the plight of the people.

What is the root cause of inflation? And we have to get to its root cause. The root cause is rising prices of petrol and crude oil. If the prices of crude oil continue to rise, the inflation will also rise proportionately. Whatever measures you can adopt or you can use magic wand many times, inflation cannot be controlled. I would like to tell the hon'ble Prime Minister, hon'ble Finance Minister and hon'ble Members that whenever the Government faces any economic crisis, it just raises the prices of petrol-oil. This is because crude oil is costly and it's a question of foreign policy also. For several other reasons, prices of crude oil are enhanced but you do not consider who will benefit from price-rise. Definitely, when price of oil is increased, a handful of people do relish this rise in prices. For example, in the wake of rise in the prices of crude oil, the bus owner enhances the bus fare. If 200 passengers travel in his bus and the bus fare is raised by Rs. 10 per passenger, then calculate what is the price of oil consumed by him and how much the fare has been increased? Today, whole goods are imported and exported through the medium of oil. All the transactions, food grains and materials, used are dependant on oil. Price of oil has to be controlled.

Jharkhand is a State and it is such a state that whatever statement the Ex-Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha has said about it, is a reality. You go to Jharkhand and you will find there that in large parts of Jharkhand, there is hunger and unemployment and children, women and old people has gone outside the state for eking out a living. He doesn't know whether there is a rainy season. He has gone there not for the sake of amassing wealth but to manage their two squares of meal. I would like to suggest that whether one is from Government side or Opposition side, who are giving their suggestions about inflation, we should not criticize them nor scrutinize anyone in the House, but to curb inflation, and an All-Party Meeting should be convened. For this, we demand that Government should conduct a type of meeting in which it should be resolved to check further rise of prices, prevent the rise of prices of petroleum and the poor people of the country should not suffer due to inflation. We have to make such a policy in which the wages of the poor labor should be fixed. The people living below poverty line should be provided jobs and their wages for 30 days on permanent basis be ensured. Whenever there are discrepancies in BPL list, should be removed.

I have been given lesser time to speak and I am unable to express my thoughts. Next time, I will express them because we are in grief. I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, discussion on this Motion is over and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I place some suggestions on the table of House regarding price-rise, which is being discussed under Rule 184. It is a well-known fact that prices has increased and common man is suffering. The people living below poverty line are suffering even more. So, to control the price-rise, my suggestions are as follows:

- The major reason of price-rise is forward trading. Hoarders trade million tonnes of forward commodities through the computers and as a result, it further escalates the prices. So, eatable items be exempted without delay from forward trading and for this purpose, amendments should be made in the forward trading law at the earliest.
- The Essential Commodity Act also needs to be enforced strictly. Provisions of short trial should be made for the violators of Essential Commodity Act and if possible, separate courts should be set up for this purpose as the District Collector have less time due to their busy schedule. With this arrangement, culprits will get punishment fast and the instances of violation of Essential Commodity Act will reduce.
- Export-import policy should be reviewed. Presently, due to bad monsoon, there is food grain crisis in the country and in such condition, export of sugar and rice is not logical by any perspective. Therefore, the export of sugar and rice should be banned immediately.
- The Chief Ministers of concerned states should make an arrangement to get a daily report regarding the eatable items under the leadership of District Collectors in the districts unless the situation of price-rise does not improve. The Chief Ministers should daily report to the Government of India in this regard. Such an arrangement can be made through E-mail.
- Prices have been increasing more and more due to the uncertainty of monsoon. Therefore, stringent action should be taken against the adulterers and hoarders unless and until the

situation improves, and the Government of India should necessarily ask the Chief Ministers of concerned states about the action being taken in this regard on daily basis.

- Prices are likely to further escalate due to increase in prices of fertilizers and chemicals and there is an apprehension of shortfall in produce produced by the farmers. Therefore, kindly roll back the prices of fertilizer and chemical.
- Prices are likely to escalate further due to the uncertainty of monsoon and drought. The scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research should be asked to give suggestions for an alternate arrangement to save people from drought and uncertainty of monsoon. Among them, some of the suggestions can be; like more and more use of organic manure, more use of drip and micro irrigation, promoting organic farming, efforts should be made to produce more and more green fodder by using new technology in the field of fodder production so that live stock can also be saved and through this alternate arrangement production of foodgrains becomes possible.
- Public Distribution System should be reviewed. Except for the BPL, facilities provided to remaining people should be stopped immediately because hoarders are getting more benefits of this instead of the common man, particularly, immediate action should be taken in kerosene field. The amount which will be saved from this, should be spent on the ways and means to control the price-rise.
- The Government is accepting that prices are rising due to the food grain crisis. In this regard, I suggest that the barren and waste land should be made cultivable land for foodgrain production. More and more irrigation facilities should be developed. Incentive should be given for investment for PPP mode based agriculture sector by preparing a list of investors, so that agricultural produce can increase and the gap between the demand and supply can be reduced.
- Often ripe crops of the farmers gets damaged for the want of proper storage facilities. Therefore, my suggestion in this context is that provision for preparing a scheme at comprehensive level should be made to provide loan and grant to every farmer having holding

*Speech was laid on the Table.

upto 5 hectare land to construct the godown for storage. Assistance of NABARD can be taken to formulate the scheme.

- Many schemes for agricultural development are under implementation but these are overlapping. Therefore, a composite scheme should be formulated with the help of the technical agricultural experts and reviewing all the remaining schemes, appropriate provision can be included in the composite plan and other schemes should be withdrawn so that the farmers can understand the schemes properly and can help in increasing the production by implementing those scheme in their fields.

[English]

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): At the outset, I would like to thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to express on this important subject, price rise.

It would not be an exaggeration if I say that prices are skyrocketing and everyone is feeling the pinch of it in daily life.

The Government in its reply to an Unstarred question on 11th March, 2011 has stated that it monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. I have no reason not to believe that Government is not making any serious attempt. It has been taking measures to contain prices of essential commodities by selectively banning exports in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. But what we feel is that poor and downtrodden should get the essential foodgrains, pulses and vegetables at an affordable rate through PDS. But is this being followed by the Government of the day is a moot question which the Government has to reply.

The inflation as per Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers) in India was 12 per cent in 2010, which is higher than the average in advanced economies and emerging and developing economies. But in what way these figures have any impact on the poor? Are poor receiving relief or do they understand as to what is meant by inflation? Not only my answer, the answer of any reasonable thinking person is an emphatic 'no' because the poor and downtrodden are not feeling a sigh of relief from the increase in prices of essential commodities for over 2 years.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I would flag the issue of recent hike in key interest rates by RBI which brought misery to the wage earners. This is the 11th hike in interest rates in 15 months. Government should ponder over the issue of burden being put on poor constantly with ever increasing of prices of essentials. The ultimate sufferers are the middle class people.

I think our PDS system should be revitalized and more and more essential commodities, including vegetables should be dispensed to the poor and needy at a very subsidized rates.

There should be Inspection Squads to monitor on a regular basis; there should not be any room for malpractices. Government should ensure that price stability mechanism is in place and is a successful one so that when prices are hiked, poor and downtrodden do not feel the pinch of it.

Prices of essential commodities are on the rise in spite of the efforts by the UPA-II Government. There is no doubt, the Government has to control hike in prices of essential commodities with iron hand. The irony is that the poor and downtrodden are not getting the reprieve. And they are put to hardships with constant increase of petroleum products which has a spiraling effect on every other conceivable sector.

There is a Price Monitoring Cell under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution but it has failed miserably particularly in the last few years to monitor the prices of essential commodities like rice, wheat, milk, pulses, sugar, mustard oil, potato, onion, salt. ^ do not think anybody would deny that there is no exorbitant rise in prices of these essentials. Take the example of vegetables and other essentials.

I would like to know as to what is the thinking on the part of the government to control the price rise. Is it planning to set up a High Powered Committee on Price Rise to bring down the prices to bring much needed reprieve for the common man who is reeling under heavy burden that he has to take on himself when he goes out to buy any bare essentials to have two square meals a day.

How would the Ministry improve the prevailing high price situation in the country with the intention to bring it down to a level which would help the poor to lead a happy and peaceful life.

It would be interesting to quote Crisil economists report which warned that food prices would keep rising unless issues related to the agriculture sector are tackled. I would strongly urge the Government to give serious thought to this finding.

Take any essentials, be it milk or eggs, oils, pulse or vegetables, one has to pay more. One has been paying the price to buy these base essentials because of sharp rise in prices of these items. Milk prices have trebled during the last two years. Fruits and vegetables too could witness double-digit price increase and the prices of egg, meat and fish rose by 23.6% in 2010.11. According to Times of India report dated 29 th June, 2011, Indians spent Rs.5.8 lakh crore extra due to inflation in the last 3 years. This is a serious cause for concern.

RBI stated that rising wages are contributing to price rise. But here I would state that increase in wages are not commensurate with the price rise. If the wages are increased by 10 or 20% in the last two years, in the corresponding period, price rise is almost by 100 per cent in many essential commodities. For example, fruits, eggs, vegetables, to name a few. This aspect has to be looked into by the Government.

Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia has claimed, as per the newspaper report in the Financial Express, dated 11 th June, 2011, food prices would fall to a reasonable levels by September. If this is going to be true, we would be happy to wait for that golden moment. But the past experience shows that prices tend to increase.

The price rise of food articles has not abated over a last decader so. We or for that matter the Government can deny this bitter truth. Spiraling prices undoubtedly make huge holes in the pockets of poor and middle class society, not to mention of downtrodden sections of society, who are vulnerable.

I would like to bring the aspect of the role of hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers. Stringent action should be initiated against the hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers because it leads to collapse of the public distribution system. I would like to know what type of measures are in place or initiated in the last 3 years on hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers.

Curbing of price rise, particularly of essential food items, should be the immediate concern of the Government because people are living in peril. Nearly 77 per cent of the people of our country live on a meager Rs. 22 per day. There is a thinking on the part of Government that price rise is an inevitability in a growing

economy. What type of growth are we expecting when the poor is unable to have one meal a day and live on a meager Rs. 22 per day. The truth is that the Government should have done a lot, particularly in the case of ever increasing the prices of petroleum products.

A permanent way should be found out instead of hiking the prices of petroleum products because it directly and indirectly hits the poor and the vulnerable sections of society.

[Translation]

*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Under Rule 184, during the last two years, the discussion on the reasons for inflation cited by Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha and on the policies of the Government and rising prices in the country has taken place 12 times but the inflation has been prevalent as usual. The prices of food items are increasing. Prices of diesel, petrol, cooking gas were hiked several times. The Government is increasing the hardships of poor by imposing taxes on food items. The prices of items of daily use such as pulses, vegetables, sugar, rice and other items are increasing. The inflation increases as Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture give different statements.

The Government is fulfilling its responsibility merely by giving replies and not by making any policy. The inflation cannot be checked by presenting figures in the House. A strong will power is required for this, an economic policy will have to be framed. Measures will have to be taken to uplift the life standard of farmers, poor and laborers. Only discussion will not be able to check the inflation.

Today, even after 64 years of independence, plight of villages, helplessness greed in eyes due to plight and compulsion to spend 80% of their earnings on basic needs can be seen. The Government is talking about development however rich is getting richer while poor is getting poorer. India is divided into two classe rich class and poor class. We will have to eliminate this and make one India.

The Government talks about poor but the survey reports regarding number of BPL families in the country are different. It is need of the hour that a survey is conducted to determine this genuine BPL families in the country and take action to provide them economic assistance. If the government is really serious about price rise, they will have to aware correct economic policy. The farmers will have to be provided with cheaper power,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

diesel, petrol, cooking gas and kerosene. The discussion will fruitful only when there is cheaper irrigation, farmers get remunerative prices of their produce, corruption is controlled, black money from foreign countries is brought back to the country and inflation is controlled by adopting a proper economic policy.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Of late, one of the problems which is having a devastating effect on the lives of the common people is steep price rise. It has a direct impact on the retail prices of foodgrains. Sources of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India state that increase in Consumer Price Index in 2010 was 19.7% while that in January, 2011 was 18.9%. In cotton textiles, the rate of increase was 14.8% in January 2010 and 21.1% in January 2011. Besides, the Government is going on increasing the prices of petro-products and fuel. On 24th June, there was a steep hike in the prices of diesel, LPG and Kerosene which became dearer by Rs. 3, Rs. 50 and Rs. 2 respectively as a result of which inflation has sky-rocketed.

On the one hand, the costs of essential commodities increase in leaps and bounds and on the other, the income of the ordinary people remains the same. Thus one unit of the currency now buys less quantity of goods and services. People are forced to purchase less and pay more. Along with that, transport cost also increases. So common people are left with no money to spend on their daily necessities. This kind of unhindered price rise leads to their economic devastation. Only a handful of big businessmen and industrialists make massive profits.

Inflation and price rise are the consequences of national level economic policies. Firstly the Government has adopted liberal policies and has deregulated the market. That means agricultural production, export, import, price level etc. have entirely been left at the mercy of the market forces. Thus the welfare role of the state has been drastically minimized.

The second reason of price rise is the slackness and uncertainty in the agricultural production of the country. Investment is very less in irrigation sector And investors are not ready to put their money in agricultural infrastructure development. The area of irrigated land has not yet crossed 49%.

Thirdly one of the salient features of liberal economy is rampant import even if it damages and destroys the

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Bengali.

interests of indigenous companies. So almost all the fertilizer companies in the country have downed their shutters and fertilisers are being imported by paying higher costs. Thus agricultural production is plummeting. Deliberately self sufficiency in agriculture is being replaced with over-dependence on import.

Another feature of liberalization is to help the capitalists of the country earn huge profits through export which in turn has an adverse impact on the pricing scenario.

Liberalization leads to decrease in agricultural production. Government estimate shows that it was 2% during the period 1997-98 to 2001-02, it was 1.7% in 2006-07 and in 2009-10 it came down to 0.4%. In 1997 per capita food supply was 503 gm but in 2009 it become 444 gm. If there is natural calamity over and above this then the plight of poor can be well imagined.

Thus the Central Government must change its economic and fiscal policies. The Planning Commission must assist the Government whole heartedly in increasing the production in agriculture. The Agriculture Commission has announced that loans will be provided to raise land productivity and fertility. This should be actually done. The concepts of APL and BPL must be abolished to introduce a Universal Public Distribution System and irrigation must be given prime importance.

The State Governments have to have coordination among themselves and also with the Central Government so that effective measures can be taken to increase agricultural production and keep price escalation under control.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Today whole of the country is in bad shape due to inflation. 10% inflation, loan getting costlier, unstable farming, slow investment, collapsing infrastructure and finance world full of hundreds of risks, still a claim of more than nine percent growth of economy.

A new era of consumerism in India started after 2004-05 when the economy showed a pace of 8-9 percent. At that time, inflation was around 4 percent. During the last 3-4 years, all the three *i.e.* earning, production and expenses have increased but the saving of the masses has become stand stil. Actually, not the expense but, perhaps, our saving is victim of inflation. Mackenzie in a recent study has conceded that in next

*Speech was laid on the Table.

one decade, the personal consumption cost of India would touch to 1500 billion dollars. 55-60 crore strong middle class of India is spending so much that the economy could run easily despite around 36 percent of poor population.

Why the expense is increasing. We are claiming India to be reaching at the top of development. Infrastructure for health, agriculture, education, transport and law and order is collapsing here while we are adopting to Mall culture, air conditioned hotels and hospitals. Electricity is not available in rural areas for month together even today. Poor people are dying in want of medicines and treatment. Poor people travel in worst conditions in trains and buses. Even then, Congress *Ka Haath, Garibon Ke Saath*, My India is Great.

Today, India's export is nil as compared to China *i.e.* import has lessened. Production of consumer items increased in April to 14.3 percent from 3 percent of January. The production of electronic items is showing a surprising pace of 37 percent. But, if talk about agricultural growth rate, the growth rate of grains and oilseeds was 4.19 percent in 1951-52 while it fell to 1.49 and 1.28 percent during 9th and 10th plan respectively. This figure rose to 3.52 during 2005 to 2007. Be it Commonwealth games or other projects, there are deadly explosions of corruption and extremism and naxalism is exploding in the name of agricultural explosion and poverty eradication. The earth is bleeding because of struggle of peasants and labourers. The food grains and vegetable vendors in villages and cities cannot afford even to cover their body properly but buying-selling of vegetables and food grains by corporate houses results in profits of crores. These people get loans and relief of billions. But poor and farmers are completely helpless and have to pay commission instead of bank loans and Government relief.

Though with Sixth Pay Commission, a small population did get a little relief but with the rise in inflation, even the employees in our country have been feeling the heat along with more than 100 crores of our country's population.

When NDA Government was in power flour was 5-6 rupees per kg, rice 8-10 rupees per kg, vegetable 3-4 rupees per kg, soap not more than 10 rupees, oil 30 rupees, dai gram 8-10 rupees per kg. Today, pulses are 80 rupees per kg, rice 40 rupees per kg, vegetable 30-40 rupees per kg, fruits 70-80 rupees per kg. Milk has increased from 7 to 27 rupees.

In this condition, Government has to understand the grave situation of inflation. Today, due to paucity of appropriate system of foodgrain storage, nearly 61 thousand tone foodgrains has wasted. New instances of adulteration are unfolding everyday. Patients are screaming outside Government hospitals. Due to the deteriorated condition of law and order, the protectors of law are being made the target to suffer. Condition of civil war has arisen in the country. Due to closures because of deteriorating condition of law and order, the economy has created. Therefore, Government has to take strong steps to save country from the economic emergency. The report of Badhwa Committee has to be paid attention, otherwise, it would be difficult for the people of poor and middle class to survive.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri S.S. Ramasubbu. Please be brief.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I will be brief. Agriculture sector accounts for 30 per cent of our country's GDP and employs around fifty per cent of the work force throughout the country. Now-a-days, through the MNREGA, our Government has given employment opportunities for the rural people in many ways. Due to this the purchasing power of the people has increased. There is a shortage of field workers in agriculture and their availability has reduced enormously. So, we have to improve the scientific innovations and new technologies which have become highly research oriented. We have to change our agriculture pattern to improve the productivity and also the production in our country. We need more agricultural graduates. In order to do that, we need more agriculture graduates and diploma holders to do this research work. There is a general misconception that there are not enough job opportunities for agriculture graduates amongst our educated youngsters. Now, most of the youngsters from the rural areas, even those who belong to agricultural families, are not ready to study agriculture. They are now shifting to other engineering studies, like mechanical engineering and computer engineering and they are going out to get employment opportunities. Due to this reduction in the availability of agriculture graduates and technicians, we have to introduce new modern methods of buffer stock innovations. We need more agriculture graduates. Every year we are producing only 10,000 to 15,000 graduates. So, we need more agriculture graduates and

diploma holders. In order to attain self-sufficiency and improve the output in agriculture, there is a need for qualified labour in this sector. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell the Minister as to what do you want. It is not a debate. You just have to tell as to what do you want.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: To reach this goal, the Union Government, in coordination with the State Governments, should set up more agriculture universities in various parts of the country and more and more students should be encouraged to take up agriculture as a career option as the employment prospects are much better in these days.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Mr. Chairman, Sir this is to bring to your urgent attention about the privatization of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and the increasing cases of illegal drug trial practices on human beings conducted with or without the knowledge of the victims by the private firms. UIP was started as a flagship programme in the health sector in 1985 by the Government of India, Ministry of Health, with the objective of immunizing 85 per cent of the new born and 100 per cent of expectant mothers by 1990. The vaccines were made solely in the public sector. Mainly three public sector companies were involved in the production of vaccines: (i) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu which was started in 1907; (ii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh; and BCG Vaccine Lab, Chennai which was established in 1948. Ninety per cent of the vaccines were produced from these PSUs. But in 2008, these PSUs were closed down citing the report from the WHO. After that in this area, new private players, like Panacea Bio-tech, Santha Biotech and Cerum Institute of India, are vying to control the vaccination sector.

Sir, a recent report by BBC has brought to light the existence of an infamous clinical trial business that is spreading in the developing countries. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biju, you come to the point.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Sir, I am coming to my point. Such business involves thousands of unaware patients that get drawn into experimenting new drugs without their explicit consent, sometimes under the wrong impression that those trial medications are the official ones. The recent incident has happened in Visakhapatnam. A number of students

from the engineering college, one private company *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biju, why are you bringing engineering college here? You are telling about the vaccination. You come to the point.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: These clinical trials were held in Hyderabad and in Lucknow without the directions from the Centre or from any other agency. Even one recent incident happened in Tamil Nadu. One of the private companies' pentavalent vaccine was used in Kerala and in Tamil Nadu without the proper consent from the people.

So, in view of the above grounds, I strongly urge the Government to keep away from any effort to sabotage UIP and our health sector through privatization. The public sector companies should be reopened. Also, the Government should take stringent action against the private companies for using people as guinea pigs. I would also urge to enact a new law and strengthening of existing laws in order to ensure to avoid such above-mentioned incidents in future. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biju, this is 'Zero Hour'. This is not a debate in which you are participating. So, you have to be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Chairman, Sir/1 would like to submit that pollution in Jamshedpur, which is in Jharkhand, has created a new kind of virus because of which ten people have died and fifteen hundred to two thousand are admitted in the hospital. They do not know whether they are suffering from Dengue or Chicken guinea or insfilitis, but exactly it is not known what they are suffering from. It was tested in Pune. I want to say that when Jamshedpur was built, it was a boon for there, but today it has become a curse. There is a Sanskrit Shloka:

Kshiti jal paavak gagan sameera,
Panchtatva hain adham sharira.

The body is made of five elements and I can tell you that all these five elements are polluted there. There, both in Swarna rekha river and Kharkai river slum, Tata industry has been established. It was one million tonne plant, but because of that, it has become five million tonnes and now, it is becoming to ten million tonnes. I would urge the Central Government as well as the State

Government that the condition of pollution, the way pollution level is rising day-by-day, people are dying because of it, Central Government is not concerned about it. NHRM has failed in Jharkhand, the whole health system has failed. The Central Government has everywhere provided for setting up AIIMS, but in Jharkhand there is no institution like AIIMS, where will people get treatment, poor will die, no body cares for that. I want to raise a question through you, we are Member of Parliament, I will conclude with a poem:

*"Zindagi ki galiyon se gujarta hoon main, kuch sawal,
kuch jawab dhoondta hoon main.
Kahin meri zindagi ek sawal bankar na rah jaaye,
isi boat se dart a hoon main, isi baat se darta
hoon main."*

I request you that the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health of the country should investigate it and whoever is guilty should be punished."

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Sir, through you I would like to draw attention of this house towards a very important subject.

The money which should have been given to Uttar Pradesh in last two years under PMGSY scheme has not been given. I have raised this issue many times in this house, many times brought it to the notice of the hon'ble minister. This is the biggest state of the country. Road is the most important part in development works, but the roads connecting villages which were to be built under PMGSY scheme, their whole schemes has been sent from the state, all the work from the state side has been done, but despite raising the issue many time in the house, no heed has been paid to it. I come from rural area of Bhadohi region. Carpet weaving is a major industry, it runs like a cottage industry in villages there, foreign buyers also come there. When they enter Bhadoi district and see roads there they get an image of India. We are a developing country, planning to connect villages by road, and PMGSY is a medium for that. This is an important issue, the roads have become a curse for our Lok Sabha constituency. This is the problem of the whole country. I would like to request through you that the money under PMGSY which the central Government is not sending since last two years to the Uttar Pradesh Government may be sent immediately and the discriminatory action must be stopped. Where there is Central Government supported Government, they are given special package and those states which want to go in the direction of development, have some essential requirements, are being ignored.

I would like to request through you that withheld money under PMGSY be released immediately so that the unfinished work of roads, potholed ways, places where there are no roads, work may be started there so that development work of state can take place.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, for increasing agriculture production there is an important scheme of the Government of India - National Agriculture Development Scheme. In the Chandauli area of Uttar Pradesh three projects have been developed under this National Agriculture Development Scheme. One project was - digging of Ghusnonar Drain, with a length of 119 kilometer and 1920 hectare land, which used to inundated every year. Second project was Chakka Baandh Pump Canal, Jamnia, where there was no irrigation facility, and a project was made under National Agriculture Development Scheme with a cost of 38 Crore Rupees and for which technical and governmental sanction was also received. But till this date Uttar Pradesh Government is not allocating the money provided under National Agriculture Development Scheme due to which agriculture production is keeping on decreasing, there is no produce from agricultural land. Not only this, similarly the proposal for cementing Bhopauli pump canal and Narayanpur pump canal through chief isone is lying with state government and for this project the Central Government! has given money under National Agriculture Development Scheme, but it has not got sanction of the state government. Through you I would like to request the agriculture minister of the Government of India to issue necessary guidelines to Uttar Pradesh government so that the three projects pending under National Agriculture Development Scheme may be sanctioned, money may be allocated to them so that agriculture production may be increased.

You gave me a chance to speak, I am thankful to you.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the work of converting Akola to Khandwa meter gauge into broad gauge which is continuing from three to four years. Distance between Akola and Khandwa is approximately 176 Kilometer, this work is continuing from last four years, but has not been completed yet. In the rail budget of 2010-2011 a provision of 30 Crore Rupees was made for it but no work was done. Tender for only 14 Kilometer

line has been floated. If work continues at such a slow pace then it will take at least 20 years to complete the whole work. I request the Government to float the tender of Western and Central Railway together so that work should be completed speedily. Along with it budget should also be increased so that there is no delay in completion of work. With the completion of this Work travelling from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu to Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kolkata will become easier and goods from one state to another state will reach easily. Therefore, I request the Government to get completed the work of converting Akola-Khandwa Rail Line into broad gauge as early as possible.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chariman, through you I would like to request the Government regarding Thane station. The first train in India was run between Thane to Victoria Terminus, which is now called Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus, in the year 1853. Till this date Ministry of Railways has not done the developmental work of this historic Thane station. I also requested ex-railway minister Mamta ji and she said fine we will make Thane a world class station and she also made an announcement for it. But in the present rail budget the minister has said that Thane can not be world class station, but we will try to make it a better railway station. I request the incumbent railway minister to make efforts for making Thane railway station a better one.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Sir, I take this opportunity to invite your kind attention regarding the huge loss incurred to Air India due to the withdrawal and cancellation of its flights as well as frequent strikes of its employees.

It is pathetic to learn that Air India has been cancelling most of its highly profitable routes due to unknown reasons for the last two years. For instance, Indian Airlines' IC 997/998 flight between Cochin and Doha had in service of seven flights a week. Cancellation of this flight has added an annual loss of Rs. 100 crore.

Another matter of concern is the replacement of legacy carrier like Indian Airlines by low cost carrier like Air India Express. As a result, capacity and role of national carrier to transport travelers between the Gulf and India has been reduced to a great extent. Reducing the size of carrier substantially affects the profit and existence of Air India. Present trend of demand shows that there is a

separate demand for legacy carrier like IC and low cost carrier like IX. The combination of IC-IX flights is able to capture high-end and low-end market in our aviation sector.

In addition to the withdrawal and cancellation of flights and frequent strikes called on by its employees has transformed Air India into a carrier of uncertainty. Such incidents detract traditional passengers from Air India and benefiting a host of private and international airlines.

Therefore, I request the Government to take urgent steps to salvage India's prestigious national air carrier.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chariman, Aakashwani Kendra need to be opened in Siwani District of Madhya Pradesh. Siwani district is extremely backward and naxal affected district. People have been demanding opening of Aakashwani Kendra in this district since so many years. There a great deal of resentment among the public of the area. For all round development of Siwani district and in public interest it is very essential to open an Aakashwani Kendra there. Public of Siwani district is feeling neglected due to absence of Aakashwani Kendra.

Therefore, I request through you to the Government to open an Aakashwani Kendra in Siwani District.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to get the quality inspected of electrification work in several districts of Jharkhand under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme and the Jharkhand Government has sent a proposal to the Government of India that at present from the given transformer of 10, 16 and 25 Kilowatt the BPL families do not get benefit of electrification since they do not live together at one place. At some place there are two, are four and there are APL families too and at present from one side electrification by Damodar Valley Corporation is being done and from other side there are reports of burning of transformers. We raised this issue in the last session too, we demanded it from the Government and also stated this before the committee too that there 63 KVA transformers and three-phase line arrangement should be made available so that APL family can also get its benefit and scheme of the Government of India should be given concrete shape and the proposal of Jharkhand Government sent to the Government of India regarding providing at least 63 or 100 KVA transformer

at the places where transformer have been burnt so that the arrangements there may be strengthened. Common man should get benefit of Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme of Government of India. Through you I demand that action should be taken on this without any delay.

[English]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great pleasure that for the first time after after 64 years of Independence Census is being conducted in the enclave (Chhitmahal) areas of both Bangladesh and India on 16th and 17th July, 2011. There is no doubt that the Government of India will avail the necessary information about the inhabitants of Indian and Chhitmahal. The Census, 2011 conducted by the Government of India raised the question of rehabilitation of the inhabitants of the areas. What about the solution of their hundreds of problems? What about their identity and resettlement? Only Census can do nothing about the grave problem. The main concern of the inhabitants of the enclave is rehabilitation and permanent resettlement.

I think it is our humble duty to bring them into the mainstream of social, political and economic status of India so that they can avail the human rights.

So, I firmly demand that the enclave areas (Chhitmahal) should immediately be exchanged between the two countries so far as the permanent solution of the long grave problem is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are yet five more hon. Members to speak. Therefore, can we extend the time of the House till they complete their speeches?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

20.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, the internet service and network companies are committing irregularities in the country. MTS is supplying low quality data card in the name of internet service to customers. Companies are charging money from customers in the name of network and internet search and their customer care department do not register complaints of customers and send message to customers about their grievance redressal without doing

so. These companies even claim to provide services in those areas where they are not having their network tower. Engineers of MTS companies are aware of it but still they are cheating with customers by selling their products. To lure customer, MTS company is giving offer of giving Reebok shoes with one connection in the future. Stringent action should be taken against this company in the public internet and its approval should be cancelled.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Mr. Chairman, after 230 lakh tonne of total consumption of sugar in the country, extra 60 lakh tonne sugar is still with us and a number of sugar mills have kept the sugar in the open. This sugar will get rot during the rainy season. On the one hand price of sugar is decreasing in the domestic market and on other hand sugar is getting good price in the international market. Today sugar is getting 777 dollar per tonne, i.e. 3500 per quintal in the international market.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government through you that there is need to export 10 lakh tonne sugar immediately, as the price of sugar is likely to decrease in the next month when sugar of Brazil and Thailand will enter into the International Market. We can give money to our farmers by selling sugar in the international market. It will help the debt ridden sugar industry also. I urge upto the Government to consider exporting 10 lakh tonnes of sugar.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner); Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on such an important subject. Ambitious schemes like National Rural Health Mission, NRHM is going on in our country. We read in newspapers that in Uttar Pradesh there is embezzlement of 3700 crore rupees and a team of 20 persons went there. They found that a sum of 250 crore rupees was deposited in a department. There aid it didn't transferred further. Ambulances were not purchased on time, tender process was not proper. I would like to tell you that in NRHM Scheme, there are various posts like district programme manager, account manager, accountant, data entry operator, GNM, ANM, pharmacist, lab technician, Asha Supervisor, compounder and Asha Coordinator etc. I would like to tell you that all these posts are on contract basis. Until these posts will be on contract basis and will not become permanent these kind of more embezzlement will be unearthed in the country. I belong to Rajasthan. I would like to tell you that in our State there were 745 accountants, Central Government said them that we don't need accountants.

I would like to tell Government through you that you have removed the accountants, you removed the officers, such scam happened in Uttar Pradesh and such scams will be unearthed in other states also. Most of the scams is related to tender process. Where is the money, where the money was spent, it is not clear. Accounts are not being found. I would like to suggest that three corrections are required in this regard. Doctor, staff and accountant should not be on contract NRHM is a very big scheme and a good schemes. There are CMR, MMR, IMR in it; they have contributed in it. If you will not permanent these staff then the contract period with them should be for at least 10 years. Every year you sign contract for 6 months, what does it mean? I am not able to understand it.

My another suggestion is that in this scheme there is a project implementation plan and they change this plan whenever they wish to do so. They say that now you require 300 doctors. When you accepted the plan for the whole year then why are you changing the plan in the mid way? The main reason of scam in U.P. in this only.

Secondly, all these irregularities took place in the financial sector. I would like to say that the account wing should be strengthened otherwise PIL has been put up in Allahabad high court...*(Interruptions)*, so. I would like to say that the suggestions given by me should be implemented and the staff should be made permanent, this is my demand from the Government through you.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to talk oh a very important matter. Firstly I want to bring into your notice and register that I am born in a state where there has been some problem or the other for the last sixty years. I hail from Jammu-Kashmir and Punch is in my Parliamentary area. This is a fact that there are three regions in Jammu-Kashmir. These three regions are Laddakh, Kashmir and Jammu and climate and language, complexion, dressing and food habits of people in all three regions does not match. But the Government of India consider Jammu-Kashmir as one which is a good thing. All three regions should be together too. Our party is in its favour and me too. But two years back Central Universities were announced and one University was given to each dominion but the university given to Jammu ran into controversy. I would like to thank Prime Minister and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi that they interferred and gave a university

to Jammu. It's been two years that Kashmir university is working but neither the classes of Jammu University have started nor the Vice-Chancellor has been appointed for it. You can imagine how much injustice is done to the people of Jammu that either the State Government is responsible or someone here got angry, all the political parties have been staging dharnas on roads in this heat and rain for a month now, social organizations are also staging dharnas and colleges, universities and schools are closed there. Students take processions daily. I can't understand that both the universities were announced together and second session has started in two years in Kashmir whereas there has been no classes in Jammu. Vice-Chancellor has not been appointed till date. I think this is a great injustice with people of Jammu. I discussed the matter with the hon. Prime Minister too a day before yesterday I am thankful to him for that. I talked to HRD Minister Shri Kappil Sibbal too. Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal was here a short while ago ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want? Tell me.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAM LAL SHARMA: I told them that I would be unable to give a positive reply to the people of my area who are disturbed for a month. I am their guardian. I have to be their representative here in the House and I am from ruling party too. Thus I have to sit on dharan out side. I am helpless...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell me what you want. What is your request? What is your demand?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAM LAL SHARMA: I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to express the feelings of those people. Through you, I would like to request to the Government and particularly HRD Minister that Vice-Chancellor be appointed as early as possible and the classes should be started this year only so that the anguish in the people of Jammu could be calmed down and they get justice. With the words I conclude and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I agree with him in this regard and associate myself with him.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Madan Lai Sharma.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all aware that in January this year, the Tri Valley University in US has been shut down by the US authorities and more than 1500 students were on the road. Virtually, they have been haunted by the US authorities. We have seen the instances where they have been radio-tagged; they have been detained for 23 days.

They have been put in prison with hardened criminals. All of us in this House expressed our concern and anguish in February. I personally went to the US in March. We also met all the students there. We also went to the Embassy there and we had a meeting with the Ambassador. But in spite of that, a lot of NTAs have been issued there, and none of them have been cancelled.

Now, four days back, on the 28th July, we came to know that there is one more University in the U.S., University of Northern Virginia, near Washington has been shut down. More than 2,500 students are studying there. Out of them, 90 per cent are Indians and a majority of them are from Andhra Pradesh. They come from very backward regions like Srikakulam, Mahabubnagar, Anantapuram and Prakasam District.

Sir, all of us know as to what happened to Tri-Valley students, where more than 1,500 students have been haunted, and they have been living like in exile. When I went there, I met a couple of students. There is one girl called Anusha. In fact, she lost her pregnancy because of the pressure of the US authorities and the stress that she has witnessed. There is one more girl from Delhi called Rachna. She was eight months pregnant and she was living in a small village in Illinois State. She was shivering and she was very well worried and frightened as to what was going to happen to her. Fortunately, Indian community people had helped her. NATS, ATA, TANA, NATA and all of them came to their rescue and they engaged lawyers. Now, nobody knows what is going to happen to these 2,500 students who are studying in the Northern Virginia University.

The irony is when I went in March, the US authorities themselves, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, in the presence of the Ambassador, asked the students to transfer to Northern Virginia University. At their request, most of the Tri-Valley University students shifted their status to the Northern Virginia University. At that time

also, the students told me: "This University also looks like a fraud but the authorities are asking us to go and join this University. We are joining there. We do not know what is going to happen to us." Really that is what happened.

After four months, on the 28 th July, the FBI, the ICE and the Student and Exchange Visiting Programme have raided that University and declared all the 2,500 students out of status. We do not know what is going to happen to these students.

Last time also, we requested the hon. External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna ji that he or the Prime Minister should directly talk to the President of America. When one American student is arrested here, the President of America will directly talk to the MEA authority. But here, 1,500 students of Tri-Valley were virtually on the roads and they were living like in exile. Now, 2,500 students are again out of status.

So, what we request the Government is that the Government should talk to the authorities there and ask them to give six months' time for them to change their status. In the middle of the academic year, they will not get any admission in any other University. Either they should be allowed to transfer to F1 Visa or they should be allowed to go to Dependent Visa or H1 Visa. At least six months' time should be given to them before they are declared as out of status. Otherwise, all these 2,500 students also will face the same fate of the Tri-Valley students, where they have been detained, radio-collared, and they are living in shame there. Unfortunately, it is an alien land, it is a foreign land. All of them are youngsters and they are like our children.

When they spoke to the Indian Ambassador to the US virtually they were all in tears. I would like to convey this to the Government, through you, Sir. We want the Prime Minister himself to speak to the President of America to ensure that our children are safe there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi is also associating with the issue raised by Shri L. Rajagopal.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 4, 2011/Sravana 13, 1933 (Saka).

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