

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Thirteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 6, 2013/Phalgun 15, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 121.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour begin.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be given time to speak during the zero hour but let the Question Hour resume.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow everyone to speak during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Time will be given during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Market Share and Revenue of MTNL and BSNL

*121. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the market share and the revenue earnings of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have been declining during the last three consecutive years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the losses incurred by both the companies during the said period, company and year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the functioning of these companies and their management and if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations of Sam Pitroda Committee on restructuring of BSNL and if so, the details thereof including the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check the declining market share and the losses of these public sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The details of revenue, profit/loss and market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the

last three years of 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and for the current year 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012, are as follows:

As on	Total Revenue (In Rs crores)		Profit/Loss (In Rs crores)		Market Share (%age)	
	BSNL	MTNL	BSNL	MTNL	BSNL	MTNL
31.3.2010	32,045	5,058	-1,823	-2,611	15.66	14.21
31.3.2011	29,688	3,992	-6,384	-2,801	13.83	11.29
31.3.2012	27,934	3,624	-8,551	-4,110	12.70	11.00
31.12.2012*	19,305	2,682	-6,536	-3,335	13.51	11.30

*Figures for Revenue and Profit/Loss are provisional

The reasons for the rising losses of BSNL and MTNL are due to decline in revenue and increase in expenditure. The reasons for the decline in revenue are as follows:

- Fixed to mobile substitution
- Stiff competition in mobile sector.
- Payment towards 3G & Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum charges resulting in reduction in interest income.
- Decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in mobile sector.

The reason for the increase in expenditure is mainly due to wages of large legacy work force.

(c) and (e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of both PSUs review the performance of BSNL and MTNL regularly.

Some of the Steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to increase their revenue and market share are as follows:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution system.
- Special consumer retention camps.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project smile.

- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

MTNL

- Plan to commission Convergent billing. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber and address customer request for services, tariff etc.
- Reviewing of tariff for various products and services.
- Measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills.
- Online system for booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, for customers to get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, Virtual Calling Cards etc.

(d) The Government had set up a Committee in January 2010 under Shri Sam Pitroda to review the functioning of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). The important recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee inter alia were as follows:

- Focus on selection of the best professionals from the market at market rates.
- Establish four independent business units for Fixed access, Mobility, Enterprise and New businesses.
- Complete ITS (Indian Telecom Service) absorption process.
- Retire or transfer around 100K employees through processes like VRS (Voluntary Retirement Scheme).
- Change procurement processes and procedures substantially using tools such as e-Procurement, vendor rating, rate running contracts, schedules, etc.
- Disinvest 30% through Indian strategic investor and at Initial Public Offering (IPO) to return 10% to the

government and use 20% for employee VRS, expansion and operation.

- Provide 30 million new high speed broadband connections in the next three years.
- Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- Proactively offer sharing of active and passive infrastructure to other operators.
- Enhance rural communication facilities by connecting 2,50,000 panchayats.
- Create a separate subsidiary company for tower related infrastructure.
- Create a separate subsidiary to hold land bank and other real estate assets.
- Establish a BSNL venture fund to invest and/or acquire small appropriate technology companies.

Telecom Commission deliberated on the recommendations of Sam Pitroda Committee on improving the performance of the BSNL on 30.11.2010 and decided that:

- (i) Taking professionals from market at market rates, changing Board Constitution or separating Chairman and Managing Director posts may not be feasible in only one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as it may trigger protest from BSNL and demand for similar treatment by other PSUs.
- (ii) Listing & disinvestment of BSNL would not be appropriate at the current time as company is on downward performance path & disinvestment may not realize true value of the company. In absence of listing, option of giving stocks as incentive, to key management is not available for the present.
- (iii) VRS across the board may not be required; BSNL could examine option of VRS for select categories in context of financial burden and cost/benefit to the company.
- (iv) On adopting Managed capacity or managed services model, it recommended that the Board of BSNL may take a view.

(v) Unbundling of the local loop being a commercial decision should be decided by BSNL Board after critically examining the issue.

(vi) All other issues flagged by Pitroda Committee are operational and commercial issues of BSNL for which the Board is competent to take decisions.

The Commission also observed that some of the above issues could be revisited if the need arose in the context of any major policy decisions involving restructuring and repositioning of BSNL.

[Translation]

Generation of Employment

*122. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has collected data regarding the unemployed youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the factors which determine the employment outcomes of an economy;

(c) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Government for generation of employment in the country;

(d) whether these schemes have not been effective in providing jobs/employment to the unemployed youth and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new employment policy and if so, the details thereof including the other effective measures taken/likely to be taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) The Planning Commission does not collect data on employment and unemployment characteristics of the population including the youth. The employment and unemployment data is collected on quinquennial basis by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The State wise unemployment rate as reported in the latest NSSO quinquennial survey 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Broadly, the employment outcome is

determined by the growth of the economy and more particularly by the growth of labour intensive sectors.

(c) to (e) Government of India is implementing a number of wage/self-employment generation programmes such as:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) [formerly Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)]
- (iii) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- (iv) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

The physical and financial progress under each of the above schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims at creating 50 million non-farm work opportunities during the plan period. The Plan has identified certain labour intensive manufacturing sectors like Textile and Garments, Leather & Footwear, Gems & Jewellery, Handloom & Handicrafts and Food Processing Industries for generating substantial employment. The Plan has also identified the need for simplifying the regulatory framework and ensuring labour market flexibility without compromising fairness to labour. It focuses on skilling those entering the labour force to enhance the employability of the youth. These measures are expected to have a positive impact on employment generation in the medium term.

Statement-I

Unemployment Rates (per 1000 persons) according to Usual (Principal+Subsidiary) Status

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	9	12	25	51	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	8	13	34	32	34
3.	Assam	34	56	39	40	125	52
4.	Bihar	21	13	20	63	160	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	6	31	21	29
6.	Delhi	18	0	17	26	22	26
7.	Goa	35	99	47	35	72	41
8.	Gujarat	8	7	8	15	31	18
9.	Haryana	21	11	18	22	38	25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19	12	16	31	106	49
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	38	25	47	109	60
12.	Jharkhand	46	12	39	53	121	63
13.	Karnataka	5	4	5	24	40	27
14.	Kerala	32	161	75	29	168	73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Madhya Pradesh		8	4	7	27	36	29
16. Maharashtra		7	4	6	28	50	32
17. Manipur		38	37	38	50	41	48
18. Meghalaya		3	5	4	30	90	51
19. Mizoram		13	15	13	25	34	28
20. Nagaland		98	119	106	61	190	92
21. Odisha		31	27	30	40	54	42
22. Punjab		28	22	26	44	66	48
23. Rajasthan		6	1	4	17	44	22
24. Sikkim		47	34	43	0	0	0
25. Tamil Nadu		15	15	15	24	54	32
26. Tripura		53	198	92	93	418	171
27. Uttarakhand		26	2	16	29	31	29
28. Uttar Pradesh		12	5	10	29	34	29
29. West Benegal		17	28	19	35	65	40
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	190	80	42	205	84	
31. Chandigarh	164	511	247	30	51	34	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51	0	48	42	600	53	
33. Daman and Diu	45	23	40	27	0	24	
34. Lakshadweep	24	256	97	87	28	57	
35. Puducherry	41	13	30	20	60	31	
All India		16	16	16	28	57	34

Source: NSS Report No. 537: Employment & Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10

Statement-II

Physical/Financial achievements made under various employment generation schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Physical/Financial	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Physical in lakh	2.55	4.20	4.82	4.72	1.20 (upto Oct. 12)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Estimated Employment Generated	persons					
		Financial in crore	408.65	742.77	905.41	1058.51	914.29 (upto 31.1.13)
2.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	Physical swarozgaries in lakh	18.62	20.85	21.10	16.77	5.69 (upto 22.1.13)
		Financial in crore	1989.60	1974.96	2230.67	1834.46	1832.34 (upto 22.1.13)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Physical person days of employment in crore	216.32	283.59	257.15	216.34	164.45 (upto 22.2.13)
		Financial in crore	29939.60	33506.61	35768.95	29189.77	29626.49 (upto 22.2.13)
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)						
	(i) No. of Urban poor assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro Enterprises						
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP).	(i) Physical in lakh	1.84	1.51	1.57	1.20	0.43 (upto 21.2.13)
		(ii) Physical in lakhs	3.03	1.88	2.57	3.59	2.60 (upto 21.2.13)
		Financial in crore	540.67	421.61	581.50	778.83	511.13 (upto 21.2.13)

Source: Note for PAD Rajya Starred Question No. 56 answered on 27.2.2013 by M/o Labour & Employment

[English]

Quality of Education

*123. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the poor teaching standards in schools particularly in the rural areas is a cause of serious concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has contemplated any plan to improve the teaching standards in schools in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III, V and VIII, which have revealed a slight improvement in pupil achievement learning levels, even though the overall achievement remains low.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. For secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme similarly, provides for in-service teacher training and academic support to schools for improving teacher performance.

[*Translation*]

Second Shift in KVs

*124. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country which are running second shifts, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start second shifts in all KVs;

(c) if so, the details including the locations thereof along with the time by which the same is likely to be started, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any suggestions/proposals have been received from the public representatives and District Commissioners in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the action taken on the said suggestions/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Presently 49 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country are running second shifts. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) 10 proposals/suggestions have been received from the public representatives and District Commissioners during last one year i.e. from 1st January 2012 till date. Proposal for opening of second shift in a KV is mainly examined, keeping in view (1) Number of aspirants from priority categories who were registered but could not get admission in various classes during current academic session. (2) Availability of infrastructural facilities. (3) Geographical conditions of the Vidyalaya keeping in view the safety and security of the students during early morning and late evening hours. Orders for opening of second shift in respect of four (04) KVs i.e. at (i) KV, Mati Akbarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat (ii) KV, Pragati Vihar, (iii) KV, Sector-II, R.K. Puram and (iv) KV, Masjid Moth, Delhi have been issued on 9th August 2012. For the remaining proposals for opening of second shift in (i) KV, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh; (ii) KV, Neemuch Madhya Pradesh; (iii) KV, Rajkot, Gujarat; (iv) KV, No. III Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh; (v) KV, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh; and (vi) proposal for opening of second shift in all KVs in Uttar Pradesh, decision not to open was communicated.

Statement

List indicating the region wise/State/UT wise & location of KVs where second shift is functioning (As on 28.02.2013)

State/UT	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3
Delhi	1	New Friends Centre
Delhi	2	AGCR Colony
Delhi	3	No. 3 Delhi Cantt.
Delhi	4	AFS Tuglakabad
Delhi	5	Sector 8 RK Puram
Delhi	6	Andrews Ganj
Delhi	7	Pushp Vihar
Delhi	8	Gole Market
Delhi	9	Vikaspuri
Delhi	10	Janakpuri
Delhi	11	Delhi Cannt. No.1
Delhi	12	Delhi Cannt. No.2
Delhi	13	Sector 8 Rohini
Delhi	14	Dwaraka Sec. V
Delhi	15	Lawrence Road
Delhi	16	Shalimarbagh
Delhi	17	Pitampura
Delhi	18	Sainik Vihar
Delhi	19	Sector-2, RK Puram
Delhi	20	Masjid Moth
Delhi	21	Pragati Vihar
Haryana	22	No. 1 AFS Gurgaon
Uttar Pradesh	23	Noida
Uttar Pradesh	24	VKV Ghaziabad
Uttar Pradesh	25	Kanpur Cantt.

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	26	Raebareli
Uttar Pradesh	27	Aliganj
Uttar Pradesh	28	Gomti Nagar
Uttar Pradesh	29	AMC Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh	30.	Mati Akbarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat
Madhya Pradesh	31	No. 3, Bhopal
-do-	32	No. 1, Indore
Madhya Pradesh	33	No. 1, Gwalior
-do-	34	Chhindwara
Chhattisgarh	35	No. 1, Raipur
Odisha	36	No. 1, Bhubaneswar
Jharkhand	37	Hinoo, Ranchi
Chandigarh	38	Sector-47, Chandigarh
Kerala	39	Pattom, Trivandrum
-do-	40	Adoor
Uttarakhand	41	IIP, Dehradun
-do-	42	Haldwani
Rajasthan	43	No. 5, Jaipur
Maharashtra	44	AFS, Thane
-do-	45	Ambarnath
Bihar	46	Kankarbagh, Patna
-do-	47	Baily Road
-do-	48	Danapur
-do-	49	Muzaffarpur

[English]

Regulatory Mechanism for Higher Education

*125. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that many States are opposed

to the move of setting up of a national overarching regulatory mechanism for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) is expected to act as an advisor and guide to the other regulatory bodies and facilitate their functioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) In the 57th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19.06.2010, the draft Higher Education and Research (HE&R) Bill, seeking to establish a national overarching regulatory body in higher education was discussed. While there was a general consensus on the need to establish an overarching regulatory body at the apex level, CABE decided to ask State Governments and others to send their written comments and suggestions which would be taken into consideration, before the draft Bill was finalized by the Central Government. All States were accordingly addressed and comments and suggestions on various provisions of the Bill were received from 18 States. The setting up of the national overarching regulatory mechanism for higher education was specifically opposed by the State Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The Higher Education and Research (HE&R) Bill, 2011 intends creating the National Commission for Higher Education & Research (NCHER) for determination, coordination, maintenance and continued enhancement of standards of higher education and research. The existing regulatory bodies like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Technical Education (NCTE) and Distance Education Council (DEC) would be subsumed in NCHER. However, the regulatory bodies in the fields of medicine and law would retain the powers to set minimum standards for medical education and legal education leading to professional practice. Other Professional Councils, listed in the First Schedule of the HE&R Bill would continue to function and set standards for professional practice in their respective domains. The head of each such professional council would also be a member of the General Council proposed in the Bill.

Hate-Crime against Indians

*126. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of Indians becoming victims of hate-crimes in America have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of U.S. in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The Government is aware of incidents of crime involving loss of life or injury to Indians residing in the United States. Not all these incidents can be termed as hate-crimes, as investigations by U.S. authorities have identified most of these recorded incidents as cases of robbery, personal rivalry, looting, etc.

However, there have been some incidents which seem to have been motivated by hatred, including the killing of two Sikhs in Sacramento, California, in March 2011; the attack on a Gurudwara in Wisconsin in August 2012 and; the death of an Indian in New York in December 2012.

In the first of these cases, two persons, Shri Surinder Singh and Shri Gurmej Atwal, were killed in Sacramento, California on 4 March 2011, after being shot at by unidentified assailants. The local authorities are investigating the case as a possible hate-crime, probably due to mistaken identity, as the victims wore turbans at the time of the incident.

In the second tragic incident, six persons were killed and three others injured at a shooting incident at a Gurudwara in Oak Creek, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 5 August 2012. The assailant was reportedly killed through a combination of police firing and self inflicted wounds.

Finally, more recently, an Indian national, Shri Sunando Sen, was killed by a moving train after being

pushed onto the tracks at an elevated subway station in Queens, New York City, on 27 December 2012. The assailant is believed to be mentally disturbed.

Government brings to the attention of U.S. federal and local authorities all incidents, including the incidents of hate-crimes, which affect the safety and security of Indian nationals residing in the United States. This issue has been raised at all levels with the U.S. Government, which has been requested to ensure the safety of all Indians and prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

U.S. authorities have underlined on a number of occasions their commitment to the safety of all residents in the United States, including people of foreign origin. In the case of the attack on the Gurudwara at Oak Creek, U.S. President Barack Obama spoke with Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on 8 August 2012 to express condolences for the victims of this shooting incident, and to convey the solidarity of the American people. President Obama also issued a proclamation ordering the U.S. flag to be flown at half mast for five days, as a mark of respect for the victims of the Gurudwara attack. First Lady Michelle Obama also visited Oak Creek on 23 August 2012 to meet the affected families.

Guidelines for Installation of Towers

*127. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the norms/guidelines laid down for installation of mobile towers;

(b) whether a large number of mobile towers are installed near residential areas, public buildings, schools, etc.;

(c) if so, the details of such towers, State/UT/ Company-wise and the steps taken by the Government to remove these towers from such areas and also the action taken against the telecom operators for violation of norms in installation of such towers;

(d) whether the Government has the records of the mobile towers installed without prior clearance from concerned bodies and local authorities in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the

reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any compensation is provided/proposed to be provided to the persons affected by mobile radiation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures taken to minimize and neutralize the impact of radiation from mobile towers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per existing policy for installation of mobile towers, Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (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. The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable bylaws, rules and regulation of local bodies such as State Government/ Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of tower, the telecom service provider has to obtain the necessary permission from the respective local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/ Gram Panchayat etc.

Further, DoT has issued a broad guideline for issue of clearances for installation of Mobile Towers and the same has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary of all the States on 23.08.2012.

(b) and (c) As per the broad guidelines issued by DoT regarding installation of mobile towers, no restriction has been imposed on installation of tower on specific buildings such as residential areas, public buildings, schools etc. However, it has been prescribed in the guideline that there shall be no nearby buildings right in front of the antenna with height comparable to the lowest antenna on tower at a distance threshold as specified below:

Sl. No.	Number of Multiple antennas	Building/Structure distance from the antenna (safe distance) (in meters)
1	2	3
1.	2	35
2.	4	45

1	2	3
3.	6	55
4.	8	65
5.	10	70
6.	12	75

However, some of the State Governments have formulated their own guidelines for grant of permission for installation of mobile towers and have put specific restrictions and prohibitions on installation of mobile towers. The same has been contested in Supreme Court by various Telecom Service Providers.

(d) The record regarding grant of permission for installation of mobile towers etc. is maintained by the local authorities and DoT maintains the record regarding grant of siting clearance to the mobile tower by Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA).

(e) There are no conclusive evidence so far on the risk associated with Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) emitted from mobile towers.

However, as a precautionary principle, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) have been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012.

After implementation of the above mentioned revised norms for mobile towers, India now has one of the most stringent EMF exposure norms in the world.

[*Translation*]

Girls' Education

*128. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether girls' education continues to be interrupted after primary school with the percentage of enrolment declining at the higher secondary school stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding enrolment of girl students during the recent past and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the total number of schools has increased in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the number of teachers have also increased in proportion to the increase in the number of schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) The enrolment of girls at elementary, secondary and senior secondary level has been steadily increasing and the drop out rates declining at all stages of school education. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls at primary level rose from 85.9% in 2000-01 to 116.7% in 2010-11, at upper primary level it rose from 49.9% to 83.1% over the same period, while at secondary level it rose from 45.3% in 2004-05 to 60.8% in 2010-11 and at higher secondary level from 24.5% to 36.1% during the same period. This data has been collected and compiled under the annual School Education Statistics by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Over the 11th Plan period, 1,44,156 additional elementary schools and at the secondary level 9636 new schools have been sanctioned. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. 9.17 lakh teachers for elementary schools have been sanctioned during this period. At the secondary level 55,964 additional teachers have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan period.

Statement

State/UTs	Total No. of Schools sanctioned (Elementary Level)	Total No. of Schools Sanctioned (Secondary Level)
	2007-08 to 2011-12	2007-08 to 2011-12
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	0

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	754	102
Arunachal Pradesh	989	33
Assam	5054	0
Bihar	17914	966
Chandigarh	30	4
Chhattisgarh	2021	1341
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	0
Daman and Diu	0	3
Delhi	10	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	0	328
Haryana	662	37
Himachal Pradesh	475	136
Jammu and Kashmir	11137	530
Jharkhand	5460	894
Karnataka	2672	305
Kerala	126	112
Lakshadweep	6	4
Madhya Pradesh	4797	944
Maharashtra	7075	0
Manipur	1238	116
Meghalaya	2571	25
Mizoram	289	81
Nagaland	889	147
Odisha	8075	709
Puducherry	17	11
Punjab	982	222
Rajasthan	13472	0
Sikkim	69	0

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	2896	1254
Tripura	909	83
Uttar Pradesh	28619	228
Uttarakhand	1228	1021
West Bengal	23663	0
All States	144156	9636

Fellowships to SCs/STs

*129. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for award of fellowships to SC/ST candidates for pursuing their higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the eligibility and the procedure for grant of fellowships;

(c) the total number of SC/ST candidates benefited from this scheme during the last three years. State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a large number of SC/ST candidates are not getting the benefits of this scheme due to lack of awareness about the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Schemes (RGNF) for Scheduled Caste (SC) students is funded by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The RGNF Scheme for Scheduled Tribe students is funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates is funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development. All these schemes are implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Brief details of these fellowship schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The number of candidates selected during the last three years under the above said schemes is given below:

Name of Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Schemes for Scheduled Castes (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment)	1375*	2000	2000
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Schemes for Scheduled Tribes (Ministry of Tribal Affairs)	702#	667	667
Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates (UGC)	100	100	Selection

1	2	3	4
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yet to be made

*42 additional slots for SC category has been adjusted during 2010-11.

#35 additional slots for ST category has been adjusted during 2010-11.

State-wise details of the fellowships awarded during the last three years, as reported by UGC, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) All the slots have been utilized in full and the applications are invited through an advertisement in leading newspapers and Employment News. The same is also uploaded in the UGC Website www.ugc.ac.in. Procedure for application and sanction has also been streamlined by UGC by making the entire process web-enabled.

Statement-I

Brief Details of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Objective	Eligibility	Procedure for grant
1	2	3
The objective of this award is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to the students belonging to SC/ST to pursue higher studies leading to M.Phil and Ph.D degrees (full-time) in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences and Engineering & Technology, in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges approved under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, and in Non-Universities/Institutions. There are 1333 slots for Scheduled Caste and 667 slots for Scheduled Tribe candidates every year for all the subject still the year 2009-10. From 2010-11, the number of fellowships	The candidate should belong to SC/ST and should have passed the Post Graduate examination. The selection is made on the basis of merit of the candidates. The candidate must get himself/herself registered for M.Phil./Ph.D at the first available opportunity but not later than within a period of two years from the receipt of award letter. This period is not extendable. However, the actual payment of fellowship will be made with effect from the date of joining only. The tenure of fellowship is initially for two years under the RGNF Scheme. If the research work is found satisfactory,	Applications are invited in the prescribed format once in a year through advertisement in leading newspapers and Employment News. The same is also uploaded in the UGC Website www.ugc.ac.in . The selection is made on the basis of merit and as per the Procedure of the Commission. Applications received are scrutinized, and short listed by the Commission. On completion of the above formalities, the Joining Report of the candidate, duly signed by the supervisor/head of department is to be sent to the UGC through the Registrar/Director/Principal. On receipt of the Joining Report and other required documents

1	2	3
under RGNF scheme for Scheduled Caste students has been increased from 1333 to 2000.	his/her tenure will be extended further for a period of three years under the enhanced emoluments of the Rajiv Gandhi National Senior Research Fellowship (RGNSRF). Thus, the total period of fellowship (RGNJRF and RGNSRF) is for five years, with no further provision of extension.	the admissible grant for the first year is released or the concerned university will be informed to release the grant from the funds already sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose. On receipt of UGC approval/award letter, the institutions may pay the fellowship amount to the fellows and meet expenses from the grants paid by the Commission for the purpose in accordance with the rules. For the release of subsequent installments of the grant, that is, fellowship, contingency and departmental assistance, etc., a Utilisation Certificate along with a statement of expenditure incurred may be sent to the Commission by the concerned University/Institution/College.

Funding Pattern

Fellowship in Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences & Engineering/ Technology	@Rs. 16,000/- p.m. for initial two years @ Rs.18,000/- p.m for the remaining tenure	JRF (for 2 years) SRF (for 3 years)
Contingency A	@ Rs.10,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 20,500/- p.a. for the remaining period.	Humanities & Social Sciences
Contingency B	@ Rs.12,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 25,000/- p.a. for the remaining tenure	Sciences, Engg. & Technology
Departmental Assistance	@ Rs. 3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institute for providing infrastructure to the researcher.	For all disciplines
Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs. 2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically Handicapped and blind candidates.	For all disciplines
HRA	As per rules of the university/institutions.	For all disciplines

Brief Details of Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates

Objective	Eligibility	Procedure for grant
<p>The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to SC/ST candidates to undertake Postdoctoral research in Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences in Indian Universities/ Institutions/ Colleges.</p> <p>The number of slots available under the scheme are 100 per year</p>	<p>i) The candidate must have a doctorate degree in the relevant subject preferably with published research work to their credit.</p> <p>ii) The upper age limit for male applicants is 50 years as on 1st July of the year of application, and 55 years in the case of female candidates. In exceptional cases, the age may be relaxed.</p>	<p>The candidates belonging to SC/ST category fulfilling the eligibility conditions are required to apply against the advertisement to be published by the UGC normally in the month of April every year in the prescribed format. The selections are made with the help of an Expert Committee as per the procedure of the Commission and completed by the end of August of the year.</p> <p>On receipt of Joining Report of the fellow together with required documents, the UGC office would release the first installment of the admissible grant to the concerned institution. Thereafter, the grant is released on receipt of the Utilisation Certificate and statement of expenditure for the last grant paid. On completion of the award, an audited utilisation certificate is to be submitted by the University/Institution/College where the fellow has worked under the scheme.</p>

Funding Pattern:

Fellowship	@ Rs. 25,000/- p.m. (since 01.04.2009)
Contingency	@ Rs. 50,000/- p.a.
Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs. 2,000/- p.m. (fixed) in cases of physically disabled & blind candidate
HRA	As per rules of the university/institutions.

Statement-II

State-wise list of selected candidates so far under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC and ST candidate

Sl. No.	Name of the State/-Union Territories	Number of Selected Candidate during the year					
		SC			ST		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97	188	200	40	70	79
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	29	14	25
4.	Assam	36	24	24	46	30	35
5.	Bihar	88	143	68	7	6	4
6.	Chandigarh	0	2	3	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	25	17	30	9	15	13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	37	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	25	30	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Gujarat	29	46	43	57	0	28
13.	Haryana	34	54	57	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	22	23	4	11	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	10	10	12	12	15
16.	Jharkhand	19	14	17	14	57	44
17.	Karnataka	67	118	134	26	37	42
18.	Kerala	26	40	46	4	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	117	127	54	77	64
21.	Maharashtra	78	135	148	18	10	13
22.	Manipur	36	3	8	104	74	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Meghalaya		2	0	0	48	23	27
24. Mizoram		5	0	0	44	15	23
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	73	19	30
26. Odisha		47	75	74	22	32	34
27. Pondicherry		1	5	3	0	0	0
28. Punjab		54	84	84	0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		78	120	118	1 61	62	60
30. Sikkim		2	1	0	2	2	5
31. Tamil Nadu		97	188	241	5	7	7
32. Tripura		3	4	5	6	7	4
33. Uttar Pradesh		297	436	371	1	6	5
34. Uttarakhand		13	19	20	3	3	3
35. West Bangal		119	105	109	13	19	19
Total		1375*	2000	2000	702#	612	667

*42 additional slots for SC category has been adjusted during 2010-11

#35 additional slots for ST category has been adjusted during 2010-11

State-wise selected Candidates so far under the scheme of First Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	35	
2.	Andoman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	
4.	Assam	0	0	
5.	Bihar	1	1	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
10.	Delhi	1	1	
11.	Goa	1	1	
12.	Gujrat	0	0	
13.	Haryana	1	1	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	
16.	Jharkhand	1	1	
17.	Karnataka	21	21	

1	2	3	4	5
18. Kerala		2	2	
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh		3	3	
21. Maharashtra		4	0	
22. Manipur		0	6	
23. Meghalaya		2	2	
24. Mizoram		1		
25. Nagaland		1	0	
26. Odisha		0	0	
27. Puducherry		0	0	
28. Punjab		1	1	
29. Rajasthan		7	7	
30. Sikkim		0	0	
31. Tamil Nadu		6	6	
32. Tripura		0	0	
33. Uttar Pradesh		8	8	
34. Uttarakhand		1	1	
35. West Bengal		1	1	
Grand Total		100	100	

*Selection for the year 2011-12 yet to be finalized

[English]

Construction of Houses

*130. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved for construction of houses for all the people including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs) during the 11th Five Year Plan, State, year and city-wise;

(b) the details of the shortfalls, if any, in achieving the targets during the above period, State, year and city-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the housing units estimated to be required in the country, State-wise by the year 2020;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target for construction of houses in the 12th Five Year Plan for all including SCs, STs, EWSs and LIG people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard including the financial assistance that is likely to be provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Housing being a State subject, targets have not been set for construction of houses as such, for all including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs) for the 11th Five Year Plan. However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission launched in December, 2005 based on allocation of Additional Central Assistance, construction support for about 15.70 lakh houses was sanctioned till 31.3.2012. Out of these, 10.36 lakh houses have either been completed or are at different stages of construction. These houses are allotted to beneficiaries by the respective State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). State-wise and year-wise details of number of houses sanctioned and completed during the 11th Five Year Plan under Basic Services to the Urban poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The City-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed under BSUP are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Similarly, 8400 houses have been sanctioned under the pilot phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which was launched on 02.06.2011. The details of State-wise and city-wise houses sanctioned and completed under RAY are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) The review meetings undertaken at various levels have revealed that the reasons for the shortfalls in achieving the targets during the above period, among other things, are as under:

- Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors and the reluctance of States, Urban Local Bodies and beneficiaries to meet such cost escalation - particularly ULBs in view of the precarious municipal financial position. Govt's contribution remains frozen to the original estimation and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States/ULBs/Beneficiaries.
- In IHSDP component, which is meant for small and medium towns, cost ceiling was artificially imposed at Rs. 80,000 per Dwelling Unit which was revised in 2009 to Rs. 1 lakh per DU effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling simply translated to a heavier burden on the States/ULBs resulting in stalling of projects.
- Lack of project management capacity at State/Implementing Agency/Urban Local Body (ULB) levels.
- Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects;
- Inability and unwillingness of beneficiaries to contribute their share; and
- Lack of availability of litigation-free land.

1st phase of JNNURNH has been extended till 31st March 2014 to facilitate completion of sanctioned projects.

(c) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the

housing shortage in urban areas in the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan as 18.78 million. The report has revealed that the Housing shortage during the period 2012-17 may not increase if the rate of growth in housing stock continues to be higher than the growth in number of Households in the 12th Five Year Plan, as was observed in the last decade.

(d) and (e) No target has been set for construction of houses in the 12th Five Year Plan Period. However, the draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note for Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) has the provision of targeting construction of 2 million houses in the 12th Five Year Plan under capital / interest subsidy. The financial assistance in the schemes have been proposed to be between 50% to 90% of cost as Capital Subsidy under RAY and 5% interest subsidy in case of RRY for loans upto Rs 5 lakhs for EWS / LIG category beneficiaries. These supports will be subject to conditionalities and the states' willingness to participate. In addition, the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund, allowing External Commercial Borrowing for Affordable Housing, creation of an 'Urban Housing Fund', provision of lower interest loans for Affordable Housing by HUDCO, concessions granted by the State Governments under their Affordable Housing programmes and mandatory reform requirement of reserving 20-25% of developed land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Lower Income Groups (LIG) category through cross-subsidization in all housing projects are some of the other measures which will enhance the availability of Affordable Housing stock.

Statement-I

State-wise & Year wise details of Dwelling Units Sanctioned & Completed during eleventh Five Year Plan: BSUP

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted	Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted	Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted	Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted	Sanc-tioned	Comp-leted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14675	0	40699	10168	0	49774	0	21094	5160	20087

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	240	92
4.	Assam	1232	0	1028	0	0	0	0	352	0	0
5.	Bihar	14596	0	7776	0	0	0	0	0	0	352
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	1600	0	10624
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	888	0	976	0	0	0	5248	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	16736	0	2848	7900	0	0	35940	5628	12260	1316
11.	Goa	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	15136	0	7580	7757	8336	40517	544	16670	10800	14812
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	226	0	1614	0	174	0	842
14.	Himachal Pradesh	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5208	0	1469	0	0	0	0	0	0	356
16.	Jharkhand	7218	0	5008	0	0	0	4498	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	7335	0	6272	117	0	4048	0	3588	170	10896
18.	Kerala	17460	0	1369	489	0	4671	0	3560	0	3348
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1320	0	8157	1676	0	1565	0	1679	0	4161
21.	Maharashtra	30034	0	20605	4339	14323	19728	0	7592	10442	24727
22.	Manipur	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	600	0	168	0	0	0	0	16	0	144
24.	Mizoram	408	0	688	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3076	0	0	0	0	1076	0	1825
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	16	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
12.	Gujarat	8020	0	4404	0	2655	822	0	2385	7144	593
13.	Haryana	0	0	1785	794	0	2966	0	1456	195	1819
14.	Himachal Pradesh	816	0	800	0	0	0	338	0	89	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2654	0	3408	0	608	0	953	0	0	942
16.	Jharkhand	1292	0	6576	0	0	0	3676	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	8983	0	4184	0	0	4126	0	2639	0	7882
18.	Kerala	6289	0	5800	2545	7636	3942	0	3806	0	3175
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2518	0	1708	24	1869	949	1104	122	1155	448
21.	Maharashtra	11142	0	44839	1262	1488	4954	0	2278	40474	7618
22.	Manipur	1103	0	663	0	1063	0	0	0	1385	832
23.	Meghalaya	456	0	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
24.	Mizoram	500	0	1450	0	0	0	0	347	600	473
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	265	0	0	480	670	0
26.	Odisha	4584	0	7079	0	456	501	316	1352	662	1211
27.	Puducherry	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	3938	0	720	0	0	0	5328	0	925	0
29.	Rajasthan	9070	0	3186	413	3215	2102	12647	1527	7447	1658
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5990	0	15500	2657	2322	4523	0	11878	4826	6033
32.	Tripura	400	0	1150	0	1565	0	0	903	0	663

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	204	0	29733	1080	5456	1737	8479	3214	1495	6777
34.	Uttarakhand	231	0	0	0	4801	6	0	336	378	666
35.	West Bengal	20061	0	19706	1909	75	15410	0	11.647	0	7988
Grand Total		99939	0	172325	16430	38150	55316	38827	49644	77196	55151

Statement-III

BSUP: City Wise details of dwelling Units Sanctioned & Completed during Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Mission City	Sanctioned	Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	29746	14154
2.	Visakhapatnam	9103	9103
3.	Vijayawada	16525	4205
4.	Tirupati	5160	0
5.	Itanagar	1092	100
6.	Guwahati	2260	352
7.	Patna	20372	352
8.	Bodh Gaya	2000	0
9.	Raipur	7112	0
10.	Delhi Cantt	67784	14844
11.	Panaji	155	0
12.	Ahmedabad	1184	0
13.	Rajkot	6024	3168
14.	Surat	16436	6764
15.	Vadodara	16304	5664
16.	Porbandar	2448	0
17.	Shimla	384	0
18.	Jammu	1455	277

1	2	3	4
19.	Srinagar	5222	138
20.	Dhanbad	3620	0
21.	Jamshedpur	4176	0
22.	Ranchi	8928	0
23.	Bangalore	8431	3432
24.	Mysore	5346	3938
25.	Kochi	8662	5658
26.	Thiruvananthapuram	10167	4508
27.	Bhopal	5157	0
28.	Indore	3000	1936
29.	Ujjain	1320	243
30.	Nagpur	5790	156
31.	Nanded	23853	7049
32.	Nashik (Bhagur)	180	0
33.	Navi Mumbai	27659	3376
34.	Pune	17922	6667
35.	Imphal	1250	30
36.	Shillong	768	160
37.	Aizawl	1096	135
38.	Bhubaneswar	2153	989
39.	Puri	355	27
40.	Pondicherry	2964	430

1	2	3	4
41. Amritsar		1648	0
42. Ludhiana		5728	1544
43. Jaipur		5814	0
44. Gangtok		254	52
45. Chennai		24380	4796
46. Coimbatore		11167	939
47. Madurai		12250	3863
48. Agartala		256	256
49. Agra		16793	8629
50. Allahabad		1371	860
51. Kanpur		13802	4584
52. Lucknow		12412	2537
53. Mathura		4358	2399
54. Meerut		8838	5786
55. Varanasi		5963	2092
56. Dehradun		1314	54
57. Haridwar		96	0
58. Nainital		200	0
59. Asansol		12582	3314
60. Kolkata		86150	28344
Total		578939	167904

Statement-IV

*Ray - City-wise Details of Dwelling Units
Sanctioned & Completed during 11th
Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of DUs sanctioned (2011-12)	No. of DUs comple- ted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1198	0

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1032	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	780	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1463	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	934	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	740	0
7.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1149	0
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1104	0
Total			8400	0

[Translation]

Development of Towns

*131. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been prepared by the Government for the development of medium and small towns in the newly created States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of financial allocations made for various projects under the plan, State-wise; and

(c) the status of infrastructure development in the medium and small towns in the above States?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) JNNURM is a reform driven Urban Infrastructure Program for provisioning of Urban Infrastructure and services in Urban areas, started by the Govt. of India in 2005. The Small and Medium Towns of all States and UTs are covered under the Urban

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of JNNURM, while there are 65 large "Mission" Cities. Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Solid Waste Management sectors in the small, medium and other towns, as recommended by

the State Govt., are admissible components. Sanction of projects is also dependent upon the funds availability and technical appraisal of the project. The details and present status of the projects sanctioned for Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand States under the UIDSSMT are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Name of Town	Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	Total ACA released
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	S	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
	Bilaspur	WS	4142.60	3314.08	3314.08
	Kondagaon*	WS	451.55	361.24	361.24
	Raigarh	WS	1524.50	1219.60	1219.60
Chhattisgarh Total		4	25143.65	13472.92	13472.92
Jharkhand	Chaibasa	WS	3217.80	2574.24	1287.12
	Chas	SWM	567.62	462.61	235.56
	Chas	WS	3324.19	2709.21	1379.54
	Deoghar	WS	4737.77	3861.28	1966.17
	Hazaribagh	SWM	569.17	463.87	236.21
	Lohardaga	SWM	447.80	364.96	185.84
Jharkhand Total		5	12864.35	10436.18	5290.44
Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	S	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30
Uttarakhand Total		1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30

*Project has been physically completed.

S-Sewerage

WS-Water Supply

SWM-Solid Waste Management

**Chinese Influence in Indian
Neighbourhood**

*132. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising influence of China over Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan and Nepal;

(b) if so, the details of Chinese activities in these countries, country-wise;

(c) whether these activities pose any danger to our national interests and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Chinese activities in the neighbouring countries are also causing strategic imbalance in South East Asia and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Government is aware of China's enhanced economic and technological capabilities in execution of infrastructure projects in developing countries. Chinese involvement in projects such as power plants, ports, roads and railways in Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan and Nepal, is known. Government accords highest priority to India's relations with neighbouring countries. India is an active development partner of its neighbours and is involved in various projects in these countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Unsolicited Calls/SMSs

*133. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of instructions from the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), mobile consumers continue to get unsolicited/pesky calls/SMSs even after their registration with Do-Not-Call-Registry;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the detailed guidelines issued by TRAI in this regard;

(c) the details of complaints received against the telecom operators in this regard, operator-wise and State/UT-wise and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Courts have expressed concerns over the menace of unsolicited calls/SMSs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the concrete action taken by the Government to control the menace?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Madam, With the implementation of The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR) by TRAI with effect from 27.09.2011, the number of complaints relating to Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) have reduced considerably. Prior to the coming into force of the regulations from 27.09.2011, on an average 47454 complaints were received per month (Averaged over the period March, 2010 to March, 2011). However, the total number of complaints lodged by telecom consumers with their service providers from 27.09.2011 to 31.01.2013 was 446563 (27910 complaints per month).

Through the TCCCPR, TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC). These regulations came into force from 27.09.2011. The main features of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations are as follows:

i. Filtering of Calls & SMS both by Access Service Provider and Telemarketers.

- ii. In order to ensure effective control, there is a provision of security deposit by Telemarketers to their Access Service Providers and deduction ranging from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 2.5 lakhs in case of violation.
- iii. In case telemarketer is not complying with the regulation even after deduction from security deposit, there is a provision for blacklisting of telemarketers.
- iv. Disconnection of telecom resource(s) of Unregistered Telemarketers by Access Service Providers.
- v. In case Access Service Provider is not complying with the regulation, there is a provision to levy financial disincentive ranging from Rs One lakh to Ten lakhs.
- vi. The regulations lay down a separate number series and specified SMS header for telemarketers for voice calls and SMSs respectively.
- vii. The customer can opt to block all commercial communication or opt for partially blocked category.
- viii. No commercial communication to be sent between 9.00 PM to 9.00 AM
- ix. Five paise SMS Termination Charge has been prescribed for Telemarketing Messages.
- x. For controlling the messages from unregistered numbers, sending of more than one hundred SMS per day per SIM at a concessional rate has been restricted by prescribing a higher tariff of fifty paise per SMS.

(c) The operator wise details of complaints received by service providers for each of the telecom circle from 27.09.2011 to 31.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The action taken for violation of the Regulation by TRAI is as mentioned below:

1	2	3
1.	Total complaints received by service providers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.1.2013)	4,46,563
2.	Number of notice sent to unregistered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.1.2013)	1,84,157
3.	Number of Telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.1.2013)	1,74,282
4.	Number of notices sent to telemarketers with deduction in their security deposit (From 27.9.2011 to 20.2.2013)	213
5.	No. of Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27.9.2011 to 20.2.2013)	13
6.	No. of Service Provider on whom financial disincentive imposed	01

(d) and (e) Since the implementation of the framework for addressing UCC by TRAI from 5th June 2007 and the revised framework with effect from 27th Sept 2011, Courts have not expressed concern over menace of unsolicited calls/SMSs.

Statement*Complaints received by Service-providers Operator-wise and Circle-wise*

Service Area	Tata	Aircel	Airtel Broad-band Telephone	Airtel Mobile	BSNL	Etisalat	Quar-dent Tele-venture Ltd.	Idea	Loop Mobile	MTNL	ReL Com	Rel_tel	S_tel	MTS	Uninor	Video-con	Voda-fone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	4393	556	265	396	119	-	-	447	-	-	1079	16	-	64	393	26	189
Assam	20	12	11	15	10	-	-	2	-	-	9	5	-	-	3	1	1
Bihar and Jharkhand	116	55	85	91	1172	-	-	60	-	-	377	28	6	-	54	40	151
Chennai	234	4318	84	761	53	-	-	9	-	-	169	40	-	-	43	2	784
Delhi	84292	30698	6036	14525	239	26	-	4160	-	596	92185	2291	38	2115	173	29	18985
Gujarat	1460	82	133	349	103	2	-	224	-	-	740	159	3	22	366	142	184
Haryana	4922	27	30	65	35	-	-	77	-	-	241	18	-	3	-	26	45
Himachal Pradesh	39	20	-	11	8	-	-	5	-	-	268	3	-	2	2	2	5
Jammu and Kashmir	6	4	-	7	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	4
Karnataka	5344	784	653	1961	170	1	-	589	-	-	1877	243	7	1004	820	1	1986
Kerala	132	29	5	85	47	-	-	36	-	-	48	3	-	33	55	7	70
Kolkata	855	157	122	772	44	-	-	57	-	-	547	50	1	-	55	63	187

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgrah	492	43	76	2099	20	1	-	158	-	-	-	598	32	2	-	4	27	78
Maharashtra and Goa	1552	386	103	329	248	2	-	241	-	-	-	952	16	9	859	437	4	380
Mumbai	8879	3091	457	1552	87	8	-	417	9230	312	3061	158	2	232	545	221	951	
North East	5	17	-	5	9	-	-	7	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	3		
Odisha	23	17	-	15	12	-	-	4	-	-	22	-	-	1	4	1	9	
Punjab	959	654	95	247	52	-	312	149	-	-	2296	40	-	-	2	7	6	212
Rajasthan	653	76	22	91	21	1	-	1939	-	-	127	21	1	196	-	2	87	
Tamil Nadu	39101	539	362	10017	341	2	-	450	-	-	3787	35	1	49	1902	509	173	
Uttar Pradesh (East)	5971	2186	17	263	30	6	-	356	-	-	3115	22	1	31	988	-	138	
Uttar Pradesh (West)	13516	436	58	1846	57	14	-	128	-	-	2521	37	15	-	2087	2	3670	
West Bengal and Andaman	436	32	7	35	60	1	-	12	-	-	35	7	2	7	48	3	29	
Total	174400	44219	8621	35538	2941	64	312	9529	9230	908114062	3225	71	4708	7995	1051	28321		
Total No. of Complaints registered	445195																	
No. of double routing cases	1368																	
Total No. of Complaints	446563																	

Shore Protection Measures

*134. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shore protection measures undertaken for the safety of the atomic power stations located near the sea coast, namely Tarapur, Madras and Kudankulam Atomic Power Stations;

(b) whether these protection measures are reviewed and retested on regular basis under different technical parameters keeping in view the geographic locations of nuclear plants in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the safety parameters of all the nuclear plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Atomic power stations in coastal areas are designed taking into account the technical parameters related to earthquake, tsunami, storm surges, wave run up, floods, tides etc. The shore protection measures provided include construction of civil structures like break waters, bunds, walls etc. to minimize the effect of these natural events.

(b) and (c) The shore protection measures are designed and constructed to withstand the possible impact of natural events. Surveillance of these protection measures is carried out periodically and maintenance activities are undertaken as and when required.

(d) Nuclear power plants in the country are not located in volatile geographic locations. They are sited in stable geographic locations, in low to moderate seismic zones and at sufficient elevations to withstand the maximum postulated extreme natural events. In the context of tsunami, the nearest major tsunamigenic fault lies at a distance of 1300 km. from the eastern coast (Kudankulam & Kalpakkam) and 900 km. from western coast (Tarapur & Kakrapar) which is too large to cause any significant impact to the nuclear facilities on Indian shores which have been adequately protected against such natural events. Safety is a moving target in nuclear power plants and is continuously evolving based on the reviews by utilities

and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) besides internationally evolving standards. A framework to periodically review safety issues in context of national as well as and global nuclear industry events and incorporate necessary measures to strengthen the safety, as required, is in place.

Software/Hardware Technology Parks

*135. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the number of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and Electronic Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) which have been set up in the country, State / UT-wise;

(b) the number of micro, small and medium enterprises promoted by them during the last three years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned and spent separately on STPI and EHTP during the said period, year and State / UT-wise;

(d) the details of new STPIs and EHTPs proposed to be set up in the country in the near future, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether there has been a decline in the number of such units in the last few years; and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has set up 53 STPI Centres across the country. The State/UT-wise list of STPI Centres is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) As per STPI, out of 4627 exporting STP and EHTP units, 80% units (About 3700 numbers - 3633 STP & 67 EHTP) fall under the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (units exporting upto Rs.100 crores are treated as MSME by STPI). The year-wise and State / UT-wise details of exporting units, during last three years & the current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The funds sanctioned and spent on setting up of new STPI centres during the last three years and the

current year, State/UT-wise is given as Statement-III. STPI implements STP and EHTP schemes as per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP).

(d) The State / UT-wise details of new STPI centres which are proposed to set up are enclosed at Statement-IV. The STP and EHTP units are registered by STPI centres as per the FTP.

(e) Yes Madam. There has been a decline in the number of registered STP/EHTP units. The year-wise registered and exporting STP/EHTP units are given below:

Year	STP & EHTP Units
2009-10	5906
2010-11	5621
2011-12	4627

Statement-I

State wise List of STPI Centres

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore

1	2	3
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.		Gwalior
22.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
23.		Nagpur
24.		Nasik
25.		Navi Mumbai
26.		Kolhapur
27.		Pune
28.	Manipur	Imphal
29.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
30.		Rourkela
31.		Berhampur
32.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
33.	Punjab	Mohali
34.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
35.		Jodhpur
36.	Sikkim	Gangtok
37.	Tamilnadu	Chennai
38.		Coimbatore
39.		Madurai
40.		Tirunelveli
41.		Trichy
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
43.		Lucknow
44.		Noida
45.		Allahabad
46.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata
48.		Durgapur
49.		Kharagpur
50.		Siliguri
51.		Haldia
52.	Bihar	Patna
53.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II*Number of Exporting Units under STP Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13 (upto Feb. 2012-13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	1224	1090	875	590
2.	Gujarat	218	200	79	64
3.	Karnataka	1143	895	930	840
4.	Assam	0	5	5	3
5.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	1
6.	Manipur	0	0	0	57
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
8.	Odisha	42	50	50	26
9.	Jharkhand	0	1	7	5
10.	Bihar	0	0	1	1
11.	West Bengal	218	174	156	144
12.	Kerala	199	176	141	169
13.	Uttar Pradesh/NCR	910	902	697	609
14.	Uttarakhand	8	11	10	9
15.	Punjab	125	122	130	125
16.	Rajasthan	95	92	71	48
17.	Madhya Pradesh	58	52	43	27
18.	Chhattisgarh	5	7	6	7
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	1	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	832	881	704	615
21.	Andhra Pradesh	726	863	630	550
22.	Pondicherry	8	6	4	4
23.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Total		5814	5532	4542	3839

Number of Exporting Units under EHTP Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13
1.	Maharashtra	11	10	8	5
2.	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
3.	Karnataka	20	19	24	20
4.	Kerala	4	4	6	4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	21	20	15	14
6.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	0
7.	Punjab	2	2	2	2
8.	Rajasthan	1	1	2	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	24	24	20	26
11.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	5	5
Total		92	89	85	79

Statement-III*Funds Sanctioned and Spent on Setting up of New STPI Centres*

Year	Centre Name/State	Amount Sanctioned by DeitY	Amount Spent
2009-10			Nil
2010-11	Jamshedpur (MP)	Rs. 50 Lakhs	Nil
2011-12			Nil
2012-13	Aizwal (Mizoram)	Rs. 1.5 Crore	Nil

Statement-IV*List of New STPI Centres proposed to be set up by STPI*

Sl. No.	Location	State	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	4.	Surat	Gujarat
2.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	5.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
3.	Aizawl	Mizoram	6.	Chhindwada	Madhya Pradesh
			7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
			8.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
			9.	Balasore	Odisha

1	2	3
10. Dhanbad		Jharkhand
11. Bokaro		Jharkhand
12. Agra		Uttar Pradesh
13. Varanasi		Uttar Pradesh
14. Goa		UT
15. Agartala		Tripura

[Translation]

Corruption Cases Referred to CVC

*136. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last two years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which reports have been submitted;

(c) the number of cases sent back due to lack of requisite evidence;

(d) the number of cases in which the officers have been found guilty along with the number of cases in which recommendations have been made to punish the guilty; and

(e) the number of cases in which no action has been taken so far along with 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 (d) As per extant practice, CVC is consulted at two stages, viz., for the first stage advice as to whether evidence collected during the preliminary inquiry merits either a major or a minor penalty in Disciplinary proceedings. After conclusion of the Inquiry, the case records are again referred to the CVC for the second stage advice on the basis of charges held to be partly or fully proved or not proved. This advice is sought only in those cases where consultation with UPSC is not required as per extant rules/instructions.

During the year 2011 and 2012, the Commission has tendered its first stage advice in 3144 and 3093 cases, respectively. Break up of nature of First stage advice are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, during the year 2011 and 2012, the Commission has tendered its second stage advice in 1027 and 1114 cases respectively. Break up of nature of second stage advice is also given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Such data is not centrally maintained. However, the disciplinary authority concerned considers the advice of the Commission while taking final decision in disciplinary cases.

Statement-I

Break-up of nature of First Stage Advice given by the CVC during 2011 and 2012

Nature of advice	2011	2012
Criminal Proceedings	105	80
Major penalty proceedings	544	611
Minor Penalty proceedings	220	265
Administrative action, warning, caution etc.	448	578
Closure	1827	1559
Total	3144	3093

Statement-II

Break-up of nature of Second Stage Advice given by the CVC during 2011 and 2012

Nature of advice	2011	2012
Major penalty	445	523
Minor Penalty	208	262
Exoneration	287	218
Other action	87	111
Total	1027	1114

*[English]***Implementation of SSA**

*137. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) the details and the outcome of the latest review of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the scheme is not being implemented properly in some States due to lack of funds and other reasons and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for allocation of more funds and increasing the coverage of the scheme to other schools in their States and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints of financial and other irregularities under this scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for effective implementation of SSA?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) The implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent national experts and members of external funding agencies. The 17th JRM was held from 14-28 January, 2013, and visited 7 States. The 17th JRM lauded the efforts made to provide access to schooling and recommended that the programme emphasis should shift to learning outcomes. The recommendations of the 17th JRM with respect to the 7 States visited is given in the enclosed Statement.

Till date 90.52% of the budgeted (RE level) funds for 2012-13 have been released to the States/UTs. 4 States are yet to release their full State share due to their Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme.

Instances of financial irregularities in Andhra Pradesh (2006-07 and 2010-11), Gujarat (2009-10), Haryana (2005-06, 2008-09 and 2009-10), Himachal Pradesh (2005-06),

Karnataka (2007-08), Rajasthan (2007-08), Uttar Pradesh (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10), did come to light whereupon appropriate action was initiated by the States including departmental proceedings, investigations through the respective State CID/Vigilance Department and lodging of reports with the police. Persons concerned have been transferred, suspended or terminated, and recoveries effected.

Government of India has laid down a Financial & Procurement Manual in SSA to streamline the financial management systems. SSA's financial management system includes an annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit.

Statement*Key Recommendations/Findings of the 17th JRM*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Need for adolescent and Gender education in all schools.
2. Need to strengthen programmes for bridge materials in tribal languages.
3. Commended the use of health cards for all students.

Arunachal Pradesh

1. State must track out of school children.
2. State must strengthen activities for children with special needs.
3. To address quality issues in curricular reform and improve teaching learning approaches.

Delhi

1. School Management Committees should be constituted on priority.
2. Special training needed for school principals.
3. Regular monitoring of school management, teacher engagement and quality of teaching is necessary.

Maharashtra

1. Drinking water was found in all schools visited.

2. State should build in learning objectives, teacher development objectives into school development plans.
3. State should give emphasis to learning outcomes and study the findings of related research studies.
4. State should focus on blocks with tribal population.

Mizoram

1. Delay in release of State share.
2. Need to improve quality of teacher training programmes.
3. Need for greater focus on outcomes and childrens' learning.

Odisha

1. Gender sensitization module needs recasting.
2. Inter and intra State migration issues need to be addressed.
3. Academic support to first generation learners especially tribal children need to be addressed.
4. Student attendance should be closely monitored.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Work done with children with special needs was commended.
2. Need to emphasise on outcomes especially learning outcomes.
3. Need to work to enhance enrolment of Muslim girls.
4. Need to strengthen supervision of civil works.

Proposals Under UIDSSMT

*138. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various States under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals cleared and the funds sanctioned during the above mentioned period, State-wise;

(c) the number of them pending proposals along with the reasons for such pendency and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the targets set under the UIDSSMT have been achieved and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) 218 proposals were received from various States under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Out of 218 proposals, 65 projects in 60 towns were cleared and the funds sanctioned during the last three years and current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government on 17.01,2013 has also extended the mandate of the Mission to sanction new projects under Ministry of Urban Development's UIDSSMT component of JnNURM tint 31.03.2014. Pursuant to that the States have been asked to send fresh proposals for sanction of Govt. of India. 153 proposals are pending in the Ministry for consideration subject to technical appraisal and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) The Government has extended the period for two years beyond 31.03.2012 i.e. upto 31.03.2014 for completion of on-going projects and reforms under JNNURM. The States have been directed to expedite implementation and completion of projects within the extended period of JNNURM. Out of 807 projects approved under UIDSSMT, 324 projects have been completed and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The list of 324 completed projects is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19. Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
20. Odisha	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39	39	0	39
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
27. Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	3	0	3	12	9	3
29. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Pondicherry	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
31. Andaman and Nicobar stands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	0	14	13	1	52	46	6	146	0	146	218	65	153

Statement-II*Details of new projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Town	Project	App. Cost	Cent_Share	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Puduchery	Yanam	Water Supply	3918	3134.4	1567.20
			1	3918	3134.4	1567.20
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	Water Supply	615.25	492.2	246.1
2.		Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.864	277.432
3.		Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.672	183.336
		Ghaziabad	Water Supply	3108.12	2486.50	1243.25
			4	4875.29	3900.236	1950.118
1.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	Roads	423.89	381.5	190.75
			1	423.89	381.5	190.75
			5	6109.06	4929.64	2464.82

Year 2010-11

Sl. No.	State	Town	Project	App. Cost	Cent_Share	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
2.			Road	323.00	290.70	145.35
3.		Anantnag	Water Supply	3689.23	3320.31	1660.15
4.			Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60
5.		Baramulla	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
6.			Roads	378.00	340.20	170.10
7.		Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25
8.			Roads	627.00	564.30	282.15
9.		Ganderbal	Roads	2418.00	2176.20	1088.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.			Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35
			10	8935.23	8041.71	4020.85
1.	Goa	Bicholim	Roads	843	674.4	337.2
			1	843	674.4	337.2
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Channelization of Nallah and Construction of Roads	186.56	147.7	50.51
			1	186.56	147.7	50.51
1.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	251	180.74	90.37
			1	251	180.74	90.37
Total 13				10215.79	9044.55	4498.93

Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Town	Project	App. Cost	Cent_Share	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Goa	Sanquelim	Road Components and Infrastructure core network	1447.00	1157.60	578.80
2.		Sanguem	Upgradation of Roads, Footpath & Infrastructure core network	585.00	379.00	189.50
			2	2032.00	1536.60	768.30
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5732.87	4586.30	2293.15
2.		Pipariya	Water Supply	2408.11	1926.49	963.24
3.		Pandhurna	Water Supply	6443.79	5155.03	2557.52
4.		Betul	Water Supply	3262.07	2609.66	1304.83
5.		Sausar	Water Supply	1930.22	1544.18	772.09
6.		Chorai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
7.		Khurai	Water Supply	3662.82	2930.26	1465.13
8.		Pipla Narayanvar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
9.		Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3013.33	2410.66	1205.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.		Dewas	Water Supply	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00
11.		Multai	Water Supply	1929.6	1543.68	771.84
12.		Khirkiya	Water Supply	1225.7	980.58	490.28
13.		Mahidpur	Water Supply	1683.75	1347	673.50
14.		Sidhi	Water Supply	2118.55	1694.84	847.42
15.		Bina	Water Supply	3875.50	3100.40	1550.20
16.		Pandhurana	Roads	2054.76	1643.81	821.90
17.		Junardeo	Roads	345.96	276.77	138.38
18.		Amarwara	Roads	424.16	339.33	169.66
19.		Sausar	Roads	2332.73	1866.18	933.09
20.		Dogarparsia	Roads	1098.03	878.42	439.21
21.		Chorai	Roads	189.17	151.34	75.67
			21	48673.70	38938.96	19469.47
1.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1496.78	1197.424	598.712
2.		Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1101.03	880.824	440.412
3.		Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.8	390.9
4.		Sainthia	Water Supply	1299.62	1039.696	519.848
5.		Chandrakona	Water Supply	1557.29	1245.832	622.916
6.		Balughat	Water Supply	4160.24	3328.192	1664.096
7.		Englishbazar	Water Supply	4140	3312	1656
8.		Coochbehar	Water Supply	3634.84	2907.872	1453.94
9.		Raiganj	Water Supply	4401.23	3520.984	1760.49
			9	22768.28	18214.624	9107.312
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Channelization of Nallah	184.63	147.704	73.852
2.		Hamirpur	Water Supply	6485.19	5188.15	2594.08
			2	6669.82	5335.85	2667.93
1.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3217.8	2574.24	1287.12
			1	3217.80	2574.24	1287.12
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20
1.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48
		Katol	Road	2468.3	1974.64	987.32
		Umred	Road	2646.06	2116.84	1058.4.....
		Saoner	Road	1527.92	1222.33	611.16
			4	14875.98	11900.77	5950.38
1.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3196.11	2556.89	1278.44
			1	3196.11	2556.89	1278.44
1.	Nagaland	Mon Town	Road & Drainage	1901.93	1711.74	855.87
			1	1901.93	1711.74	855.87
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road & Drainage	558.13	446.5	223.25
			1	558.13	446.5	223.25
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Drainage	746.79	672.11	336.06
		Ganderbal	Drainage	1827.24	1644.52	822.26
			2	2574.03	2316.63	1158.32
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Barelilly	Water Supply	7800.04	6240.03	3120.02
			1	7800.04	6240.03	3120.02
			Total 46	117995.82	94755.24	47377.61
Year 2012-13			Nil			
Grand Total			65	137428.79	103799.79	59292.68

Statement-III*List of completed projects under UIDSSMT as on 28.02.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Towns/Cities covered	No. of Projects	No of Projects Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	34	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	9
3.	Assam	28	30	9
4.	Bihar	11	11	0

1	2	3	4	5
5. Chhattisgarh		3	4	1
6. Goa		3	3	0
7. Gujarat		52	52	25
8. Haryana		7	9	5
9. Himachal Pradesh		4	8	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir		13	47	10
11. Jharkhand		5	6	0
12. Karnataka		30	38	11
13. Kerala		22	25	1
14. Madhya Pradesh		49	68	14
15. Maharashtra		84	95	18
16. Manipur		5	5	0
17. Meghalaya		2	2	0
18. Mizoram		2	2	0
19. Nagaland		2	2	0
20. Odisha		14	18	3
21. Punjab		14	17	1
22. Rajasthan		35	37	11
23. Sikkim		5	5	2
24. Tamil Nadu		114	122	100
25. Tripura		4	4	2
26. Uttar Pradesh		46	64	30
27. Uttaranchal		1	1	0
28. West Bengal		34	35	9
29. Delhi		0	0	0
30. Pondicherry		1	1	0
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	1	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
34. Daman and Diu		1	1	0
Total		672	807	324

[Translation]

Security Measures in Airlines

*139. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether laxity in implementation of security measures by some private domestic airlines has come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government/Directorate General of Civil Aviation had instructed the said private airlines to ensure strict compliance of security procedures;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against the erring airlines; and

(e) the other corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of security procedures by airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No major laxity in implementation of security measures has come to the notice of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

(c) to (e) The implementation of civil aviation security measures by all agencies concerned, including private airlines, is regularly audited/inspected by the officers of BCAS. Remedial action is immediately taken if any laxity is observed.

[English]

Passport Offices/Seva Kendras

*140. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Passport Offices/Seva Kendras functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of passports issued, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether a special drive to speed up processing of pending applications has been launched recently in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been a hike in passport fees recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the mechanism in place to redress the grievances of the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The number of Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras functioning in the country, State-wise and number of Passports issued State-wise during the last three years and current year (as on 31st January 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A special drive to speed up processing of pending applications submitted under old system (NIC) was undertaken in 2012 by the Passport Offices all over India whereby passports were issued in those cases where clear police verification reports were received before 31st December 2012. In cases, wherein police reports were awaited, the files were closed after giving notice to the applicants. Such applicants were advised to submit their new applications under Passport Seva system without any payment of fees. In this connection, Passport Adalats were conducted by many Passport Offices to clear the backlog of objection cases.

(d) In exercise of the powers conferred by the Passports Act, 1967, the Government revised passport and related services fees w.e.f. 1st October, 2012. The current regime of Passport fee came into force in July 1993 subsequent to the passing of the Passport (Amendment) Bill, 1992 which permits the Government to fix the Passport fee on the basis of actual cost incurred on issuing of a Passport. In 1993, passport fee was fixed at Rs.300/- which was increased to Rs.1000/- when the next revision took place in 2002. Over the last ten years, costs relating to establishment, capital expenditure, procurement of equipment, reimbursement to police authorities, payment to India Posts, printing of passport booklets, personalization costs, IT expenses and contractual payment to Service Providers (such as TCS, NIC, NISG, C-DAC, STQC and ISP) have gone up considerably, which necessitated increase in passport and related services w.e.f. 1st October 2012. The Passport fee has been increased by Rs.500/-

raising to Rs.1500/- for normal applications and by Rs.1000/- raising to Rs.3500/- for Tatkal applications. For citizens living abroad, the revised fee is US\$ 75.00 (from 40.00) and Euro 60.00 (from 48.00) for normal applications.

(e) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Ministry has put in place a-strengthened Grievance Redressal system whereby a National Call Centre with a toll free number (1800-258-1800), operating in 17 languages on 24X7 basis, has been set up to cater to dissemination of information about various services, grievances handling and citizens feedback. Also a help desk has been set up which can be accessed by citizens through the www.passportindia.gov.in portal and where suggestions and grievances can be sent.

Apart from the above, there is a Public Grievance Redressal Cell (PGRC) established in the CPV Division of the Ministry under the supervision of Chief Passport Officer. It deals with grievances received through telephone, e-

mail and post, as also references from various Government Offices. In addition, all Passport Offices handle public grievances through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAM) website of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The latest position on their applications, alongwith directions for further action, is posted on this website, which can be easily accessed by the public.

The names, addresses and phone numbers of the Public Grievance Officer are also installed in the Passport Offices. The complaint/suggestion boxes are also installed on the strategic locations in the Passport Offices. There is a Public Grievance redressal mechanism in all Passport Offices to enquire into and redress any complaints from citizens in a timeframe. Information and Facilitation counters, PG Cell and Help Desks have been set up to assist applicants and to attend to grievances/complaints expeditiously.

Statement

The number of passports issued by Passport Offices (State-wise) during the last three years (2010-2012) and current year (as on 31.1.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Passport office	No. of PSK(s)	Name & Location of PSKs	No. of Passports issued			
					2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 31Jan. 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	6	Hyderabad I, Hyderabad II, Hyderabad III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada Tirupathi	403303	520105	613769	62389
		Visakhapatnam	1	Visakhapatnam				
2.	Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati	1	Guwahati	44737	54483	52111	4655
3.	Bihar	Patna	1	Patna	170921	17062	133648	16629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	Chandigarh, Ambala, Ludhiana	233911	254166	282672	22197
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	Raipur	26821	33054	32517	2404
6.	Delhi and Haryana	Delhi	4	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place, Gurgaon	281154	335210	264785	35139
7.	Goa	Panaji	1	Panaji	33687	33455	22498	4902
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	4	Ahmedabad I Ahmedabad II, Vadodara, Rajkot	391460	421223	425649	36421
		Surat	1	Surat				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	Shimla	25524	25628	21991	1837
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	Jammu	60179	66976	86090	4008
		Srinagar	1	Srinagar				
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	Ranchi	44816	47964	55520	4707
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	4	Bangalore-I Bangalore-II, Hubli, Mangalore	296212	384044	400263	34024
13.	Kerala	Trivandrum	3	Kollam, Trivandrum (Rural), Neyyattinkara	721218	746370	819331	87870
		Cochin	5	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Cochin, Cochin (Rural) Kottayam				
		Kozhikode	4	Kozhikode I, Kozhikode II, Kannur, Payyanoor				
		Malappuram	1	Malappuram				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	Bhopal	89126	99382	109243	6191
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	3	Mumbai-I Mumbai-II Mumbai-III	656411	753146	646285	66304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Thane	2	Thane, Nasik				
		Pune	1	Pune				
		Nagpur	1	Nagpur				
16.	Odisha	Bhubneswar	1	Bhubneswar	44417	52481	73164	3528
17.	Punjab	Jalandhar	3	Jalandhar-1 Jalandhar-2 Hoshiarpur	209697	196706	214594	22127
		Amritsar	1	Amritsar				
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar	174934	199720	196703	15298
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	3	Chennai-1 Chennai-2 Chennai-3	544044	571661	687550	66225
		Trichy	2	Trichy, Thanjavur				
		Madurai	2	Madurai, Tirunelveli City				
		Coimbatore	1	Coimbatore				
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	4	Lucknow, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi	500761	556424	492797	42715
		Ghaziabad	1	Ghaziabad				
		Bareilly	1	Bareilly				
21.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	1	Dehradun	44655	54840	51148	1469
22.	West Bengal, Tripura & Sikkim	Kolkata	2	Kolkata, Berhampore	253456	256476	233380	15838
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	2892	2507	-
24.	CPV Division	-	-	-	-	30907	24311	-
Total		37+2	77		5251444	5869375	5942526	556877

*The above figures do not include miscellaneous services including Police Clearance Certificate (PCC) rendered by the Passport Offices which were 6,76,224 in 2010, 4,68,882 in 2011 and 3,14,435 in 2012.

**The above figures also do not include the passport and miscellaneous services rendered by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, which were 10,27,000 in 2011 and 11,35,104 in 2012.

[Translation]

**Number of OBC and Minority
Community Staff**

1381. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his Ministry which belong to OBC and minority communities, category-wise and State-wise; and

(b) their percentage *vis-a-vis* total number of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Recruitment of employees against the OBC quota began in the mid-nineties and as per records, there are a total of 345 employees belonging to the OBC category in various cadres of the Ministry and this represents 9.7 percent of the total working India-based strength. In the absence of an official requirement of maintaining employment data based on minority status or statewide, firm figures on this account are not available.

[English]

Post Study Work Visa

1382. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues relating to post study work visa to Indian students in the United Kingdom;

(b) whether diplomatic efforts are on to arrive at a treaty with European Union to facilitate more work visas for Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India-UK talks were held in New Delhi on 19 February 2013 during the official visit to India of the British Prime Minister, Mr. David Cameron. The issue of movement of Indian students to UK for higher education was raised at the highest levels. The British Prime Minister has informed that there is no cap on the number of Indian students that can study in British universities so long as they have a place and an English language qualification. The

Government of India takes up at all appropriate occasions, both with the EU as well as bilaterally with its individual members, the issue of facilitating the movement of Indian nationals to the EU countries for studies as well as for purposes of work.

Aadhaar to Orphans

1383. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the parameters adopted to issue Aadhaar cards to orphans in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. However, Special Enrolment Drives are being initiated from time to time by the Registrars for the underprivileged and marginalised sections of the society including orphans.

[Translation]

Appointment of Shiksha Mitras

1384. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Shiksha Mitras appointed to improve the primary education in the country, State-wise;

(b) the norms regarding the honorarium being given to Shiksha Mitras;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from the State Governments with regard to raising of honorarium of the Shiksha Mitras;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, there are about 5.98 lakh contract teachers, also known as Shiksha Mitras in some States, in elementary schools in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The terms and conditions of appointment, including the remuneration or honorarium paid to the contractual teachers are as per the rules and regulations of the State Government concerned.

Statement

*Number of Contract teachers in Govt. Schools
(DISE 2011-12)*

States/UTs	Total contract teachers
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	334
Andhra Pradesh	54401
Arunachal Pradesh	1871
Assam	1046
Bihar	424
Chandigarh	796
Chhattisgarh	51593
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	259
Daman and Diu	95
Delhi	736
Goa	66
Gujarat	772
Haryana	11047
Himachal Pradesh	10596
Jammu and Kashmir	19919
Jharkhand	79224
Karnataka	776
Kerala	1567
Lakshadweep	111
Madhya Pradesh	151
Maharashtra	8559
Manipur	229

1	2
Meghalaya	7196
Mizoram	4570
Nagaland	899
Odisha	81776
Puducherry	319
Punjab	15343
Rajasthan	16455
Sikkim	586
Tamil Nadu	1564
Tripura	9
Uttar Pradesh	170544
Uttarakhand	3339
West Bengal	51291
Total	598463

[English]

Corruption Cases Pending with CVC

1385. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of corrupt officials lying pending with CVC till date;

(b) the time by which all the cases are likely to be cleared and decided and punishment given;

(c) the total number of corruption cases brought to the notice of CVC in the year 2012-13, rank-wise, Ministry-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether all the cases have been decided;

(e) if not, the status of the pending cases; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to curb corruption in the Government Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Central Vigilance Commission is an advisory body and only tenders its advice in individual cases on a reference made by the Ministries/Departments/Organizations under its purview. As per information provided by the Commission, it has received 7227 cases (*including 1696 cases brought forward from the previous year*) and tendered advice in 5720 cases during the year 2012. Further, as on 31.12.2012, 690 cases were awaiting examination in the Commission for tendering advice and 817 cases have been referred back to the concerned organization for clarification/comments.

The Commission generally endeavors to tender advice within four weeks in cases received complete in all respects. The primary reason for delay in tendering of advice by the Commission is deficiency in providing the complete fact/material relevant to the issue, in the cases being referred by the Ministries/Departments/Organizations due to which further clarification need to be sought by the Commission before tendering any advice in such references. As on 31.12.2012, the number of such cases were 756 (*seeking further clarification from the organization*) and 61 (*comments awaited from the organization*).

(f) The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;

- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states. Besides this, the Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are:

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Rajiv Rinn Yojana

1386. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of lukewarm response to the Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make RRY more attractive;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to target around a million households through the RRY and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has revised the term of RRY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Madam, the Government is aware of the lukewarm response to the pilot phase of the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) being implemented by this Ministry since 2008.

(b) Against a target of 3.10 lakh beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs. 1100 crores, as on 20th February, 2013, 13,485 beneficiaries have been benefitted with a Net Present Value (NPV) of interest subsidy of Rs. 16 crore.

Reasons for slow off-take under the scheme include the following:

- Loan size was itself a major limitation: Rs.1 lakh / 1.6 lakh ceiling on loan for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) respectively was insufficient for construction/purchase of a dwelling unit in urban areas.
- Limited bank response due to issues associated with lending to the informal sector employees viz. high risk perception of beneficiaries, requirement for mortgageable titles to land, approved plans, authenticated income certificates, stringent know your customer norms etc.
- The scheme covered housing loans for new constructions or purchase of dwelling unit only. Expansion was not covered even though maximum housing shortage was on account of congestion factor.
- High costs of loan processing fee charged by the Banks.
- Other constraint was in the demand oriented nature of the scheme instead of being target oriented one.
- In other words the scheme expected ill informed and poor beneficiaries to take all initiatives instead of the same coming from Banks and Government agencies.

(c) to (e) Government of India has taken the following steps during the pilot phase to make the ISHUP more attractive:

- Monthly household income which entitles a beneficiary to avail loans under the scheme was

initially revised from Rs. 3,300/- to Rs. 5000/- for EWS and from Rs. 3,301/- Rs. 7,300/- to Rs. 5001/- Rs.10,000/- for LIG households during the financial year 2009-10. During November 2012, household income has been further revised upto Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum for EWS and Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum for LIG to realign the same with current income, expenditure and cost of housing parameters.

- Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Private sector Banks were included for the implementation of the ISHUP Scheme.
- The Public Sector Banks were authorized to undertake income certification of beneficiaries.
- Facilitation fee of Rs. 250/- was approved for every sanctioned application under the Scheme.
- States were allowed to dovetail their State Housing Schemes with ISHUP.
- Some measures were also taken by the different States e.g. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka who have dovetailed their State Housing Schemes with ISHUP. Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh - allowed the allotted Patta to be used as mortgageable security under ISHUP. Tamil Nadu - waived off charges such as stamp duty. Some of these states also provided assistance with respect to approved plans, income certification etc. and a few banks had also waived off the processing charges and legal fees.

In order to overcome the constraints faced during the pilot phase of implementation of ISHUP, the scheme is proposed for revamp and relaunch as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY). The amount of loan is proposed to be increased up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs for EWS and Rs. 8.0 lakhs for LIG beneficiaries with an interest subsidy up to a maximum Rs. 5.0 lakhs for both categories of beneficiaries and with suitable modifications to address other concerns.

However, no firm commitment with respect to final form in which the initiatives would be accepted can be committed at this juncture as necessary approvals have not been received.

Multipurpose Cards

(Rs. in Crores)

1387. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to issue a National Multipurpose Identity Card to every citizen of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether citizens will be issued three different cards including Aadhaar and NPR; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The enrolment in NPR is mandatory and Aadhaar is voluntary. The Resident Identity Cards (RIC) bearing the Aadhaar number would be issued by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration authorised under the Citizenship Act, 1955 to issue Identity Cards.

Education Cess

1388. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry receives Education Cess for the development of education sector;

(b) if so, the details of such Education Cess received during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the manner in which the Education Cess was spent/utilized during the said period;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is huge unspent balance on account of Education Cess; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The funds received on account of the Education Cess by this Ministry, in the last three years, their utilisation for the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the expenditure thereon can be seen in the table below:

Year	Funds received by MHRD on account of Education Cess	Funds allocated from Education Cess for		Expenditure
		MDMS	SSA	
2009-10	12257.67	5582.63	8415.48	13998.11*
2010-11	15805.00	6372.00	9432.99	15805.00
2011-12	18334.00	6166.45	11839.82	18006.27

*The figures of expenditure for 2009-10 includes sums accumulated from previous year.

(d) and (e) The funds have been fully utilised in 2009-10 & 2010-11. In the year 2011-12, only 1.8% of the funds remained unutilised.

Telecom Service in Rural Areas

1389. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the national teledensity in the country along with the State-wise teledensity separately in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether the Government proposes to achieve 100 percent rural teledensity;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to provide adequate infrastructure for the same;

(d) whether the private telecom operators are not rolling out their service in rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such operators along with the steps taken to encourage them to enter in rural areas;

(f) whether the Government is promoting the use of renewable energy in telecom sector; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The national teledensity in the country along with the Service area/ State-wise teledensity separately in rural and urban areas are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Increasing rural teledensity to 70 percent by the year 2017 and 100 percent by the year 2020 is one of the stated objectives of National Telecom Policy 2012.

The Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund has been established w.e.f. 01.04.2002 by an Act of Parliament with the fundamental objective of providing access to all types of telecom services including mobile services, broadband connectivity and creation of infrastructure like OFC (Optical Fiber Cable) in rural and remote areas. The resources for USOF are raised through a Universal Service Levy (USL), which is 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) of all Telecom Service Providers except the pure value added service providers like Internet, Voice Mail, E-Mail service providers etc.

Various USOF funded scheme are contributing significantly in increasing the rural tele-density. Details of schemes being implemented with financial support from USOF for providing telecom services/infrastructure in rural & remote areas are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) License condition mandate DHQ (District Headquarter) based roll out obligations. The terms and conditions of the license *inter-alia* provide that:

- (i) The choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of DHQs/towns shall lie with the operator.
- (ii) There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

There are separate conditions for roll out of network utilising the 3G/BWA spectrum allotted through auction process. After auction of 3G/BWA spectrum, the CMTS/ UAS Licenses of the respective successful bidders have been amended.

As per amendment in the CMTS/UAS Licences issued to successful bidders in the 3G/BWA spectrum auction, Roll out obligations *inter-alia* provides that:

- (a) The Licensee shall ensure compliance of following network roll out obligations for 3G spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s). For category A, B & C service areas Licence(s): The Licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the DHQ in the service area will be covered using the 3G Spectrum, out of which at least 15% of the DHQs should be rural Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCA), within five years of the Effective date. SDCA is defined as per the definition used by the Census of India. Rural SDCA is defined as an area where 50% of the population lives in the rural areas.
- (b) The Licensee shall ensure compliance of following network roll-out obligations for BWA Spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s).

For category A, B, & C service areas Licence(s). The Licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the rural short distance charging area (SDCA) is covered within five years of the Effective Date using the BWA Spectrum. Coverage of a rural SDCA would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the municipal/local body limits should get the required street level coverage.

The Effective Date shall be the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences i.e. the date of issue of the amendment letter to respective 3G/ BWA successful bidder.

The five year period of the 3G/BWA spectrum licensees would be completed in the year 2015.

(f) and (g) Yes Madam, the Government is promoting the use of renewable energy in telecom sector.

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations on Green Energy applications have been approved by Government. Following directives have been issued to the licensees/all ILD service providers to adopt measures to green the Telecom sector setting broad directions & goals:

- i. At least 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power (Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) + Grid

Power) by 2015, while 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power by 2020.

- ii. All service providers are required to evolve a carbon credit policy in line with carbon credit norms with an ultimate objective of achieving a maximum of 50% over the carbon footprint levels of the base year in rural areas and achieving a 66% over the carbon footprint levels of the base year in urban areas by the year 2020. The base year for calculating all existing carbon footprints would be 2011, with an

implementation period of one year and the first year of carbon reduction would be the year 2012.

- iii. All service providers to declare the carbon footprints of their network twice in a year. Further based on the details of footprints declared by all service providers, service providers should aim at carbon emission reduction targets for the mobile network at 5% by the year 2012-2013, 8% by the year 2014-15, 12% by the year 2016-17 and 17% by the year 2018-2019.

Statement-I

National teledensity in the country along with the Service area/State-wise teledensity separately in rural and urban areas

Sl. No.	Name of Service Area	Teledensity as on 31st December 2012		
		Rural	Urban	Overall
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.04	169.97	76.88
2.	Assam	30.18	136.38	46.50
3.	Bihar	26.90	170.32	46.53
4.	Gujarat	51.64	133.7	85.19
5.	Haryana	55.76	116.44	76.72
6.	Himachal Pradesh	73.08	336.30	102.76
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.98	118.45	58.41
8.	Karnataka	42.92	170.84	91.26
9.	Kerala	62.59	212.43	100.76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	29.51	114.15	52.23
11.	Maharashtra	51.19	112.21	72.62
12.	North East	39.62	149.59	66.53
13.	Odisha	37.43	167.62	59.70
14.	Punjab	64.82	152.90	101.92
15.	Rajasthan	42.81	149.04	68.31
16.	Tamilnadu	60.46	147.35	109.64
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	31.79	140.36	56.20

1	2	3	4	5
18. Uttar Pradesh (West)				
19. West Bengal		41.19	150.82	56.85
20. Kolkata		-	-	155.10
21. Delhi		-	-	220.00
22. Mumbai		-	-	159.57
All India		39.90	149.55	73.34

Statement-II*Details of USOF Scheme***1. Creation of General OFC Infrastructure**

- (a) **National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN):** The optical fibre has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present. NOFN is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity. The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs. 20,000 Crore in 2 years.

Length of the incremental network is approx. 5 lakh Km. Dark fiber network thus created will be lit by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat.

Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers. These access providers/service providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. will be provided. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated

on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act 1956.

Present Status:

NOFN Project is envisaged as a Centre-State joint effort. State Governments are expected to contribute by way of not levying any RoW charges. This requires suitable tri-partite MoU to be signed by GOI, State Governments & BBNL.

Tri-partite MoU has been signed on 26.10.2012 with 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 3 Union Territories viz. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry. A total of about 1,40,727 Gram Panchayats will get covered by Optical Fibre Network in these States and UTs.

Three Pilot Projects have been completed to cover all Gram Panchayats of Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Vishakhapatnam District (A.P.). As on 15.10.2012, each of the 58 Gram Panchayats in these three Pilot Project Blocks have been provided with 100 Mbps bandwidth.

(b) **Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region**

- Scheme has been launched in Assam to start with, 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.

- OFC Schemes in North Eastern region are undertaken on BOO model, i.e. build, operate & own basis.
- The scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ. USOF shall provide subsidy support on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operators at the rates prescribed in the Agreement.

(i) **Scheme for Assam**

- This OFC scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 districts. Agreement has been signed with BSNL on 12.02.2010 in this respect. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of seven years from the date of signing of the agreement. USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs.98.89 Crore. As on 31.01.2013, 280 locations out of the targeted 354 locations have been connected with OFC.
- 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.

(ii) **Scheme for North East -1 Circle [Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura]**

- This OFC scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 districts. Agreement has been signed with Railtel on 16.01.2012 in this respect. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of eight years from the date of signing of the agreement. USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs.89.50 Crore.
- At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers at a rate not more than 12% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

(iii) **Scheme for North East - II Circle [Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland]**

- This OFC scheme would connect 407 locations in 30 districts. Agreement has been signed with Railtel on 16.01.2012 in this respect. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of eight years from the date of signing of the agreement. USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs. 298.50 Crore.
- At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers at a rate not more than 27% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

2. **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 Scheme** to 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. 1,500 crore in 5 years' time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and Kiosks.

As on 31.12.2012, a total of 4,33,018 broadband connections have been provided and 10,713 kiosks have been set up in rural and remote areas.

3. **Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme**

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing

7,353 infrastructure sites/towers 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, which are valid till November, 2013.

As on 31.01.2013, 7,317 towers i.e. about 99.51% have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.12.2012, 16,023 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers at these towers for provisioning of mobile services.

4. **Public Access: Village Public Telephones**

As on 31.01.2013, 5,81,610 villages i.e. 97.97% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) with subsidy support from USO Fund. VPTs are being provided in remaining inhabited villages through USOF scheme for VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001.

USOF Scheme for VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001:

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 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.

[*Translation*]

Mobile and WLL Coverage by BSNL

1390. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of mobile and Wireless on Local Loop (WLL) telephone connections and the areas covered by such telephone in the country, State and PSU Telecom Company-wise;

(b) the percentage of mobile and WLL coverage in each State in comparison to national coverage;

(c) whether the mobile services particularly of BSNL are not satisfactory in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and the mobile towers are inadequate in these States to provide network coverage;

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

(e) the details of expansion and development works of mobile service undertaken and proposes to be undertaken in these States, State-wise;

(f) whether the working of BSNL officials has been reviewed in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) The circle-wise details of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with regard to number of mobile subscribers, number of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) subscribers and area covered by mobile services and WLL services by BSNL alongwith its percentage are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Some mobile telephone subscribers of BSNL including the ones in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat face sometimes problems relating to Quality of Service (QoS) including network coverage. However, the mobile telecom services of BSNL are, in general, meeting

the QoS parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(e) BSNL augments its telecom network including in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat based on techno-commercial considerations. However, BSNL has planned expansion of 2.34 million lines in Uttar Pradesh, 1.2 million

lines in Rajasthan and 0.18 million lines in Gujarat for Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) network.

(f) and (g) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of BSNL regularly review the performance of BSNL.

Statement-I

Circle-wise details of BSNL with regard to number of mobile subscribers and area covered by mobile services alongwith its percentage as on 31.01.2013

Sl. No.	Circle	Mobile Subscribers	Covered Area (Sq.Km.)	Percentage area covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	3031588	32621	73.78
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1542042	32605	58.57
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1092458	40114	18.05
4.	Punjab	4355262	55476	100.00
5.	Rajasthan	5730526	164345	48.02
6.	Uttarakhand	1344832	38572	72.12
7.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	9881252	143450	84.37
8.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	3424008	45759	65.29
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200732	797	9.66
10.	Assam	1140886	40240	51.30
11.	Bihar	4153412	62460	66.33
12.	Kolkata Telecom District	2272698	2200	100.00
13.	Jharkhand	1594348	39804	52.49
14.	North East-I	847763	27917	51.69
15.	North East-II	739330	27932	22.78
16.	Odisha	4396977	102949	64.83
17.	West Bengal	3286706	27175	29.02
18.	Chhattisgarh	1559488	88836	65.30
19.	Gujarat	4135177	114040	58.18
20.	Maharashtra	6583966	137790	44.31

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3366777	120039	38.97
22.	Andhra Pradesh	9146704	242171	88.04
23.	Chennai Telecom District	1573838	5860	73.87
24.	Kerala	7372813	35815	92.06
25.	Karnataka	6834797	107520	56.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	7793655	94186	76.90
Total		97402035	1830673	55.66

Statement-II

Circle-wise details of BSNL with regard to number of wireless on Local Loop (WLL) subscribers and Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA) covered by WLL services alongwith its percentage as on 31.01.2013

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	WLL Subscribers	No of SDCAs covered	Percentage of SDCAs covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11205	2	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110582	243	100.00
3.	Assam	90032	46	100.00
4.	Bihar	126194	104	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	120007	112	93.75
6.	Gujarat	129850	161	100.00
7.	Haryana	21210	54	100.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	59006	33	100.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	70081	34	97.06
10.	Jharkhand	101587	75	100.00
11.	Karnataka	188186	180	100.00
12.	Kerala	293449	58	82.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	93895	249	100.00
14.	Maharashtra	153334	304	100.00
15.	North East-I	69156	30	100.00
16.	North East-II	77275	56	91.07

1	2	3	4	5
17. Odisha		73701	120	100.00
18. Punjab		41977	55	100.00
19. Rajasthan		181323	258	98.84
20. Tamil Nadu		105387	122	100.00
21. Uttaranchal		46265	38	94.74
22. Uttar Pradesh (E)		422059	155	100.00
23. Uttar Pradesh (W)		88386	73	100.00
24. West Bengal		64868	71	100.00
25. Kolkatta TD		24524	1	100.00
26. Chennai TD		16221	8	100.00
Total		2779760	2642	98.94

[English]

Working Hours of KVS

1391. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to curtail increased working hours of the teachers employed with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to come into effect;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement 5 days week working for KVS teachers in view of lately increased working hours; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is a pace setting organization and the implementation of the

RTE Act, 2009 is mandatory. The Board of Governors of the KVS in its 91st Meeting held on 19th January 2012 has approved 45 working hours per week for a teacher as per the norms prescribed in the RTE Act, 2009 and directions have been issued for compliance accordingly. This has been challenged in Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, Delhi and as such, the matter is sub-judice.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Funds for Urban Development

1392. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the fund that is likely to be required for urban development in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which Government proposes to generate this fund;

(c) whether megacities contribute about 36 percent of GDP of their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As per the High Power Expert Committee (HPEC) constituted by the Government, the projected investment for urban infrastructure over the 20-year period from 2012 to 2031 is estimated at Rs.39.2 lakh crore, at 2009-10 prices, which includes Rs.34.1 lakh crore for (a) asset creation, out of which the investment for the eight major sectors is Rs.31 lakh crore; (b) Rs.4.1 lakh crore for renewal and redevelopment including slums; and (c) Rs.1 lakh for capacity building.

The 12th Plan document has made an indicative provision of Rs.66,246 crore for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) which is a State Sector Additional Central Assistance (ACA) scheme under the Ministry. It has also suggested measure to strengthen the finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to make them predictable as well as increase in investments in the urban infrastructure through People Private Public Partnerships.

(c) and (d) The Ministry does not maintain data in this regard. However, as per para 18.2 of chapter 18 of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) document of Planning Commission, the estimates by the Central Statistical organization (CSO), available for a few years, with respect to urban share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicates that this share increased from 37.7% in 1970-71 to 52% in 2004-05. The mid term appraisal of the 11th Plan projected the urban share of GDP at 62-63% in 2009-10.

[*Translation*]

Reimbursement of Fees

1393. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the component of reimbursement of fees is not included under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, whether it is not the violation of provisions regarding implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Section 12 (2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for reimbursement by the State/UT Government to private unaided schools for the admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections made by these schools under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, as per the per-child-expenditure incurred by the State or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed by that State/UT. Several States are providing such reimbursement to the private unaided schools as per the norms prescribed under the respective State RTE Rules.

[*English*]

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

1394. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, faced with complaints that students had stopped studying with the abolition of board exams, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has set up a panel to assess the impact of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States complained against the CCE;

(d) whether the said panel has submitted its report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that quality of education at the secondary and higher secondary level is not lowered due to CCE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In pursuance to the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 59th meeting held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted under the

Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Haryana for the assessment and the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), in the context of the no-detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(c) The states of Assam and Bihar had certain doubts with regard to CCE.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has provided adequate support in the form of materials, teacher training, mentoring, question papers for School Based Assessment for Summative Assessment I & II for the classes IX and X, the introduction of Problem Solving Assessment and Proficiency Test and also, by analyzing the evidence of assessment, in all the schools affiliated with it. There has been significant improvement in developing the approach to CCE. The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed exemplary material on CCE which has been shared with the states.

[Translation]

Socio-Economic Research Scheme

1395. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted research projects to Consultants, NGOs, Educational and Research

Organisations under Socio-Economic Research Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the progress made therein;

(c) whether the Research Contracts have been displayed on the Ministry's website;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) the details of the internal procedure for deciding subject-matters of the research contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Not required as per the Socio-Economic Research (SER) Guidelines, 2009

(f) All research study proposals received by the Planning Commission are processed by the Socio-Economic Research Division with the approval of Adviser-in-charge in accordance with the guidelines; and in consultation with the Adviser-in-charge of the concerned subject division and after obtaining the concurrence of the Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Planning Commission are placed before the Group of Advisers for sanction of grants-in-aid under the SER Scheme.

Statement

List of Studies Approved during the Year 2009-10

Year (2009-10)

1	2	3
1.	Growth of Indian Agriculture-A district level study	Dr. G. S. Bhalla, Prof. Emeritus, JNU, New Delhi
2.	Poverty Mapping using cluster analysis	I.I.T, Delhi
3.	Impact of the Growth of organized food retailing on the traditional retailers in Bangalore city	St. Joseph's college Commerce, 163, Brigade Road, Bangalore
4.	Legal Aspects and Implications of issues of Water	Dr. Ramaswami R. Iyer.

1	2	3
	Policy and Management and the Water Law Reform to support a Transformation of Water Policy	
5.	Ground Water Situation in India	Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, Executive Director & Honorary Secretary of Advance Centre for Water Resources Development & Management (ACWADAM), Pune
6.	Preparation of Situation Analysis Report on Water Resources in the Himalayan Region	Dr. Ravi Chopra, Director, People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehra Doon
7.	India's Irrigation Future	Dr. Tushaar Shah, Sr. Fellow, International Water Management Institute, Anand
8.	Socio-Economic Analysis of slum areas in Delhi and Alternative strategies of Rehabilitation	Centre for Global Research, Delhi
9.	Poverty, Hunger & Public Action: An empirical study of ongoing Decentralization initiatives in West Bengal	Loka Kalyan Parishad, Kolkata
10.	Socio Economic Benefit of Stream Tank Well Integration involving farmers participation	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency, Odisha
11.	Constraints & Potential of diversified Agricultural development in Eastern India	Council for Social Development, New Delhi
12.	Prevalence, Pattern & Management of Sexually transmitted infections among various working populations in Rural/ Tribal & Urban areas of Balasore District of Odisha	Basti Area Development Council, Balasore, Odisha
13.	Impact Evaluation of the Organic Farming and its contribution in enhancing Productivity in Agricultural and Allied Areas	Natural Resource India Foundation, New Delhi
14.	Quick Study of ITIs in Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra Economic Development Council (MEDC), Mumbai
List of Studies Approved during the Year 2010-11		
1.	Crimes and Atrocities against SCs & STs with special reference to implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 & the presentation of Atrocities Act, 1989 in the States of HP, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, WB, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and UP	Socio-Economic & Educational Development Society (SEEDS), RFZ 754/29, Rajnagar-II, Palam Colony, New Delhi
2.	A Critical Assessment of the Existing Health Insurance Models in India	Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), New Delhi
3.	A study of Effectiveness of Social Welfare programme on Senior Citizen in Rural Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and M.P.	Sonali Public Shiksha Samiti, Guna (MP)

1	2	3
4.	A Comparative Study on analyzing the Issue of Female feticide in two Districts of Madhya Pradesh having highest and lowest Girl Sex Ratio with reference to PC PNDT Act, 1994 and with 2002 Amendment	Society for Resource Integration & Development Action, Jabalpur
5.	Socio Economic Empowerment of Rural Fisherwomen SHGs through enhanced market access.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Thoothukudi
6.	Combating Child Labour in India - An Empirical Study in Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya University, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Agro Processing Industry in Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Structure and Development Potential.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
8.	Reproductive Health & Civil Rights of Women in rural Punjab - A study of Ludhiana	Ludhiana Citizen Health Council, Ludhiana
9.	Study of weaving clusters to assess handloom diversity across India leading to area wise, target specific recommendations for Handloom Industry Policy and Scheme	Craft Revival Trust, S-4, Khirki Extension, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017
10.	Sustainable Development; Emerging issues in India's Mineral Sector	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi.
11.	To Consider Ways of Increasing Effectiveness & Utilization of funds by States through Suitable Agencies and Timing and Pattern of Releases by the Centre	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, 18/2, Satsang Vihar Marg, Institutional Area (Near JNU), New Delhi-110067
12.	Child Marriage in India - A Study of situation, causes & enforcement of Child Marriage Prohibition Act	Pt. GP Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, 42, Shivani Vihar, Kalyan Lucknow-226 022.
13.	Successful Models of Implementation by States of Environmental Policies & Programs (<i>Ratified in 31s' GoAs</i>)	PRESTELS, 112 Paras Chambers, Near Laxmi Narayan Cinema, Pune

List of Studies Approved during the Year 2011-12

1.	Policy Option for Efficient Employment Generation & Small & Micro-Enterprise Development: An Assessment of REGP Implementation & PMEGP Introduction in Eastern India	D.J. Research and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. N-1/69, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751015 (Odisha)
2.	*A study on Impact Evaluation of Package of Special Category States- Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and J.K.	Stellar Society (Trivenee School of Excellence), Sirmour (H.P.)
3.	*Study on Tribal/Folk Arts and Culture in West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Bihar	Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Dist. 24 Pargana (WB)
4.	*Skills Development in Meghalaya: An Appraisal	St. Anthony's College, Shillong (Meghalaya)
5.	*Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in	Kerala Development Society, New Delhi

1	2	3
	Health Care System in Select States: Impact of duality and role of bureaucracy- Kerala, Rajasthan & Bihar	
6.	*Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Health Care System in Select States: Impact of duality and role of bureaucracy- Andhra, UP & M.P.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relation & Human Development, New Delhi
7.	*Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Health Care System: Impact of duality and role of bureaucracy in new approach- in the state of Karnataka	IDPMS, No.44, 6th Cross, 7th Block Jayanagar West, Bangalore-560 082
8.	Evaluation of Rural Housing Programme (Indira Awaas Yojana-IAY) under Economic Stimulus Package in Selected Naxal Affected Districts in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar & Odisha	Development Facilitators (DF), P-1, Commercial Complex, IInd Floor, Pijanji Opposite Voters Registration Office, Sarojni Nagar, New Delhi- 110 023
9.	What Makes the Civil Servants Effective: A 360 Degree View	National Institute of Administrative Research, LBSNNA, Cozy Nook Complex, Charleville Road Mussoorie-248 179 (Uttarakhand)
10.	*An evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers	Supath Gramodhyog Sansthan, Unit-B, Fourth Floor, Avishkar Complex Motipura Circle, Himatnagar-383 001 (Gujrat)
11.	*Functioning of Micro-Credit Scheme of RMK in North Eastern States of India	Central Agriculture University, Directorate of Research, IROISEMBA, Imphal-795 004 (Manipur)
12.	A study to qualitatively assess the capacity building needs of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), I & II Floor, Core 4-B, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 013.
13.	Role and Contribution of NGOs in Rural Development: A comparative case study of one district each in Bihar and Odisha	AFFORD Avarid Foundation for Rural Development, 5 First Floor, Institutional Area, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi
14.	Impact of Skill Development Programmes of JSS on the Neo-literates in Andhra Pradesh, T.N., Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P. and Odisha	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Backside IS Mahal, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati-517 507 (Andhra Pradesh)
15.	A study on Child labour with special reference to National Child Labour Project (NCLP)- Impediments and Policy Interventions	Prognosys Service Pvt. Ltd., B-44, Sector-63, NOIDA-201 301
16.	The Emerging Scenario of Agri-Business in India	Presidency University, 86/1, College Street, Kolkata-700 073
17.	An evaluation of the study of functioning of 24x7 health facilities in selected States of India	Shri Shyam Sunder 'Shyam' Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, 82 Aradhana Nagar, Bhopal-462003 (MP)

1	2	3
18.	Review of State of Environment in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan and its Catchment Area: A Historical Analysis	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore (T.N.)
19.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its Effect on Development of Fisheries: A study on Motorisation of Traditional Crafts and HSD Oil Schemes	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
20.	*Use of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in Secondary School in Six States	Education Quality Foundation of India (EQFI), 1210, Padma Tower-1, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008
21.	*Role of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in Improving Agricultural Productivity in Selected Districts	Council for Social Development, Lodhi Estate. New Delhi-110 003
22.	*Evaluation of Achievements level of Class IX, X, XI & XII Students in Math, Science (Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Zoology) & English: A Comprehensive Study of Tribal and Non-tribal districts of Odisha	R.G. Foundation, New Delhi
23.	Identifying and Profiling Skill Development Activities for Generating Potential Employment Opportunities for the Persons with Disability	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi
24.	*Diagnostic Analysis of Elementary Education Scheme in Rural Punjab	GAD Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar (Punjab)
25.	Socio-Economic Impact Study of Mining and Mining Policies on Livelihoods of Local Population in Vindhyan Region of Uttar Pradesh	Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation, Allahabad
26.	An Evaluation of UGC Career Oriented Course on Employability of the Students in South India	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
27.	Coal Mining, Displacement and Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Mahanadi Coalfield-Odisha	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela (Odisha)
28.	Reorganizing Tax Department for VAT Administration: A Study of North Eastern States	Foundation for Public Economics & Policy Research, Delhi-52
29.	Sanitation and its Impact on Health in South India	Help Foundation, Porul, Chennai (TN)
30.	Evaluation of Frame work of Appraisal of Projects	Indian Institute Management (Centre for Public Policy), Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore
31.	Right to Homestead Land in Rural Bihar: A study of its status, issues & challenges in implementation of policies and provisions	Deshkal Society, 220, SFS Flats, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi-110 009

*[English]***Global Ranking of IITs and IIMs**

1396. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) the details of global ranking of Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) in comparison to foreign institutions;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the global ranking of both the institutions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make IIMs accountable and bring them under any umbrella council by empowering them to award academic degrees instead of diplomas;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) While certain institutions or agencies publish list of universities or educational institutions ranked according to their own criteria, there is no single international agency for the global ranking of universities. These different international ranking systems use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognised and are therefore open to criticism about the subjective processes of their evaluation. Some of these parameters are not wholly relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings cannot constitute the principal basis for the benchmarking of Indian institutions. The improvement of the quality of higher education is a continuous process. The Government is continuously

striving to improve the quality of higher education in the country by legislative initiatives as well as through various schemes and programmes.

(c) to (e) A draft Indian Institute of Management (MM) Bill is under detailed discussion in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which *inter-alia*, provides for a co-ordinating body; however, the name, the object and the functions of such an institution are not firmed up. One of the objectives of this Bill is to enable the IIMs to award a degree instead of a post-graduate diploma to their students.

*[Translation]***Regional Institutes of Education**

1397. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether NCERT proposes to set up some new Regional Institutes of Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Executive Committee of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had approved the proposal for setting up of four Regional Institutes of Education in Bihar, Chandigarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The State Governments were requested to provide 50 acres of land, free of cost, at suitable locations for setting up of these RIEs. The State Government of Bihar has offered to provide 25 acres of land, free of cost, in the district of Muzaffarpur. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified the piece of land but the formal proposal is yet to be received. The UT of Chandigarh has expressed its inability to provide land

free of cost. Further action will be initiated on allotment of land by the States concerned.

[English]

Exemption to Russian NPP Suppliers

1398. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined and taken any decision to waive its legal right to claim damages against the Russian suppliers of Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) for units 3 & 4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant;

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

(c) whether this exemption from Nuclear Liability Act will be given to other suppliers than Russia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Quota for Handicapped Children

1399. SHRI K.D. DKSHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix quota for handicapped children in admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the admission guidelines of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, 3% of the total available seats in fresh admissions are horizontally reserved for differently abled, visually challenged, orthopedically and hearing impaired children etc.

[English]

Expansion and Upgradation of Telecom Services

1400. SHRI DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has floated tenders for expansion and upgradation of telecom services;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise in the 11th Five Year Plan and proposed in 12th Plan period;

(c) whether irregularities have been reported in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Details of tenders invited by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of tenders invited by BSNL during 2012-13 of Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Irregularities were reported in the procurement of Internet Protocol Trunk Automatic Trunk Exchange (IP TAX) and Microwave Transmission Equipments. The details are as follows:

(i) IP TAX Equipment: Irregularity pertaining to delay in the processing of the case on the part of the concerned officer was reported.

(ii) Microwave Transmission Equipment: Irregularity pertaining to the acceptance of inferior quality microwave equipment was reported.

Officers responsible in both cases have been identified and appropriate action taken/initiated as per rules against concerned.

Statement-I*Details of tenders invited by BSNL during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)*

Sl. No.	Name of store item	Quantity	Date of opening of tender	Approximate cost of procurement (in Rs. Crs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telephone instrument with CLI (Clling Line Identification) feature	17,50,000	17.08.2007	123
2.	Transmission Equipment	2658	29.08.2007	90
3.	Internet Protocol Trunk Automatic Exchange (IP TAX) Equipment	4868 Kc MPLS	26.11.2007	591
4.	Optical Fibre Cable	520 Km.	29.11.2007	2
5.	Optical Fibre Cable	15000 Km.	31.01.2008	180
6.	Optical Fibre Cable	35,000 Km.	12.02.2008	117
7.	WiMAX Equipment (Rural) Phase-I	1000 BTS	29.04.2008	260
8.	Transmission Equipment	1070	02.05.2008	409
9.	Digital Cross Connect Equipment	173	02.06.2008	253
10.	Transmission Equipment	1522	04.07.2008	284
11.	OFC Equipment	300	07.07.2008	700
12.	Telephone instrument with CLI feature	52,50,000	08.07.2008	246
13.	OFC Equipment	166	16.07.2008	105
14.	Microwave Transmission Equipment	2174	29.09.2008	89
15.	Optical Fibre Cable	25,000 Km.	08.10.2008	81
16.	MicrowaveTransmission Equipment	106	01.07.2009	37
17.	WiMAX Equipment (Rural) Phase-II	6863 BTS	07.08.2009	1167
18.	Optical Fibre Cable	60,000 Km.	18.08.2009	200
19.	Jelly filled Underground Cable	50 LCKM	23.06.2010	300
20.	Optical Fibre Cable	60,000 Km.	05.10.2010	186
21.	Telephone instrument with CLI feature	25,00,000	25.04.2011	113
22.	Satellite Equipment	5000 Tmls.	08.08.2011	36
23.	Optical Fibre Cable	32,000 Km.	01.11.2011	157

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mobile Equipment	14.37 Million Lines	02.12.2011	4867
25.	Mobile Equipment for West Zone	0.629 Mn Lines	28.02.2012	413

Statement-II

Details of tenders invited by BSNL during 2012-13 of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

Sl. No.	Name of store item	Quantity	Date of opening of tender	Approximate cost of procurement (in Rs. Crs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Microwave Transmission Equipment	66 Terminals	29.05.2012	18
2.	Next Generation Network Equipment	4 Mn Lines	27.08.2012	543
3.	Router Equipment	12	12.09.2012	50
4.	Telephone instrument with CLI feature	29,00,000	04.10.2012	162
5.	Microwave Transmission Equipment	12 Terminals	23.11.2012	1
6.	Jelly filled Underground Cable	20.88 LCKM	04.12.2012	189
7.	Transmission Equipment	15194 Terminals	08.02.2013	39

[Translation]

Women Hostels in Polytechnics

1401. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct women hostels in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of the States and the number of polytechnics where these hostels will be constructed and the amount of grant likely to be allocated and released for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The scheme of "Sub-

Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" has already been approved under which financial assistance subject to a maximum of Rs.1.00 crore per polytechnic is provided for the construction of a Women's Hostel in the existing Government and Government-aided polytechnics in the country, including the state of Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise number of polytechnics provided partial financial assistance under the scheme in the country is as follows:

State/UT	No. of Polytechnics
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Andhra Pradesh	46
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	9

1	2
Bihar	13
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	19
Haryana	11
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu and Kashmir	6
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	57
Kerala	41
Madhya Pradesh	38
Maharashtra	38
Manipur	1
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	3
Odisha	13
Puducherry	1
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	26
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	24
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	53
Uttar akhand	25
West Bengal	27

*[English]***Grameen Dak Sewaks**

1402. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grameen Dak Sewaks working in post offices in various States including Chhattisgarh tribal region, State-wise;

(b) the monthly stipend being paid to these Sewaks;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase their stipend in view of steep rise in inflation and also introduce welfare measures for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) As on 01.01.2013, the total working strength of various categories of Grameen Dak Sewaks is 263326 including 2458 Grameen Dak Sewaks working in Chhattisgarh Tribal Region. State-wise and UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Grameen Dak Sewaks are paid Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) & other admissible allowances as approved by Cabinet and not stipend, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Grameen Dak Sewaks are in receipt of Dearness Allowance which is linked to price rise/inflation on the admissible TRCA at the same rate as allowed to regular Central Government employees and which is revised twice in a year based on price index. The Government has also introduced various welfare measures for these Grameen Dak Sewaks.

(d) The details of welfare measures introduced for the Grameen Dak Sewaks are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/State/UTs	Working Strength of Gramin Dak Sevaks as on 01.01.2013							
		GDSSPM	GDSBPM	GDSMD	GDSMC	GDS MP	GDSSV	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13139	4694	4242	1941	175	2646	26837
2.	Assam	0	3216	2906	1639	283	39	371	8454
3.	Bihar	0	6307	5165	2598	360	86	553	15069
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	2423	855	1545	147	13	26	5009
5.	Delhi	0	77	26	14	24	30	6	177
6.	Gujarat	0	6768	4619	1396	702	63	296	13844
6a.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0	5	45	0	0	0	0	50
6b.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	7	17	0	0	0	2	26
7.	Haryana	0	1972	1050	708	233	18	4	3985
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2247	2614	1068	312	13	61	6315
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1368	506	754	95	8	0	2731
10.	Jharkhand	0	2461	1539	1286	154	35	407	5882
11.	Karnataka	0	7777	4681	1235	1789	66	249	15797
12.	Kerala	0	3443	5765	852	1259	138	165	11622
12a.	Lakshadweep (UT)	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	9
12b.	Puducherry (UT)	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5632	2498	4056	290	22	229	12727
14.	Maharashtra	0	10122	6939	1644	1115	46	27	19893
14a.	Goa (State)	0	147	128	21	54	1	2	353
	North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Arunachal Pradesh (State)	0	198	166	27	30	2	11	434
16.	Manipur (State)	0	591	495	627	40	1	1	1755
17.	Meghalaya (State)	0	332	389	262	41	0	0	1024
18.	Mizoram (State)	0	285	234	281	12	0	98	910
19.	Nagaland (State)	0	279	254	237	35	3	0	808
20.	Tripura (State)	0	514	416	290	53	1	65	1339
21.	Odisha	1	5798	4863	3209	929	41	110	14951
22.	Punjab	0	2831	1642	960	227	15	0	5675

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22a. Chandigarh (UT)		0	8	13	0	16	2	0	39
23. Rajasthan		0	7460	2371	3014	439	37	49	13370
24. Tamil Nadu		0	8656	8475	1325	2168	269	682	21575
24a. Puducherry (UT)		0	41	49	0	15	4	0	109
25. Uttar Pradesh		0	12659	10991	4127	1311	315	1262	30665
26. Uttarakhand		0	2122	2218	1322	236	9	217	6124
27. West Bengal		0	5370	4985	3337	777	315	339	15123
28. Sikkim (State)		0	53	74	19	5	0	0	151
28a. Andaman and Nicobar (UT)		0	171	203	102	0	8	0	484
Total		3	114483	81891	42198	15098	1775	7878	263326
Chhattisgarh Tribal Region		0	1068	422	911	48	2	7	2458

Statement-II*Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevaks [Implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2006]*

Sl. No.	Category of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS)	TRCA effective from 01.01.2006	For Work load (in hours)
1. GDS Branch Postmaster	Rs. 2745-50-4245		Up to 3 hours
	Rs. 3200-60-5000		More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 30 min
	Rs. 3660-70-5760		More than 3 hours 30 min and up to 4 hours
	Rs. 4115-75-6365		More than 4 hours and up to 4 hours 30 min
	Rs. 4575-85-7125		More than 4 hours 30 min and up to 5 hours
2. GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	Rs. 2665-50-4165 [for new entrants]		Up to 3 hours
	Rs. 3330-60-5130		More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 45 min
	Rs. 4220-75-6470		More than 3 hours 45 min and up to 5 hours
3. GDS Mail Carrier/ Packer/Mailman	Rs. 2295-45-3695 [for new entrants]		Up to 3 hours
	Rs. 2870-50-4370		More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 45 min
	Rs. 3635-65-5585		More than 3 hours 45 min and up to 5 hours

Note: Besides the TRCA, the GDSs also get Dearness Allowance at the same rate as admissible to Central Government employees. Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Postmasters get Office Maintenance Allowance @Rs.100/- per month & Fixed Stationery Charges @ Rs.25/- per month. Other categories like Gramin Dak Sevak Mail Deliverers and Mail Carriers get Cycle Maintenance Allowance @ Rs.60/- per month.

Statement-III*Existing Welfare Schemes Introduced For Gramin Dak Sevaks*

1	2	3
1. Maternity Grant		Women GDS are provided Maternity Grant for each child up to the birth of maximum of two children limited to maximum of two confinements resulting into birth of first two children only during the entire engagement period of a Woman GDS equivalent to three months TRCA with DA. Women GDS's like Mail Deliverer and Mail Carrier have also been prescribed to be considered for lighter duties wherever possible during the pre and post confinement period.
2. Maternity Leave		Women GDS have also been provided to be granted maternity leave not exceeding six months covering the pre and post confinement period.
3. ExtraDepartmental Group Insurance Scheme		Gramin Dak Sevaks are provided with insurance coverage of Rs. 50000/- under the Group Insurance Scheme available to them on death.
4. Service Discharge Benefit Scheme		A Service Discharge Benefit Scheme has been introduced by the Government for the benefit of Gramin Dak Sevaks working in the Department of Posts on monthly contribution basis (from Department's side only @ Rs. 200/-pm) devised on the basis of New Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite scheme launched by the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA). This Scheme has been offered in lieu of the existing Severance Amount Scheme on an optional basis for the existing Gramin Dak Sevaks while it is mandatory for the new Gramin Dak Sevaks entering into service with effect from 01.01.2011. The Scheme provides a certain percentage as lump sum at the time of discharge plus mandatory investment of certain percentage in annuity that would provide them monthly benefits in the shape of pension.
5. Leave		Gramin Dak Sevaks are allowed to be granted 20 days paid leave in a year without accumulation.
6. Limited Transfer Facility		Gramin Dak Sevaks are provided with the facility of limited transfer in cases of posting at a distant place on redeployment in the event of abolition of the post, on being appointed on compassionate grounds and posted at distant place, on marriage/remarriage of woman GDS, on suffering extreme hardship due to a disease and for medical attention/treatment of self on production of valid medical certificate from the medical officer of a Government Hospital and on requirement of looking after the welfare of a physically handicapped/mentally handicapped person/dependant requiring to move to different places to give support to such dependant. Such facility is provided for only

1	2	3																											
		one transfer during the entire career and on rendering a minimum service of 3 years subject to fulfillment of other conditions. Based on recommendation made by one man Committee, an exception has been made for women Gramin Dak Sevaks, who availed the transfer facility on the ground of extreme hardship due to a disease and for medical attention/treatment before their marriage and now they can avail the facility for a second time in the event of their marriage/re-marriage.																											
7. Assistance from Welfare Fund		Following assistance from welfare fund are allowed to the Gramin Dak Sevaks:																											
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Sl. No.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Name of Welfare Scheme</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Admissible amount of Financial Assistance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1.</td> <td>Financial Assistance in case of death</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs. 7000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.</td> <td>Death occurring due to enemy action in war or border skirmishes or action against militants, terrorists, extremists, etc.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs. 1,50,000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3.</td> <td>Funeral Expenses*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs.500/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4.</td> <td>Nutritional diet to the GDS suffering from Tuberculosis:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(a) Indoor treatment.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs.400/- p.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(b) Outdoor treatment.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs.200/- p.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5.</td> <td>Financial Assistance in case of prolonged and serious illness / major surgeries</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rs. 5000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6.</td> <td>Scholarship and book award scheme</td> <td>To ensure better coverage for GDSs, their wards be granted relaxation by 10% marks as in case of SCs/ STs and OBCs, in so far as grant of book award is concerned.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Name of Welfare Scheme	Admissible amount of Financial Assistance	1.	Financial Assistance in case of death	Rs. 7000/-	2.	Death occurring due to enemy action in war or border skirmishes or action against militants, terrorists, extremists, etc.	Rs. 1,50,000/-	3.	Funeral Expenses*	Rs.500/-	4.	Nutritional diet to the GDS suffering from Tuberculosis:			(a) Indoor treatment.	Rs.400/- p.m.		(b) Outdoor treatment.	Rs.200/- p.m.	5.	Financial Assistance in case of prolonged and serious illness / major surgeries	Rs. 5000/-	6.	Scholarship and book award scheme	To ensure better coverage for GDSs, their wards be granted relaxation by 10% marks as in case of SCs/ STs and OBCs, in so far as grant of book award is concerned.
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	(b) Outdoor treatment.	Rs.200/- p.m.																											
5.	Financial Assistance in case of prolonged and serious illness / major surgeries	Rs. 5000/-																											
6.	Scholarship and book award scheme	To ensure better coverage for GDSs, their wards be granted relaxation by 10% marks as in case of SCs/ STs and OBCs, in so far as grant of book award is concerned.																											
		*Payable from the Circle Welfare Fund, only in cases in which last rites of deceased Postal Employee are performed by brothers or sisters or near relatives in the absence of any other next of kin.																											
8 Compassionate Engagement		A new transparent Scheme for engagement of dependents GDS on compassionate grounds with merit points and procedure for selection																											

1	2	3
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has been introduced allocating points for each attribute of indigence on a 100 Point Scale. Spouse [widows] has been allowed 15 grace points over and over. Hard and deserving cases have been prescribed as cases over and above 50 Points.

9. Medical Facilities

GDS being a separate and distinct category, they are not covered by CS (MA) Rules and they are also not extended the CGHS facility. Under the existing provisions, they are allowed financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5000/- from Circle Welfare Fund provided such GDS must have put in at least six years of service in the Department, treatment should have been taken from Government hospital and produced medical certificates and the illness is at least 2 months old. Regional/Circle Heads have been conferred discretionary powers to sanction financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10000/- in each case. In rare and exceptional circumstances, further financial assistance can also be considered from Central Welfare Fund.

10. Avenues for absorption on regular departmental posts

GDS being Extra Departmental, their absorption as departmental employee to the cadre of MTS/Postman/PA is through direct recruitment under the statutory recruitment rules. Under the statutory Recruitment Rules of the cadre of MTS, GDS are considered for 25% vacancies against seniority quota and further 25% vacancies through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE). As per Recruitment Rules of Postman cadre, GDS are considered against 50% vacancies through LDE. In addition, GDS can also be considered for direct recruitment to the post of Postal Assistant (PA)/Sorting Assistant (SA) against unfilled promotion quota vacancies of PA/SA on the basis of examination subject to fulfillment of the following conditions as on 01st January of the vacancy year:

- (i) GDS should have obtained at least 50% marks in 10+2 standard or 12th class with English as a compulsory subject (excluding vocational streams) and have put in a minimum service of 5 years
- (ii) They should be within 30 years of age (35 years for SC/ST & 33 years for OBC)

Expansion of Telecom Services By BSNL

1403. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been able to fulfil the obligation of expanding telephone services in every part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the teledensity in India at present as compared to the foreign countries;

(c) whether valuation of assets of the Department of Telecom Services (DTS) transferred to the BSNL have been undertaken by the Government;

(d) if so, the amount of network of Government's telecom stock thus transferred;

(e) the manner in which the existing staff is likely to be adjusted under each department to safeguard their interest;

(f) whether the Government has calculated the additional financial burden that will evolve the BSNL; and

(g) if so, the details of such amount and the manner in which BSNL would waive off the liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing wireline and wireless services in all License Service Areas (LSAs) except Delhi and Mumbai where Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) provides the telecom services. BSNL augments its telecom network based on techno-commercial considerations.

The details of teledensity of India and some other countries as follows:

Country	Teledensity (in %)	
	Fixed	Mobile
India	2.71	74.15
Russia	30.93	179.31
United Kingdom	53.25	130.75
Australia	46.63	108.34
United States	47.91	105.91
China	21.16	73.19

(c) and (d) No such evaluation has been done.

(e) to (g) The staff has been transferred to BSNL and is utilized as per its operational requirement.

Opening of Saudi Consulate

1404. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia Government has

approached the Government of India for opening consulate in Hyderabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

Quality Education in Madarsas

1405. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing quality education in Madarsas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for inclusion of the institutions in the Government list; and

(d) the number of requests received so far from the Madarsas for providing financial assistance under this scheme, state-wise and the action taken by the Government on such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) from the year 2009-10, wherein financial assistance is provided to Madarsas and Makhtabs, who opt for the scheme, to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English subjects in their curriculum. The Madarsas which have been in existence at least for three years and registered with State Madarsa Board or with Waqf Boards or the NIOS are eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.

(d) A State-wise detail of the number of Madarsas provided financial assistance till 31st December, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of number of Madarsas, for which financial assistance has been provided under SPQEM

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Madarsas provided assistance	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	260.00
2.	Assam	486	1498.53
3.	Bihar	80	55.54
4.	Chandigarh	1	0.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	481	1634.15
6.	Haryana	6	37.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	372	886.47
8.	Jharkhand	164	497.18
9.	Karnataka	80	700.75
10.	Kerala	547	1490.09
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1257	4784.6
12.	Maharashtra	45	215.05
13.	Rajasthan	241	1012.37
14.	Tripura	129	374.18
15.	Uttar Pradesh	6294	27730.3
16.	Uttarakhand	74	655.82
Total		10474	41832.89

OBC Quota in Minority Institutions

1406. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission to claim exemption from OBC quota for some minority institutions to protect the interests of the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its present status; and

(c) the views of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (b) As per the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the reservation of seats in admission is not applicable to a Minority Educational Institution as defined in the Act.

The Minority Educational Institution, as defined in the Act, means an Institution established and administered by the minorities under clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution and so declared by an Act of Parliament or by the Central Government or declared as a Minority Educational Institution under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

Decline in Air Traffic

1407. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage growth of air traffic during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Air Traffic has shrunk by 3% in the financial year 2011-12;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The annual passenger growth in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (January) are as follows:

Year	No. of Passenger (in million)	Growth (percentage)
1	2	3
2010	52	8.7
2011	60.7	16.6

1	2	3
2012	58.8	-3.04
2013 (Jan.)	9.13	-3.77

The prime reason for this decline is that Kingfisher Airlines was also operating a sizeable number of flights, carrying considerable number of passengers thereby contributing to the growth of traffic. However, the airline started withdrawing its flight on various routes gradually and eventually stopped operating from October, 2012 resulting in falling growth of passenger traffic. On the other hand, the passengers carried by other airlines has shown only marginal hike in the growth. The Government has taken several measures like allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel permitted for Indian Carriers as actual users, permitted foreign airlines to participate upto 49 percent in the equity of an air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US \$ 1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

National Skill Development Authority

1408. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Skill Development Authority to oversee, support and speed up the development efforts of Central and State Government missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any objections have been raised by any Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to resolve such issues and go ahead with the formation of National Skill Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15th August, 2012 mentioned that the Government of India is considering the establishment of a National Skill Development Authority. As a follow up, the Planning Commission moved a Cabinet Note on setting up of a

National Skill Development Authority to inter alia oversee, support and speed up the on-going skill development efforts of the Central Ministries and States Skill Development Missions to ensure that the training target of 50 million during the 12th Plan period is achieved.

(c) to (e) The Cabinet Note was discussed in the meeting of the Union Cabinet held on 31.1.2013 and has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister.

[*Translation*]

Relaxation To Unemployed Youths

1409. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to give relaxation of five years in age limit to the candidates of all categories in the Government and Semi-Government services in view of universalisation of education and increasing number of educated unemployed youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Department of Personnel & Training has already issued instructions for relaxation in the upper age limit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes candidates and persons with disability for appointment to all civil posts/services under Central Government which are filled through open competitive examination. Relaxation in the upper age limit is also allowed to departmental candidates and Ex-service men for some specific posts on fulfillment of certain conditions.

[*English*]

Staff Strength

1410. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry of Planning group-wise i.e. Group A to D;

(b) whether the number of jobs out of the total strength earmarked for SC/ST category is as per Government of India's reservation policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not adhering to the reservation policy of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) The total group-wise sanctioned strength of Planning Commission as on date including posts encadred in Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service, Programme Evaluation Organization and also posts temporarily transferred to Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, are as follows:

Group	Total number of sanctioned strength
Group A	334
Group B	346
Group C*	563

*Group D is now categorized as Group 'C' after implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission.

(b) and (c) The total staff strength of Planning Commission comprises officers belonging to various cadres and the implementation of Government of India's reservation policy is ensured by the respective cadre controlling authority based on overall strength of their cadres. In so far as posts directly being filled by Planning Commission, the details of posts earmarked, as per the reservation policy of the Government, is given below:

Posts	Posts filled by Planning Commission where Government's Policy on reservation is applicable	Number of posts earmarked for SC	Number of Posts earmarked for ST
Group A	24	03	01
Group B	51	04	02
Group C*	27	03	01

*Group D is now categorized as Group 'C' after implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission.

Urban Development Projects

1411. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide performance based grants worth Rs. 80 billion to 13 States for implementing various urban development projects and related schemes;

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

(c) whether the grants are likely to be allocated as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the 13th Central Finance Commission, the Government has decided to provide Rs.8000 crores to the 28 States as performance based grants for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for the period 2010-15. The 13th Central Finance Commission has recommended grant-in-aid to urban local bodies as a percentage of the previous year's divisible pool of taxes (over and above the share of the States) after converting this to grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution. The grant has two components - a basic grant component and a performance based component. The performance based component grant will be released to the ULBs of those States for ULBs during the award period i.e. 2010-15. Performance based grants to all States will be 2.28 percent of the previous year's divisible pool.

(c) and (d) The Grants have been allocated as per the recommendations of the 13th Central Finance Commission and will be released on the compliance of the nine conditions as follows:-

- Putting in place a supplement to the budget documents for ULBs, Double Entry based accounting system;
- Putting in place Audit system for all local bodies;
- Establishment of Independent Local Body Ombudsman;
- Electronic Transfer of local body grants within five days of receipt from the Central Government;

- e. Prescription of the qualification of persons eligible for appointment of members of the State Finance Commission;
- f. Levy of Property Tax by ULBs without hindrance;
- g. Establishment of a property tax board;
- h. Disclosure of service standards proposed to be achieved by each ULB in respect of the water and sanitation sector etc; and
- i. Putting in place a Fire Hazard Mitigation Plan for million plus cities.

Helpline Numbers

1412. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce helpline numbers to improve the functioning of buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has requested the State Governments to introduce more buses and increase the frequency of buses plying under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has scaled down the specifications for buses run under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the quality of buses under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) To facilitate information such as expected time of the arrival of the next bus, availability of connecting services, information about route numbers, etc., Ministry of Urban Development got allotted (from Department of Telecommunication) two nation-wide short codes for use as Public Transport Helpline Numbers. Both these short codes are universal access numbers with un-restricted accessibility from all access service providers. Short code

155220 is for accessing various information. The short code 155221 is kept for value added services and caller is expected to pay for the same. All the States / Public Transport Operators have been advised to implement these Helpline numbers in their States and give wide publicity to these Helpline numbers.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) Ministry has made urban bus specifications mandatory for procurement of the buses sanctioned under JnNURM. Implementation and quality maintenance comes under the purview of State Government/city municipal authorities/para-statal.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1413. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) in vogue at present, Ministry-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restructure CSSs in the country on the basis of the recommendations made by the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee;

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

(d) the action plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes as included in Statement of Budget Estimates 2012-13 of various central Ministries/Department are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K.Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. A note seeking the approval of Cabinet on the recommendations of the Committee is being submitted.

Statement		
Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
1	2	4
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation		
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1850.00
2.	National Horticulture Mission	1350.00
3.	Micro Irrigation (National Mission on Micro Irrigation)	1500.00
4.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	900.00
5.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	575.00
6.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, H.P and Jammu and Kashmir (Horticulture for North East and Himalayan States)	500.00
7.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	600.00
8.	National Bamboo Mission	90.00
9.	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture - National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	72.00
10.	National Mission on Seed (New Scheme)	1.00
11.	National Project on Management Soil & Health (National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility)	30.00
12.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	15.00
13.	National Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (NMSPM)	1.00
14.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1.00
15.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	1.00
16.	National Mission on Agriculture	1.00

1	2	4
	Extension (NMAE)	
17.	National Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (NMAM)	1.00
18.	Integrated Scheme for Farmers Income Security (ISFIS)	1.00
19.	Livestock Health & Disease Control	403.01
20.	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding	180.39
21.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts (Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for Suicide-prone Districts in A.P, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala)	35.00
22.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	80.00
23.	Project for Dairy Development (Dairy Development Projects)	100.00
24.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme (Fodder & Feed Development Scheme)	50.00
25.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	52.50
26.	Livestock Insurance	50.00
27.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	50.00
28.	Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture	40.00
29.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	1.00
30.	National Programme on Bovine Breeding	0.50
31.	Managing Livestock	1.00
Ministry of Culture (New Ministry in CSS)		
32.	Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	1.00

1	2	4	1	2	4
33.	Archaeology	21.70	46.	Cancer Control Programmes (Cancer Control)	72.00
Department of Commerce			47.	National Mental Health Programme	130.00
34.	ASIDE	800.00	49.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	300.00
Ministry of Food Processing Industries (New Ministry in CSS)			50.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	112.00
35.	National Mission on Food Processing	250.00	51.	Health Care for the Elderly	150.00
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion			52.	8 Pilot Projects (Pilot Projects)	86.69
36.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	90.00	53.	E-health including Telemedicine	20.00
37.	NEIIPP, 2007	100.00	54.	NRHM	200.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests			55.	Strengthening Govt. Medical colleges and Central Govt. Health Institutions	2.00
38.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	706.80	56.	Establishing New medical colleges	2.00
39.	National Afforestation Programme (Afforestation and Forest Management)	486.40	57.	Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of college of paramedical education	2.00
40.	Project Tiger	167.70	58.	Setting up of college of pharmacy in Govt. Medical Colleges	2.00
41.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Conservation of Natural Resources & Environment Protection)	94.01	59.	Strengthening of State drug regulatory system	2.00
42.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats (Wildlife Management)	96.08	60.	Strengthening of State food regulatory system	2.00
Department of Health and Family Welfare			61.	Innovation based schemes	50.00
43.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)(includes National Urban Health Mission)	19770.83	Department of AYUSH		
44.	Human Resources for Health (Human Resources for Health (strengthening of Nursing Services; upgradation of pharmacy schools/colleges;strengthening/ creation of paramedical institutions)	505.00	62.	Promotion of AYUSH	345.00
45.	District Hospitals (District Hospitals strengthening/ Upgradation of State Govt. Medical colleges)	350.00	63.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	65.00
			64.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	0.57
			65.	AYUSH Gram	

1	2	4
66.	National AYUSH health Gram	
Department of Aids Control		
67.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1700.00
Ministry of Home Affairs		
68.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	400.00
69.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas/Special infrastructure scheme in Leftwing exterminism affected areas (2011-12)	155.00
70.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	61.00
71.	Police Education & Training	65.00
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation		
72.	SJSRY	838.00
73.	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	25.00
74.	National scheme for Support to Street Vendors	50.00
75.	National Programme for Urban Homeless	50.00
Department of School Education and Literacy		
76.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555.00
77.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	11937.00
78.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3124.00
79.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1080.00
80.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00
81.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	350.00

1	2	4
82.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	590.00
83.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	450.00
84.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	175.00
87.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	70.00
88.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00
89.	Mahila Samakhya	60.00
90.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00
91.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	100.00
92.	Vocationalisation of Education	100.00
93.	Appointment of Language Teachers	5.80
94.	Setting up of New Polytechnics & Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-mission in Polytechnics)	1090.00
95.	National Mission in Education through ICT	850.00
96.	Incentivising States for expansion inclusion and excellence	1.00
Ministry of Labour & Employment		
97.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	1100.00
98.	Skill Development Initiative	700.00
99.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	100.00

1	2	4
100.	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (Renamed as Skill training for youth of LWE)	50.00
101.	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre (Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre at Gulbarg & Bengaluru)	5.00
102.	Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through PPP	5.00
103.	Koushal Vikas Yojana	50.00
104.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	5.00
105.	Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes & Regional Vocational Training Institutes	8.00
106.	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	33.00
107.	Mission Mode Project for Upgradation and Modernisation of Employment Exchanges	20.00
108.	Training of 8000 Youths of J & K	1.00
Ministry of Law and Justice		
109.	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	660.00
Ministry of Minority Affairs		
110.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration Districts	1000.00
111.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	900.00
112.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	500.00
113.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	220.00
114.	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minorities concentration towns/ cities out of 251 such towns/ cities identified as backward	50.00

1	2	4
115.	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/ MCD	50.00
116.	Support to districts level institutions in MCDs	25.00
117.	Free Cycle of Girl students of class IX	5.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj		
118.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	115.00
119.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00
120.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	50.00
Department of Rural Development		
121.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00
122.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000.00
123.	Rural Housing – IAY	11075.00
124.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rual Livelihood/Aajeevika	3915.00
125.	DRDA Administration	500.00
126.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (PPP Mode)	150.00
Department of Land Resources		
127.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	3050.00
128.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	150.50
Department of Drinking Water Supply		
129.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Programme	10500.00

1	2	4
130.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	3500.00
	Total	14000.00
Department of Road Transport & Highways		
131.	E&I for States from CRF 'D'/ E&I for States from CRF 'B'	263.36
132.	E&I for U.Ts from CRF	18.36
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		
133.	Post-Matric Scholarship & Book Banks for SCs students	1500.00
134.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	625.00
135.	Hostels for SC & OBC boys (Grant for construction of Boys & Girls Hostels for SC & OBCs students)	190.00
136.	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (PMAG) in SC villages)	1.00
137.	Pre - Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10.00
138.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	100.00
139.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	50.00
140.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00
141.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students (Upgradation of Merit of SC Students)	5.00
142.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward classes Students (BCs)	10.00
143.	Post-Matric Scholarships for students with Disabilities (Social Welfare)	33.00

1	2	4
144.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indiganat Senior Citizens (Social Welfare)	80.00
145.	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SCs	824.00
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		
146.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200.00
147.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	10.00
	Total	210.00
Ministry of Textiles		
148.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	202.10
149.	Handloom Export Scheme (Handlooms)	2698.00
Ministry of Tourism		
150.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	575.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
151.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	750.00
152.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00
153.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75.00
154.	Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	15.00
155.	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST Students	86.00
Ministry of Urban Development		
156.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	20.00
157.	Scheme for promoting Innovations Research & Development of	5.00

1	2	4
	Indigenous technologies and Pilot Projects including IPT, NMT	
158.	Scheme for support to mainstreaming service level bench marking	10.00
159.	Mumbai Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
160.	Jaipur Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	25.00
161.	Kochi Metro (Equity & S.Debt)	30.00
Ministry of Women and Child Development		
162.	ICDS	15850.00
163.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent - SABLA)	750.00
164.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana - Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB))	520.00
165.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	102.80
166.	ICPS	400.00
167.	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Vicitims (CSS from 2011-12)	20.00
168.	NNM	250.00
169.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	25.00
170.	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	20.00
171.	One Stop Crisis Centre	5.00
Department of Youth Affairs		
172.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00
Department of Sports		
173.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	235.00
Grand Total of CSS		205346.65

[English]

Representation of Socially Deprived Classes' Students

1414. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of representation of students belonging to socially deprived classes in the educational and technical institutions in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken/to be taken any steps to ensure reservation for admission of these students in such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per Statistics of Higher and Technical Education compiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the percentage representation of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category in enrolment in higher education for the last three years of compiled data, is as under:

Year	Share and number of SCs/STs in Enrolment			
	SCs		STs	
	Enrol-ment (%)	Enrol-ment	Enrol-ment (%)	Enrol-ment
2007-08	13.37%	2302036	5.50%	948174
2008-09	12.16%	2248836	5.06%	937886
2009-10	11.76%	2439585	5.21%	1080898
(provisional)				

(b) and (c) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation in admissions out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study, to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes of citizens respectively, in Central Educational Institutions. The University Grants Commission has reported that it is monitoring the reservations in Central Universities. The MHRD is also

monitoring adherence to reservations in all Central Educational Institutions.

World Bank Assistance for Secondary Education

1415. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is funding universal secondary education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise particularly in scheduled and backward areas; and

(c) the funds received and spent in the 11th Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Development Partners namely the World Bank (WB), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the European Union (EU), have agreed to provide programmatic support to the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Universalisation of Secondary Education. During the implementation period of 2012-16, the WB will support to the tune of US \$ 500 million, the EU will support in the amount of 25 million Euro and the DFID will support to the tune of 80 million Pounds. International experience and technical expertise are also proposed to be brought to the RMSA programme with the involvement of Development Partners. The World Bank has recently agreed to release the first tranche of funds amounting to Rs. 595.52 crore for the RMSA to the Government of India.

Pakistan's Involvement in Fake Indian Currency Notes

1416. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of Pakistan's involvement in smuggling fake Indian currency notes via Nepal; and

(b) if so, the diplomatic and other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India-Nepal border is an open border allowing free movement for citizens of both the countries. There are reports that India-Nepal open border has been misused by unscrupulous elements including Pakistani nationals for smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes.

(b) India attaches highest importance to its relations with Nepal. Both countries have tradition of regular high-level visits and extensive people-to-people contacts. India is assisting Nepal in its socio-economic development in areas of education, health, water resources and community development. Security issues of mutual concern are discussed with the Government of Nepal at the existing bilateral mechanisms, including the annual Home Secretary-level talks, the Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues and the Border Districts Coordination Committee Meetings at the local level. The Government of Nepal has assured that it will not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

Programmes and Policies Implemented in Eleventh Plan

1417. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes and policies implemented by the Government in the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has achieved its targets during the said Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to be taken in the 12th Five Year Plan to achieve its targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Government of India implements large number of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. The main Centrally Sponsored/Flagship Programmes implemented in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The targets and achievements of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) are as follows.

At Constant (2004-05) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Target (%)	Realization (%)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4	3.3
2.	Industry	10-11	6.6
3.	Services	9-11	9.8
4.	Total GDP	9	7.9

Source: Eleventh & Twelfth Plan Documents

(d) The shortfall in achievement of targets can be attributed both to internal and external factors viz. global slowdown, fluctuations in international oil prices, strong inflationary pressures and negative growth in Agriculture due to drought like situation. The measures proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) to achieve the target include increasing rate of investment particularly in infrastructure sector, availability of skilled manpower, improving implementation mechanism by enhancing institutional capabilities of pillars of governance.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Flagship Scheme
1	2
1.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
2.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
4.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
6.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission (NRDWP)
7.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
10.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

1	2
11.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)
12.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
13.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
14.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
15.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
16.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

Similar Sets of Papers

1418. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to introduce similar set of papers for students of XII standard from the academic session 2014-15 in Mathematics and Science subjects conducted by various boards in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same set of papers are likely to be introduced in all subjects and all boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had set up a Committee in the Central Board of Secondary Education to address issues relating to examination reforms. The Committee in its meeting held on the 28th June, 2012 asked the Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE) to constitute a Sub-committee for developing a Common Design of Question Papers on Mathematics and Science (Physics, Chemistry and Biology) for the benefit of all its member-boards. The sub-committee has finalized the common design of the Question Paper in Mathematics and Science and the same is proposed to be implemented from the year 2013-14 in Class XI. The decision for introduction of the common design of the Question Paper in Class XII would depend on the feed-back of the pilot of Class XI and subject to the acceptance of all the state education boards.

[Translation]

Outdated/Old Aircraft

1419. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft which have outlived their normal useful life, operating in the country both in the private and public sectors and the routes on which the said aircraft are flying along with the justification for flying such aircraft, airline-wise;

(b) the details of the additional safety measures undertaken for safe running of these old aircraft;

(c) whether the Government proposes to replace these aircraft/formulate any policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Normal useful life in respect of an aircraft has not been defined, either by the manufacturer of aircraft or by the regulatory authority of any country. Aircraft are permitted to fly as long as they have valid certificate of Airworthiness issued by DGCA.

(b) Maintenance of aircraft are done as per the Maintenance Planning Document (MPD) issued by the manufacturer and the Maintenance Program prepared on the basis of MPD including the local requirements approved by DGCA. In addition, Corrosion Prevention Control Program (CPCP) and Supplementary Structural Inspection Document (SSID) is also issued by the manufacturers to ensure that inspection of structure of the aircraft and corrosion if any, due to environmental conditions and aging factors are carried out from time to time to ensure continued airworthiness of aircraft structure. As an additional safety measure, validity of the Certificate of Airworthiness of aircraft with more than 20 years of age has been reduced to one year as per Civil Aviation Requirements, Section-2, Series 'F', Part. III.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The existing Civil Aviation Requirements are adequate to meet the issues.

[English]

Fare Fixation Committee

1420. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed Fare Fixation Committee to study the revision of fares of Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which its Report is likely to be submitted;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the passengers due to frequent hike in the fares of Delhi Metro;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) There has been no frequent hike in the fares of Delhi Metro. The fares of the Delhi Metro has been revised only thrice since starting of its operations from 2002 and the last fare revision was done in the year 2009.

[Translation]

Criteria for Housing Schemes

1421. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has changed the income condition criteria for identifying the beneficiaries of various housing schemes including Rajiv Awas Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKAN) (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has recently revised the income criteria for fixing eligibility for various Housing schemes including Rajiv Awas Yojana being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation targeting the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries.

(b) The income ceilings for the Economically Weaker Section household has been enhanced from up to Rs. 5,000 per month to up to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum and that of Lower Income Group has been increased from Rs. 5001-10,000 per month to Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

The income ceiling of EWS/LIG household was earlier based on 2008 prices. For realignment of the ceilings reflecting growth in the income and expenditure levels and increase in cost of housing,, a fresh assessment has been carried out based on 6 authentic parameters namely: CPI: consumer price index, CFPI: consumer food price index, PCI: growth in per capita income and RESIDEX: NHB's property price tracking index (that replaced Cost of Construction Index, CCI), MWAG: min wages for non-Agricultural Workers and MPCE: monthly per capita expenditure, Based on these parameters and as recommended by the Steering Committee of the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), the income limits/ceilings with respect to EWS and LUG has been revised.

Unhygienic Food under MDMS

1422. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether serving of stale, unhygienic and poor quality of food have been reported under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of children fell ill or died after consuming mid day meal during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty persons/institutions in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure serving of quality and nutritious food under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) During the last three years and in the current year, 34 complaints of poor quality of MDM have been received in this Ministry. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in 25 out of the 34 cases. The allegations were not proved in 11 cases, while action has been taken by the State Governments in the remaining 14 cases. The action taken included a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against Principal/Headmaster and Inspector, the suspension of erring officials, the registration of criminal cases against the contractor for negligence, the cancellation of the contract of the supplier, the changing of cooks where required, and compensating children as per the directions of the court. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair to Average quality from FCI godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

Statement*Abstract of action taken on complaints on MDM received during 2010-2013*

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	States	Number of children fell ill (Year)
Disciplinary action suspension, transfer	1	1	1	-	3	Karnataka	153 (2010)
						Bihar	100 (2012)
FIR lodged with Police	1	1	1	-	3	Delhi	22 (2011)
						MP	60 (2012)
						Bihar	300 (2010)
Punitive action against service providers	3	3	2	-	8	Haryana	62 (2011) 3 (2011)
						WB	50 (2012)
						Delhi	12 (2012)
Total	5	5	4	-	14		762

*[English]***Establishment of SCPCR/REPA**

1423. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that all States have not constituted a State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) or a Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of States that have not constituted such a Commission/ Authority; and

(c) the steps being taken to coordinate effectively with States to ensure that these bodies are established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) A total of 29 States/UTs have constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) or the Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for monitoring of the Right of Children to

Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The State of Andhra Pradesh has recently notified constitution of the SCPCR. The States/UTs of Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep have been advised to constitute such a body in their own States/UTs.

Central Device Information Registry

1424. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Centralised Registry, the Central Device Information Registry (CDIR);

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bal Bhavans

1425. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bal Bhavans functioning in the country at present. State/UT-wise;

(b) the annual allocations being allocated by the Government for the functioning of these Bal Bhavans;

(c) the quantum of grant and aid received by the Bal Bhavans during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any proposal from Bal Bhavan, Ahmedabad, Gujarat for grant under any scheme is pending with the National Bal Bhavan; and

(e) if so, the present status of the said proposal and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Bal Bhavans
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	2
2.	Odisha	4
3.	Manipur	1

1	2	3
4.	Jharkhand	2
5.	Nagaland	1
6.	Mizoram	1
7.	Bihar	3
8.	Union Territories	6
9.	Maharashtra	8
10.	Gujarat	16
11.	Goa	1
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Haryana	12
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
16.	Uttranchal	3
17.	Delhi	1
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2
19.	Andhra Pradesh	19
20.	Karnataka	10
21.	Kerala	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	21
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11
25.	Chhattisgarh	3
Total		156

Statement-II

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year	State	Name of State Bal Bhavans/Bal Kendras	Amount of financial assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2009-10	Manipur	Manipur Bal Bhavan	3,00,000.00
2.		Jammu and Kashmir	Shanti Niketan Bal Bhavan	3,00,000.00
3.		Rajasthan	Bal Bhavan Jaipur	3,00,000.00
4.		Uttar Pradesh	Paramsukh Adivasi Bal Kendra	1,50,000.00
5.			Unnayan Bal Kendra	1,50,000.00
6.			Tribal Bal Kendra Ghazipur	1,50,000.00
7.			Giriwasi Vanwas Sewa Prakalp Sonbhadra	1,50,000.00
8.		Dadranagar haveli, UT	Silvasa Bal Bhavan	3,00,000.00
			Total	18,00,000.00
1.	2010-11	Rajasthan	Bal Bhavan Shiksha Samiti	3,00,000.00
2.			Veena Memorial Bal Bhavan	635,550.00
3.		Uttar Pradesh	Paramsukh Adivasi Bal Kendra	1,50,000.00
4.			Unnayan Bal Kendra	1,50,000.00
5.			Tribal Bal Kendra Ghazipur	1,50,000.00
6.			Giriwasi Vanwas Sewa Prakalp Sonbhadra	1,50,000.00
7.			Bharati Kala Kendra	4,40,873.00
8.		Jammu and Kashmir	Bajalta Bal Kendra Jammu	1,50,000.00
9.			Rangpur Bal Kendra Jammu	1,50,000.00
10.		Dadranagar haveli, UT	Silvasa Bal Bhavan	3,00,000.00
11.		Himachal Pradesh	Our Own Bal Bhavan Kangra	6,16,705.00
12.		Gujrat	Swami Narayan Bal Bhavan, Dharampur	6,39,715.00
13.		Maharashtra	Maharashtra Rajya Jawahar Bal Bhavan	4,71,000.00
14.		Bihar	Unique Bal Bhavan Samastipur	3,31,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.		Madhya Pradesh	Speed Bal Bhavan Jhansi	3,18,400.00
16.			Abhinav Bal Bhavan Bhopal	8,13,560.00
17.		Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Bal Bhavan Ranchi	8,16,266.00
18.			Asha Lata Bal Bhavan Bokaro	5,59,620.00
			Total	71,42,689.00
2011-12		Nil		
2012-13		Based on the project proposals received, 15 Bal Bhavans and 4 Bal Kendras are found eligible for release of non-recurring grant during current financial year and release of grant is under process.		

Primary Education in Mother Tongue

1426. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has felt a need to impart primary education in mother tongue in all schools of the respective States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring out a national policy to make State language compulsory medium of instruction at primary education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has become operative from 1st April, 2010. The Section 29(2)(f) of the RTE Act provides that the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue.

Allotment of Accommodation on Medical Ground

1427. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 711 dated 14 August, 2012

regarding allotment of accommodation on medical ground and state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised new format for medical/disability certificate and requested all the 61 applicants to furnish their respective medical/disability certificate in the new format;

(b) if so, the details of such cases in which the Government has received medical/disability certificate in the new format and disposed of after due consideration, applicant-wise;

(c) the details of such applicants whose cases have been rejected even after furnishing new format of medical/disability certificate and the reasons therefor, applicant-wise;

(d) whether there are some applicants whose cases were approved without taking medical/disability certificate in new format; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, applicant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Details of such cases where medical/disability certificate has been received in new format are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Cases of applicants mentioned in are given in the enclosed Statement-I are under submission to the Competent Authority for decision. One case of Shri P.N. Pandey has already been disposed of.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. 05 cases were approved by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Guidelines No. S-13020/1/2010-MS/MH-II of Directorate General of Health Services (Medical Hospital Section-II) dated 18.6.2010, according to which physical disability certificates issued by single doctor are acceptable. The said condition is also acceptable in the new format. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of applicant (Shri/Smt./Dr./Km.)
1.	Trikesha Prasad
2.	Nitin Kumar
3.	Ram Chandra Meena
4.	Krishan Kumar
5.	Mahesh Singh
6.	Awani Kumar
7.	Amresh Kumar Ranjan
8.	Girish Chander
9.	Nemjhat Touthan
10.	Dharmendra Singh Rathour
11.	Devender Kumar
12.	Sher Singh
13.	Jitendra Kumar
14.	Md. Shibli Hussain
15.	Kunj Bihari Prasad
16.	Rajinder Singh
17.	Liloo
18.	Ran Bijay Singh
19.	Pritam Chand
20.	Pramod Kumar
21.	Vinod Sudhakar Joshi
22.	Madan Pal Singh
23.	Sita Ram Badoni
24.	Gaurav Sharma
25.	Shailendra Bahuguna
26.	Sanjeev Aggarwal

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of applicant (Shri/Smt./Dr./Kum.)
1.	Vinod Kumar
2.	Krishan Kumar
3.	Manish Rajput
4.	Ram Pratap Sinha
5.	Tejpal Sharma

Purchase of Aircraft under NSOP

1428. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of purchasing of aircraft under Non-Scheduled Operators (NSOPs) category at lower import duty and then diverting them for personal use have been reported;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken action against all such erring airlines;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revise NSOPs guidelines in order to check such illegal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) It has been informed by the Department of Revenue in 2010 that the custom authorities have come across several cases of misuse of this exemption resulting in several disputes and litigation. In most cases, it appeared that the aircrafts imported under the exemption have not been put to the prescribed use or effectively used privately whereas they are meant to offer public services either as a passenger or charter services. However, the Ministry does not maintain such records.

(e) Ministry has revised the Guidelines for Non Scheduled Operations in 2010 to check illegal practices.

Residential Schools

1429. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special residential schools for orphans, SCs and OBC children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise in the 12th Plan Period particularly in the agency areas; and

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for this purpose, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalayas were set up with the objective of providing good quality modern education to talented children particularly from rural areas. At least 75% of the seats in a district are filled by candidates selected from rural areas. Reservation for SC/ST students is in proportion to their population, subject to a minimum of national average of these categories. However, no exclusive residential schools are set up for orphans, SCs and OBC children.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Granting Minority Status to Institutes

1430. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various institutions of Karnataka for granting minority status to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the institutions as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) A total of 184 petitions have been received from educational institutions of the State of Karnataka for granting minority status during last three years, as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I. During this period the Commission has issued minority status certificates to 146 educational institutions in the State of Karnataka, as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Name of the Educational Institution
1	2	3
1.	13 of 2010	Al Ameen Medical College, Athani Road, Bijapur, Karnataka-586108
2.	64 of 2010	St. Charles High School, Kammanahalli, St. Thomas Town, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 084
3.	87 of 2010	Notre Dame, Junior College of Education, 70, Palace Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 001
4.	258 of 2010	Secretary, Nazareth Higher Primary School, Old Chandapura Post, Hosur Main Road, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560081
5.	422 of 2010	Al Ameen Medical College, Athani Road, Bijapur, Karnataka
6.	450 of 2010	St. Joseph's School, Hompalaghetta Cross, Hosur Main Road, Anekal, Karnataka-562106
7.	466 of 2010	The Catholic Board of Education, Shanthi Kiran, Bajjodi, Mangalore, Karnataka-5
8.	675 of 2010	Mr. Zaferali Muallim, Vice President (ii), Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen, Bhatkal, Karnataka
9.	743 of 2010	Cambridge Public School C.A site No. 15 Sector "A", 80 Feet Road, New Town, Yelahanka, Bangalore, Karnataka-560106

1	2	3
10. 745 of 2010	St. Clare Convent School C/o St. Clare Educational Society, Ramanahally Post, Ulsumar Palaya, Kengeri Via, Bangalore South, Karnataka-560060	
11. 864 of 2010	Crossland PU College, Post Box-7, Brahmavar, Karnataka-576213	
12. 1061 of 2010	Crossland PU College, Post Box-7, Brahmavar, Karnataka - 576213 (Tagged with NO. 864 of 2010)	
13. 1364 of 2010	Innisfree House School, 9th Cross, 23rd Main J.P. Nagar, II Phase, Bangalore, Karnataka-560078	
14. 1587 of 2010	St. Francis De Sales Public School, Hebbagodi, Electronic City P.O., Bangalore, Karnataka- 560100	
15. 1594 of 2010	St. Clare Convent School, Hunsemardapalya, Ramohally, Kumbalgode P.O., Bangalore, Karnataka - 560074	
16. 1775 of 2010	Vibgyor High School, 58/1, Thubarahalli, Whitefield Road (Marathahalli), Bangalore, Karnataka - 560066	
17. 2258 of 2010	Oxford English High School, 32, Church Road, New Thippasandra, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560075	
18. 2482 of 2010	Little Rock Indian School, Brahmavar, Udipi District, Karnataka-576 213	

1	2	3
19. 2688 of 2010	St. Clare Convent School, Hunsemardapalya, Ramohally, Kumbalgode P.O., Bangalore, Karnataka - 560074 (Tagged with 1594 of 2010)	
20. 13 of 2011	Swargarani School, BEML Layout, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 098 (Tagged with 551 of 2006)	
21. 72 of 2011	Kristu Jayanti College, K. Narayanapura, Kothanur (PO), Bangalore - 560077 (Tagged with 155 of 2006)	
22. 139 of 2011	St. Joseph's School, Hompalaghetta Cross, Hosur Main Road, Anekal, Bangalore, Karnataka - 562 106 (Tagged with 450 of 2010)	
23. 203 of 2011	Bangalore Public School, 13th Cross, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 038	
24. 308 of 2011	St. Vincent Pallotti School, Babusahibpalya, Bangalore - 560 043	
25. 418 of 2011	Sana Educational Charitable Trust, Shantiniketan, Bhairidevarkoppa, P.B. Road, Hubli, Karnataka	
26. 616 of 2011	Anjuman Arts Science and Commerce College, Bijapur, Karnataka	
27. 648 of 2011	Tipu Sultan Educational & Social Welfare Trust, #608/ B, IV Cross, Udayagiri, Mysore, Karnataka-570019	

1	2	3
28. 668 of 2011		SECAB English Medium High School, Behind Taj Boudi Bijapur, Karnataka
29. 712 of 2011		Bangalore Baptist Hospital Society, Bellary Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 024
30. 785 of 2011		People's Education Society & Trust, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka-590 010
31. 1079 of 2011		Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bellary Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 024 (Tagged with 712 of 2011)
32. 1148 of 2011		St. Michael's English Medium Higher Primary School, Shanthinagar, Bengeri Extension, Hubli, Dharwad District, Karnataka
33. 1150 of 2011		Swargarani P.U. College, BEML Layout, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 098
34. 1187 of 2011		Aftab Education Trust, Aftab Pre University College, Yeramarus Camp, Raichur, Karnataka
35. 1214 of 2011		Children's Education Society, The Oxford Educational Institutions, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 078
36. 1295 of 2011		Khalsa Public School, No. 76, Hosur Main Road, Madiwala, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068

1	2	3
37. 1306 of 2011		Yenepoya University, University Road, Deralakatte, Mangalore, Karnataka-575 018
38. 1535 of 2011		Belgaum Institute of Management Studies (Degree College), Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka - 590 010
39. 1536 of 2011		Shaikh College of Engineering & Technology, 15/2, Adjacent to Rani Channamma University, Bhoothramanhatti, Belgaum, Karnataka-591 156
40. 1537 of 2011		Shaikh Central School, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka -590010
41. 1538 of 2011		Shaikh College of Education, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka-590 010
42. 1539 of 2011		A.M.Shaikh Homoeopathic Medical College P.G. and Research Centre, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka-590010
43. 1540 of 2011		Belgaum Institute of Management Studies (MBA), 15/2, Adjacent to Rani Channamma University, Bhoothramanhatti, Belgaum, Karnataka-591156
44. 1541 of 2011		Shaikh Pre-University College of Science, Arts & Commerce, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka-590010

1	2	3
45.	1950 of 2011	Model High School, Masaki Road, Kavital Taluqa Manvi, District Raichur, Karnataka - 584 120
46.	1951 of 2011	Model Residential High Primary School, Masaki Road, Kavital Taluqa Manvi, District Raichur, Karnataka - 584 120
47.	2016 of 2011	Crossland Pre-University College, Post Box No.7, Brahmavar, Udupi Dt., Karnataka - 576 213 (Tagged with 1061 of 2010)
48.	111 of 2012	Mangalore Marine College, Padii Padavu, Kilenjar Village, Kuppepadavu (Post), Mangalore Taluk, Karnataka - 574 162
49.	236 of 2012	St. Francis School, Begur Road, Hongasandra, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 068
50.	263 of 2012	The Oxford Kannada Higher Primary School, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 078
51.	264 of 2012	The Oxford Kannada Higher Nursery School, 1st phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 078
52.	265 of 2012	The Oxford Polytechnic, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078
53.	266 of 2012	The Oxford Dental College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bommanahalli, Hosur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068

1	2	3
54.	267 of 2012	The Oxford Primary Teachers Training Institute, C.A. Site No. 40, 30th Main, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078
55.	268 of 2012	The Oxford College of Science, 32, 19th Main, 17th 'B' Cross, Sector-4, H.S.R. Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka-560102
56.	269 of 2012	The Oxford English Nursery School, I Phase, J. P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 078
57.	270 of 2012	The Oxford English High School, I Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 078
58.	271 of 2012	The Oxford College of Education, I Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 078
59.	272 of 2012	The Oxford English Higher Primary School, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560078
60.	273 of 2012	The Oxford College of Law, No. 32, 19th Main, 17th B Cross, IV Sector, HSR Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560102
61.	274 of 2012	The Oxford College of Arts, No. 32, 19th Main, 17th 'B' Cross, Sector-4, H.S.R. Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka-560102
62.	275 of 2012	The Oxford College of Business Management, No. 32, 19th Main, 17th 'B' Cross,

1	2	3	1	2	3
		HSR Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka-560102			Begur Road, Hongasandra, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 068
63. 276 of 2012		The Oxford Pre-University College, I Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078	72. 285 of 2012		Indian College of Nursing, 6/9 & 6/11, 1st Cross, Hongasandra, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068
64. 277 of 2012		The Oxford English School (ICSE/ISC), OA. Site No. 40, 30th Main, I Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore - 560 078	73. 286 of 2012		The Oxford College of Nursing, 6/9, 1st Cross, Begur Road, Hongasandra, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 068
65. 278 of 2012		The Oxford Senior Secondary School, 30th Main, I Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078	74. 293 of 2012		Rosario College of Management Studies, Cathedral, Bolar, Mangalore, Karnataka-575 001
66. 279 of 2012		The Oxford College of Physiotherapy, 6/9, 1st Cross, Begur road, Hongasandra, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068	75. 351 of 2012		The Oxford Evening Polytechnic, 1 Phase J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 078
67. 280 of 2012		The Oxford College of Hotel Management, J.P. Nagar, I Phase, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 078	76. 408 of 2012		The Yenepoya School, N.H. 66, Jeppinamogaru, Mangalore, Karnataka - 575 009
68. 281 of 2012		The Oxford Kannada High School, 1st Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 078	77. 474 of 2012		Vidyaniketan Kannada & Urdu Medium Hr. Primary School, Manhalli, Tq & District Bidar, Karnataka-585 257
69. 282 of 2012		The Oxford College of Engineering, Bommanahalli, Hosur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068	78. 560 of 2012		Royal Academy Public School, No. 55/56, Near Sadiq Layout, Ashwathnagar Thanisandra, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 077
70. 283 of 2012		Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Nursing Sciences, Bommanahalli, Hour Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 068	79. 592 of 2012		C.S.I. Vocational Centre, Industrial Training Institute, P.B. No. 101, B.H. Road, Tumkur, Karnataka - 560 027
71. 284 of 2012		The Oxford School of Nursing, 6/9, 1st Cross,	80. 593 of 2012		Bishop Sargant Pre-University College, CSI VC

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Campus, B.H. Road, Tumkur, Karnataka-577 102	90. 603 of 2012		C.E.Z.M. English Primary School, Thimmaiah Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 031
81. 594 of 2012		C.E.Z.M. Higher Primary School, Thimmaiah Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 051	91. 604 of 2012		Bishop Cotton Women's Christian College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027
82. 595 of 2012		Mitralaya Girls Composite PU College, 3, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 027	92. 605 of 2012		Goodwill Composite Pre-University College, No. 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 005
83. 596 of 2012		Cathedral High School, No. 63, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 025	93. 606 of 2012		United Mission Junior College, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027
84. 597 of 2012		Mitralaya Girls High School, 3, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 027	94. 607 of 2012		Bishop Cotton Girls School, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 001
85. 598 of 2012		Priyadarshini High School, Gangasandra, Gowribidanur Taluk, Chickballapur District, Karnataka-562 108	95. 608 of 2012		CSI Higher Primary School, Gangasandra, Gowribidanur Taluk, Chickballapur District, Karnataka-562 108
86. 599 of 2012		United Mission Degree College, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027	96. 609 of 2012		IGL Primary School, Eaton Memorial Church, Compound 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 011
87. 600 of 2012		Goodwill Christian College for Women, No. 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 005	97. 610 of 2012		Cathedral Composite Pre-University College, No. 63, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 025
88. 601 of 2012		Bishop Cotton Women's Christian College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027	98. 611 of 2012		CSI Goodwill Polytechnic for Women, 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 005
89. 602 of 2012		Bishop Sargant School, C.S.I.V.C. Campus, B.H. Road, Tumkur, Karnataka - 572 102			

1	2	3	1	2	3
99. 612 of 2012	United Mission High School, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 027		108.923 of 2012		Delhi Public School, 35/1A, Satapur Village, Jalahobli, Bangalore North Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka - 562 149
100.613 of 2012	Goodwill Girls' High School, 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 005		109.1111 of 2012		St. Clare Convent School, Hunsemardapalaya, Ramohally Kumbalgode P.O., Bangalore South, Karnataka - 560 074 (Tagged with 2688 of 2010, 1594 of 2010)
101.614 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027		110.1373 of 2012		Little Flower School & Composite Pre-University College, Kroot Nagar, Kalhalli Road, HospetTq., Bellary District, Karnataka - 583 201
102.615 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Academy of Professional Management, 23/C, Section-A, Yelahanka New Town, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 106		111.1374 of 2012		St. Joseph's High School, T.B. Dam, Opp Indira Nagar, Hospet, Bellary District, Karnataka-583 225
103.616 of 2012	Mitralaya Girls' Primary & Middle School, 3, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 027		112.1376 of 2012		St. Joseph's High School, Bannimantap, Mysore, Karnataka-570 015
104.650 of 2012	Christ Academy, Hullahalli, Sakkalwara Post, Begur - Koppa Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 083		113.1377 of 2012		St. Joseph's Higher Primary School, Bannimantap, Mysore, Karnataka-570 015
105.687 of 2012	Silas International School, Hanumanthanagar, Puttur, B.P.O., Uduppi, Karnataka - 576 105		114.1550 of 2012		Divya Jyoti School, Gollarahalli, Halagur, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka-571 428
106.921 of 2012	Delhi Public School, 11 Km. Kanka Road Bikaspura Road, Konnana Kunte, Bangalore, Karnataka - 562 062		115.1551 of 2012		Divya Jyoti School, Gollaradoddi, Maraliga, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka-571 419
107.922 of 2012	Delhi Public School, Bangalore East, Sy. No. 43/1 & 45, Sulikunte Village, dommasandra Post, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 562 125		116.1552 of 2012		Jeevodaya High School, Sulthan Road, Arakere,

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Srirangapatana Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka - 571 415	125.2122 of 2012		St. Paul's English School, No. 121, 3rd Cross, 3rd Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078
117.1553 of 2012		Gulabi Vidyaniketan School, Ragimuddanahalli, Chinkurli, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka-571 455	126.2123 of 2012		Inventure Academy, Whitefield-Sarjapur Road, Near Dommasandra Circle, Chikkavaderpura, Bangalore, Karnataka - 562 125
118.1554 of 2012		Chaitanya Vidya Niketan School, Kodimaranahalli, Kikkeri, K.R. Pete Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka - 571 423	127.2124 of 2012		Presidency School, HMT Layout, R.T. Nagar, Bangalore, Previously Known as St. Paul's English School, Rabindranath Tagore Nagar, HMT Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 032
119.1555 of 2012		Santhome Public School, Kyatamgere, Kiragandoor, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka-571 403			
120.1559 of 2012		Loyola Industrial Training Centre, Mount St. Joseph, IIMB Post, P.B. No.7645, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 076	128.2125 of 2012		Presidency School, Nandini Layout, Bangalore, Previously Known as St. Paul's English School, Mahalakshmi Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 096
121.1563 of 2012		The Eastwood High School, No. 2, Cambridge Layout, 3rd Main, Someswarapura, Ulsoor, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 008	129.2126 of 2012		Presidency School, CA Site, 7 P 1 A East of NGEF Layout, Kasturinagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 043
122.1564 of 2012		Tunbridge High School, 86/ 2, Infantry Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 001	130.2127 of 2012		Presidency School, No. 16/ P1, Kelari, Bondathila Post, Kuntadka, Mangalore, Karnataka-575 005
123.1650 of 2012		Bethany I.T.C., Nellyadi, Puttur, D.K. District, Karnataka - 574 229	131.2128 of 2012		Presidency School, Sy. No. 80/2, 80/3, 82/2, 82/3, Bilekahalli Off Bannerghata Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 076
124.1786 of 2012		Al-Mubarak Primary & Girls' English Medium High School, Kempaiah Block J.C. Nagar, M.R. Palya, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 006	132.2129 of 2012		Presidency School, Sy. No. 180/5, Avallahalli, Yelahanka Hobli, Bangalore North

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 064	141.2514 of 2012		St. Theresa Bacq Public School, Byrathi, Dodda Gubbi Post, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 077
133.2130 of 2012		St. Michaels High School, Geddalahalli, Kothanur Post, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 077	142.2639 of 2012		Raza Educational and Social Welfare Society, Excellent English School, Raza Manzil, 14/25, 4th Main Road, Bismillah Nagar, Banerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 029
134.2131 of 2012		St. Dominic's School, Chikkalasaandra, Subramanyapura Post, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 061 (Tagged with 1187 of 2010)	143.2647 of 2012		Oxford Nursery & Higher Primary School, Old Post Office Road, Kolar, Karnataka
135.2185 of 2012		St. Thomas Primary School, Melur No. 244/2, Melur P.O., Vijayapura-Siddlaghatta Road, Chikkaballapur District, Karnataka	144.2648 of 2012		Oxford High School, Old Post Office Road, Kolar, Karnataka
136.2193 of 2012		Ryan International School, Survey No. 13, Gollahalli, Opp. Confident Cascade, Near AMC Engineering College, Bannerghatta, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru, Karnataka	145.2767 of 2012		Sri Kumaran Children's Home English Nursery & Primary School, Mallasandra Village, Uttarahalli Hobli, Bangalore South, Karnataka
137.2223 of 2012		Mount Carmel Central School, Maryhill, Konchady Post, South Kannada, Managalore, Karnataka - 575 008	146.2768 of 2012		Sri Kumaran Public School, Mallasandra Village, Uttarahalli Hobli, Bangalore South, Karnataka
138.2348 of 2012		Rosaria College of Management Studies, Cathedral, Bolar, Mangalore, Karnataka-575 001	147.2774 of 2012		New Generation School, 34, Kanakapura Road, Basuanagudi, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 004
139.2501 of 2012		St. Joseph's Aksharadhama, Gadikoppa, Sagar Road, Shimoga, Karnataka - 577 205	148.2814 of 2012		Mariam Nivas Higher Primary School, 10, Milton Street, Cooke Town, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 005
140 2502 of 2012		Christ International School, Hosur-Malur Road, Alambady P.O., Bangalore Karnataka-563 160	149.2815 of 2012		Mariam Nilaya High School, Banaswadi, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 043

1	2	3	1	2	3
150.2816 of 2012	Nirmalalaya Primary School, Gundagi Road, Almel, Sidagi Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka-586 202				Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 076
151.2892 of 2012	Hasanath P.U. College (Co-Education), 5,8/3, Byraweshwara Layout, Hennur Bande, Kalyan Nagar Post, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 043		158.2939 of 2012		Kroot Memorial School, Old Madras Road, Hoskote, Bangalore District, Karnataka - 562 114
152.2893 of 2012	Hasanath P.U. College for Women, No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 042		159.2940 of 2012		Don Bosco School, NH-04 Road, Kelagote, Chitradurga, Karnataka-577 501
153.2894 of 2012	Hasanath Evening College (Co-Education), No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 042		160.2953 of 2012		St. Joseph's Prasada Public School, Udbur Post, H.D. Kote Road, Mysore, Karnataka-570 008
154.2895 of 2012	Hasanath Academy of Management Studies, No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 042		161.2988 of 2012		Glowinstar Integrated School, Ambalapady, Uduppi, Karnataka-576 103
155.2896 of 2012	Hasanath College for Women (Arts. Science & Commerce, BBM & M.Com), No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 042		162.3009 of 2012		Fatima Convent School, Old Madras Road, Hoskote, Bangalore, Karnataka -562 114
156.2897 of 2012	Hasanath Degree College (Co-Education), 5, 8/3, Byraweshwara Layout, Hennur Bande Kalyan Nagar Post, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 043		163.3062 of 2012		St.Thomas Higher Primary School, Nithyadhara Nagar, Post Byndoor, Dsitric Udupi, Karnataka-576 214
157.2938 of 2012	Nightingales English School, # 1/B&C, BTM Layout, 4th Stage, 3rd Main, Devarachikkana Hallii,		164.3063 of 2012		Fatima Higher Primary School, SM Road, Jalahalli Post, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 013
			165.3064 of 2012		Cluny Convent High School, SM Road, Jalahalli Post, Bangalore, Karnataka -560 013
			166.3086 of 2012		St. Anne's P.U. College, Lakshmisagar Layout, Mahadevapura Extn., Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 048
			167.3087 of 2012		St. Anne's Nursery School, R.H.B.Colony,

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Mahadevapura, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 048			Whitefield, Bangaluru, Karnataka-560 066
168.3088 of 2012		St. Anne's High School, Lakshmisagar Layout, Mahadevapura Extn., Bangalore, Karnataka-560 048	177.3223 of 2012		Al-Noor Education Centre, Gousiya Nagar, Sultan Road, Udayagiri Post, Mysore, Karnataka-560 019
169.3089 of 2012		Cluny Convent P.U. College, SM Road, Jalahalli Post, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 013	178.3270 of 2012		Aradhana School, Arekere, I.I.M. Post, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 076
170.3090 of 2012		Carmel Convent School, Carmelaram P.O, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 035	179.3271 of 2012		Aradhana P U College School, Arekere, I.I.M. Post, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 076
171.3092 of 2012		St. Anne's Primary School, Ayyapalli, Bethamangala, Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar Dsitric, Karnataka-563 116	180.3272 of 2012		Aradhana School, Kodcamp, Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Bangalore, Karnataka-577 228
172.3095 of 2012		Abdul Kalam English Medium High School, Vivekanand Naghar, Taluka & District Gadag, Karnataka - 582 101	181.3273 of 2012		De Paul Public School, 30/1, Sathagalli Ext. Mahadevapura Road, Mysore, Karnataka-570 019
173.3100 of 2012		Mitra Academy, 7/1, 2nd Main, Arakere, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 076	182.3274 of 2012		Presentation Public School, Near Rammanahalli Panchayath Rammanahalli (PO), Mysure, Karnataka - 570 019
174.3101 of 2012		Little Flower Public School, Site 1, 100, Feet Ring Road, Hoskerehalli, Banashankari III Stage. Bangalore, Karnataka-560 085	183.3275 of 2012		St. Arnold's Central School, Sathagalli Layout, Mahadevapura Road, Mysore, Karnataka
175.3188 of 2012		Green Valley National School, Shiroor, KundapurTq, Udupi District, Karnataka	184.3276 of 2012		Aradhana School (ICSE), Arekere, I.I.M. Post, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 076
176.3189 of 2012		The Deen's Academy, 64/1 & 65/2, E.C.C. Road,			

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Name of Educational Institution	Date of Issuance of MSC
1	2	3	4
1.	1114 of 2006	St. Joseph's Evening College, Museum Road, Bangalore	12.10.2006
2.	1115 of 2006	St. Joseph's College of Commerce, Brigade Road, Bangalore	12.10.2006
3.	1116 of 2006	St. Joseph's Pre-University College, Residency Road, Bangalore	12.10.2006
4.	1502 of 2006	Lake Montfort School, Virgo Nagar, Bangalore	22.11.2006
5.	02 of 2006	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Karnataka	18.01.2007
6.	399 of 2006	Cluny Convent High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore	02.02.2007
7.	1374 of 2006	Anjuman Arts Science and Commerce College, Bhatkal, Karnataka	02.02.2007
8.	1375 of 2006	Anjuman Institute of Management, Bhatkal, Karnataka	02.02.2007
9.	1376 of 2006	Anjuman Urdu Primary School, Bhatkal, Karnataka	02.02.2007
10.	1377 of 2006	Anjuman College for Women, Bhatkal, Karnataka	02.02.2007
11.	1378 of 2006	Anjuman Pre-University College for Women, Bhatkal, Karnataka	02.02.2007
12.	1371 of 2006	Sacred Heart Convent Primary School, Hubli, Karnataka	26.04.2007
13.	1411 of 2006	Crossland College, Brahmavar, Karnataka	26.04.2007
14.	1766 of 2006	School of Social Work, PO Box 521, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, Karnataka	26.04.2007
15.	1482 of 2006	H.M.S. Industrial Training Institute, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
16.	1483 of 2006	Rajiv Gandhi First Grade College, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
17.	1484 of 2006	Rajiv Gandhi College of Education, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
18.	1485 of 2006	H.M.S. Teachers Training Institute, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
19.	1486 of 2006	H.M.S. Polytechnic, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
20.	1487 of 2006	H.M.S. College of Pharmacy, Tumkur, Karnataka.	14.05.2007
21.	1488 of 2006	H.M.S. College of Nursing, Tumkur, Karnataka.	14.05.2007
22.	1489 of 2006	H.M.S. English School, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
23.	1490 of 2006	H.M.S. New Model English School, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
24.	1491 of 2006	Rajiv Gandhi Pre University College, Tumkur, Karnataka	14.05.2007
25.	213 of 2007	St. Theresa's School, Mangalore, Karnataka	7.06.2007
26.	1 of 2006	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	18.07.2007

1	2	3	4
27.	430 of 2006	Convent High School, Keshwapur, Hubli, Karnataka	18.07.2007
28.	442 of 2007	The Frank Anthony Public School, Halasuru, Bangalore	10.08.2007
29.	1070 of 2006	Auxilium School, Virgonagar, Bangalore	17.08.2007
30.	202 of 2007	Ryan International School, Bangalore, Karnataka	5.10.2007
31.	785 of 07	Clarence High School, Richards Town, Bangalore	22.01.2008
32.	425 of 07	St. Joseph's Joyland Primary School, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka	13.02.2008
33.	242 of 07	Katherine.Public School, Vidyanagar, Bangalore North, Karnataka	16.04.2008
34.	203 of 07	Ryan International School, Yelahanka, Bangalore, Karnataka	22.04.2008
35.	764 of 07	Fusco's school, Old Madras Rd, Indira Nagar Post, Bangalore	21.05.2008
36.	395 of 07	Don Bosco Matriculation Higher Secondary School, 10th Cross, Tagore Nagar, Lawspet, Puducherry	27.05.2008
37.	1055 of 07	St. Theresa's Govt. Aided High School, Kurumbakaram Via Nedungadu, Puducherry	03.06.2008
38.	105 of 08	St. Francis School, P.B. No. 3417, Koramangala, Bangalore	03.06.2008
39.	85 of 08	Shanti Sadan High School, Nirmal Nagar, 12tn Cross, Dharwad, Karnataka	06.08.2008
40.	86 of 08	Shanti Sadan Higher Primary School, Nirmal Nagar, 12tn Cross, Dharwad, Karnataka	06.08.2008
41.	87 of 08	Capitanio Primary School, Keshwapur, Gadag Road, Chetana Colony, Hubli, Karnataka	06.08.2008
42.	128 of 08	Sacred Heart Girls' High School, Museum Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	06.08.2008
43.	102 of 08	Secretary, Bethany Education Board, CA-12, 20th Main, VI Block, Koramangalal Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka	08.10.2008
44.	469 of 08	Anjuman Engineering College, Anjumanabad, Bhatkal	22.10.2008
45.	500 of 08	P.A. College of Engineering, Nadupadavu, Montepadavu Post Kairangala, Near Mangalore University, Mangalore	02.12.2008
46.	1000 of 2008	Al-ameen dental college, Athani Road, Bijapur, Karnataka	20.01.2009
47.	431 of 08	St. Mary's Convent School, Hommadevanahalli, Begur, Koppa Road, Gottigere Post, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.03.2009
48.	470 of 08	Anjuman Junior College, Anjumanabad, Bhatkal, Karnataka	25.03.2009
49.	29 of 2009	Anjuman Boys' High School, Bhatkal	25.03.2009
50.	30 of 2009	Anjuman English Medium Higher Primary School, Bhatkal	25.03.2009
51.	34 of 2009	Anjuman Noor English Medium Higher Primary School, Bhatkal	25.03.2009

1	2	3	4
52.	35 of 2009	Anjuman Azad English Medium Hr Pr School, Bhatkal	25.03.2009
53.	672 of 08	De Paul International Residential School, Belagola, Srirangapatna, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka	08.04.2009
54.	821 of 08	Khaja Bandanawaz Insitutute of Medical Sciences, Karnataka	24.06.2009
55.	107 of 09	Nazareth School, Banakal Post, Mudigere Tq.Chikmagalur Dt. Karnataka	10.11.2009
56.	313 of 09	St. Ann's School, Gauribidanur, Chickballapur Dr., Karnataka	10.11.2009
57.	1324 of 2009	Anjuman New Pre-Primary School, Takiya Street, Bhatkal, Karnataka	27.01.2010
58.	1368 of 2009	Anjuman Urdu Pre-Primary School, Near State Bank of India, Bhatkal, Karnataka	27.01.2010
59.	1655 of 2009	St. Thomas Public School, Church Road, New Thippasandra, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	27.01.2010
60.	1707 of 2009	Jyothi English Medium School, Madikere, Chintamani, Dist. Chickaballapur, Karnataka	02.02.2010
61.	1580 of 09	Mount Carmel College, 58, Palace Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.02.2010
62.	64 of 2010	St. Charles High School, Kammanahalli, St. Thomas Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.02.2010
63.	65 of 2010	St. Charles High School, Hennur Main Road, Richards Town, St. Thomas Town Post, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.02.2010
64.	422 of 2010	Al Ameen Medical College, Athani Road, Bijapur, Karnataka	04.08.2010
65.	743 of 2010	Cambridge Public School C.A site No. 15 Sector "A", 80 Feet Road, New Town, Yelahanka, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 106	04.08.2010
66.	1775 of 2010	Vibgyor High School, 58/1, Thubarahalli, Whitefield Road (Marathahalli), Bangalore, Karnataka	24.03.2011
67.	13 of 2011	Swargarani School, BEML Layout, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	04.05.2011
68.	72 of 2011	Kristu Jayanti College, K. Narayanapura, Kothanur (PO), Bangalore-560077	31.05.2011
69.	2258 of 2010	Oxford English High School, 32, Church Road, New Thippasandra, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560075	02.06.2011
70.	203 of 2011	Bangalore Public School, 13th Cross, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	13.07.2011
71.	1306 of 2011	Yenepoya University, University Road, Deralakatte, Mangalore, Karnataka	02.11.2011
72.	1150 of 2011	Swargarani P.U. College, BEML Layout, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	17.11.2011
73.	1744 of 2010	St. Aloysius Industrial Training Centre, P.B. No. 720, Kudmul Ranga Rao Road, Kodialbail, Mangalore	29.11.2011
74.	2119 of 2010	St. Aloysius Institute of Education, P.B. No. 720, Kudmul Ranga Rao Road, Kodialbail, Mangalore Karnataka	29.11.2011

1	2	3	4
75.	1295 of 2011	Khalsa Public School, No. 76, Hosur Main Road, Madiwala, Bangalore, Karnataka	08.12.2011
76.	139 of 2011	St. Joseph's School, Hompalaghetta Cross, Hosur Main Road, Anekal, Bangalore, Karnataka	12.12.2011
77.	2482 of 2010	Little Rock Indian School, Brahmavar, Udupi District, Karnataka	14.12.2011
78.	616 of 2011	Anjuman Arts Science and Commerce College, Bijapur, Karnataka	02.01.2012
79.	111 of 2012	Mangalore Marine College, Padil Padavu, Kilenjar Village, Kuppepadavu (Post), Mangalore Taluk, Karnataka	04.04.2012
80.	408 of 2012	The Yenepoya School, N.H. 66, Jeppinamogaru, Mangalore, Karnataka	24.04.2012
81.	308 of 2011	St. Vincent Pallotti School, Babusahibpalya, Bangalore-560 043	30.04.2012
82.	1950 of 2011	Model High School, Masaki Road, Kavital Taluqa Manvi, Dist Raichur, Karnataka	01.05.2012
83.	1951 of 2011	Model Residential High Primary School, Masaki Road, Kavital Taluqa Manvi, District Raichur, Karnataka	01.05.2012
84.	2016 of 2011	Crossland Pre-University College, Post Box No.7, Brahmavar, Udupi Dt., Karnataka	14.05.2012
85.	1537 of 2011	Shaikh Central School, Shaikh Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka	04.06.2012
86.	650 of 2012	Christ Academy, Hullahalli, Sakkalwara Post, Begur -Koppa Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	12.06.2012
87.	687 of 2012	Silas International School, Hanumanthanagar, Puttur, B.P.O.,Uduppi, Karnataka	17.07.2012
88.	921 of 2012	Delhi Public School,Kanka-Bikaspura Rd,Konnana Kunte,Bangalore, Karnataka	23.07.2012
89.	922 of 2012	Delhi Public School,No.43/1 &45,Sulikunte,Dmmasandra,arjapur Road, Bangalore East,. Karnataka	23.07.2012
90.	923 of 2012	Delhi Public School, 35/1 A, Satapur Vill. Jalahobli, North Bangalore, Karnataka	23.07.2012
91.	592 of 2012	C.S.I. Vocational Centre, Industrial Training Institute, P.B. No. 101, B.H. Road, Tumkur, Karnataka	25.07.2012
92.	593 of 2012	Bishop Sargant Pre-University College,CSI VC CamDus.B.H.Rd. Tumkur, Karnataka	25.07.2012
93.	594 of 2012	C.E.Z.M. Higher Primary School, Thimmaiah Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
94.	595 of 2012	Mitralaya Girls Composite PU College, 3, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
95.	597 of 2012	Mitralaya Girls High School, 3, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
96.	598 of 2012	Priyadarshini High School, Gangasandra, Gowribidanur Taluk, Chickballapur District, Karnataka	25.07.2012
97.	599 of 2012	United Mission Degree College, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
98.	600 of 2012	Goodwill Christian College for Women, No. 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012

1	2	3	4
99.	601 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Women's Christian College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
100.	603 of 2012	C.E.Z.M. English Primary School, Thimmaiah Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
101.	604 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Women's Christian College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
102.	605 of 2012	Goodwill Composite Pre-University College, No. 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
103.	606 of 2012	United Mission Junior College, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
104.	608 of 2012	CSI Higher Pr School, Gangasandra, Gowribidanur Taluk, Chickballapur Dist., Karnataka	25.07.2012
105.	609 of 2012	IGL Primary School, Eaton Memorial Church, Compound 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
106.	610 of 2012	Cathedral Composite Pre-University College, No. 63, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
107.	611 of 2012	CSI Goodwill Polytechnic for Women, 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
108.	612 of 2012	United Mission High School, Mission Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
109.	613 of 2012	Goodwill Girls' High School, 10, Promenade Rd, Frazer Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
110.	614 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, 19, 3rd Cross, CSI Compound, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
111.	615 of 2012	Bishop Cotton Academy of Professional Management, 23/C, Section-A, Yelahanka New Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
112.	616 of 2012	Mitralaya Girls' Primary & Middle School, 3, Mission Rd, Bangalore, Karnataka	25.07.2012
113.	596 of 2012	Cathedral High School, No. 63, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	23.08.2012
114.	560 of 2012	Royal Academy Public School, No. 55/56, Near Sadiq Layout, Ashwathnagar Thanisandra, Bangalore, Karnataka	03.09.2012
115.	1111 of 2012	St. Clare Convent School, Hunsemardapalaya, Ramohally Kumbalgode P.O., Bangalore South, Karnataka	04.09.2012
116.	1786 of 2012	Al-Mubarak Primary & Girl's English Medium High School, Kempaiah Block, J.C Nagar, M.R Palya, Bangalore, Karnataka	03.10.2012
117.	1550 of 2012	Divya Jyoti School, Gollarahalli, Halagur, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka	08.10.2012
118.	1555 of 2012	Santhome Public School, Kyatamgere, Kiragandoor, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka	08.10.2012

1	2	3	4
119. 1373 of 2012	Little Flower School & Composite Pre-University College, Kroot Nagar, Kalhalli Road, HospetTq., Bellary District, Karnataka		20.12.2012
120. 1374 of 2012	St. Joseph's High School, T.B. Dam, Opp Indira Nagar, Hospet, Bellary District, Karnataka		20.12.2012
121. 2892 of 2012	Hasanath P.U. College (Co-Education), 5,8/3, Byraweshwara Layout, Hennur Bande, Kalyan Nagar Post, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
122. 2893 of 2012	Hasanath P.U. College for Women, No.43, Dickenson Rd, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
123. 2894 of 2012	Hasanath Evening College (Co-Education), No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
124. 2895 of 2012	Hasanath Academy of Management Studies, No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
125. 2896 of 2012	Hasanath College for Women (Arts. Science & Commerce, BBM & M.Com), No. 43, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
126. 2897 of 2012	Hasanath Degree College (Co-Education), 5, 8/3, Byraweshwara Layout, Hennur Bande Kalyan Nagar Post, Bangalore, Karnataka		03.01.2013
127. 3188 of 2012	Green Valley National School, Shiroor, Kundapur Tq., Udupi District, Karnataka		14.01.2013
128. 2122 of 2012	St. Paul's English School, No. 501, 7th Cross, 3rd Phase, J.P. Ngr, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
129. 2123 of 2012	Inventure Academy, Whitefield-Sarjapur Road, Near Dommasandra Circle, Chikkavaderpura, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
130. 2124 of 2012	Presidency School, HMT Layout, R.T. Ngr, Bangalore, Previously Known as St. Paul's English School, Karnataka		17.01.2013
131. 2125 of 2012	Presidency School, Nandini Layout, Bangalore, Previously Known as St. Paul's English School, Mahalakshmi Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
132. 2126 of 2012	Presidency School, CA Site,7 P 1 A East of NGEF Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
133. 2127 of 2012	Presidency School, No.16/P1, Kelari, Bondathila, Kuntadka, Mangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
134. 2128 of 2012	Presidency School, Sy. No. 80/2, 80/3, 82/2, 82/3, Bilekahalli Off Bannerghata Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
135. 2129 of 2012	Presidency School, No. 180/5, Avallahalli, Yelahanka Hobli, Bangalore (N) Karnataka		17.01.2013
136. 3100 of 2012	Mitra Academy, 7/1, 2nd Main, Arakere, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
137. 3101 of 2012	Little Flower Public School, Site 1, 100, Feet Ring Road, Hoskerehalli, Banashankari III Stage, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.01.2013
138. 1564 of 2012	Tunbridge High School, 86/2, Infantry Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		28.01.2013

1	2	3	4
139. 2130 of 2012	St. Michaels High School, Geddalahalli, Kothanur Post, Bangalore, Karnataka		28.01.2013
140. 2193 of 2012	Ryan International School, Survey No. 13, Gollahalli, Opp. Confident Cascade, Near AMC Engineering College, Bannerghatta, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru, Karnataka		28.01.2013
141. 1551 of 2012	Divya Jyoti School, Gollaradoddi.Maraliga, Maddur Taluk, Mandya Dist, Karnataka		30.01.2013
142. 1552 of 2012	Jeevodaya High School, Sulthan Road, Arakere, Srirangapatana Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka		30.01.2013
143. 1553 of 2012	Gulabi Vidyaniketan School, Ragimuddanahalli, Chinkurli, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka		30.01.2013
144. 1554 of 2012	Chaitanya Vidya Niketan School, Kodimaranahalli, Kikkeri, K.R. Pete Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka		30.01.2013
145. 1559 of 2012	Loyola Industrial Training Centre, Mount St. Joseph, IIMB Post, P.B. No.7645, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, Karnataka		30.01.2013
146. 3189 of 2012	The Deen's Academy, 64/1 & 65/2, E.C.C. Rd., Whitefiled, Bangalore, Karnataka		04.02.2013

Foreign Students in India

1431. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is introducing a new method to register/admit foreign students to study in Indian Universities by Foreign Student Information System (FSIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Foreign Student Information System (FSIS) is one of the most important modules under the IVFRT (Immigration, Visa, Foreigner Registration & Tracking) system. It has been decided that while giving extension and other visa related services to Foreign Students, the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) would check whether such a foreign student is really pursuing the course of study and is following the guidelines of the visa. It has been decided that the institutes, which are giving education to such foreign students, shall submit 'on-

line' details of such students. The Foreign Students Information System (FSIS) module under the IVFRT has already been successfully implemented under the FRRO Chennai.

[Translation]

Bilateral Relations with Japan

1432. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently postponed/called off his official visit to Japan and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the current status of bilateral relations with Japan including the details of the agreements signed during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has sought assistance of Japan in the field of nuclear energy; and

(d) if so, the response of Japan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Prime Minister was scheduled to undertake an official visit to Japan from 15-18 November 2012 at the invitation of

the Prime Minister of Japan. Keeping in view that the dissolution of the Japanese Lower House of Parliament would be announced on 16 November 2012, the visit of Prime Minister to Japan was postponed.

(b) India and Japan established a Strategic and Global Partnership in 2006. A mechanism of Annual Summits between Prime Ministers of the two countries has been in place since then. The External Affairs Minister and his Japanese counterpart also meet annually for a Strategic Dialogue and a Ministerial level Economic Dialogue. Japan has assisted in several unique projects in India like the Delhi Metro, the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement was signed in February 2011 and came into effect on 1 August 2011. The Agreement between India and Japan on Social Security and a Memorandum on Cooperation in the Rare Earths Industry in India were signed in November 2012. The 2008 Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation and the 2009 Action Plan to Advance Security Cooperation provide the framework for bilateral security cooperation. India and Japan have a number of areas of functional cooperation, including science and technology, energy and people-to-people exchanges, and share wide-ranging interests in regional and global issues.

(c) and (d) The Government of Japan announced its decision to commence negotiations with the Government of India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 25 June 2010. Three rounds of formal negotiations have been held.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1433. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has opened Navodaya Vidyalayas in districts where concentration of Muslim population is more;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to endorse the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme at the earliest to enable rural students have access to quality higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all the States have accepted the scheme; and

(f) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages the setting up of a residential school in each district of the country to bring out the best of the rural talent. The opening of these schools is not community specific.

(c) to (f) All the states except Tamil Nadu have already accepted this scheme and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are functional in 576 districts of the country.

National Aviation University

1434. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Aviation University in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for setting up of the same;

(c) the funds allocated/spent by the Government for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said university is likely to be set up and the reasons for delay, if any, along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The proposal to set up a National Aviation University has been included in the report of Working Group on Civil Aviation for 12th Five Year Plan. The location identified is Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy Airfield, Fursatganj. The details of scheme is yet to be finalized.

Radiography and Radiotherapy

1435. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/country's nuclear regulator has not conducted regulatory inspections for

both industrial radiography and radiotherapy units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has been conducting the regulatory inspections for both industrial radiography and radiotherapy units in the country.

(b) Regulatory Inspections (RI) carried out for radiotherapy facilities during 2010-2013 (up to February 28, 2013) are given below:

	January 2010- December 2010	January 2011- December 2011	January 2012- December 2012	January 2013- February 2013
No. of units inspected	42	133	90	22

No. of units
inspected

Regulatory Inspections (RI) carried out for industrial radiography facilities during 2010-2013 (up to February 28, 2013) are given below:

	January 2010- December 2010	January 2011- December 2011	January 2012- December 2012	January 2013- February 2013
No. of units inspected	78	85	115	32

No. of units
inspected

Transaction Fee by Travel Agents

1436. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the travel agents have requested to revise transaction fee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Collection of transaction fee is not allowed at present.

[Translation]

Postal Saving Accounts

1437. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal saving accounts opened in post offices and the amount deposited therein during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been decline in deposits in postal saving schemes and people are withdrawing money from postal accounts;

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

(d) the comparative deposits in postal saving accounts as on date as compared to deposits in 2001; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for promotion of postal saving schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Madam, the number of Post Office Saving Bank Accounts opened in post offices and the amount deposited therein during the last three years, Postal Circle wise; are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Madam, there was increase in gross deposit in post office savings bank accounts in the year 2010-11 as compared to the year 2009-10. However, there was decline in gross deposit in the year 2011-12.

(c) The decline of gross deposit in small savings schemes refer to *inter-alia*, investor's choice of alternative instruments for effecting savings. However, Government takes various measures from time to time to make Small Savings Schemes more attractive.

(d) In the year 2001-02, outstanding deposit in post office savings bank accounts was Rs. 1004.48 crore and as on 31.12.2012, outstanding deposit in post office savings bank accounts was Rs. 366338 crore.

(e) The Government has taken following measures for promotion of small saving schemes:

1. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Account (POSA) has been increased from 3.5% to 4%. The

ceiling of maximum balance in POSA (1 lakh in single account and 2 lakh in joint account) has been removed.

2. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC) has been reduced from 6 years to 5 years.
3. A new NSC instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, has been introduced.
4. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.
5. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) - 1, 2, 3 & 5 years - has been improved by allowing premature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For premature withdrawals between 6-12 months of investment. Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest has been allowed.
6. Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small saving scheme through print and electronic media as well as by holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under various small savings schemes. The rate of interest on Small Savings Schemes has been aligned with Government-Security rates of similar maturity with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) in all schemes except 10 Years National Savings Certificates (IX-

Issue) and Sr. Citizens Savings Scheme where the spread of 50 bps and 100 bps has been given respectively (100 bps are equal to 1%). Interest rate for every financial year will now be notified before 1st April of that year. The Interest Rates of Small Savings Schemes notified from 1.4.2012 are given below:-

Scheme	Rate of Interest in % w.e.f. 1.4.2012
1	2
Savings Account Deposit	4.0
1 year Time Deposit	8.2
2 year Time Deposit	8.3
3 year Time Deposit	8.4
5 year Time Deposit	8.5
5 year Recurring Deposit	8.4
5 year Sr. Citizens Savings Scheme	9.3
5 year Monthly Income Accounts	8.5
5 year National Savings Certificates (VIII-Issue)	8.6
10 year National Savings Certificates (IX-Issue)	8.9
Public Provident Fund	8.8

Statement

Circle-wise no. of postal saving accounts and amount deposited therein during the last three years

Circle	No. of Accounts 2009-10	Deposits 2009-10	No. of Accounts 2010-11	Deposits 2010-11	No. of Accounts 2011-12	Deposits 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2780725	145787267	3981699	170725795	542270	132346381	
Assam	11533	21916132	798374	26899215	791675	26524476	
Bihar	77282	66593639	4358318	79113173	2534073	81521599	
Chhattisgarh	478553	21445074	312519	27789730	667537	26891634	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi		52385	73345260	49991	78780152	169740	53047112
Gujarat		1043510	163121872	432847	170708340	1066855	133795590
Haryana		185796	52979779	178896	57944869	317006	49403299
Himachal Pradesh		152422	28714937	451632	34875915	208884	33773166
Jammu and Kashmir		31689	13636314	91896	15517816	298435	14663622
Jharkhand		1706489	31867895	281804	38490481	940271	31411515
Karnataka		1486602	76771578	1398337	90304522	2032603	69155771
Kerala		351395	59517982	502074	70763964	1410456	65454428
Madhya Pradesh		633912	57011452	889623	68225392	3248352	62730872
Maharashtra		539678	178544626	615142	205353948	1716904	150861680
North East		66599	11965481	131394	14126907	409755	13171694
Odisha		302556	32360705	1437196	38778112	1212518	35037856
Punjab		214127	94588067	221187	106127308	350955	87483993
Rajasthan		1021204	112115977	4324840	103352194	1054499	84330095
Tamil Nadu		770296	112891738	1092050	125603804	2775983	101057689
Uttar Pradesh		190695	165639449	2583131	182789467	3572525	170105450
Uttaranchal		309998	28589351	153747	33265158	539419	32296096
West Bengal		1485342	242215212	1490300	276180558	1659254	206349306
Base		28274	5230581	16454	4433504	14465	4036656
Total		13921062	1796850368	25793451	2020150324	27534434	1665449980

[English]

Revival of Airports/Airstrips

1438. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unused private/public airstrips/airports in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revive these airports/airstrips;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made on the said projects along with the time by which these are

likely to become operational, location-wise including airports in Bihar and Gujarat;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Details of unused private/public airstrips/airports in the country are being collected.

(b) to (e) No, Madam. However, several state governments are requesting for developing some of these

unused airports. Work on Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh and Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh has already been commenced. Cooch Behar in West Bengal has already been developed. But due to pending land acquisitions and technical infeasibility more airports cannot be developed at this stage. As the land acquisition depend on the action of the state government, no time frame can be drawn.

Basti Sudhar Scheme

1439. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is implementing Basti Sudhar Scheme under the Twenty Point Programme of the Government;

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

(c) whether the desired results have been achieved under the scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any provision to educate slum dwellers under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has reported that 'Basti Sudhar' is one of the point under the Twenty Point Programme (TPP) which has one item/parameter, viz. number of Poor families assisted under Seven point Charter for monitoring under TPP. A Statement reported by the Ministry indicating the details of State-wise performance during 2011-12 on this parameter is enclosed.

(d) and (e) There is no provision to educate slum dwellers under the BSUP and IHSDP. However, the seven Point-Charter under JNNURM viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security is one of the 3 pro-poor key reforms under BSUP and IHSDP. The Schemes of health, education and social security are funded through convergence of schemes and dovetailing of budgetary provisions available under the programmes of respective sectors (Health, Human Resource Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Labour, etc.)

Statement

No. of Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter Poor Families Assisted (Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target 2011-2012	Achievement April, 2011- March, 2012	Percent Achievement April, 2011- March, 2012
1	2	3	4	4/3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,000	3,96,184#	660
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375	0	0
3.	Assam	6,000	1,445	24
4.	Bihar	12,000	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	18,750	0	0
6.	Delhi	30,000	0	0
7.	Gujarat	52,500	63,440	130
8.	Haryana	8,250	2,896	35
9.	Jharkhand	7,500	4,483	60

1	2	3	4	4/3
10. Karnataka		21,000	12,826	61
11. Kerala		22,500	10,102	45
12. Madhya Pradesh		37,500	14,292	38
13. Maharashtra		1,05,000	1,77,434	169
14. Meghalaya		900	44	5
15. Mizoram		1,725	0	0
16. Nagaland		3,000	0	0
17. Odisha		8,700	1,229	14
18. Puducherry		1,800	12,900	717
19. Punjab		3,000	3,118	104
20. Rajasthan		33,000	39,501	120
21. Tamil Nadu		52,500	23,251	44
22. Tripura		1,500	2,372	158
23. Uttarakhand		4,500	4,837	107
24. Uttar Pradesh		48,000	5,173	11
25. West Bengal		52,500	14,112	27
26. Chandigarh		7,500	0	0
Grand Total		6,00,000	7,94,639	132

#Figure upto Feb. 2012 repeated due to wide variation after confirmation from state

Distribution of Power

1440. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Kudankulam nuclear power project is likely to be commissioned; and

(b) the details of the formula put in place to share power which will be generated by the said project between the States?

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) All efforts are being made to commission the units 1&2 of Kudankulam

Nuclear Power project by April 2013 and October 2013 respectively.

(b) The power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant to the beneficiary states in the southern Electricity Region has been allocated by the Ministry of Power in line with the prevailing guidelines. The details in this regard are as under:

State	Entitlements (MW)
Tamil Nadu	925
Kerala	266
Karnataka	442
Pondicherry	67
unallocated	300
Total	2000

Government has also agreed to consider providing additional 100 MW power to Tamil Nadu.

Aerb Clearance for Second Heat UP

1441. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has given its clearance for the second heat up of the first unit of the 2,000 MW Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that it could go critical by December, 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) on January 24, 2013, accorded clearance for second heat up and full system tests of the Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

(c) and (d) All efforts are being made to attain criticality of the Unit-1 by March 2013, subject to regulatory concurrences at intermediate stages.

[Translation]

Safety of Women

1442. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the decision taken in National Development Council meeting for the protection /safety of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The 57th National Development Council (NDC) held on 27th December, 2012 considered and adopted the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The Prime Minister in his inaugural address observed that the emergence of women in public spaces, which is an absolutely essential part of social emancipation, is accompanied by growing threats to their safety and security. The issue of safety and security

of women is of the highest concern to our Government. There can be no meaningful development without the active participation of half the population and this participation simply cannot take place if their security is not assured. He urged all Chief Ministers to pay special attention to this critical area in their states.

The ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Plan endeavors to provide nurturing, protective and safe environment for women to facilitate their entry into public spaces. It calls for improving the implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), improving the implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act and enactment of the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill. The Plan proposes new initiatives such as One Stop Crisis Centres for providing shelters, Police Desk, legal, medical and counseling services and Women's Helpline. The Plan proposes gender audit of transport terminals and introduction of safety measures for women, creation of night shelters and toilets for women at bus stations to facilitate travel, dedicated exclusive services such as ladies special buses and trains and a component on safe city planning under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

The Plan draws attention to the intergenerational cycle of multiple deprivation and violence faced by girls and women which is epitomized by the adverse child sex ratio in children under the six years of age and emphasizes on focused interventions to improve the Child Sex Ratio.

[English]

Disaster Management Plans

1443. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for imparting education in Disaster Management Plans to educate the students to face the natural calamity situations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government provides any financial assistance for setting up of infrastructural/logistical facilities to the institutions directly or through the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) On the recommendation of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its 3rd Report titled "Crisis Management from Despair to Hope" regarding the introduction of "Disaster Management" as a subject in 'Management and Public Administration', the University Grants Commission(UGC) constituted an Expert Committee consisting of subject experts in Disaster Management. The Expert Committee framed the syllabus for an optional paper on Disaster Management at the Undergraduate level and the syllabus for a short-term training course for UG teachers to be used by Academic Staff Colleges. The Commission considered the report of the Expert Committee on Disaster Management and approved the introduction of an optional paper on Disaster Management and has written to all Universities to introduce an optional paper on Disaster Management at the Undergraduate level across the universities/colleges. The Academic Staff Colleges have also been requested to introduce Disaster Management as one of the topics in Orientation and Refresher Courses conducted by them. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is also running various courses in Disaster Management at the Post Graduate and the Doctoral levels.

Similarly, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also introduced the topic of Disaster Management as a part of the school curriculum in Social Science.

(b) and (c) The UGC provides grants to all Academic Staff Colleges which take care, among other things, of the topic on Disaster Management also during the XII Plan period. The UGC has also provided financial assistance of Rs.467.04 lakh to the Pondicherry University for starting a M.Sc. course in Coastal Disaster Management at its Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya (JNRM) Campus, Port Blair. Further, the UGC is also implementing a scheme of providing assistance to universities and colleges for overcoming damages caused by natural calamities/disastrous as a part of the general development assistance. The quantum of assistance under the scheme depends on the nature of calamities and the availability of funds. The damages/losses are ascertained based on the recommendations of the District Magistrate/Commissioner

of the affected district. The financial assistance is on sharing basis in the ratio of 75% by UGC and 25% by the concerned State Government. During the XI Plan period, the UGC released an amount of Rs.500 lakh to Pondicherry University for the damage caused by the Thane Cyclone which hit Pondicherry on 30.12.2011. The UGC has also provided grants to the following colleges under the scheme:

1. ADM College, Nagapattinam
(Tamil Nadu) : Rs.33.60 lakh
2. TBML College, Porayar
(Tamil Nadu) : Rs.69.20 lakh
3. Periyar Arts College, Cuddalur
(Tamil Nadu) : Rs.54.92 lakh
4. Presidency College, Chennai
(Tamil Nadu) : Rs.142.00 lakh

[Translation]

Scheme for Employment Oriented Education

1444. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any special scheme to provide employment-oriented education in the country;

(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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 15.9.2011 for implementation in the country. The revised scheme provides financial assistance for imparting vocational education at higher secondary level in government, government-aided and private schools. The scheme provides for the strengthening of existing vocational schools; the establishment of new vocational schools; the capacity building of vocational education teachers; the development of competency based curriculum and learning materials etc. An Order was issued

by the Ministry on 03.9.2012 regarding the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). A Pilot on the NVEQF under the Scheme has been launched in 40 schools in Haryana in Sept., 2012. In addition, preparatory work has been initiated in West Bengal, Assam, UP, HP, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

Tailing of Troops on India-China Border

1445. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has proposed a formal agreement to do away with the practice of tailing of troops by either side on the Line of Actual Control (LAC);

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

(c) whether the Government has examined its implications on country's security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India and China have agreed that there would be no tailing of patrols of the other side in the India-China border areas where there is no common perception of the Line of Actual Control (LAC). This agreement was reached in the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India - China Border Affairs. This measure contributes to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas.

[*Translation*]

Transparent ACRs Process

1446. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ACRs of SC/ST employees of Central Government and PSUs are graded as good and fair only;

(b) if so, the extent to which their promotion opportunities have been affected as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a transparent process in ACRs especially for the SC/ST employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure justice to the SC/ST employees?

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

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government instructions already provide for communicating full ACR (nomenclature now modified as Annual Performance Assessment Report (APAR)/ Performance Appraisal Report (PAR) to all officers/ employees. The object is to give an opportunity to the public servant to improve the performance and to make Performance Appraisal System more consultative and transparent. All officers/employees are given the opportunity to make representation against the entries and the final grading given in the Report.

Distribution of Aadhar Cards

1447. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of Aadhaar card distribution is very slow;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there are complaints about technical problems in providing Aadhaar cards to the people above sixty years of age;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken measures to solve the technical problems in distributing the Aadhaar cards to the senior citizens; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Madam. As on 28.2.2013, 24.07 crore Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched. However, complaints of Aadhaar letters not delivered from post offices have been received. Various measures by way of taking up the matter with the Department of Posts, launching of the e-Aadhaar portal and using the Short Messaging Service (SMS) for communicating the Aadhaar number have been initiated. The Department of Posts is also monitoring the delivery of the Aadhaar letters and has issued instructions to all the Postal Circles for their smooth and timely delivery.

(c) to (f) No Madam. No technical problems have been reported. However, adequate provisions have been made in case finger print capture of senior residents. As on 27.2.2013, 4.34% of Aadhaar generated have been allotted to residents above 66 years of age.

[English]

Applications for Employment

1448. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been manifold increase in the number of applications for various jobs received by Staff Selection Commission during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of applications received for each job category, State-wise during the above period;

(c) the number of selections made against these advertised jobs in each job category, State-wise during the said period; and

(d) the number of tribal candidates selected by the UPSC and SSC after competitive examinations were conducted by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The number of applications received by Staff Selection

Commission(SSC) during the last three years is as under:

Year	Total number of applications received by SSC
2009-10	1893196
2010-11	5952671
2011-12	8678125

(b) and (c) A Statement is enclosed. State-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(d) Number of Scheduled Tribe(ST) candidates recommended for appointment by UPSC and SSC during the last three years is as under:

Year	UPSC	SSC
2009-10	200	917
2010-11	269	1904
2011-12	393	5978

Statement

Year-2009-10

(A) No. of Applications received job category-wise during the year 2009-10 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Junior Engineer (Civil & Electrical)	33414
2.	Junior Hindi Translator	2096
3.	Section Officer (Commercial & Audit)	66239
4.	Statistical Investigator Gr. IV	27654
5.	Data Entry Operators	351463
6.	Sub Inspectors in CPOs	125252
7.	Auditors and Accountants in NER	30013
8.	Tax Assistant	401826

1	2	3
9.	LDC in Andaman and Nicobar Administration	11881
10.	Constable GD in BSF	30891
11.	Intelligence Officer in Narcotic Control Bureau	66439
12.	Combined Graduate Level Examination	746028
Total		1893196

(B) No. of Selected candidates job category-wise during the year 2009-10 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3
1.	Junior Engineer (Civil & Electrical)	1890
2.	Data Entry Operators	983
3.	Sub Inspectors in CPOs	3252
4.	Section Officer (Commercial & Audit)	1133
5.	Junior Hindi Translator	70
6.	Tax Assistant	2172
7.	Auditors and Accountants in NER	300
8.	Statistical Investigator Gr. IV	449
Total		10249

(C) No. of Applications received and candidates selected in respect of Group B & C Selection Posts during the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of applications received	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3	4
1.	Group B	80021	136

1	2	3	4
2.	Group C	85260	204
Total		165281	340

Year-2010-11

(A) No. of Applications received job category-wise during the year 2010-11 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Applications received
1	2	3
1.	SAS Apprentice in CGDA	76964
2.	ASI in CISF	128168
3.	Stenographer Gr C & D	113144
4.	Accountant in Andaman and Nicobar Island	2081
5.	Combined Higher Secondary Level	1589509
6.	MTS (Non-Technical)	1615201
7.	Junior Hindi Translator	8247
8.	Sub Inspector in CPOs	188710
9.	Junior Engineer (Civil & Electrical)	62130
10.	Constable GD	2168517
Total		5952671

(B) No. of Selected candidates job category-wise during the year 2010-11 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3
1.	Combined Matric Level	2865
2.	Combined Graduate Level	16987
3.	Junior Engineer(Civil & Electrical)	465
4.	SAS Apprentice in CGDA	408

1	2	3
5.	Accountant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10
6.	Sub Inspector in CPOs	2190
7.	LDCs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262
Total		23187

(C) No. of Applications received and candidates selected in respect of Group B & C Selection Posts during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of applications received	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3	4
1.	Group B	44019	240
2.	Group C	181581	231
Total		225600	471

Year-2011-12

(A) No. of Applications received job category-wise during the year 2011-12 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Combined Graduate Level	976699
2.	Sub Inspector in CPOs etc.	290119
3.	Combined Higher Secondary Level	1897987
4.	Stenographer Gr 'C' & 'D'	226565
5.	Scientific Asstt. in IMD	62286
6.	Junior Hindi Translator	7924
7.	Assistant in FCI	978497
8.	Sepoys in NCB	83000
9.	Junior Engineer (C&M, Electrical,	192717

1	2	3
	Quantity Surveying and Contract)	
10.	Combined Constable (GD) in CPOs and Riflemen in Assam Rifles	3636391
11.	Sub Inspector in CAPFs and ASI in CISF	325940
Total		8678125

(B) No. of Selected candidates job category-wise during the year 2011-12 in All India Open Examinations

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3
1.	Stenographer Gr. 'C' & 'D'	3181
2.	ASI in CISF	1929
3.	Combined Higher Secondary Level	3301
4.	MTS (Non-Technical)	2688
5.	Junior Hindi Translator	414
6.	Sub Inspector in CPOs	4418
7.	Junior Engineer(Civil, Electrical & Mech.)	743
8.	Constable (GD)	53867
9.	Combined Graduate Level	12586
10.	Scientific Assistant	464
Total		83591

(C) No. of Applications received and candidates selected in respect of Group B&C Selection Posts during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Job Category	Number of applications received	Number of Selected candidates
1	2	3	4
1.	Group B	41477	506

1	2	3	4
2.	Group C	327174	376
	Total	368651	882

[*Translation*]

Welfare of the Poor

1449. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 25% population of the country is still hungry despite huge foodgrain stocks as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to improve the condition of the poor; and

(c) the special new schemes if any, proposed to be started by the Government for the welfare of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) The NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey, conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, provides estimates of household consumer expenditure and its distribution at National and State levels. Based on these surveys, as indicated in the NSS Report No.547 on the "Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households" (February 2013), the percentage of households that have reported getting two square meals a day throughout the year has gradually increased from 94.5% in 1993-94 to about 98.9% in 2009-10 in rural India and from about 98.1% in 1993-94 to 99.6 % in urban India.

(b) and (c) In order to address the issues relating to hunger, Government has taken a number of steps to ensure food security of the people particularly those below the poverty line. Government has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through States/Union Territories under the Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Annapoorna Scheme for senior citizens, Emergency Feeding Programme, Village Grain Bank Scheme, etc. Besides, the Government has introduced

the National Food Security Bill in Lok Sabha which proposes to provide food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices, to people to live a life with dignity.

In addition to providing food security, the Government has been implementing various welfare schemes for the poor to address issues like employment, healthcare, housing, education, social security, etc. These include schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - Aajeevika, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

[*English*]

Overlapping of Aadhaar and NPR

1450. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is overlapping between Unique Identification (UID) and National Population Register (NPR);

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

(c) whether the Government has referred the matter to GoM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final view on the matter will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Registrar General, India (RGI) is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. The need to create a National Population Register (NPR) stems from the assessment of the Government of the internal security situation in the country. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), on the other hand, is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to all residents as a developmental initiative.

UIDAI is enrolling residents through the multiple registrar model. The RGI is one of the Registrars of the UIDAI. The Government has decided that in States where UIDAI has made good progress or where State/UT Governments/Administrations have given commitment for Aadhaar enrolments and are planning to integrate with various service delivery applications, Aadhaar enrolments through non-RGI Registrars will move at full speed. Accordingly, certain States have been specified (Statement-I) where the non-RGI Registrars of UIDAI can collect data. It has also been decided that NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be given to the NPR.

(c) and (d) The Government is considering a proposal to issue Resident Identity Cards to usual residents enrolled in NPR, which would carry the Aadhaar number also. The Empowered Finance Committee has appraised the proposal to issue Resident Identity Cards and has recommended the same. The Union Cabinet has considered this proposal on 31.01.2013 and has directed that the proposal may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers(GoM). The GoM has since been constituted.

Statement

States where UIDAI can collect data

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1	2
1	2		
		10. Kerala	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11. Madhya Pradesh	
2.	Chandigarh	12. Maharashtra	
3.	Daman and Diu	13. NCT of Delhi	
4.	Goa	14. Puducherry	
5.	Gujarat	15. Punjab	
6.	Haryana	16. Rajasthan	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17. Sikkim	
8.	Jharkhand	18. Tripura	
9.	Karnataka		

Chairs in Regional Languages

1451. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to establish chairs in more regional languages including Malayalam in the Central Universities especially in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal for teaching Malayalam language in the University of Delhi;

(d) whether the advertised posts for teaching faculty have been filled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As autonomous institutions, the Central Universities are empowered to take decisions on academic and administrative matters, including the introduction of new courses, the recruitment of faculties and the institution of Chairs. The Government has no direct role to play in such matters.

(c) Delhi University has informed Ministry of Human Resource Development that it is offering Certificate/ Diploma/ Advanced Diploma Courses in Malayalam in their Department of Modern Indian Languages & Literary Studies.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In view of (d) above, the question does not arise.

Redressal of Grievances

1452. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public grievances should be redressed within a maximum period of two months of their receipt as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG);

(b) if so, whether it is mandatory to communicate the reasons, the rule(s) under which the grievance petitions have been rejected and giving details of the appellate authority as per the guidelines issued by DARPG;

(c) if so, the reasons for not communicating the reasons while rejecting grievance petitions;

(d) the steps taken to give reasons for rejecting grievance petitions;

(e) whether there is any proposal to publish the status of grievance petitions on the websites of the Ministries/Departments/Offices to bring transparency in their working; 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) to (d) As per the guidelines issued by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in 2006, "A grievance should be redressed within a period of a maximum of two months from date of its receipt by the public authority concerned." The Guidelines further state that while communicating final decision rejecting a grievance petition, the grounds and the rules, if any, under which the petition has been rejected should be communicated. The Guidelines issued by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances are not mandatory, and there is no provision of appellate authority in the guidelines.

(e) and (f) The complainant can see the status of the petition on the public grievance portal at <http://pgportal.nic.in>, which is an online system. This facilitates viewing the status, sending of reminders and giving of feedback after redress, by the complainant. The concerned Ministries/Departments can see the status of all complaints pending with them. At present, there is no proposal to publicize the status of grievance on the website.

Enrolment of OBC Students

1453. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of Other Backward Class (OBC) students enrolled in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities during academic years 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) the percentage of OBC students among new entrants in these institution in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill all OBC seats in these elite institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Total percentage of Other Backward Class (OBC) students enrolled at the IITs is 19.25 % & 21.23% in the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively. At the IIMs it is 25.12% & 26.60% in 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively and in the Central Universities it is 16.58% & 19.53% in 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively.

(b) The percentage of OBC Students amongst the new entrants in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

Institutions	Total percentage of enrolled OBC students in the year 2011-12	Total percentage of enrolled OBC students in the year 2012-13
IITs	22.31%	23.51%
IIMs	24.04%	26.59%
Central Universities	18.78%	21.04

(c) The Government has communicated to all its higher educational institutions the Central Educational institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 for strict compliance of the reservation policy in admission. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is monitoring the reservation policy in Central Universities while convening the budget meeting every year.

The Government has also allocated additional funds to the Central Universities and the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) for 54% capacity expansion to provide OBC reservation without reducing the general category seats. The Central Government also issues advisories to all Central Universities and CFTIs from time to time to implement the OBC reservation policy in admissions.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Additional Teachers under SSA

1454. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms did not provide for inclusion of the salary of additional teachers recruited for the existing schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the salary of the said teachers for funding under the SSA budget; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provided for the salary of teachers for new primary or upper primary schools and additional teachers' posts created in existing schools as per pupil-teacher norms indicated in the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The salary burden of such posts are borne between the State and Central Government in a ratio of 35:65 under the SSA.

(c) and (d) The SSA assistance is not available for the salary of teacher posts created under the State sector.

[English]

Indian Women Migrants to Gulf Countries

1455. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian women working in Gulf countries as of now and who went to Gulf during the last three years;

(b) the nature of jobs being offered to these women and the reason for women going abroad, especially to Gulf countries in large numbers; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure their protection in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Statistics are maintained in this Ministry about Indian workers, including women, holding ECR passports, who seek emigration clearance for employment to any of the 17 ECR (Emigration Clearance Required) notified countries. Number of emigration clearances granted to Indian women for Gulf countries during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Indian women in Gulf countries are engaged in various jobs like doctors, nurses, teachers, housemaids, receptionists, etc.

(c) Following steps to address the issue of Indian women emigrants have been taken:

- (i) Age restriction of minimum 30 years to all women for emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries.
- (ii) Defining a minimum referral wage for emigrants (fixed by Mission).
- (iii) Stipulation of a security deposit per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring Indian worker (US \$2500).
- (iv) Compulsory attestation by the Indian Mission concerned of employment documents for all women emigrants with ECR passports going to ECR countries.
- (v) Pre-paid Mobile phone facility for housemaids to be provided by the employer.
- (vi) Establishment of an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at UAE, which provides information on matters relating to workers, processes for attestation of Work Contracts, grievance redressal. The IWRC also operates a shelter for food and accommodation for women workers in distress and extends legal, financial and medical counseling to them.
- (vii) The Government has established Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Missions to provide onsite support to the emigrants in distress.
- (viii) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour receiving countries, namely, Jordan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers.

Under these MOUs, Joint Working Groups (JWGs) have been constituted that meet regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues.
- (ix) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on various aspects of emigration.

- (x) Awareness campaigns through the media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration, and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (xi) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a compulsory Insurance Scheme for the protection of emigrant workers against accidents, injuries, etc.
- (xii) Indian Missions in the Gulf attend to complaints by emigrant workers including women, and provide guidance on matters of employment, as well as consular/legal assistance where necessary.

Statement

Name of country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Bahrain	68	68	122
Kuwait	16815	12056	11901
Oman	438	2911	5884
Qatar	18	48	45
KSA (Saudi Arabia)	533	203	340
UAE	1410	1253	1334

ASEAN Special Summit

1456. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the India-ASEAN special Commemorative Summit held in New Delhi recently;
- (b) the agreement reached and memoranda signed to strengthen the economic engagement in the region;
- (c) whether the tension with China, especially on South China Sea, has been discussed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the conclusions arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit under the theme '*ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace and Shared Prosperity*' was held in New Delhi on December 20-21, 2012 to commemorate 20 years of dialogue relations and 10 years of Summit level partnership with ASEAN. It was attended by Heads of State / Heads of Government from 9 ASEAN Member States, Vice-President of the Philippines and Secretary General of ASEAN. The Vision Statement adopted at the Commemorative Summit declared that the ASEAN-India Partnership stands elevated to a strategic partnership and welcomed the successful conclusion of the negotiation on ASEAN-India Trade in Services and Investment Agreements.

(c) and (d) While this issue was not discussed, one of the Leaders in his statement at the Plenary referred to the South China Sea and the settlement of disputes there by peaceful means on the basis of international law.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Personal Computers

1457. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

- (a) whether the sale of personal computers has increased during the year 2012 as compared to previous years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of revenue earned by the Government therefrom; and
- (d) the estimated demand of personal computers during the year 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per estimate by a global data research agency, 11.12 million personal computers were sold in the country during the year 2012, as compared to 10.75 million units sold during the year 2011.

(c) Based on above data, the amount of revenue which would have been earned by the Government during

2012 by way of Excise Duty/ Countervailing Duty (CVD) @12% on personal computers is estimated to be approx. Rs. 3,280 crore.

(d) As per the global research agency data, tentatively the demand of personal computers during the year 2013 is estimated to be 12.1 million units.

Mushrooming of Private Schools

1458. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether as per ASER report 2012 of the Non-Governmental Organisation Pratham, 28 percent of children in rural areas are going to private schools and this percentage is likely to rise to 50 percent by the year 2018;

(b) if so, the State-wise percentage of rural children going to private schools along with the rationale behind the said fact; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to check the mushrooming of private schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), which is an assessment brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation, has in its Report of 2012 mentioned that 28% of children in rural areas go to private schools. However, according to the District Information System for Education (DISE), which is a school-based national data base on elementary education, the percentage of children in private schools in rural areas was 16.99 in 2011-12 at elementary level, which was marginally higher than in the preceding year.. The state-wise percentage of rural children going to private schools at the elementary level in 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative from 1st April, 2010, every private school, including those in rural areas, has to seek recognition from the prescribed authority, and shall be granted recognition only if it fulfills the norms and standards specified under the RTE Act.

Statement

Percentage enrolment in private schools in rural areas

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.48
4.	Assam	4.67
5.	Bihar	0.04
6.	Chandigarh	2.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.73
9.	Daman and Diu	33.29
10.	Delhi	31.13
11.	Goa	8.62
12.	Gujarat	11.82
13.	Haryana	30.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.64
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.15
16.	Jharkhand	4.45
17.	Karnataka	17.68
18.	Kerala	16.51
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17.06
21.	Maharashtra	7.56
22.	Manipur	44.40
23.	Meghalaya	13.33
24.	Mizoram	9.40
25.	Nagaland	39.33
26.	Odisha	4.04

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	46.02
28.	Punjab	16.91
29.	Rajasthan	33.16
30.	Sikkim	14.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	25.68
32.	Tripura	4.35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	32.22
34.	Uttarakhand	31.37
35.	West Bengal	4.87
India		16.99

[*English*]

Civil Enclave Status to Existing Airstrips

1459. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State for granting civil enclave status to the existing airstrips in their States including Rupsi in Assam;

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

(c) whether the Government has acceded to all such requests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the present status of the said proposals along with the time by which the said airstrips are likely to be sanctioned/operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Based on the requests of the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab and the UT Administration of Chandigarh for establishment of new Civil Enclaves, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has established an airport at Bhatinda in Punjab and commenced construction work at Chandigarh.

Airport projects at Along, Ziro and Passighat in Arunachal Pradesh, Rupsi in Assam, Bariely in Uttar Pradesh and Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh are at planning stage.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. AAI and State Governments are identifying the required land. However, the preparation of development plan depends on the traffic demand and handing over of the requisite land by the concerned State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Right to Education Act

1460. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the number of students enrolled in the schools has increased after implementation of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of schools, teachers and the funds required for implementation of the Act, State/UT-wise including the names of the States which have not implemented the Act and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the existing education system provides opportunity to the students for development of their basic skill and if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken for the effective implementation of RTE Act 2009 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), data enrolment at the primary

and upper primary level has increased from 13.34 crore and 5.44 crore respectively in 2009-10 to 13.70 crore and 6.19 crore at primary and upper primary level respectively in 2011-12. The State-wise details of enrolment at primary and upper primary level are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) For implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the States have to provide neighbourhood schools as per the State RTE Rules and teachers as per the Pupil Teacher Ratio prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. All States/UTs have notified the State RTE Rules for the implementation of the RTE Act, except Jammu & Kashmir

where the Act is not in force. Since the enactment of the RTE Act, through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 58,163 schools and 7,00,475 teachers have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs.61906.50 crore has been released to States/UTs so far under the SSA since the enactment of the Act.

(d) The Section 29 of the RTE Act lays down norms for curriculum and evaluation procedures for holistic development of the child.

(e) Other than financial support to State/UT governments for implementing the RTE Act, the Government of India also monitors and does capacity building of the States for effective implementation.

Statement

Enrolment

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2011-12	
		Primary	U. Primary	Primary	U. Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34242	22323	32423	20909
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7229193	3622055	7440000	3811101
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	245832	88617	248357	92954
4.	Assam	3521862	1640238	3927798	1833169
5.	Bihar	15156710	3850783	15882000	4970093
6.	Chandigarh	89871	52474	98214	58655
7.	Chhattisgarh	3151851	1363884	3120598	1622304
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39826	12464	39381	20613
9.	Daman and Diu	17472	8963	17122	9337
10.	Delhi	1684425	982164	1807829	1010628
11.	Goa	112994	65673	114236	71769
12.	Gujarat	5852700	1961691	5858019	2518948
13.	Haryana	2221119	1115634	2443613	1280868
14.	Himachal Pradesh	623198	412919	619300	386642
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1308028	665266	1239955	668275

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Jharkhand		4939161	1584772	4753088	1907171
17. Karnataka		5418842	2217903	5417838	3007019
18. Kerala		1987815	1368183	2286189	1533674
19. Lakshadweep		6880	3677	5828	4337
20. Madhya Pradesh		10927623	4557366	10396617	4921211
21. Maharashtra		10356617	5497441	10337189	5848702
22. Manipur		343935	126352	366372	141692
23. Meghalaya		470689	135638	516342	189274
24. Mizoram		181367	65242	179993	78660
25. Nagaland		278190	123221	288540	125865
26. Odisha		4366931	1622581	4433052	2087078
27. Puducherry		112795	71199	109803	71189
28. Punjab		1850638	1057686	2587691	1401372
29. Rajasthan		8627768	3547361	8657160	3740012
30. Sikkim		88262	35840	84291	41327
31. Tamil Nadu		6190928	3733633	6040051	3736201
32. Tripura		444516	219303	384760	218820
33. Uttar Pradesh		23933247	7604400	26188803	9215942
34. Uttarakhand		1044735	534994	1091485	567433
35. West Bengal		10545319	4495475	10086047	4741910
All India		133405581	54467415	137099984	61955154

(DISE 2011-12)

**Pending Investigation against Ex-CMs
and Political Parties**

1461. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3133 dated 12 December, 2012 and state:

(a) the time by which 57 cases in which 8 Ex-Chief Ministers and 71 office bearers of political parties are lying pending and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of cases filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Courts in various States/UTs;

(c) the number of cases against the business and industrial houses being investigated and lying pending in the CBI courts; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government for early disposal of the said 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) Out of 57 cases, 56 cases are under trial and one case has been disposed from trial as acquittal on 31.10.2012.

After filing of charge sheet in any criminal case, the trial of case is a judicial process and it depends on the court to finalize the case.

(b) During last 3 years, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has filed 2229 charge sheets and 238 closure reports in courts of various States/UTs. Details are as follows:

Year	No. of cases in which charge sheet filed	No. of cases in which closure report filed
2010	842	70
2011	701	72
2012	686	96

(c) So far as cases against Industrial Houses are concerned, as already intimated in reference to Lok Sabha Q No.3133 dated 12/12/2012, the data is not maintained centrally.

(d) There are 46 Courts of Special Judge and 10 Magistrate Courts in various States exclusively for trial of CBI cases, Government has sanctioned setting up of 71 additional Special Courts for trial of Prevention of Corruption Act cases investigated by CBI in the country. Out of these 66 Special Courts have started functioning. Besides, the Government has recently approved creation of 22 more Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

[English]

Gross Enrollment Ratio

1462. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) has increased according to the target set by end of the 11th Five Year Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education in the country as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years during 2009-10 (Provisional) is 15.0. The GER of students in the country is estimated to be 18.8 in 2010-11, as per the provisional report of the All India Survey on Higher Education based on data collected up to 31st July, 2012. The data on GER in higher education is not available for 2011-12. As per the annual publication "Statistics of School Education" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students in Classes I-VIII and Classes IX-X in the country during 2010-11 (Provisional) is 104.3 and 65.0 respectively. The data on GER in school education is not available for 2011-12. The targets of GER for higher education and secondary education in the Eleventh Plan are 15.0 and 75.0 respectively. The target for elementary education is universal enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years.

(c) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children and to bridge gender gaps in elementary education. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented with a view to enhance the enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

During the 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian

Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in Higher Education. A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on a sharing basis is being provided to the State Governments/State Universities for the setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER.

PPP for Infrastructure Development

1463. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the constraints in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure development in the urban sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to overcome the same;

(d) the details of the ongoing PPP projects along with the nature of infrastructure development involved therein, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the foreign direct investment inflow for urban infrastructure development during the last two

years, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) PPPs in urban infrastructure are a relatively new phenomenon and the implementing agencies face both financial and non-financial capacity constraints. Managing the expectations of the multiple stakeholders and optimally allocating the risks and returns of the PPP project among the project partners are challenges facing the public authorities.

(c) The Government is striving to augment the capacities, both financial and non-financial, of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to implement PPPs. Seminars, workshops and trainings on PPPs are being organized. Government has also brought out bid documents, toolkits and guidelines to help States in promoting PPPs in urban infrastructure.

(d) The State-wise PPP projects being supported by Ministry of Urban Development are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The State-wise FDI equity inflow in the Construction Development Sector (townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Name of State	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	BRTS Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Transport
2.	Hyderabad Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)-Hyderabad Metro	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Transport
3.	Solid Waste Management in Guwahati	Assam	SWM
4.	Rajkot BRTS	Gujarat	Urban Transport
5.	SURAT BRTS (Procuring, providing and plying buses for Surat BRTS)	Gujarat	Urban Transport
6.	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
7.	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
8.	Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Gujarat	Sewerage
9.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Gujarat	Sewerage

1	2	3	4
10.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Gujarat	Sewerage
11.	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas - Surat	Gujarat	Sewerage
12.	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Gujarat	Sewerage
13.	Design, Development, Operation & Maintenance of Phase I of the Secured Engineered Landfill Facility at Jambua for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in Vadodara Municipal Limit	Gujarat	SWM
14.	Surat Solid Waste up gradation system	Gujarat	SWM
15.	Rajkot Integrated Solid Waste Processing Plant	Gujarat	SWM
16.	BRTS 12 Km. Long Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Urban Transport
17.	BRTS Alimedabad	Gujarat	Urban Transport
18.	BRTS Ahmedabad Phase II	Gujarat	Urban Transport
19.	Development and Management of 180 MLD Sewerage system at Pirana - Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
20.	Development and Management of 35 MLD Sewerage system at Vasna Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
21.	Development of 200 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Water Supply
22.	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	SWM
23.	Solid Waste Management for Faridabad City	Haryana	SWM
24.	Development of Integrated Disposal Facility in Mysore	Karnataka	SWM
25.	Remodelling of water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	Karnataka	Water Supply
26.	Nagpur Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2) (NAG-012)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
27.	Nagpur Water Audit (NAG-011)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
28.	Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply (NAG-008)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
29.	Nagpur Kanhan Augmentation Scheme (NAG-015)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
30.	Nagpur DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City through Public Private Partnership (NAG-028)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
31.	Nagpur Recycle & Reuse of Waste Water (NAG-016)	Maharashtra	Sewerage
32.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line 1-Versova-Andheri Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Urban Transport
33.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project-Charkop-Bandra-Makhud	Maharashtra	Urban Transport

1	2	3	4
34.	Solid Waste Management at PCMC	Maharashtra	SWM
35.	Parking Plaza in Latur	Maharashtra	Urban Transport
36.	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry	Puducherry	SWM
37.	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan	SWM
38.	Solid Waste Management in Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Vengadamangalam	Tamil Nadu	SWM
39.	Solid Waste Management in Chennai	Tamil Nadu	SWM
40.	Solid Waste Management in Coimbatore Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
41.	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
42.	Solid Waste Management in Agra	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
43.	Solid Waste Management in Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
44.	Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
45.	Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
46.	Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
47.	Solid Waste Management in Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
48.	Solid Waste Management in Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
49.	Integrated Solid Waste Management - Dehradun	Uttarakhand	SWM
50.	Development & Management of Water Supply in Sector-V of Salt Lake	West Bengal	Water Supply
51.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Asansol-Durgapur Municipal Area	West Bengal	SWM
52.	Development and Management of Sewerage system at Salt Lake, Sector - V (NDITA)	West Bengal	Sewerage

Statement-II*FDI Equity Inflows*

Sector: Construction Development (Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2011-12 (Apr-Mar)	2012-13 (Apr-Dec)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	620.31	416.94

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.09	0.00
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	237.17	143.81
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	337.46	762.39
5.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	217.33	0.10
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	63.97	75.00
7.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	2,990.93	1,545.90
8.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	3.50	26.88
9.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.54	11.42
10.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	652.13	728.76
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	0.00	0.00
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	611.23	536.38
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	45.38	23.78
14.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Up and Haryana	6,889.97	1,314.39
15.	Panaji	Goa	0.94	3.47
16.	Region Not Indicated		2,565.09	326.11
Grand Total			15,236.03	5,915.33

The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

Low Cos Airports

1464. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build more low cost airports across the country for domestic air services;

(b) if so, the locations where such airports would come up, State-wise;

(c) whether the financial outlay for these projects has been drawn up and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the project is likely to be in Public Private Partnership mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these airports will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Civil Aviation does not have any concrete proposal at present to build low cost airports across the country.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

NAC Recommendation of RTE Act

1465. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has been asked by the National Advisory Council (NAC) to take steps for establishing grievance redressal structure and its monitoring mechanism from local to national level for effective implementation of the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the NAC recommendations in regard to end discrimination against economically weaker sections students in schools and reforms in teacher education and training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The central Government had in February, 2013 received recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) for instituting a monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism, from local to the State and national levels, for effective implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(c) The NAC has made various recommendations for ending discrimination in schools through *inter alia*, reforms in teacher training programmes, training of School Management Committees and local authorities on discrimination, and grievance redressal in a non-adversarial manner.

Auction of Shops

1466. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro proposes to auction shops at stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the revenue likely to be generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) is carrying out licensing of built up shops through open auction held at a regular interval. Shops, which remain vacant after the auction, are also allotted on proposal basis after its financial evaluation by the appropriate authority.

Survey and market assessment of vacant shops has already been undertaken and thereafter the auction of vacant shops will be taken up by DMRC. Actual revenue generation of the shops can be calculated only after the completion of the allotment process.

[*Translation*]

Rajiv Awas Yojana

1467. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRR SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various States under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) since its inception, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals cleared and the number of them still pending, State-wise along with the reasons for such pendency;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to States including Uttar Pradesh on RAY and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include new cities under RAY and also raise proportion of assistance to States and if so, the details thereof and if not., the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has estimated the requirement of funds for the second phase of RAY; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to mobilize the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing - for in-situ redevelopment in slums - would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Phase I, the preparatory phase, of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June 2013, is currently under implementation, to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects.

The details of proposals from States/UTs for inclusion of cities/towns under RAY State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of proposals from States/UTs for sanction of pilot projects State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Guidelines have been issued to States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh for facilitation of preparatory activities under RAY. These include: Guidelines for Slum Survey; GIS Mapping, MIS development and Integration of GIS with MIS; Community Participation; Preparation of a Slum Free City Plan of Action; Preparation of Pilot Projects/ Detailed Project Reports; Draft Model Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011; Draft Model Provisions for Reservation of 20-25% Developed Land for EWS/LIG housing in all housing projects, public and private.

(d) The EFC note for phase II of RAY is under inter-ministerial consultation wherein it is proposed to extend the coverage of RAY to all cities on demand basis with increased differential support for bigger and smaller cities. It is also proposed that Central share for larger cities would be 60%, for smaller cities will be 80% and for North Eastern Region and Hilly States will be 90% of the project cost.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The proposed estimated fund requirement for second phase of RAY is part of the EFC Note which is under inter-ministerial consultation. Based on the targets of number of Households (HH) to be covered the fund requirement for the Mission for 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 43,600 crores.

Statement-I

Status of Proposal received, pending & cleared for additional cities

Sl. No	States	Cities originally approved	Additional cities requested for by the State Govt.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warangal, Kakinada	Ramagundam Nizamabad, Kadapa, Ananthapur, Eluru, Khammam, Machilipatnam,	Approved Progress of Preparatory activities in cities already approved

1	2	3	4	5
			Ongole, Nalgonda, Dharmavaram, Suryapet, Chirala, Sangareddy, Kandukur, Zaheerabad, Janagoan, Yellandu, Venkatagiri, Siddipet.	to be reported.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun, Itanagar	-	-
3.	Assam	Guwahati	-	-
4.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya-Bodhgaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar, Raipur, Bilaspur, Korba	-	-
6.	Delhi	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	-	-
7.	Goa	Mormugao, Panaji, Margao	-	-
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Porbandar		
9.	Haryana	Faridabad, Panipat, Yamunanagar	Ambala, Panchkula, Karnal, Rohtak, Hisar and Gurgaon	Approved
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag, Udhampur, Baramulla, Kathua	Kargil, Leh	Approved
12.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bokaro Steel City	Deoghar, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Medininagar, Chaibasa and Giridih	Progress of Preparatory activities in cities already approved - to be reported.
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli- Dharwad, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga Davanagere, Bellary	Shimoga, Tumkur	Approved
14.	Kerala	Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kannur Kollam, Thrissur	Kochi Urban Agglomeration	Kochi city already included
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Sagar	26 additional cities with population more than 1 lakh as per 2011 Census	All Municipal Corporations (Burhanpur, Dewas,

1	2	3	4	5
			.265	Khandwa, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Singrauli, Murwara (Katni), Neemuch and Chhindwara approved
16.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Bhiwandi, Amravati, Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj, Kupwad, Nanded-Waghala Malegaon, Akola Jalgaon, Alimednagar, Dhule	Chandrapur and Latur	Approved
17.	Manipur	Imphal	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	-	-
19.	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip		
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur	-	-
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Raurkela, Brahmapur, Sambalpur	Sambalpur Balasore, Baripada, Jharsuguda, Paradeep, Angul, Kalinganagar (Jajpur)	Approved Progress of Preparatory activities in cities already approved to be reported.
22.	Pudducherry	Pondicherry Ozhukari	-	-
23.	Punjab	Ludhiana, Aniritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Bhatinda	Batala, Jalalabad Qadian and Dhariwal	Approved Comments from State Government sought.
24.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer, Udaipur	Bharatpur & Alwar	Approved
25.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Jorethang, Namchi, Rangpo, Singtam	Approved
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai MCorp, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruneiveli, Erode, Vellore	Tuticorin	Approved
27.	Tripura	Agartala	Kohwai	Progress of

1	2	3	4	5
				Preparatory activities in Agartala to be reported.
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut Allahabad, Ghaziabad Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Firozabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, Noida	Rampur, Etawah, Kannauj and Rae Bareli	Approved
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Nainital, Hairidwar	Rishikesh, Roorkee, Manglaur, Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Doiwala, Laksar, Jhabrera, Landhaura, Champawat, Lohaghat, Dharchula, Didihat, Gangolihat, Banbasa, Tanakpur and Cantonment areas Clement Town (Dehradun), Ranikhet	Comments from State Government sought
30.	West Bengal	Kolkata, Asansol, Durgapur, Siliguri	Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad	Approved
31.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa, Amlī	-	-
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	Amini, Kavaratti, Minicoy	-	-

Statement-II

Status of RAY Pilot Projects which are under appraisal or referred to State Governments for revision

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Project towns	Current Status
1	2	3	4
I.	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Chhota Ranisar Bass Pilot DPR	State Government to prepare Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) for Bikaner and then submit the proposal as regular project.

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh	RaenBasera, Night Shelter in Raipur Mission City, Chhattisgarh	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
3.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad City - Pilot DPR for Ahmedabad City at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,796.16 lakhs under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Under appraisal
4.	Gujarat	2. Vadodara & Rajkot - Pilot DPR of Nataraj Nagar	Under appraisal
5.	Odisha	Pilot Detail Project Report (DPR) of Mandap Basti CS Pur Cluster, Bhubaneswar	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
6.		Pilot Detail Project Report (DPR) of Panda Kudia & Patia Jali Munda Sahi, Bhubaneswar	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
7.	Maharashtra	Pilot DPR of Slum Rehabilitation under the Rajiv Awas Yojana at Anand Nagar (P), Thane (E), Maharashtra	Under Appraisal
8.		Pilot DPR of Slum Rehabilitation under the Rajiv Awas Yojana at Rabodi-1, Thane, Maharashtra	Under Appraisal
9.	Delhi	DPR for Transit Accommodation of 5 Bedded dormitory at Kanjhawala under Rajiv Awas Yojana at Kanjhawala, Delhi	Under Appraisal
10.		DPR for Transit Accommodation of 10 Bedded dormitory at Kanjhawala under Rajiv Awas Yojana at Kanjhawala, Delhi	Under Appraisal
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	DPR on Rental Housing on Itanagar (Rs. 3119.80 Lakh)	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
12.		DPR on Rental Housing on Naharalgun (Rs. 3252.06 lakh)	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Pilot Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana at Ujjain City	Under appraisal
14.	Tripura	Pilot Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana at Khowai town in Tripura	Khowai town in Tripura is not a RAY City hence not considered.
15.	Karnataka	Belgaum - Pilot DPR	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
16.		Davangere - Pilot DPR	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
17.		Gulbarga- Pilot DPR	Revised DPR awaited from State Government

1	2	3	4
18.		Mysore (Udaygiri) - Pilot DPR	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
19.		Bangalore (Doddabidarakallu) - Pilot DPR	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
20.	Haryana	Pilot DPR for 9 slums in Yamunanagar	Under appraisal
21.		Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure in 27 slums of Ambala City & Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure in 29 slums of Ambala Cant	Under appraisal
22.		Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure in 3 slums of Gurgaon	Under appraisal
23.		Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure in 18 slums of Rohtak	Under appraisal
24.		Pilot DPR for rehabilitation of 4 slums	Under appraisal
25.	Uttarakhand	Pilot DPR for transit housing at Kedarpuram	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
26.	Chhattisgarh	Pilot DPR for Ashok Nagar Slum Ward No - 42, Bilaspur	Under appraisal
27.		Draft Pilot Project at Sanjay Nagar, Korba under RAY	Revised DPR awaited from State Government
28.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli - Pilot DPRs of Thiruvananthpuram slum	Under appraisal
29.		Salem - Pilot DPR of Jagir Ammapalayam	Under appraisal
30.		Madurai - Pilot DPRs of Anaiyur Slum and Biratipattipathu slum	Under appraisal
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Krishna Nagar Slum, Municipal Corp. Shimla	Approved in the 8th CSMC

Details of proposals sanctioned under RAY

(Rs. In lac)

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost	1st installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY	2011-12	587459	741.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			pilot project			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot project - 1) in Vijaywada Municipal corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of N. S. C Bose Nagar in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot project - 2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapattanam	Pilot Project for in situ Redevelopment at Surya Teja Nagar	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bbau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2., Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bbau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar - 1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	8433-55	1242.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 SarraPeepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	369458	557.65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No.1 Shanti Nagar Ward No.-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY.	2011-12	5715-52	842.03
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near KishorNyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	3511-32	500.89
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of IDENTIFIED Slums (Arjuji Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399-77	1121.18
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY.	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Project, Bhubaneswer, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (in situ development in Cuttack	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for KirankiDhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
15.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Redevelopemnt and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli city under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for MagjeenMohalla improvement project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	Sanctioned on 11.09.2012	4693.91	663.51
21.	Rajsthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at MohanlalSukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012	7166.58	1138.62
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		518.31	69.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for PokharPurva Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		824.76	100.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana&BajariyaShekhana slums			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana		1752.57	219.16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	3769.59	479.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY		5291.01	779.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for insitu Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar & Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY		2475-35	358.40
28.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for BudhVihar, Behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY		8345.56	1325.93
29.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for NamakKatra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY		908.01	144.26
30.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar BattaBasti-Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY		9660.97	1489.87
31.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for LoharBasti site, Pasandnagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY		8511.26	1352.26
32.	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for In-situ up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY		683.25	110.05
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY		2221.88	593.73
34.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	3222.81	441.64
35.	Tamilnadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for insitu-upgradation of Karikalanstreat, (NadukondaiyamPettai) in Trichy under RAY		1721.15	233.36
36.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto&Oddoka baas, Bikaner under RAY		1728.04	253.50
37.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of insituupgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY		1259.65	205.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
39	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
40	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93

[English]

Acquisition of Land for Airports

1468. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition hurdles have badly affected airport projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year along with the corrective steps being taken, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has completed land acquisition for the proposed new airports in different States of the country and if so, the details thereof. State-wise including Mumbai airport;

(d) whether all the displaced/affected persons have been paid compensation or rehabilitated and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(e) whether a performance audit report has stated that the Mumbai International Airport Slum Rehabilitation Scheme has not adhered to space guidelines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction

of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Several airport projects are held up due to nonavailability of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

(b) Details of requests for land given by Airports Authority of India (AAI) taken up with various State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Land acquisition for airport development work has been completed in respect of Pakyong Airport in Sikkim and Itanagar Airport in Arunachal Pradesh. Status regarding land acquisition in respect of various Greenfield Airports including Navi Mumbai airport for which Central Government has given 'in principle' approval is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Since the land for development of airports are acquired by the concerned State Governments and handed over to AAI free of cost and free from all encumbrances, the details of payment of compensation / rehabilitation of the affected persons are available with the concerned State Governments. These details are not maintained/monitored in this Ministry.

(e) and (f) The Performance Audit in respect of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is not yet completed.

Statement-I*Land Request Pending with State Governments for Airport Projects*

Airport	Purpose
1	2
Begumpet (Hyderabad)	Handing over of 9 acres of AAI land at Gachibowoli, in exchange 45 acres of Govt. land.
Kadapa	37.01 Acres
Tirupati	424.95 Acres
Rajahmundry	966 Acres
Vijayawada	465 Acres
Warangal	438 acres
Port Blair	2.00 acres
Guwahati	290.25 Acres
Dibrugarh	227.2 Acres
Jorhat (CE)	77 Acres
Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	25 Acres
Daparizo	34.3 Acres
Gaya	200 Acres
Patna	227 Acres
Nalanda	4800 Acres.
Raipur	2206 Acres
Goa	20 Acres
Ahmedabad	67.289 Acres
Bhavnagar	490.36 Acres
Porbandar	208.6 Acres

1	2
Surat	2631.6 Acres
Jamnagar	17.38 Acres
Kandla	282 Acres
Kangra	26 Acres
Kullu (Bhuntar)	27.76 Acres
Jammu	138 Acres
Ranchi	606.27 Acres
Deoghar (New Greenfield Airport)	660 Acres
Belgaum	370 Acres
Hubli	27 Acres
Mysore	168 Acres
Karwar (MOD/Navy)	130 Acres
Mangalore	290.7 Acres
Calicut	137 Acres
Trivandrum	169.5 Acres
Agatti	9+1=10 Acres
Aurangabad	182 Acres
Pune (CE)	10 Acres
Indore	2541.8 Acres
Jabalpur	470 Acres
Tura	56.5 Acres
Lengpui	For handing the Airport to AAI.
Dimapur	278.78 Acres
Bhubaneshwar	132 Acres
Jharsuguda	412.5 Acres
Ludhiana	322 Acres

1	2
Pondicherry	Balance 386 Acres
Jaipur	60 Acres
Bikaner	50 Acres
Udaipur	145 acres
Kishangarh (Ajmer)	442 Acres
Kota	14 Acres
Coimbatore	594 Acres
Tiruchirapalli	439 Acres
Madurai	580.14 Acres
Salem	563 Acres
Tuticorin	586 Acres
Vellore	1046 Acres
Chennai	31.73 Acres
Agartala	303 Acres
Dehradun	141.3 Acres
Varanasi	175 Acres
Lucknow	174 Acres
Agra	55.29 Acres
Bareilly	25 Acres
Fursatganj (IGRUA)	371 Acres
Kanpur (Chakeri)	50 Acres
Partapur (Meerut)	427 Acres
Jhansi	60 Acres
Moradabad	340 Acres
Allahabad	50 Acres
Behala	90 Acres
Malda	55 Acres
Kolkata	10 Acres

Statement-II

Status of Greenfield Airports in the Country which have been granted 'In Principle' approval

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Present status
1	2	3
1.	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Goa for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. Govt. of Goa has informed that major portion of land (1270 acres) required for the airport project has already been acquired.
2.	Navi Mumbai International Airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in July 2007. Government of Maharashtra has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply and power.
3.	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has accorded "in-principle" approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

1	2	3
		(MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC.
4.	Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The present status of land acquisition of these airport projects is as under: Shimoga: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Private Ltd. (SADPL) was entered into on 02.04.2008. The required land of 680 acres has already been handed over to SADPL and Lease Deed has been signed between concessionaire and GoK. Gulbarga: PDA has been signed between GoK & Gulbarga Airport Development Private Ltd. (GADPL). The requisite land of 670 acres has already been handed over to the GADPL. Hassan: GOK entrusted to M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Ltd for development of the airport. 960 acres of land has been earmarked for the project

1	2	3
		<p>out of which 536.24 acres land has been handed over to the concessionaire.</p> <p>Bijapur: PDA has been signed on 18.01.2010 between GoK and M/s Marg Aviation Private Limited for development of the airport project. The State Govt. informed that it was considering the change of location for the proposed airport project. After finalization of the site, the work will be started. Hence, as per the Greenfield Airport policy, necessary formalities for obtaining the approval of Steering Committee for the new location are required to be met afresh.</p>
5.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala in January, 2008. Government of Kerala had appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. M/s KINFRA has formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, M/s Kannur International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (KIAL). M/s KIAL has acquired 1278 acres of land so far.</p>

1	2	3
6.	Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh in September, 2009. Govt. of UP has issued the Request for Qualification for development of the airport.</p>
7.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	<p>Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd. for setting up of a cargo airport at Dabra in Datia / Gwalior district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2008. The proposal is at initial stages.</p>
8.	Pakyong Airport in Sikkim Developed by AAI	<p>Government of India have granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. The construction work of the airport has already been started with completion date by June 2014.</p>
9.	Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal	<p>Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur</p>

1	2	3
		blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started with a completion date by July 2013.
10. Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry		Government of India has granted 'in - principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield at the site covering areas of Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikal region in Puducherry in February, 2011. The project is in the initial stage of development.
11. Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.		Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluka Kopargaon near Shirdi, district Ahmad Nagar in Maharashtra in July 2011. Construction work has already been started with a completion date by 2015.
12. Aranmula International Airport, Kerala		Govt. of India has granted 'In-Principle' approval in Sept 2012 for setting up of the Greenfield airport at Aranmula in Kerala. The project is in the initial stage of development.

[*Translation*]**Action Plan for Backward Districts**

1469. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan for development of the economically and socially backward areas in various districts of the States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for identification of backward districts in the country;

(c) the details of the programmes carried out under such action plan during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):
(a) and (b) The Government approved the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in August, 2006 for 250 districts of 27 States, including Maharashtra, to redress the regional imbalances in development. The 250 districts included the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic parameters. List of 17 parameters is enclosed as Statement. 120 districts were common in the two lists. The NREGA districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The number of districts covered under the District component of BRGF was raised to 272 districts in June, 2012 mainly due to carving out of the existing BRGF districts between 2001 Census and 2011 Census.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the District Component of BRGF. Each district is allocated Rs. 1.00 crore for capacity development of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Rest of the allocation is made available to the State Governments for passing on to the districts/PRIs as untied fund for implementation of schemes to fill critical gaps in development. These schemes are included in the District Plans prepared by the districts in accordance with the guidelines of the programme and approved by the High Powered Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary.

Statement

List of 17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts

1. Economic

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) Percentage of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

2. Social and Educational

- (i) Percentage of SC Population
- (ii) Percentage of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

3. Health

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

4. Amenities

- (i) Percentage of Households without Electricity
- (ii) Percentage of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) Percentage of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

[English]

Urban Sanitation Programme

1470. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR:
SHRI NARHARI MAHATO:

Will the minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban sanitation scheme(s) being undertaken in the country including West Bengal and North-Eastern States;

(b) the details of funds provided to various States under the said schemes during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of per unit cost prescribed under the said scheme(s) along with the Central share made available to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no comprehensive and dedicated Urban Sanitation Programme implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as 'Sanitation' is a Subject under State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Issues relating to Sewerage, Drainage and Sanitation in the urban areas are being monitored by Ministry of Urban Development in Government of India. However, for eradication of dry latrines and thereby to liberate manual scavengers, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme in the urban areas of the country.

The unit cost for conversion/construction of twin pit pour flush latrines with superstructure in the revised ILCS for Eleventh Five Year Plan and extended ILCS for Twelfth Five Year Plan is summarized in the table below:

Category	Normal Areas	Hilly Areas
Unit Cost (from 2008-2012)	Rs. 10,0007-	Rs. 12,500/-
Unit Cost (with effect from 27.11.2012)	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 18,750
Provision for use of New technology (eco-san toilets etc.) has been made in the extended revised ILCS scheme with an additional 15% over and above the normal cost.	Rs. 17,250	Rs. 21,563

The details of funds provided to various States under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Ministry of Urban Development implements Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which covers the aspects of sanitation. JNNURM is a demand driven and reforms linked programme under which Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is sanctioned depending on fulfillment of criteria envisaged under JNNURM. Under Urban Infrastructure &

Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of JNNURM Sanitation (Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management) is the admissible component of grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). A State-wise list of ACA provided to the States/ULBs under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM during the last three years and the current year for sanitation (Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management) is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds provided to various States under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise

Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Year 2012-13 as on 28.2.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	0.44*	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	43.30	79.97	-	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.12*	•	3.36*	-
4.	Nagaland	2.917	-	1.463	-
5.	Uttarakhand	1.23	-	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	0.85	8.79	-	19.21
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.48	5.60	4.75	-
8.	Tripura	1.08	-	22.783	-
9.	Kerala	-	0.96	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	-	0.198	0.594	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. West Bengal		-	3.893	5.913	-
12. Odisha		-	-	3.574	-
13. Jharkhand		-	-	0.74	-
14. Chhattisgarh		-	-	4.96	-
15. Manipur		-	-	5.09	-
Total		51.417 (1.56*)	99.411	53.227 (3.36*)	19.21

*Unspent balance of old scheme

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of ACA Committed/ACA released of sanitation projects under UIG

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Grand Total	
		ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	ACA Released for Utilisation for Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4935.00	11559.01	0.00	4985.51	1863.20	10841.59	0.00	4691.12	6,798.20	32,277.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	268.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	429.98	0.00	0.00	-	698.72
3.	Assam	0.00	791.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	474.76	0.00	0.00	-	1,266.02
4.	Bihar	0.00	1918.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1238.01	-	3,156.88
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
7.	Delhi	14197.00	3480.28	47520.00	14096.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	1330.19	61,717.00	18,907.46
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
9.	Gujarat	9000.00	28265.54	0.00	5480.04	8944.52	14108.67	0.00	4919.98	17,944.52	52,774.23
10.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	1582.64	0.00	719.50	0.00	1333.31	-	3,635.45
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3880.00	970.00	0.00	0.00	840.50	0.00	0.00	210.13	4,720.50	1,180.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1828.83	6529.73	0.00	457.20	1,828.83	6,986.93
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	1726.13	1668.12	417.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,668.12	2,143.16
14.	Karnataka	0.00	5089.27	0.00	1500.00	0.00	10309.58	0.00	5579.85	-	22,478.70
15.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1446.82	0.00	0.00	-	1,446.82
16.	Madhya Pradesh	16324.50	5544.41	0.00	2533.05	0.00	2448.68	0.00	5662.27	16,324.50	16,188.41
17.	Maharashtra	10336.86	29673.95	0.00	21097.21	3829.55	23975.05	0.00	14188.82	14,166.41	88,935.03
18.	Manipur	9225.12	2306.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1732.17	0.00	2886.94	9,225.12	6,925.39
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.21	0.00	550.35	-	880.56
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3623.49	905.87	0.00	543.52	3,623.49	1,449.39
22.	Odisha	4500.00	2491.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	6806.92	0.00	9978.27	4,500.00	19,276.79
23.	Punjab	0.00	906.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1810.43	-	2,716.55
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2189.00	0.00	252.00	-	2,441.00
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	2772.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1443.65	0.00	1065.06	-	5,280.93
26.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.92	0.00	538.20	-	861.12
27.	Tamil Nadu	8962.07	26233.17	4063.50	165.26	0.00	32833.81	0.00	3976.41	13,025.57	63,208.65
28.	Tripura	9000.00	2250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1350.00	0.00	2250.00	9,000.00	5,850.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	22500.00	21927.98	0.00	12955.51	0.00	42320.28	0.00	380.19	22,500.00	77,583.96
30.	Uttarakhand	4628.00	2642.25	3501.86	186.20	0.00	3662.67	0.00	1549.00	8,129.86	8,040.12
31.	West Bengal	4718.36	8005.17	5408.33	5094.17	5513.45	5024.94	0.00	3458.52	15,640.14	21,582.80
Total		122,206.91	1,88,222.25	62,161.81	70,093.61	26,443.54	1,70,206.80	0.00	69,049.77	2,10,812.26	4,68,172.43

VRS to BSNL and MTNL Employees

1471. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI BHASKARRO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether BSNL has offered Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to its employees;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the reasons for the same;

(c) the amount earmarked for the scheme;

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be introduced;

(e) whether similar proposal is under consideration for the employees of MTNL, the other PSU telecom company; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) BSNL has not offered Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to its employees.

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

BIS Certification to Electronic Goods

1472. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether India has set its own standard for electronic goods and has made it mandatory for all manufacturers in India to get a standard complaint certificate from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of manufacturing industry to this effect;

(c) whether the move is likely to curb the grey market for sub-standard electronic products to safeguard the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government of India has, vide Notification entitled "Electronic and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" issued on 3.10.2012 made it mandatory that 15 electronic items be registered with BIS for compliance to notified safety standards. The order comes into effect from April 3, 2013.

(b) The details of items and the respective Indian safety standards are mentioned in schedule to the Gazettee Notification which is available on website <http://deity.gov.in/content/electronic-hardware#std>

The Notification has been issued after due consultation with stakeholders including Industry Associations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. By virtue of this order, the notified goods will be placed in the Indian market only after the manufacturers and importers of these goods register with BIS and the goods bear a statement of compliance.

(e) The Govt. has notified "Electronic and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order 2012" on 3.10.2012.

BIS has recognized test labs for testing the goods against the notified standards and is progressively recognizing more labs.

Customs authorities have been notified about the implementation of this order w.e.f. 3.4.2013 for imported goods.

[Translation]

Women Literacy

1473. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding women literacy;

(b) if so, the rank of the country in women literacy vis-a-vis the other countries of the world including reasons therefor;

(c) whether women literacy programmes are lagging behind;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any targets were set to literate the women during the last three years;

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

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target for 100 per cent literacy for women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No specific assessment has been made by the Government regarding women literacy. However, Ministry figures indicate a female literacy rate of 65.4% in 2011.

(b) No designated world body like UNESCO publishes any, inter se, ranking of countries based on uniform data on women literacy.

(c) to (g) The target during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was to reduce the gender gap to 10%. No state-wise target had been set. The National Literacy Mission and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan were launched by the Government to raise the literacy of adults and children respectively. Both the programmes had a special focus on women. It may be far fetched to state that women literacy programmes are lagging behind. As a cumulative effect of the two programmes cited, the female literacy rate has risen to 65.46%, a record decadal increase of 11.79% as reported in Census 2011. To achieve 100 percent women literacy, the Government has enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for the universalisation of elementary education and revamped the National Literacy Mission with a renewed focus on women in the age group of 15 and above.

Centres of ICCR

1474. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional centres of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) in the country and the objectives they are expected to achieve;

(b) whether the ICCR has set up its centres in other countries of the world also;

(c) if so, the number of centres set up so far and the details of activities undertaken by them, location-wise;

(d) whether the ICCR has been facing difficulty in setting up its centres due to budgetary constraints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) maintains network of 20 regional centres within India with the objectives to establish liaison between the ICCR and the local cultural institutions, personalities, peoples and governments to identify local traditions which could be used by the ICCR in its performances at the international level. These regional centres also coordinate the cultural performances of foreign troupes within India, Out-going Cultural Delegations from India, Distinguished Visitors Programmes, Exhibitions, Seminars, Conferences, various Scholarship Schemes and to supervise the welfare of International Students studying in India. Under the Council's horizon series, the regional centres are conducting programmes to give adequate opportunity to the upcoming regional artistes and performing groups.

(b) Yes.

(c) ICCR is maintaining 35 full-fledged Indian Cultural Centres and 2 Sub-Centres abroad. A detailed list is enclosed at Statement-I. The general activities of all the Cultural Centres is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Budgeting for the Centres is a continuous process to accommodate ICCR's objectives best within the funds available. Funding contours are constantly monitored in the endeavour to fulfill ICCR's mandate, and any additional requirements are examined from time to time over the Financial Year.

Statement-I

List of Indian Cultural Centres Abroad

Sl. No.	Name of Centres with country
1	2
1.	The Nehru Centre London (U.K.).
2.	The Tagore Centre Berlin, Germany.
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre Moscow, Russia.

1	2	1	2	1	2
4.	Indian Cultural Centre Astana, Kazakhstan.	15.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Cultural Cooperation Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.	26.	Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre Dhaka, Bangladesh.
5.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Centre for Indian Culture Tashkent, Uzbekistan.	16.	Indian Cultural Centre Paramaribo, Suriname.	27.	Indian Cultural Centre Yangon, Myanmar.
6.	Indian Cultural Centre Dushanbe, Tajikistan.	17.	Indian Cultural Centre Suva, Fiji.	28.	Indian Cultural Centre Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
7.	Indian Cultural Centre Kabul, Afghanistan.	18.	Indian Cultural Centre Beijing, China.	29.	Indian Cultural Centre Seoul, Korea.
8.	Indian Cultural Centre Colombo, Sri Lanka.	19.	Indian Cultural Wing Kathmandu, Nepal	30.	Indian Cultural Centre Budapest, Hungary.
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Cultural Centre Jakarta, Indonesia.	20.	Indian Cultural Centre Bangkok, Thailand	31.	Indian Cultural Centre Prague, Czech Republic
10.	Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture Port Louis, Mauritius.	21.	Indian Cultural Centre Abu Dhabi, Dubai	32.	Indian Cultural Centre Male, Maldives.
11.	Maulana Azad Centre for Indian Culture Cairo, Egypt.	22.	Indian Cultural Centre Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	33.	Indian Cultural Centre Sao Paulo, Brazil.
12.	Indian Cultural Centre Durban, South Africa.	23.	Indian Cultural Centre Tokyo, Japan	34.	Indian Cultural Centre Riyadh.
13.	Indian Cultural Centre Johannesburg, South Africa.	24.	Indian Cultural Centre Mexico.	35.	Indian Cultural Centre The Hague, Netherlands.
14.	Indian Cultural Centre Georgetown, Guyana.	25.	Indian Cultural Centre Thimphu, Bhutan.		
				Sub-Centres	
				1.	Sub-Cultural Centre Lautoka, Fiji.
				2.	Sub-Cultural Centre Bali, Indonesia.

Statement-II*Activities of Indian Cultural Centres*

ICCR and its Cultural Centers abroad are inspired by the ideal of cultural communion and therefore they are designed to be the places where Indian culture and the culture of host society come together in cultural dialogue and collaboration. They also promote Indian culture in the process.

Through regular interaction and guidance for the Indian Cultural Centres, we have been able to increase both the number of programmes being organized, as well as the diversity of events. The objective has been to make our Cultural Centers hubs of cultural activity by not merely projection of culture but by developing conversations and collaborations with other societies, not only through the idiom of the Indian culture but also through the language of other cultures. The main components of this dialogue are organizing classes in dance and music, organizing Exhibitions of art & sculpture, Hindi classes, Literary events such as Book Readings, Poetry sessions, lectures on wide range of topics like philosophy, history, sociology, economic trends, cinema in India etc. by both local experts and visitors from India. A number of Cultural Centres have started new activities such as Fusion Music events, Book Launches, Kavi Sammelans etc. The India based teachers deployed abroad have been encouraged to do 'outreach activities' including visits to other cities and joint programmes with local institutions. Local resource persons are also being increasingly utilized.

The scale and dimension of activities have vastly enhanced and many of our Centres, have now become more pro-active and are organizing many more varied and high profile events, including organizing large scale and multi-faceted Festivals.

New Post Office Act

1475. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether new Post Office Act has been prepared and finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features and main objectives thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said legislation is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam. The new Post Office Act has not been prepared and finalised.

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

[English]

Delhi Metro

1476 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents in Delhi Metro are increasing;

(b) if so, the total number of people including workers killed and injured along with the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken against the officials for not maintaining the safety norms and ensuring quality of work;

(d) the steps/safeguards taken by the Delhi Metro to reduce such accidents;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the coaches including ladies coaches in Delhi Metro in view of increasing passengers;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which coaches are likely to be increased; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that one passenger & ten workers of Delhi Metro died and three passengers and fourteen workers of Delhi Metro were injured during last three years. The details and compensation paid are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) Based on the outcome of the inquiry, the action against the officials is taken up by DMRC suitably as per Disciplinary & Appeal Rules of DMRC.

(d) DMRC accord highest priority to safety in construction and train operations since inception. The following steps are adopted to ensure safety during construction:

- (i) **Contractors Organizational Capability & Competence:** Each contractor appoints and employs a team of qualified Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Professionals. The size, make up and qualifications and experience required is laid down in the Contract conditions. This team within each contractor's organization is dedicated exclusively to safety duties. The Contractor's Project Manager and his Safety Team undertake inspections of the works for ensuring compliance of Safety requirements.
- (ii) **External SHE Audit:** Under the provisions of the DMRC SHE Conditions, each contractor must appoint an External Agency (approved by DMRC) to undertake External SHE Audit. The External SHE Audits must be undertaken every three months (quarterly) for the full term of the contract. The audit is conducted against a comprehensive check list which is based on every compliance point of the Contract conditions on Safety.
- (iii) **Site Inspection by General Consultants Safety Experts:** Safety Experts of General Consultants are regularly visiting construction sites to monitor the compliance of Safety requirements. Observation Reports are prepared for the non conformances found at site, for which the contractor is directed to submit the compliance report to DMRC.
- (iv) **Monitoring by the DMRC Site Teams:** The outputs from all of the above auditing and inspection activities are recorded and tracked and performance is monitored by DMRC. For each of the three layers of activity described above, where performance is seen to be lacking instructions are given for correction to be made.

DMRC is taking following actions/steps to prevent any accident during operation:

- (i) Regular preventive maintenance of assets by technical departments.
- (ii) Thorough training of all personnel before assuming their duty after recruitment.
- (iii) Regular refresher courses for employees.
- (iv) Regular safety drives to sensitize staff towards safety.
- (v) Regular safety seminars at various establishments of organization.
- (vi) Mock drill at regular intervals to prepare staff to handle unusual incidents.
- (vii) Progressively increasing the number of coaches on the crowded Sines e.g. Jahangirpuri - HUDA City Centre and Dwarka - IMOIDA City Centre/ Vaishali lines.
- (viii) Regular announcement is made at the stations for the passengers to stay away from the yellow line at platforms.

(e) DMRC is progressively increasing the number of coaches of the trains depending upon commuter traffic. There is no proposal to increase number of Women Coaches in Delhi Metro.

(f) and (g) In Line no. 2 (Jahangirpuri - HUDA City Centre), at present 50 trains of 6-car and 8 trains of 8-car are in service. DMRC has plans to convert 37 trains to 8-car by February, 2014. In Line no.3 (Dwarka -NOIDA City Centre) at present 51 trains of 6-car and 18 trains of 4-car are in service. DMRC has plans to have all trains of 6 car type by July 2013 and of 8-car type by February, 2014 based on availability of additional coaches.

Statement-I

Details and compensation paid to the passengers died injured during the last 3 years

Financial Year	Name of the Passenger	Compensation Paid (In Rs.)
1	2	3
2010-11	1. Mrs. Payal Sharma - Injured at Rajiv Chowk Metro Station	40,000

1	2	3
	2. Mr. Manoj Jain Injured at Rajiv Chowk Metro Station	40,000
	3. Mr. Sanjay Nautial-Injured at Civil Lines Metro Station	40,000
	4. Mr. Rahul Thapa -Died at Uttam Nagar West Metro Station	4,00,000
2011-12	Nil	
2012-13	Nil	

Statement-II

Details and compensation paid to Delhi Metro workers died during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the deceased workers (S/Shri)	Compensation
1.	Vipin Ekka	6,33,820/-
2.	Balraj Singh	7,50,500/-
3.	Ghanshyam	4,78,260/-
4.	Jai Prakash	11,35,480/-
5.	Parmanand Saw	8,02,404/-
6.	Rust am Alam	7,86,093/-
7.	Ijhar	8,29,039/-
3.	Vijay Rama	7,76,641/-
9.	Surender Kumar	9,79,039/-
10.	Mittho	7,56,520/-

Statement-III

Details and compensation paid to Delhi Metro workers injured during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of Injured worker (S/Shri)	Compensation
1	2	3
1.	Ranjeet	Full wages and medical

1	2	3
		expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
2.	Bablu Murmu	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment. WC paid = Rs.2,58,336/-
3.	Santosh	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
4.	Deepak	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
5.	Kishan Singh	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
6.	Sandeep	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
7.	Mahesh Kumar Pandit	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
8.	Mohd. Iqbal	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
9.	Munna kumar	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
10.	Samsuddin	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
11.	Suresh	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.
12.	Mikesh Kumar Jha	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.

1	2	3
13. Rama Naik	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.	
14. Ajay Kumar Soni	Full wages and medical expenses were borne by contractor during the treatment.	

Diesel Powered Towers

1477. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the number and the percentage of mobile towers being powered by diesel generators in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to assess the quantum of carbon emission from these towers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the telecom sector has become the second largest consumer of diesel after Railway which result in loss of revenue to exchequer on subsidized diesel;

(e) if so, the quantum of diesel consumed in telecom sector along with the loss of revenue to the Government during the last three years and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether it is a fact that maximum number of mobile towers remain nonfunctional due to shortage of maintenance and supply of diesel to power them; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There are 5.85 lakhs Mobile towers as on 31st January 2013 in the country

and in all the mobile towers, DG sets have been installed as a backup power.

(b) TRAI in its report has indicated an average fuel consumption of 8760 litres diesel every year per tower assuming 8 hours of operation by Diesel Generator sets. Total carbon emission on account of diesel use by telecom towers is estimated to be around 10 Mt of Carbon-dioxide (CO₂). However, no study has been conducted by Government to assess the quantum of Carbon Emission from the mobile BTS.

(c) Nil in view of (b) above.

(d) The actual date for consumption of diesel in the Telecom Sector is not available. However, TRAI in its report has indicated an average fuel consumption of 8760 liters diesel every year per tower assuming 8 hours of operation by Diesel Generator sets. The diesel available in the market is being used by the operators in operating the cellular mobile towers in Telecom Sector.

(e) Nil in view of (d) above.

(f) No case of non-functioning of mobile BTS due to shortage of supply of diesel to power them has come to the notice.

(g) Nil in view of (f) above.

Unemployment

1478. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the country is reeling under serious unemployment problem;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating any plan to fill up the vacant posts in various Government offices, PSU's Railways and other Departments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of vacancies position in Government offices, PSU's and Railways?

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 the Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour & Employment, employment growth in the organized sector including public and private sectors has increased from 281.72 lakh in 2009 and 289.99 lakh in 2011 registering a compound annual growth rate of 1.46%. The compound annual growth rate was 5.05% per annum in Private Sector and a marginal decline of 0.70% in Public Sector, mainly due to rightsizing.

(b) and (c) There is no ban on recruitment in Central Government. The respective Ministries/Departments concerned are required to fill up the vacancies within the framework of existing instructions/rules keeping in view functional requirement of the posts. In so far as Railways is concerned, notifications for filling up of about 2 lakh posts pertaining to safety, maintenance and operations have already been issued.

The estimated number of total vacancies of regular Central Government Civilian employees (including Railways) as on 1.3.2011 is 5,81,591. The data in respect of CPSUs and Railway PSUs is not centrally maintained.

**Decline in Quality and Standard of
Higher Education**

1479. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the quality and standard of higher educational institutions have declined over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to take any concrete steps to improve the quality and standard of education in these institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There has been an impression in certain quarters that quality and standards of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) are going down. However, quality being a very relative and subjective attribute, it is very difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether quality is declining or not. Some of the factors which might have contributed to the impression that standards are declining, include the fact that an exponential increase in the number of institutions in the last decade, both in the public and private sector, has taken place. Some of them may have taken time to put quality human and physical infrastructure in place. An unprecedented number of new central institutions were also created in the 11th plan period by the Central Government.

The accreditation process is one of the most reliable and objective methods of assessment of quality of an HEI. But in the absence of a mandatory accreditation framework, many institutions are not applying for and obtaining accreditation.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken concrete steps to ensure that the independent quality assurance framework is made mandatory through compulsory assessment and accreditation. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which provides for making accreditation mandatory in order to ensure independent credible quality assurance mechanism for higher educational institutions, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also notified the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions Regulations, 2012 which makes it mandatory for higher educational institutions to get themselves assessed and accredited. The UGC (Promotion & Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 have been approved by the UGC in order to raise standard of higher education in Indian universities by collaborating with the best institutions in the world.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also approved the Regulations to make accreditation mandatory for technical educational institutions.

[Translation]

Nuclear Power Generation

1480. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total nuclear power generation in the country before the year 2008 along with the details of increase in the capacity of nuclear power generation after signing of "123 Agreement" as on date;

Year	Prior to international civil nuclear co-operation			After international civil nuclear co-operation		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Generation in Million Units	18801	16956	14927	18831	26473	32455

The availability of fuel also enabled the addition of 660 MW capacity by commissioning of three units namely Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Units 5&6 (2X220 MW) and Kaiga Generating Station, Unit-4 (220 MW).

(b) The conclusion of the international agreements on nuclear co-operation have enabled the import of fuel and opened opportunities for setting up large capacity Light Water Reactors based on foreign technical cooperation.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Most of the developed countries with nuclear power are continuing with their nuclear power programmes. Only Germany, Switzerland and Taiwan have made announcements on gradual phasing out of their nuclear power plants.

[English]

Opening of Schools

1481. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(b) the assistance being received as per the said agreement;

(c) whether the developed countries are taking steps in the direction of bringing down their nuclear power generation; 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) The nuclear power generation trends prior to and after fruition of international civil nuclear cooperation are given in the table below:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for establishment of new schools during the financial year 2012-13 in the country, particularly in Jharkhand;

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

(c) the number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools sanctioned/opened under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan/Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan so far, State-wise;

(d) the details of various infrastructure facilities like construction of building, additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water and recruitment of teachers in term of percentage developed during 2011-12 and 2012-13 so far in various such schools, State-wise;

(e) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for such infrastructure and facilities during the said period, State-wise;

(f) the number of posts for recruitment of additional teachers sanctioned under SSA and the number of teachers out of them so far recruited. State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the process of recruitment of teachers under SSA in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funds are provided for establishment of new schools. The State wise details of new schools sanctioned under the SSA in 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The number of primary schools and upper primary schools sanctioned under the SSA and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) upto 2012-13 State wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of schools buildings, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water and teacher posts sanctioned under the SSA during 2011-12 and 2012-13, State wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The details of SSA Central share funds released to the States for the programme, including school infrastructure and State wise expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(f) and (g) The State wise details of teachers sanctioned under the SSA and recruited till December, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-V. The States have been advised to conduct the Teacher Eligibility Test and fill up teacher post vacancies.

Statement-I

New Schools Sanctioned under SSA in 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	School Sanctioned in 2012-13	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	15	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	435	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	123	49
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	27

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2
10.	Delhi	2	2
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	15	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	10
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Lakshdweep	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	179	803
21.	Maharashtra	0	219
22.	Manipur	76	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	6	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	3
28.	Punjab	0	21
29.	Rajasthan	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	0	0
32.	Tripura	34	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	46	23
35.	West Bengal	100	415
Total		1041	1613

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	SSA		RMSA
		Total Primary School	Total Upper Primary School	New Schools Approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	27	17	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3667	5943	102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1389	557	33
4.	Assam	5054	0	0
5.	Bihar	21419	20182	966
6.	Chandigarh	30	30	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	9797	7780	1341
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	78	0
9.	Daman and Diu	9	6	3
10.	Delhi	14	2	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	328
13.	Haryana	964	1710	37
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80	1393	136
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10894	6981	530
16.	Jharkhand	19254	10206	894
17.	Karnataka	3208	2600	305
18.	Kerela	387	2	112
19.	Lakshdweep	6	6	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27452	16891	944
21.	Maharashtra	8333	708	0
22.	Manipur	411	158	116
23.	Meghalaya	1917	2248	25
24.	Mizoram	275	336	81
25.	Nagaland	393	552	147
26.	Odisha	9509	11354	709

1	2	3	4	5
27. Puducherry		10	5	11
28. Punjab		233	858	222
29. Rajasthan		29746	20844	0
30. Sikkim		62	93	0
31. Tamilnadu		1843	5379	1254
32. Tripura		1223	1003	83
33. Uttar Pradesh		27067	29688	1021
34. Uttarakhand		1196	1333	228
35. West Bengal		16560	8011	0
Total		202491	156954	9636

Statement-II

S. No.	Slate	2011-12					2012-13				
		School Build-ings	Addi-tional Class-rooms	Drinking Water	Toilet	Teacher Posts	School Build-ings	Addi-tional Class-rooms	Drinking Water	Toilet	Teacher Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	113	3	33	59	32	5		0	167
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17	20907	155	15660	41220	435	22342	0	7449	50590
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	124	608	0	584	6975	123	413		1094	7349
4.	Assam	2296	11886	0	9523	25751	0	14498		12125	31832
5.	Bihar	2	84822	123	24383	318804	0	0	2859	15602	421641
6.	Chandigarh	79	0	0	0	881	2	0		0	1390
7.	Chhattisgarh	333	8574	278	24208	70404	45	1630	378	38044	80311
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	208	0	0	901	0	37		162	1015
9.	Daman and Diu	1	35	21	6	143	2	11		95	154
10.	Delhi	2	543	0	256	2477	1	300		227	6316

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Goa	0	108	230	220	226		0		0	226
12.	Gujarat	0	14569	0	1220	15052		16576		9661	33372
13.	Haryana	58	6643	167	1365	13911	12	3036	26	4897	14074
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60	828		373	4199	15		334	1103	5090
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	447	2112	0	7939	41687	253	7755		8170	5971
16.	Jharkhand	74	9728	716	1650	104051	0	26920	309	7465	104231
17.	Karnataka	0	4229	318	2922	35441	15	3483	152	3378	35156
18.	Kerala	130	267	0	722	8524	0	37	32	2582	8618
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	60		3			60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1500	13320	384	21648	181349	1077	6764	851	19110	198142
21.	Maharashtra	4	14591	377	1043	49981	760	4559	31	21230	49981
22.	Manipur	0	1036	0	0	1493	521	36		0	3037
23.	Meghalaya	1466	0	0	0	13785	27	47			12765
24.	Mizoram	86	33	0	0	2776	168	72	4	1124	3007
25.	Nagaland	198	81	10	90	3780	138	168	91	837	3780
26.	Odisha	389	8490	252	2715	105636	0	17041	185	65733	105636
27.	Puducherry	0	62	25	40	159		45	26	96	147
28.	Punjab	0	2683	6	2666	17744	21	1786	0	6930	17744
29.	Rajasthan	6	7016	181	1791	113032	126	3789	9523	6657	113032
30.	Sikkim	1		78	53	883	0	3	0	69	729
31.	Tamil Nadu	63	5105	3356	10666	43084		3710	1803	17925	50779
32.	Tripura	0	703	7	2171	8397	36	1404	10	525	8817
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11537	19335		0	440251	0	15262	1629	3660	464822
34.	Uttarakhand	233	1097	8	2256	11644	323	869		2236	12022
35.	West Bengal	0	28963	831	9541	182951	735	61464	0	25789	198671
Total		19111	268773	7448	145744	1867711	4867	214399	17909	283975	2104714

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13	
		Central Share released	Expenditure (including State share)	Central Share released (as on 28.02.2013)	Expenditure (including State share) [as on 31.10.2012]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	337247.68	136049.46	174028.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10	26705.67	17984.73	18734.89
3.	Assam	106921.15	124930.52	90881.60	79620.85
4.	Bihar	185108.20	408963.04	272462.25	409445.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	108060.30
6.	Goa	1079.14	1934.35	513.04	1030.64
7.	Gujarat	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	143531.05
8.	Haryana	40461.41	77193.80	29910.35	47257.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	25196.78	7052.93	14472.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50	104733.46	50805.85	48439.70
11.	Jharkhand	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	97313.41
12.	Karnataka	62788.35	124995.76	39936.69	93882.04
13.	Kerala	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	23923.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	246798.24
15.	Maharashtra	117962.58	181066.45	99574.73	115198.31
16.	Manipur	3940.55	8389.53	15862.44	6757.72
17.	Meghalaya	14410.60	19732.59	18670.78	16283.15
18.	Mizoram	10814.05	14084.57	15320.60	7446.00
19.	Nagaland	9798.33	10315.05	11232.12	9387.08
20.	Odisha	92719.98	162570.06	100807.62	138621.84
21.	Punjab	48112.44	64703.06	41972.68	54362.98
22.	Rajasthan	148580.86	313064.40	143520.11	257663.11
23.	Sikkim	4022.84	4453.04	1493.85	2856.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
24. Tamil Nadu		68141.96	116817.50	62672.47	61264.50
25. Tripura		17493.76	24263.63	8010.11	9031.41
26. Uttar Pradesh		263682.61	515804.16	362476.26	420993.89
27. Uttarakhand		20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	28591.08
28. West Bengal		177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	368542.46
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		907.36	1606.37	1089.28	1245.47
30. Chandigarh		1611.21	3301.27	972.64	2531.76
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		564.35	796.36	652.76	958.80
32. Daman and Diu		257.06	485.42	233.12	398.75
33. Delhi		3783.29	8008.74	3251.90	4338.94
34. Lakshadweep		127.86	363.28	57.62	179.14
35. Puducherry		757.62	1275.50	518.91	779.78
Total		2077538.33	3783409.92	2213894.70	3013971.08

Statement-V*Recruitment of Teachers*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned till 2012-13	Recruitment upto 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	210	198
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39189	27402
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6153
4.	Assam	48808	40756
5.	Bihar	403413	198035
6.	Chandigarh	1390	1060
7.	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	937	452
9.	Daman and Diu	119	42

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	7104	3136
11.	Goa	169	179
12.	Gujarat	58688	31430
13.	Haryana	13435	11286
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	40501
16.	Jharkhand	120396	81974
17.	Karnataka	29055	24278
18.	Kerala	2925	0
19.	Lakshadweep	38	17
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	94745
21.	Maharashtra	42091	15387
22.	Manipur	2871	2719

1	2	3	4
23. Meghalaya		13262	9050
24. Mizoram		2485	2175
25. Nagaland		3147	2936
26. Odisha		89901	79817
27. Puducherry		48	37
28. Punjab		14090	11488
29. Rajasthan		114132	100889
30. Sikkim		724	405
31. Tamil Nadu		33214	34526
32. Tripura		6980	6435
33. Uttar Pradesh		423553	264466
34. Uttarakhand		14316	5046
35. West Bengal		198253	136630
Total		1982894	1294496

Community Colleges

1482. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the model/syllabus of community colleges;

(b) the percentage of private participation allowed in the community colleges;

(c) the details of studies/vocational training that would be imparted in these colleges;

(d) whether the community colleges cater primarily to local requirements of the area in which they are located or be more aligned to national interests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In pursuance of the National Vocational

Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) Notification dated 03.09.2012, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has developed a model syllabus for 35 specializations which are available on its website: www.aicte-india.org/vocationaledu.htm. However, every Community College has to develop its own syllabus in consultation with the industry, including business, service, agriculture and allied sectors at all levels, keeping in view the above model as well as the norms and standards of the University and Boards/Councils of technical education for the knowledge and skill aspects, respectively.

(b) No percentage for private partnership has been prescribed. However, the scheme stipulates association of industry, including business, service, agriculture and allied sectors, at all levels, viz., design development and delivery of curriculum, training of trainers/teachers, supply of adjunct faculty, 'hands on' practical training, evaluation and placement. Therefore, the degree of private participation would vary from college to college.

(c) The Community Colleges would offer short duration to degree level credit-based modular courses with multiple entry and exit options to the learners in different vocations based on the needs of the community.

(d) and (e) The Community Colleges would primarily cater to the needs of the community. However, as the programmes have to conform to the standards of the NVEQF, the learner would have national acceptability and mobility.

[Translation]

UN Military Observer Group in Kashmir

1483. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether personnel of the UN Military Observer Group are still present in Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their presence;

(c) whether the government is not convinced about their relevance on Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and

Kashmir and had clashed with Pakistan on this issue recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to close down their office in Kashmir and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Yes. UNMOGIP was established under a UN Security Council Resolution and was meant to supervise the Cease Fire Line established in Jammu and Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement of July 1949. Following the signing of the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan, both countries have resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations. It was also agreed that the Line of Control resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides, and that neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. Both sides have also agreed to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this Line. Government is, therefore, of the view that UNMOGIP's role has been overtaken by the Simla Agreement and establishment of the Line of Control. Pakistan's suggestion to have the January 8, 2013 incident along the Line of Control investigated by the UNMOGIP, was therefore, also not accepted.

Public Grievances and Pensions Cases

1484. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various States of the country regarding public grievances and pensions during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise during the above period; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for redressal of such grievances?

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. The details of total complaints regarding public grievances and pension cases received through the two modes, viz., online and by post, during the years 2011, 2012 upto 27th February, 2013, State-wise and year-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) After scrutiny of the complaints, these are forwarded to the State Governments concerned, under intimation to the complainants, for immediate redressal of the grievances. The responsibility for disposal of such grievances rests with the State Governments concerned.

Statement

Year-wise receipts of grievances in States for last three years and in current year as on 27.2.2013

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013 (upto 27th Feb., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Government of Andaman and Nicobar	38	55	24
2.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	1720	2524	401
3.	Government of Arunachal Pradesh	30	42	3
4.	Government of Assam	226	261	46
5.	Government of Bihar	638	767	133

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Government of Chhattisgarh	152	202	22
7.	Government of Goa	120	84	12
8.	Government of Gujarat	1025	1229	212
9.	Government of Haryana	1099	1108	164
10.	Government of Himachal Pradesh	165	172	17
11.	Government of Jammu and Kashmir	298	327	43
12.	Government of Jharkhand	350	339	60
13.	Government of Karnataka	1250	1199	170
14.	Government of Kerala	1437	515	58
15.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	954	1085	175
16.	Government of Maharashtra	2796	3025	439
17.	Government of Manipur	42	22	5
18.	Government of Meghalaya	33	33	6
19.	Government of Mizoram	6	19	1
20.	Government of Nagaland	18	26	1
21.	Government of Odisha	573	694	86
22.	Government of Puducherry	121	113	20
23.	Government of Punjab	869	1118	198
24.	Government of Rajasthan	1065	1225	218
25.	Government of Sikkim	21	24	1
26.	Government of Tamil Nadu	4965	3933	591
27.	Government of Tripura	48	52	11
28.	Government of Union Territory of Chandigarh	130	83	22
29.	Govt. of Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10	11	2
30.	Government of Union Territory of Daman and Diu	12	10	0
31.	Government of Union Territory of Lakshadweep	16	14	3
32.	Government of Uttar Pradesh	2798	3198	551
33.	Government of Uttarakhand	380	505	81
34.	Government of West Bengal	1411	1289	245

**Promotion of Technical Education
among SC/ST Students**

1485. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being run for promoting education among students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and providing technical education to them in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh State as on date;

(b) whether the students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have actually been benefited by these schemes; and

(c) if so, the number of beneficiary students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from these schemes during the last three years till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants a Post Graduate Scholarship to the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) and the Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) qualified students. Also, the AICTE has a scheme to grant assistance for construction of hostels for SCs/STs students in the AICTE approved eligible institutions across the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh. In addition to this, under the scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP), short-term training is organized through the AICTE approved polytechnics to train all sectors of society including the SCs/STs.

(b) and (c) The state-wise number of beneficiary students from the above Scholarship scheme for the last three years is enclosed is at Statement-I and the details of students benefited under CDTP scheme is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UTs	Number of SC students			Number of ST students		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	30	35	40	9	6	8
Gujarat	152	205	211	111	202	140
Madhya Pradesh	278	474	467	49	58	61
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	2	31	-	43
Assam	7	10	20	8	8	16
Jharkhand	30	24	25	3	16	13
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	28	27	40	5	8	5
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	52	82	155	3	8	18
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	239	215	280	3	7	8
Uttarakhand	30	63	67	3	9	7
Chandigarh	17	9	31	6	4	4
Delhi	15	13	40	6	3	1
Haryana	100	118	174	4	-	5
Himachal Pradesh	-	4	7	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	48	53	112	4	5	5
Rajasthan	35	54	53	13	12	14
Andhra Pradesh	1814	2243	3739	388	604	974
Puducherry	9	8	32	1	-	-
Tamil Nadu	744	1057	1374	18	34	34
Karnataka	300	391	581	78	112	163
Kerala	73	109	220	1	3	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	1	-	1	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	-	-	1	-	-
Maharashtra	685	926	1113	40	56	68
Total	4689	6121	8784	785	1156	1601

Statement-II*Persons Trained Under Scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP)*

Sl. No.	States	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0	147	197	10	12	124	268	3	30
2.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	618	541	8	2	917	1163	78	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Himachal Pradesh	8	3	0	0	265	102	16	6	214	228	15	7
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	97	0	32	608	779	385	357	376	712	352	356
5.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1505	2228	5	36	1681	2890	22	25
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	12	82	1	1	105	274	2	0
7.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	247	336	44	69	601	548	289	260
8.	Uttar Pradesh	38	1	2	0	2184	1874	38	41	2993	2199	95	74
9.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	73	56	8	2	388	539	118	21
10.	Andhra Pradesh	147	531	56	134	1093	3238	443	873	1262	3396	466	758
11.	Karnataka	245	556	149	348	1536	3014	987	1884	1195	2600	692	1752
12.	Kerala	150	388	13	68	677	1943	66	307	692	2470	120	327
13.	Tamilnadu	250	796	15	46	2751	6258	301	540	2354	7224	208	586
14.	Pondicherry	4	12			60	22			105	92	3	0
15.	Lakshadweep												
16.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli												
17.	Daman and Diu												
18.	Goa	0	1	0	14	2	47	30	211	18	37	48	199
19.	Gujarat	29	83	9	42	387	1338	423	1025	437	1280	511	957
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	854	506	356	256	911	642	432	378
21.	Chhattisgarh	6	8	5	23	359	301	500	550	239	328	428	505
22.	Maharashtra	133	251	31	78	1145	1911	386	676	1306	1768	479	733
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	6	4	4	2	0	0	41	70
24.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	59	77	43	38	147	151	5	19
25.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	56	34	74	107	243	241	213	325
26.	Odisha	64	46	63	33	55	39	56	58	206	282	237	395
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	125	73	159	94	774	918	207	255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Arunachal Pradesh												
29.	Assam	0	0	0	0	26	22	56	77	53	73	56	72
30.	Manipur												
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	10	8	15	10	0	11	41	100
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	22	0	0	210	60
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	20	0	0	185	220
34.	Sikkim												
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	2	10	10	88	12	46	6
	Total	1074	2773	343	818	14869	25042	4428	7286	17429	30346	5602	8515

[English]

Role of TRAI

1486. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the TRAI is playing its role effectively and functioning its duties purposefully;

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

(c) whether there has been some lapses on the part of TRAI in protecting the rights of telecom subscribers;

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

(e) the details of cases decided/verdict given by TRAI against telecom operators and in favour of telecom customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) "TRAI has contributed significantly in the growth of telecom services, resulting in increase in consumer base and deployment of

vast network of the telecom services by the service providers across the length and breadth of the country. These measures have resulted in overall benefits to the consumer in terms of choice of services, affordable tariff of telecom services, and better quality of services etc. The exponential growth in subscriber numbers and its reach establishes the effective functioning of the Organisation. These achievements are result of supportive regulatory environment created by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India through issue of various Regulations, Directions and Orders.

TRAI has taken various steps, from time to time to protect the interests of consumers. A brief summary of these measures are given below:

TRAI has been monitoring quality of service provided by Service Providers against the benchmarks laid down by TRAI for the various quality of service parameters through Quality of Service Regulations issued from time to time, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and surveys are being published for public/Stakeholders knowledge. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

To further strengthen the quality of standards TRAI had issued "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2012 on 8th November 2012 for financial disincentives on those service providers who fail to meet the prescribed Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and The Quality of Service of Broadband Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012, on 24th December 2012 for financial disincentive on Broadband Service operators for non-compliance with the benchmark for the Quality of Service Parameters.

To protect the interest of consumers relating to metering and billing, TRAI had issued the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006, which mandates yearly audit of the metering and billing system of the service providers through qualified empanelled auditors. The service providers are required to submit an audit report duly certified from the empanelled auditors by 30th June of every year. The service providers are also required to file with TRAI by 30th September of every year action taken report on the deficiencies pointed out in the audit reports by the auditors.

The framework for redressal of grievances of telecom consumers was also reviewed to improve the effectiveness of complaints redressal for the telecom consumer by the service provider. TRAI had notified the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulation 2012 on 5th January 2012. These regulations provide for establishment of a Complaint Centre with a toll-free "Consumer Care Number", two-tier complaint redressal mechanism, registering of complaints by giving a unique docket number, a two member Advisory Committee in each of the service areas by the service provider comprising of one member from consumer organization registered with TRAI, publishing of Citizen's Charter and setting up of a Web based complaint monitoring system etc.

TRAI has also reviewed the offering and marketing of various vouchers in the market and provision of information to consumers after activation of every voucher and after every usage and issued The Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2012 on 6th January 2012.

To address the problem of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) effectively, TRAI had issued The

Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 on 1st December 2010. In order to further strengthen the regulatory framework and to address various implementation issues, several amendments to the regulations and directions have been issued by TRAI, from time to time.

TRAI has also issued The Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund Regulations, 2007 on 15th June 2007, to enable the service providers to transfer unrefunded money of customers lying with them to Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (TCEPF). The income received from the fund is utilised to undertake programmes to educate consumers, to conduct studies in the field of telecommunications and holding seminars, workshops etc on the subject of consumer welfare and for educating consumers.

TRAI has been registering consumer organisations for having an interface with the telecom consumers through regular interaction with these consumer organisations. In this regard TRAI had recently issued the "Registration of Consumer Organisations Regulations on 21st February 2013, for strengthening the framework for interaction with the consumer organisations."

The above measures have been pivotal in protecting the interests of consumers.

[Translation]

**Representation of SCs/STs In
All India Services**

1487. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. officers is as per the reservation policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the said representation is less or more than their corresponding ratio of the population;

(d) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to make the representation of officers of the said services in reservation in proportion to their population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The percentage of reservation in the matter of direct recruitment to IAS is ensured by way of a roster, which is maintained as per the policy of the Government for reservation in the matter of direct recruitment to IAS. The information regarding the number and percentage of Indian Administrative Service(IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service(IFoS) officers in Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories is as follows:

	SC	ST
IAS\$	479(14.13%)	250(7.37%)
IPS*	347(13.71%)	158(6.24%)
IFoS#	268(13.30%)	155(7.69%)

\$ Direct Recruits, as on 04.03.2013.

* Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2012.

Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2013.

(c) to (e) As per the policy of the Government the percentage of reservation for SC and ST is 15% and 7.5% respectively. Actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may vary on a given date from the percentage fixed for them in a service for the reasons like time gap between dates of vacancies and actual dates of their filling up, non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to these categories, appointment of reserved category candidates selected on their own merit who are adjusted against unreserved vacancies and subsequent addition in lieu of such candidates.

[English]

ICT in Schools

1488. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban/rural students who benefited from the centrally sponsored "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds released under the scheme during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the purpose are not being utilised by the concerned departments;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring in improvements in the application of ICT in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, funds are released to the State Governments based on the Computer Education Plans received from them. The Ministry has approved the coverage of 2,38,45,370 students (both rural and urban) under the scheme in the last three years and the current year. No separate funds are earmarked or released to rural or urban areas.

(b) A Statement indicating the details of State-wise funds released under the scheme during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The funds allocated for the purpose of the ICT in Schools Scheme, have been duly utilized; in the last three years more than 97% of allocated funds were used. The Ministry reviews the progress of fund utilization at the State/Union Territory (UT) level and takes steps for expeditious utilization of the funds by the States/UTs.

(e) The Ministry has finalized the National Policy on Information and Communication Technology in School Education, and the ICT Curriculum for students and teachers. An exemplar Model Bid Document has been prepared and third parties engaged for evaluation of the implementation of the ICT in Schools scheme to guide the States/UTs for effective application of ICT in Schools.

Statement

Details of Funds Released to State Union Territories during the last three years and current year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Information & Communication Technology in schools

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State /UT		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 1/03/2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andaman and Nicobar Island	17.25	67.20	67.20	67.20
	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	6600.00	6923.50	3927.50
	Arunachal Pradesh	105.52	645.59	584.37	69.12
	Assam	0.00	641.00	2182.40	2483.44
	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chandigarh	182.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	31.20	31.20	0.00
	Daman and Diu	0.00	14.40	18.75	0.00
	Delhi	0.00	399.00	639.98	0.00
	Goa	432.00	432.00	0.00	0.00
	Gujarat	1871.78	6915.57	5107.64	0.00
	Haryana	1500.00	0.00	0100	0.00
	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	753.60	2205.68	753.60
	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	6229.48	330.00
	Kerala	4071.00	2600.00	5562.00	3075.00
	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maharashtra	2250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Manipur	391.95	65.65	0.00	0.00
	Meghalaya	0.00	386.59	20.00	45.00
	Mizoram	301.50	408.06	672.84	0.00
	Nagaland	111.21	486.82	542.67	770.42
	Odisha	0.00	0.00	400.00	4000.00
	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab		4305.00	4603.00	2890.00	7291.35
Rajasthan		2300.00	4500.00	0.00	6000.00
Sikkim		0.00	418.97	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu		318.72	0.00	4360.00	0.00
Tripura		0.00	946.32	927.72	264.25
Uttar Pradesh		0.00	3984.82	6268.17	4302.72
Uttarakhand		151.50	500.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal		0.00	3500.00	3646.83	0.00
Total		18310.18	38899.79	49280.46	33379.63

[*Translation*]

Private Schools

1489. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the number of private upper primary and secondary schools are rising more in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector;

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

(c) the number of schools that have risen in the aforesaid sectors respectively during the academic years 2009-10 and 2012-13;

(d) whether the Government has pondered over the consequences of private/public schools outnumbering the Government schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the Statistics of School Education brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of Government/Local Bodies and Private aided /Private unaided schools during 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) in the country is given below:

Type of school	2009-10 (Provisional)		2010-11 (Provisional)	
	Government / Local Bodies	Private aided / Private unaided	Government / Local Bodies	Private aided / Private unaided
Upper Primary schools	268862	98883	334712	98025
Secondary Schools	49486	74240	51141	77229

The number of upper primary schools under the Government/Local Bodies increased during 2010-11 (Provisional) as compared to that of 2009-10 (Provisional). There is a decline in the number of private upper primary schools during the same period. However, the number of secondary schools both under Government/Local Bodies and Private also increased during the same period. Data on number of schools for 2011-12 and 2012-13 is not available.

(d) and (e) The Government is not unduly concerned about the number of private schools as long as the objective of educating our children is met. The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children

to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children. The SSA provides for opening of new schools, additional classrooms and infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms and quality interventions. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education. Under the RMSA, there is a provision for opening new secondary schools, the strengthening of existing secondary schools and the upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas to secondary schools. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme to set up 6000 model schools at the rate of one school per block was also launched in November 2008.

[English]

JNNURM Projects

1490. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds incurred under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) so far, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the projects taken up under the JNNURM are Still pending and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has extended the time period for these pending projects and if so, the details

thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to complete these projects in the extended period;

(d) whether the Government has also directed the States to fast track completion of these pending projects and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds likely to be provided under JNNURM till 2014 State-wise; and

(f) whether the Government involves public representatives like Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, etc., to hold review meetings to oversee the progress of implementation of various JNNURM schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
 (a) and (b) Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilization, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 184 projects out of 551 total approved projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have been completed and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) The Government has extended the period for 2 years beyond 31.03.2012 i.e. upto 31.03.2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms under JnNURM. The States have been directed to expedite Implementation and completion of projects within the extended period of JnNURM.

(e) Details of ACA committed, ACA released and balance of ACA available to the States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Yes, Madam. The Government has asked the States to issue Notification for constitution of District Level Review and Monitoring Committee (DLRMC) to be headed by the Member of Parliament to review and monitor implementation of projects and reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). So far 20 States have constituted the Committee and issued Notifications in this regard.

Statement-I*State-wise details of sanctioned projects Under UIG of JnNURM*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects	Number of Projects Completed	Cost of sanctioned projects	ACA Committed	ACA released for utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	20	496,126.59	209,791.73	162,829.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	18,048.20	16,243.38	12,565.15
3.	Assam	2	0	31,610.71	28,449.64	24,813.27
4.	Bihar	8	0	71,181.41	39,475.73	12,310.79
5.	Chandigarh	3	0	19,119.60	15,297.68	2,684.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08
7.	Delhi	23	8	664,955.00	232,734.35	102,414.25
8.	Goa	2	0	7,484.08	5,987.26	1,496.82
9.	Gujarat	71	47	559,042.94	246,793.59	199,749.56
10.	Haryana	4	0	69,909.02	34,954.51	25,290.42
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	16,373.68	12,599.75	3,472.84
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	55,184.03	48,775.63	28,064.96
13.	Jharkhand	5	0	79,485.72	49,936.58	18,688.73
14.	Karnataka	47	23	367,503.81	143,977.77	103,735.15
15.	Kerala	11	0	99,789.00	64,554.60	23,031.03
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	9	245,668.56	125,793.76	79,936.53
17.	Maharashtra	80	30	1,156,426.97	515,171.71	430,613.47
18.	Manipur	3	0	15,395.66	13,856.10	9,006.47
19.	Meghalaya	2	0	21,795.72	19,616.15	12,750.50
20.	Mizoram	4	0	12,772.16	11,494.94	3,857.62
21.	Nagaland	3	1	11,594.13	10,434.72	5,310.39
22.	Odisha	5	1	81,197.66	63,712.53	33,026.10
23.	Punjab	6	1	72,539.00	36,269.50	16,483.31
24.	Puducherry	2	0	25,306.00	20,244.80	7,502.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Rajasthan	13	4	122,773.11	76,555.00	47,709.08
26.	Sikkim	2	0	9,653.67	8,688.30	6,185.58
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	18	533,046.46	212,638.55	150,705.47
28.	Tripura	2	0	18,047.00	16,043.40	10,428.21
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	4	536,361.94	269,660.51	206,224.48
30.	Uttarakhand	14	1	40,256.22	31,809.10	21,020.71
31.	West Bengal	69	17	685,506.07	250,869.64	129,413.27
Total		551	184	6,174,518.12	2,856,722.11	1,913,182.20

Statement-II*State-wise details of sanctioned projects Under UIG of JnNURM*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	ACA Committed	ACA released so far for Utilisation	ACA Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209,791.73	162,829.12	46,962.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,243.38	12,565.15	3,678.23
3.	Assam	28,449.64	24,813.27	3,636.37
4.	Bihar	39,475.73	12,310.79	27,164.94
5.	Chandigarh	15,297.68	2,684.64	12,613.04
6.	Chhattisgarh	24,291.20	21,862.08	2,429.12
7.	Delhi	232,734.35	102,414.25	130,320.10
8.	Goa	5,987.26	1,496.82	4,490.44
9.	Gujarat	246,793.59	199,749.56	47,044.03
10.	Haryana	34,954.51	25,290.42	9,664.09
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12,599.75	3,472.84	9,126.91
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,775.63	28,064.96	20,710.67
13.	Jharkhand	49,936.58	18,688.73	31,247.85
14.	Karnataka	143,977.77	103,735.15	40,242.62
15.	Kerala	64,554.60	23,031.03	41,523.57

1	2	3	4	5
16. Madhya Pradesh		125,793.76	79,936.53	45,857.23
17. Maharashtra		515,171.71	430,613.47	84,558.24
18. Manipur		13,856.10	9,006.47	4,849.63
19. Meghalaya		19,616.15	12,750.50	6,865.65
20. Mizoram		11,494.94	3,857.62	7,637.32
21. Nagaland		10,434.72	5,310.39	5,124.33
22. Odisha		63,712.53	33,026.10	30,686.43
23. Punjab		36,269.50	16,483.31	19,786.19
24. Puducherry		20,244.80	7,502.20	12,742.60
25. Rajasthan		76,555.00	47,709.08	28,845.92
26. Sikkim		8,688.30	6,185.58	2,502.72
27. Tamil Nadu		212,638.55	150,705.47	61,933.08
28. Triptra		16,043.40	10,428.21	5,615.19
29. Uttar Pradesh		269,660.51	206,224.48	63,436.03
30. Uttarakhand		31,809.10	21,020.71	10,788.39
31. West Bengal		250,869.64	129,413.27	121,456.37
Total		2,856,722.11	1,913,182.20	943,539.91

Shelters for Homeless

1491. SHRI K. C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number oil shelters for homeless in the country with all the basic amenities during the next Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the ratio in which it would be shared by the States and the amount likely to be spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is

the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide shelters for homeless.

However, in order to complement and supplement the initiatives taken by State Governments, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted a programme namely 'Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide 24x7 shelters with basic facilities like drinking water, toilet and bathroom facilities, beds, storage and locking facilities, community kitchen etc. as part of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during the current Five Year Plan period.

Since necessary approvals have not yet been received, no details or firm commitment on its final form can be given at this juncture.

Parameters for Backward Districts

1492. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group under Amenities for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, constituted by the Planning Commission in August, 2004 for identification of backward districts, used 17 parameters. The list of these parameters is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of 17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts

1. Economic

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) Percentage of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

2. Social and Educational

- (i) Percentage of SC Population
- (ii) Percentage of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

3. Health

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate

- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

4. Amenities

- (i) Percentage of Households without Electricity
- (ii) Percentage of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) Percentage of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

[Translation]

General Post Offices

1493. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for upgrading post offices into General Post Office (GPO);

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of GPOs;

(c) if so, the details of main post offices proposed to be given the status of GPO, State-wise and location-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The Head Post Office situated at the headquarters of the Head of the Circle (i.e. Chief Postmaster General) was generally designated as General Post Office (GPO).

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) No proposal for redesignation of Head Post Offices as General Post Offices is pending.

[English]

Vacant Posts in Navodaya Vidyalayas

1494. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya schools have achieved the objectives for which they have been established;

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

(c) the number of posts of principals, post graduate teachers and trained graduate teachers lying vacant, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986, a Central Sector Scheme to set up a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country was launched in the year 1986-87. The scheme envisages to bring out the best of rural talent by providing opportunities to progress at a faster pace by making good quality education available to them irrespective of their capacity to pay for it so as to enable talented students from

rural areas to compete with their urban counterparts on an equal footing. Till date 595 schools have been sanctioned in 576 districts of the country. As per norms, 75% of the admissions to the JNVs are primarily for the children from rural areas and efforts are made to ensure that at least 1/3 of the students are girls. The reservation for SC/ST children is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district and no less than the national average. The academic performance of the students from the JNVs has consistently been better than the overall CBSE national average. The students of the JNVs have been excelling and getting admission for higher studies in top institutes of arts, science and technology, defence etc. due to the special care taken in imparting full time quality education.

(c) The details of the posts of principals, post graduate teachers and trained graduate teachers lying vacant, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The occurrence of vacancies on account of retirement and resignation, and the creation of posts as well as filling up of these vacancies by promotions and direct recruitment, is a continuous process.

Statement

State-wise Vacancy Position of Principals, TGTs, PGTs and Misc. Teachers in JNVs

(as on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	State	Principals as on 01.02.13	TGT	PGT	Misc. Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	45	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	11	32	17
3.	Assam	2	32	20	2
4.	Bihar	0	85	68	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	27	47	17
6.	Delhi	1	0	5	0
7.	Goa	0	3	5	0
8.	Gujarat	1	28	63	20
9.	Haryana	0	23	49	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7	13	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Jammu and Kashmir		4	36	12	26
12. Jharkhand		2	37	72	15
13. Karnataka		1	8	50	19
14. Kerala		1	3	26	6
15. Madhya Pradesh		3	57	122	46
16. Maharashtra		1	22	71	9
17. Manipur		1	4	24	3
18. Meghalaya		1	17	13	2
19. Mizoram		2	8	12	8
20. Nagaland		1	12	17	5
21. Odisha		2	35	74	35
22. Punjab		5	8	26	15
23. Rajasthan		4	38	62	32
24. Sikkim		0	2	3	2
25. Tripura		0	11	8	1
26. Karaikal (UT)		0	0	1	0
27. Mahe (UT)		0	0	2	0
28. Pondichery (UT)		1	0	3	0
29. Yanam (UT)		0	0	2	1
30. Car Nicobar (UT)		0	3	5	4
31. Middle Andaman (UT)		0	1	8	4
32. Minicoy (UT)		0	0	4	4
33. Daman (UT)		1	0	4	1
34. Diu (UT)		0	1	8	4
35. Silvassa (UT)		0	2	5	0
36. Chandigarh (UT)		0	1	3	0
37. Uttar Pradesh		5	79	99	13
38. Uttarakhand		0	20	23	13
39. West Bengal		4	34	52	12
Total		47	660	1158	405

Hike in Air Fares

1495. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the massive differential between the lowest and highest air fares in the price bands in the Indian civil aviation sector;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the recent past to examine the issue of different fares charged by airlines for flights having identical origin and destination points and also restrained airlines from charging transaction fee from passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government/DGCA has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against the erring airlines, case wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the differential between the highest and the lowest fares and to stop the collection of transaction fee from the already burdened customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airline on their respective websites.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 23rd January, 2013 against Civil Appeal No. 8771 of 2012 has asked Directorate General of Civil

Aviation (DGCA) to give a fresh look at the tariff structure submitted to it by the airlines, particularly when in the said table there is no indication as to which fare band would be applicable when the ticket is booked in a period less than seven days in advance.

(e) to (g) DGCA has asked the airlines to furnish information on prevalent best practices adopted internationally especially in countries like U.S.A., U.K., Australia, UAE, Japan and China in fixing tariff structure, fare bands, display of inventory allocation in each of the fare band applicability of period as to when each fare band would apply etc.

[*Translation*]

Ports Under Chinese Control

1496. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has taken over operational control of certain strategic ports of India's neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is apprehension that these ports can be used for military activities by China against India and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government have seen reports that Chinese companies are involved in the construction of the Colombo South Container Terminal and Hambantota Port project in Sri Lanka on commercial basis. Recently, management of operations of Gwadar Port have been taken over by a Chinese firm. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[*English*]

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1497. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

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

(b) the number of such NVs opened during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received for opening of these vidyalayas during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the decision taken on each proposal, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to open more NVs during the 12th Plan Period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 586 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are functioning in the country at present as per the details are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these three JNVs at Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Sriganaganagar (Rajasthan) and Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) have been opened during the last 3 years.

(c) to (f) A total of 13 proposals have been received for the opening of new JNVs from the State Governments. These are for one each in Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Maharashtra, two each in Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir and three in Karnataka. The Government plans to open additional JNVs during the 12th Five Year Plan for uncovered districts of the country. All these proposals will be considered subject to approval by the competent authority and the availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Functional JNVs
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	50
2.	Chhattisgarh	17
3.	Odisha	31
4.	Punjab	21
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	24
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Pondicherry	4
13.	Lakshadweep	1
14.	Haryana	20
15.	Delhi	2
16.	Rajasthan	33
17.	Uttar Pradesh	68
18.	Uttarakhand	13
19.	Bihar	39
20.	Jharkhand	24
21.	West Bengal	18
22.	Maharashtra	33
23.	Gujarat	23
24.	Goa	2
25.	Daman and Diu	2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
28.	Assam	27
29.	Meghalaya	8
30.	Manipur	9
31.	Mizoram	7
32.	Nagaland	11
33.	Sikkim	4
34.	Tripura	4
Total		586

*[Translation]***DDA Housing Scheme**

1498. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing schemes brought out by the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and the number of flats constructed under each scheme;

(b) whether possession of flats of each scheme has been given to successful allottees after making the flats livable;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that during last three years & current year only one Housing Scheme namely "DDA Housing Scheme 2010" was lunched under which 16,118 flats were allotted through draw of lots.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. DDA has stated that possession of 11,340 flats has been given to the allottees. For balance cases possession could not be handed over on account of the following reasons:

- (1) The allottees are yet to report at site along with all requisite documents for taking possession.
- (2) In few cases, the defects pointed out by the allottees are being rectified, before the possession is handed over.
- (3) In respect of some flats., the works pertaining to the electricity connections, internal wirings, street lights and roads is in progress.

(d) DDA has insisted upon the agencies concerned to complete the works of electrification, internal street lighting and roads within next 2-3 months.

*[English]***Airport Metro Line**

1499. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Metro line was constructed under the PPP mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions agreed with developers in this regard;

(c) whether the repair work on Airport Metro Express line has been badly delayed by the executing agency and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the loss suffered by the DMRC during the suspended period of said line;

(e) the action taken by the Government against those responsible for construction of the Metro Line;

(f) whether any CVC/Vigilance Enquiry has been ordered against them and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details along with the terms and conditions as per the Concession Agreement entered between Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) and Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. The repair works were carried out as per the programme.

(d) As per the Concession Agreement, DMRC gets 1% of gross revenue as its share. The tram services were suspended for about six and a half months and the revenue share of DMRC for these months before train stoppage was approx. Rs. 22 lakhs.

(e) and (f) The Govt. has constituted a two member Enquiry Committee on 24.07.2012, comprising Additional Member (Works), Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and Additional Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Ministry of Urban Development to enquire into the whole issue. The committee has not submitted its report so far.

(g) Does not arise.

The GoI sanctioned High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station (NDRS) to IGI Airport and further to Dwarka Sector 21 of length 23.7 km. on 17.5.2007 and 29.01.2009 respectively. This is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement between Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. and M/s Reliance Energy & CAF Pvt. Ltd. Civil works are with DMRC and System Works are with the Concessionaire. The Concession Agreement (C.A.) for this Line was signed between DMRC and M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) on 25.08.2008. The line has been commissioned on 23.2.2011.

The concession period is 30 years. Under the C.A., the Concessionaire has right of way, access and license to the site to develop, design, finance, construct, commission and operate and maintain the Project as a commercial enterprise for providing the public with a safe, comfortable and reliable Project. Concessionaire has to bear and pay all expenses, costs and charges incurred in the fulfillment of all the Concessionaire's obligations under this Agreement without creating any lien or encumbrance on the whole or any part of the Project.

In consideration of the above, the Concessionaire has the following rights:

- a) Levy, demand, collect and appropriate the fares from the public for using the project.
- b) Undertake activities and derive revenue from advertisement, retail, vending machines and property development.

Under the C.A., both DMRC and M/s DAMEPL are committed to cooperate with each other in the true spirit of Public Private Partnership to furthering the purpose and objectives of this Agreement. All applicable permits will be obtained by Concessionaire. The Concessionaire will provide all certified copies of project agreements including financing documents, the Enquiry Procurement Contracts, the Operation and Maintenance contract and the shareholders funding agreement to DMRC.

The Concessionaire have provided to DMRC an unconditional and irrevocable Bank Guarantee of Rs. 75 crore during project execution and Rs. 55 crore after the achievement of Commercial Operation Date (COD) for due and faithful purpose of its obligation during the concession period. In the event of the Concessionaire being in default in the due and faithful performance of its obligations under this Agreement, and failing to remedy such defaults within the cure period, DMRC has the right to encash and appropriate the performance security as damages for such default.

The Concessionaire is entitled to demand and collect fare from the user in the upper limits as under:

- a) Maximum one-way fare between New Delhi Railway Station (NDRS) and IGI Airport is Rs. 150/- and maximum one-way fare between Dwarka Sector-21 and IGI Airport is Rs. 30/-.
- b) Maximum Monthly fare (for maximum of 60 journeys) between NDRS and IGI Airport is Rs. 2000/- and maximum one-way fare between Dwarka Sector-21 and IGI Airport Rs. 600/-.

There is a provision for revision of the fare after completion of two years of operation and as per the Fare Revision Formula, the increase in fare shall be limited to 90% of the variation in the Wholesale Price Index occurring between COD and two years after COD. Such revisions will also be permissible at the end of every two years thereafter till termination.

The fares collected by the Concessionaire are deposited in the Escrow Account and all payments in connection with the Project like payment of taxes, payment of EPC contracts, O&M expenses, Concession Fee, debt services, etc. shall be paid through Escrow Account which was opened on Financial close. All funds from the Lenders and Equity contribution of M/s DAMEPL were credited to Escrow Account through which Concessionaire managed its capital cost.

In consideration of the grant of site and right of way, concessionaire shall pay to DMRC:

- (i) License fee of Rs. 10,000/- per year during the term of C.A.
- (ii) Concession Fee amounting to Rs. 51 crore from the first year from COD and the Concession Fee shall

be increased 5% cumulative every year thereafter and paid annually till termination. The concession fee shall be paid in advance within 90 days of the commencement of the year.

- iii) The concessionaire will also be sharing its gross revenue with DMRC as per the following terms:
- a) 1% of Gross Revenue from 1st to 5th year
 - b) 2% of Gross Revenue from 6th to 10th year
 - c) 3% off Gross Revenue from 10th to 15th year
 - d) 5% of Gross Revenue from 16th year onwards till the termination date.

In case the additional retail space is made available to Concessionaire at Concourse of New Delhi and Shilvaji Stadium Stations, due to increase in the size off Station, Concessionaire shall pay additional Concession Fee @ Rs. 31250 per sqm with an increase of 5% every year.

The concessionaire is not allowed to have any subsidiary or share-holding in any company or holding off securities convertible to shares of any company except for holdings registered at Stock Exchange throughout the concession period,. From the date of incorporation, the Concessionaire will remain a validly existing company under the Companies Act, 1956 and the Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company shall not be materially amended or modified without the permission of DMRC. The ownership structure of the concessionaire shall not be changed without the written approval of DMRC or except as permitted under the C.A.

Due to failure of Concessionaire to complete their works by 30.09.2010, damages amounting to Rs. 60.375 crores were imposed by DMRC as per C.A.

During O&M period, the Concessionaire is responsible for safe operation & maintenance of the system and DMRC also reviews the maintenance of M/s DAMEPL and inspect the project once a month.

The Concessionaire is responsible for obtaining and maintaining in the name of DMRC and Concessionaire all insurances which are required under the financing documents, applicable law or any other insurance as the Concessionaire may reasonably consider necessary during the O&M period. The insurance covers the full replacement

cost of both the DMRC works (civil structures) and the concessionaire works and possible liability to users and other third parties.

The concessionaire is responsible to maintain full accounts of Fares and Non-fare Revenues, derived and collected by Concessionaire from the Airport Express Line and all O&M expenses and other costs paid out of the project Escrow account. The concessionaire is under the obligation to provide copies of such accounts to DMRC duly audited and certified by their statutory auditors every year to DMRC during the subsistence of this Agreement.

If the Concessionaire shall be in material breach of this Agreement, DMRC shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement after giving cure period and following procedure as per the C.A.

The C.A. can be terminated under the following conditions:

- (i) Concessionaire's 'Event of Default' as defined in the C.A. and failure of concessionaire to cure default. Under this condition, DMRC shall pay to the Concessionaire by way of termination payment an amount equal to 80% of debt due. In case of termination prior to COD, no termination payment shall be payable to Concessionaire.
- (ii) Concessionaire after giving due notice under the C.A., can also terminate the Concession Agreement for DMRC Event of Default in case DMRC fails to cure such defaults. In such situation, the DMRC shall pay to the Concessionaire by way of termination payment an amount equal to:
 - (a) Debit due,
 - (b) 130% of the Adjusted Equity and
 - (c) Depreciated Value of the project assets, if any, acquired and installed on the Project after the 10th anniversary of COD.

Termination payments shall be due and payable to Concessionaire within 30 days of a demand being made by Concessionaire. In case of failure to make full termination payment to Concessionaire within 30 days, the amount remaining unpaid will also attract interest @ SBI PLR + 2% for the period of delay. The termination payments shall be made by way of credit to the Escrow Account.

Upon termination of this Agreement, the Concessionaire will provide possession of the Airport Express Line free of all encumbrances to DMRC and comply with divestment requirements laid down in the C.A. The Project will be transferred to DMRC as per terms of C.A. upon termination.

There is a provision of dispute resolution in two stages in the Concession Agreement:

- (i) Amicable Resolution: Under which the dispute is referred to the Director, Airport Line (DMRC) and Director of M/s DAMEPL for amicable settlement.
- (ii) Arbitration: If the dispute is not resolved through Amicable Settlement within 30 days, then the issue is referred to arbitration as per terms & conditions of the Concession Agreement.

Fire Safety in Schools

1500. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to enforce fire safety in schools across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments/ Union Territories to take appropriate decisions in this matter. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to all the State Governments vide their letter dated 27th July, 2004, to ensure the safety and the well being of the children in the schools by taking necessary measures for the fire safety in the school buildings. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) *inter-alia* provide that the school should scrupulously observe the guidelines from the Municipal Authority/District Collectorate/Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport in the schools. The schools are also expected to obtain and submit fresh certificate regarding the fulfillment of these requirements every five years. The CBSE issues instruction from time to time in this regard.

- (c) Does not arise.

Basic Facilities in Schools

1501. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

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

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

(c) whether any targets have been fixed to provide such facilities in all the schools of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of schools in the country in which the above facilities were provided during each of the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred in this regard, State-wise;

(e) whether the condition of drinking water and toilet facilities, particularly for female teachers and girls, is pitiable in the Government schools;

- (f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(h) the funds allocated during the last three years and the current year to improve the overall situation of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, all new school buildings are sanctioned as composite buildings which include toilets for girls and boys, drinking water facilities and electrification. For existing rural schools, drinking water and toilet facilities are constructed in convergence with schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. The State-wise statement of the existing school buildings which lack drinking water and toilet facilities is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides a timeframe of three years from the commencement of the Act for the completion of school infrastructure.

(d) A State-wise Statement of the number of schools buildings, toilets and drinking water facilities provided under the SSA during each of the last three years and in the current year and the expenditure incurred during this period on the provision of infrastructural facilities is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) to (g) As per the DISE 2011-12 (provisional) 79.82% boys' and 80.38% girls' toilets in elementary schools are functional. Under the SSA an annual maintenance grant is provided @ Rs. 5,000 for schools with 3 classrooms and Rs. 10,000 for schools with more than 3 classrooms for the maintenance and repair of existing school infrastructure including toilets.

(h) The Central government has released Rs. 12781.07 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 19594.07 crore, in 2010-11., Rs. 20775.38 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 21384.53 till January, 2013, to the States/UTs for the implementation of the approved activities under the SSA programme.

Statement-I

Number of government elementary schools lacking toilets and drinking water facilities as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Schools lacking infrastructural facilities	
		Toilet	Water
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18092	11461
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	976
3.	Assam	6226	4918
4.	Bihar	18169	4592
5.	Chhattisgarh	14697	3068
6.	Goa	82	6
7.	Gujarat	50	5

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	398	89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	403	207
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12341	4622
11.	Jharkhand	8404	4030
12.	Karnataka	241	278
13.	Kerala	247	93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3643	2392
15.	Maharashtra	3326	5426
16.	Manipur	0	136
17.	Meghalaya	2974	3184
18.	Mizoram	308	240
19.	Nagaland	201	569
20.	Odisha	10579	3094
21.	Punjab	58	2
22.	Rajasthan	2675	4861
23.	Sikkim	12	37
24.	Tamil Nadu	2604	0
25.	Tripura	775	1073
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12104	3169
27.	Uttarakhand	557	803
28.	West Bengal	7561	1977
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	13
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	4
32.	Daman and Diu	1	
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	LaJcshadweep	5	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0
Grand Total		128781	61325

Statement-II

Number of schools in the country in which the infrastructural facilities were provided during each of the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred during this period on provision of infrastructural facilities

Sl. No.	States Name	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		School Buildings	Drinking water	Toilets	School Buildings	Drinking water	Toilets	School Buildings	Drinking water	Toilets	School Buildings	Drinking water	Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	395	296	409	248	11464	13	155	15660	435	0	7449
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	0	241	194	0	530	124	42	626	123	0	1094
3.	Assam	1521	0	1845	1200	0	10010	2296	0	8219	0	0	12125
4.	Bihar	0	545	1015	0	8870	17800	0	123	17420	0	2859	7747
5.	Chhattisgarh	405	0	2691	484	782	7266	333	278	24208	45	378	38044
6.	Goa	0	4	120	0	30	220	0	200	120	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	75	1021	0	0	395	0	0	1990	0	0	9661
8.	Haryana	0	817	2940	231	0	1748	58	167	715	12	527	5051
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	0	3650	0	105	3431	60	0	373	15	0	1103
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	472	0	0	1248	1018	2036	447	0	7939	253	0	8170
11.	Jharkhand	1360	382	1771	2012	5	6931	74	716	1410	0	309	7465
12.	Karnataka	317	0	9925	132	968	9720	0	318	2922	15	152	3378
13.	Kerala	0	0	984	6	1755	3157	0	0	595	0	32	2582
14.	Madhya Pradesh	671	0	7731	1340	95	7262	0	384	20648	1076	851	19110
15.	Maharashtra	1755	224	737	1392	308	4226	12	377	1043	760	31	21230
16.	Manipur	0	0	2358	180	0	1600	0	0	0	521	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	208	0	0	574	0	0	1466	0	0	27	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18. Mizoram			17	0	869	0	0	846	84	0	0	168	4	1124
19. Nagaland			0	0	145	425	285	375	197	10	90	138	91	837
20. Odisha			2486	0	1789	1556	141	2197	374	252	1534	0	185	65416
21. Punjab			659	24	256	148	72	1103	0	6	2666	21	0	6930
22. Rajasthan			0	3726	16088	0	965	2881	0	181	1634	126	0	0
23. Sikkim			4	0	80	40	0	359	13	0	44	0	0	69
24. Tamil Nadu			836	437	3871	507	401	12102	0	3158	6986	0	1803	17925
25. Tripura			240	0	50	260	0	123	0	7	2171	34	10	525
26. Uttar Pradesh			2025	0	0	1178	278	415	11667	0	0	0	1629	3660
27. Uttarakhand			182	964	2438	21	175	6683	203	8	2000	323	0	2236
28. West Bengal			1136	832	7103	5822	1133	4922	0	307	8170	515	0	25789
29. Andaman and Nicobar			0	8	8	0	0	0	5	0	12	32	0	0
30. Chandigarh			0	0	0	12	0	5	6	0	0	2	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
32. Daman and Diu			0	0	0	1	23	13	0	21	6	2	0	95
33. Delhi			0	0	0	2	0	161	0	0	95	1	0	227
34. Lakshadweep			0	0	0	2	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Pondicherry			2	0	3	0	50	103	0	0	0	0	26	96
Total			14566	8433	71025	19376	17717	120104	17432	6710	129296	4644	8887	269300

Number of schools in the country in which the infrastructural facilities were provided during each of the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred during this period on provision of infrastructural facilities

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure in 2009-10	Expenditure in 2010-11	Expenditure in 2011-12	Expdr. upto Dec. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	365.460	240.810	784.180	518.920
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27123.430	53643.890	127288.170	48311.949
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286.320	5713.970	2780.070	5493.248
4.	Assam	17421.110	25516.890	73612.050	31069.350
5.	Bihar	73320.780	137794.730	159691.060	161506.666
6.	Chandigarh	750.750	1054.730	1298.630	332.600
7.	Chhattisgarh	26862.160	37907.650	50631.770	37077.462
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	239.220	247.460	194.180	362.200
9.	Daman and Diu	128.800	79.200	107.020	130.620
10.	Delhi	717.600	1426.110	4029.570	260.000
11.	Goa	209.500	236.170	275.430	12.000
12.	Gujarat	13489.890	41310.500	75091.846	93859.096
13.	Haryana	11433.530	16159.260	31731.360	13979.290
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3257.860	6863.570	7325.880	3876.512
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17196.280	10942.550	36114.391	21579.654
16.	Jharkhand	47997.650	78870.010	40197.920	44716.290
17.	Karnataka	19186.750	41174.090	38619.256	24864.772
18.	Kerala	3548.630	7119.640	3965.000	8782.350
19.	Lakshadweep	64.960	104.320	113.280	0.000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42847.950	96499.070	81067.535	38739.413
21.	Maharashtra	29422.780	44017.630	70574.490	26426.609
22.	Manipur	508.130	3836.180	681.710	2091.780
23.	Meghalaya	4970.040	6174.700	5904.120	5921.263
24.	Mizoram	3455.520	2818.900	1281.890	656.846

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Nagaland		2082.040	3609.090	1510.180	4893.000
26. Odisha		44671.810	59800.250	61264.330	66897.087
27. Pondicherry		371.000	397.460	640.460	275.450
28. Punjab		10529.880	20500.020	18245.033	13479.905
29. Rajasthan		19097.430	44965.709	37713.450	21060.898
30. Sikkim		578.630	1073.270	850.500	161.110
31. Tamil Nadu		15010.680	32687.045	38026.182	4188.598
32. Tripura		2315.930	3906.770	6399.200	2523.020
33. Uttar Pradesh		33525.780	64152.980	150990.060	29451.390
34. Uttarakhand		4618.390	4792.100	9462.046	3776.882
35. West Bengal		37924.740	93144.280	114470.339	153760.563
Total		517531.410	948781.004	1252932.587	871036.794

Note: expenditure also include State share funds.

Setting up of new Universities

1502. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up of universities including Central universities in their States, State-wise along with the status thereof;

(b) whether the State Governments have proposed to provide adequate land for the said universities;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve some private organisations in the task and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such proposed universities are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Universities are established either by Acts of Parliament or by Acts of State Legislatures. As per the policy of the Central Government, it has created at least one Central University in every State of the country, except Goa. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has also decided to set up one Central University for Women in Uttar Pradesh and one additional Central University in Bihar. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have agreed to provide land for these Universities. No such requests or proposals are pending from any other State Government. The Ministry however, is also receiving requests from different quarters, including peoples' representatives, to convert existing state universities into Central Universities. Such requests are not being considered at present, since it is decided by the Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to focus on consolidation and quality improvement in the 12th five year Plan, rather than on creating new institutions.

(d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

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

Pending Anti-Corruption Bills

1503. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bills still pending/ passed for fighting against corruption during each of, the last three years;

(b) the reasons for pendency of these bills along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to pass anti-corruption bills at the earliest?

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) During the past three years, the Government has introduced the following Bills in the Parliament for effectively tackling corruption:

Year	Name of the Bill
2010	The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, 2010
2011	The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011
2012	The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011

(b) and (c) These Bills have important implications and Parliament is thoroughly discussing them before passage. Government is keen on early passage of these bills.

[Translation]

Recommendation of Kakodkar Committee

1504. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kakodkar Committee has proposed to hike the fee of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) One of the key recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee is that the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) become financially independent of non-plan (operational) budgetary support to meet their operating expenditure, while the capital, students' scholarships support and infra-structure expenditure continue to be met fully under Plan (capital budget support) expenditure by the Government. Based on the current expenditure, students intake pattern and the financial statements submitted by the IITs, the Kakodkar Committee recommended that fees for UG, Masters and Ph.D. Programmes be revised upwards to the order of Rs. 2 - 2.5 lacs per annum.

The cost of education tends to increase incrementally over a period of time. The substantial part of the cost is borne out of budgetary support from the Government but a small portion of it is met through fees from students. As per the analysis made in the report of the Dr. Kakodkar Committee on "Taking IITs to Excellence and Greater Relevance", the fee covered only 7.49% of the revenue expenditure during the year 2010.

Fleeing Customers by Private Operators

1505. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent the private cellular operators from fleecing the customers by hidden costs, sending messages, overcharging and wrong billing;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand and promote BSNL and MTNL to compete with the private cellular operators by adopting professional approaches;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of

measures taken by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to protect the interest of customers, enhance transparency in tariff offers and to address the concerns relating to billing, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are Board driven Public Sector Undertakings. BSNL and MTNL Management are free to decide and finalize their commercial and business policies. Also, BSNL and MTNL have been signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on yearly basis in accordance with the MoU guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises. The review of the same is held on quarterly basis. Further, various interactions on overall performance of BSNL and MTNL, quality of service offered by it, suggestions for improving the services etc. are undertaken on periodic basis at various levels in DoT.

The important steps, taken by TRAI to protect the interest of consumers, enhance transparency in tariff offers and to address the concerns relating to billing, are as given below:

1. TRAI has mandated yearly audit of the metering and billing system of the service providers through auditors empanelled by TRAI. The service providers are required to submit an audit report duly certified from the empanelled auditors to TRAI. Also, the service providers are required to submit the the action taken report on deficiencies if any pointed out by the auditor.
2. Protection has been given against hike in tariff as per which no tariff item in a tariff plan shall be increased during six months from the date of enrolment of a consumer into that plan. Further, no such hike is permitted during the promised validity period. In case of lifetime plans the tariff protection extends to the entire license period of service provider.
3. With a view to remove confusion in respect of tariff plans marketed as having 'Lifetime Validity', TRAI has instructed that any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered as having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the

current license or renewed license. The service providers were told to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license.

4. No chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent.
5. Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing.
6. Direction dated 1st September, 2008, and 48th Amendment to TTO notified on 1st September, 2008 mandate several transparency measures including the following:
 - (a) Tariff information to be provided in vernacular language also.
 - (b) Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available) restricted to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year. Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted.
 - (c) Straight tariff reductions are to be passed on to consumers without any precondition.
 - (d) The service providers shall not insist on recharge between periods lesser than six months in lifetime plans for remaining connected during the promised lifetime validity period.
7. TRAI has issued Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation on 06.01.2012 with a view to streamline tariff offers and enhance transparency in the provision of service. The main features of the Regulation are:
 - Categorization of vouchers as - Plan vouchers, Top up vouchers and Special tariff vouchers - with colour bands for easy identification
 - Minimum Font size for printed matter on physical vouchers - *not less than 8 Pt.*
 - Providing usage details to pre-paid subscribers after every call/data usage.
 - Itemized usage of account within 30 days at cost of Rs. 50

- Providing information to pre-paid subscribers on activation of plan/top-up/ST vouchers
 - Improved transparency in provision of PRS by prior information about charges
8. TRAI has issued a Direction on publication of Tariff plans. This Direction is aimed at enhancing transparency in telecom tariff offers and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. Service providers are to publish all tariff plans in a service area for prepaid and postpaid subscribers in the given format in one regional and one English newspaper at an interval not more than six months. Full details are to be made available at Customer care centre, PoS, website in the given format with a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison.
9. TRAI has issued a Direction on preventing misleading advertisements on 26.03.2012. This Direction is intended to further improve transparency in telecom tariff advertisements and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. It has been mandated that advertisements published by service providers are transparent and non-misleading and unambiguous, disclose all material information in unambiguous manner and contain the website address and customer care number of the telecom access service provider. The advertisements issued in vernacular languages should contain all the mandatory disclosures in the same vernacular language. In addition, the service providers have to maintain an advertisement register which must include a specimen of every tariff related advertisements, and carry out internal audit to ensure that they are complying with all aspects of this Direction and to report compliance to the Authority on half yearly basis
10. TRAI has mandated that the Processing Fee levied on top-up vouchers shall not exceed 10% of Maximum Retail Price or three rupees, whichever is less. In order to ensure that small value vouchers do not disappear from the market, the TRAI has also mandated that service providers have to ensure availability of top-up vouchers of Rs.10/- denomination at their points of sale.

11. TRAI has prescribed following guidelines on deactivation of SIMs:
- (i) The mobile connections of prepaid consumers shall not be deactivated for any period of non-usage less than 90 days;
 - (ii) There shall be no deactivation if the balance in prepaid consumer account is Rs. 20/- or more;
 - (iii) An 'Automatic Number Retention Scheme' shall be implemented for prepaid consumers on payment of reasonable charges;
 - (iv) A consumer whose connection is deactivated shall be given a grace period of 15 days within which he can reactivate the same number;
 - (v) Consumers shall be transparently communicated the terms and conditions of deactivation of SIMs due to non-usage.
 - (vi) A Safe Custody Scheme has been mandated for postpaid consumes and during the period of safe custody consumers need not pay monthly rental.

[English]

ADF at Airports

1506. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) levy Airport Development Fee (ADF) on the passengers at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives for levying such fee;

(c) the details of ADF collected by the AAI from various airports during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise along with the manner in which such funds are utilised by AAI;

(d) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue any directives to stop levying ADF at various airports;

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Supreme Court has observed that the ADF and User Development Fee collected from passengers at IGI Airport, Delhi was unreasonable; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details of increase in landing and parking charges proposed to be levied by the Government in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is levying and collecting Development Fee (DF) at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai.

(b) As per Section 22A of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 read with Section 13(1) (b) of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) of India Act, 2008 by AERA has determined the amount of DF of Rs. 3395.35 crores at IGIA, New Delhi for the period from 01.01.2013 upto April 2016 to be collected from each domestic and international embarking passengers @ Rs. 100 and @ Rs. 600/- respectively w.e.f. 01.01.2013. (earlier rate Rs. 200 and Rs. 1200 respectively). In case of CSIA, Mumbai, AERA has determined the amount of DF of Rs. 3845.50 crores for the period from 01.01.2013 upto April 2021 to be collected from each domestic and international embarking passenger @ Rs.100 and @ Rs.600 respectively w.e.f. 01.01.2013. The objective of levy is to bridge the funding gap of the development of airport project undertaken/being undertaken by M/s Delhi International Airport Private Limited and M/s Mumbai International Airport Private Limited.

(c) The details of DF collected during the last three years at IGI Airport, New Delhi (2009-10 - Rs.635.19 Crs) (2010-11 - Rs.673.89 crs) (2011-12 - Rs.312.70 crs) and 2012-13 (upto Jan 13 is Rs. 797.74 crs). At CSI Airport, Mumbai (2009-10 - Rs. 267.41 crs) (2010-11 - Rs. 319.50 crs) (2011-12 - Rs. 53.83 crs) and 2012-13 (upto Jan 13 is Rs.211.20 crs). Amount of DF so collected by AAI is utilised for development of aeronautical assets at IGI and CSI Airports respectively.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Norms laid down under RTE Act

1507. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms specified under the Schedule of RTE Act, 2009;

(b) whether it is true that every elementary school in the country should fulfil the norms of the above schedule by March, 2013;

(c) if so, whether all the schools have fulfilled the said norms;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of such schools, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for non-compliance of norms by such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the norms for the number of teachers for classes I-V and classes VI-VIII, the norms for school buildings including barrier free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, drinking water facility, kitchen shed, playground and fencing/boundary wall, the minimum number of school working days/instructional hours in an academic year, the minimum number of working hours per week for teachers etc. As per Section 19(1) of the RTE Act, the norms and standards in the Schedule shall be fulfilled within a period of three years from the enactment of the Act. All States/UTs have made progress in this regard. As per the DISE 2011-12, 60.52% schools had Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed, 67.74% of the schools had girl's toilets, 87.63% had boy's toilets, 94.57% schools had drinking water and 53.57% had ramps. Several States/UTs need to recruit additional teachers and also rationalize teacher deployment to meet the pupil teacher norms per school, while a few States have school infrastructure requirements to complete.

In order to enable States/UTs to comply with norms stipulated in the RTE Act, Rs. 61906.50 crore of Central Government funds have been released to the States/UTs so far, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Cyber Security Threat

1508. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to put in place telecom security policy in the emergence of serious cyber security threat from hostile nations/groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the findings of US Congressional Security Review Commission is likely to help in its formulation;

(c) whether hacking of India's high security cyber network has been on the increase by cyber intelligence agencies of foreign countries including China;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India has to activate its cyber security system urgently in the wake of threat by stuxnet malware; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Draft Telecom Security Policy has been prepared by the Department of Telecommunications to address the issues related to telecom security due to threats emanating from various sources like anti-social, anti-national, terrorist groups including hostile nations. The Salient feature of the Draft Telecom Security Policy are as follows:

- (i) It is based on the principles of involvement of Stakeholders, International Cooperation, Suitable Regulatory framework, technical Solutions to take Precedence over Regulations and adopting a Practical and Progressive approach.
- (ii) It addresses the various aspects of Telecom Security like communication' assistance to Security Agencies, security of Communication,

Information and Data, security of Telecom Network and Disaster Management.

(iii) It envisages 'Safe to Connect' Policy, which means every network element should be inducted into the network only after getting it security tested and certified from certified / authorized security testing labs.

(iv) Periodic security testing of the telecom network.

(v) Progressively develop indigenous capacity to manufacture electronic telecom equipment and software being inducted into the Network.

(c) and (d) There have been attempts from time to time to penetrate cyber networks operating in Government. These attacks have been observed to be originating from the cyber space of a number of countries including China. It has been observed that the attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the World and use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual system from which the attacks are being launched. Hence, it is difficult to attribute cyber attack to a particular country.

(e) and (f) A sophisticated virus called as "Stuxnet" was reported to be spreading worldwide since July 2010. The virus targets Industrial Control Systems. The following specific steps were taken by the Government immediately after the threat was reported:

- (i) Alerts and advisories about the Stuxnet threat were issued on website of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation were advised to all critical sector organizations in the country.
- (ii) Government in association with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and security vendors tracked the infected systems and advised the owners of the systems to dis-infect the same. Workshops were conducted by CERT-In and other government agencies jointly for critical sector organizations to create awareness and suggest steps to be taken to counter the threat.

Further, the government has taken the following measures to protect cyber networks:

- Department of Information Technology and Electronics has circulated Computer Security Guidelines and Cyber Security Policy to all the Ministries/ Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks.
- All Central Government Ministries/ Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security audit of entire Information Technology Infrastructure, including websites, periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.
- Setting up of Early Warning and Response to cyber security incidents through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and to have collaboration at national and international level for information sharing and mitigation of cyber attacks. CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.
- The 'Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism' was prepared and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Government and their organizations and critical sectors.
- CERT-In is conducting mock cyber security drills to enable assessment of preparation of organizations to withstand cyber attacks.
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) managing Govt. websites and providing e-mail service is implementing measures to secure the Govt. IT infrastructure from cyber attacks.

[*Translation*]

Review of Social Welfare Schemes

1509. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of various social welfare schemes in various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many social welfare schemes envisaged for the poor are far away from achieving the set targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the schemes run in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the measures taken for effective implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) to (e) Yes Madam, review of social welfare schemes in States is carried out by Planning Commission, especially during Annual Plan discussions every year. There have been significant improvement in the socio-economic conditions of disadvantage sections of society, as evident from improved socio-economic indicators, as compared to the past. For effective implementation of the schemes, States are advised, from time to time, to strictly adhere to the respective guidelines of these schemes. Further, strategies for effective implementation of these schemes are also mentioned in Chapter 24 "Social Inclusion" Vol. III, of the 12th Five Year Plan document.

Corruption in Airport Metro

1510. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report has pointed out corruption in approval, functioning and other works of Airport Metro;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any inquiry after the CAG report;

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

(e) the manner in which action is likely to be taken against the officials found guilty in CAG's report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit, Indian Audit & Accounts Department has sent only a draft thematic para on 'Implementation of Airport Metro Express Line Project through Public Private Partnership' for certifying the facts and data contained in the draft para and also comments of this Ministry. No final para has been received.

(c) to (e) Since it is only a draft para, question of enquiry etc. at this stage does not arise.

Educational Institutions

1511. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of non-availability of educational institutions at present which was available in proportion to population of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to focus and plan for generating resources for empowerment in educational facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Access to higher education continues to be a challenge for the Indian higher education system. The Twelfth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council on 27/12/2012 mentions in para 21.182 that "despite considerable progress during the Eleventh Plan, less than one-fifth of the estimated 120 million potential students are enrolled in HEIs in India, well below the world average of 26%. Wide disparities exist in enrolment percentages among the states and between urban and rural areas while disadvantaged

sections of society and women have significantly lower enrolments than the national average."

Education being in the Concurrent List, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility both of Central and State Governments. The Central Government has already taken a number of initiatives to expand access to higher education which includes setting up 16 new Central Universities, 08 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 07 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs), 2 new Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPAs), setting up Model Degree Colleges in identified Educationally Backward Districts, etc. Further, consequent to the passage of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the Central Government has also increased the intake capacity in all Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) by 54%.

Shortage of Teachers

1512. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of schools and teachers in proportion to the increase in the population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lakhs of posts of teachers are lying vacant in schools in the country including in primary schools in backward and rural areas;

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

(e) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for filling up of these vacant posts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Since the inception of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 1,95,003 primary schools and 98,130 upper primary schools have been sanctioned

across the country to meet the requirement of increased enrolment of children in the 6-14 years age group. Under the SSA, 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned so far, against which 12.86 lakh teachers have been recruited. The State-wise list of teachers sanctioned as well as recruited under the SSA is enclosed as Statement.

(e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, stipulates that the prescribed pupil teacher ratio will be maintained in respect of every school. The States have, therefore, been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers and expedite the recruitment of teachers against posts sanctioned under the SSA as well as the State sector vacancies to address the problem of teacher shortage and urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings.

Statement

State-wise Cumulative Sanctions & Recruitment of teachers till 31 December, 2012

Sl. No.	State	Teacher Posts	
		Sanctioned	Recruited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39189	27402
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6153
3.	Assam	48808	40756
4.	Bihar	403413	198035
5.	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193
6.	Goa	179	179
7.	Gujarat	58688	31430
8.	Haryana	13435	11286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	40501
11.	Jharkhand	120396	81974
12.	Karnataka	29055	24278

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	2925	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	94745
15.	Maharashtra	42091	15387
16.	Manipur	2871	2719
17.	Meghalaya	13262	9050
18.	Mizoram	2485	2175
19.	Nagaland	3147	2936
20.	Odhisha	89901	79817
21.	Punjab	14090	11488
22.	Rajasthan	114132	100889
23.	Sikkim	724	405
24.	Tamil Nadu	33214	26374
25.	Tripura	6980	6435
26.	Uttar Pradesh	423553	264466
27.	Uttarakhand	14316	5046
28.	West Bengal	198253	136630
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	198
30.	Chandigarh	1390	1060
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	937	452
32.	Daman and Diu	119	42
33.	Delhi	7104	3136
34.	Lakshadweep	38	17
35.	Pudducherry	48	37
Total SSA		1982904	1286344

[English]

Violation of Safety Norms by Pilots

1513. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of incidents of blatant violation of safety rules by senior pilots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, case-wise, carrier-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action against pilots for such irresponsible behaviour;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the other steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. 46 pilots were involved in violation of safety rules during year 2012. The details are as follows:

- (i) 41 pilots tested alcohol positive during pre-flight medical examination for the consumption of alcohol while on duty during Year 2012. Air line wise details along with the action taken by the DGCA are enclosed as Statement.
- (ii) 01 pilot of M/s Air India had operated flights from 23.08.2012 to 31.08.2012 without a valid license.
 - The involved pilot was suspended for 02 months
- (iii) 02 pilots of M/s Jet Airways were involved in violation of safety rule wherein Pilot in Command allowed trainee First Officer to occupy the right hand side seat in the cockpit during critical phases of flight.
 - The privileges of licences of both pilots were suspended for 03 months and in addition warning was issued.
- (iv) 02 senior pilots of M/s Jet Airways were involved in violation of safety rules, as deficiencies were observed in their training and subsequent assessment of the pilot.

- Both the pilots were off rostered from flying duties for 30 days and in addition warning was issued.

Statement

Year	Operator	Cockpit Crew	Action Taken
2012	Air India	6	39 Pilots who were tested BA positive for the first time were suspended for 03 months as per CAR Section 5, Series-F-III dated 30.11.2010.
	Kingfisher	3	
	Indigo	8	
	Jet lite	4	
	Spice Jet	6	
	Go Air	3	
	Jet Airways	11	02 Pilots (01 Pilot of Go Airways and 01 Pilot of Jet Airways) found 2nd time BA positive and suspended for 05 years as per GAR Section 5, Series-F-III dated 30.11.2010.
Total		41	

Suicides in Premier Institutes

1514. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) whether the number of suicides in the premier institutes like Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have increased in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise, year-wise and institute-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has constituted any expert committee to ascertain the causes of these suicides;
- (d) if so, the details and the findings of the committee;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect the IIT and NIT students resorting to such extreme decisions and to lessen their burden on curriculum and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to curb the recurrence of such suicides in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The premier educational institutes like the IITs and the the NITs are autonomous bodies governed by their respective Acts and Statutes. Fact finding committees/inquiry committees are constituted by the respective Institutes. The reasons for suicides, as per the findings of the committees, include depression, academic load, peer pressure and also emotional / inter-personal issues. While a Statement showing the IIT-wise number of suicides is annexed, that

of the NITs is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) to (f) Concerned with the growing incidence of suicides among the students of higher education, including the UTs, the Council of IITs, in its 43rd meeting, held on 14.09.2011, constituted a Task Force headed by Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Kanpur, including representatives *inter-alia* from the parents, teachers, alumni, professional counsellors, etc, to suggest remedial measures after studying the causes of such occurrences. The report of the Task Force, which *inter-alia* recommended that every Institute should have a dedicated Counselling Centre / Service which will serve as a mainstay to cater to the mental health and psychological needs of the students, has been circulated to all the Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs), including the IITs and the NITs, for implementation.

Statement

Institutes	States	No. of students committed suicides		
		2010	2011	2012
IIT-Bomaby	Maharashtra	-	-	-
IIT-Delhi	NCR of Delhi	-	1	-
IIT-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-
IIT-Khargpur	West Bengal	-	2	-
IIT-Madras	Tamil Nadu	1	2	1
IIT-Guwahati	Assam	-	-	-
IIT-Roorkee	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
IIT-BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1
IIT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
IIT-Jodhpur	Rajasthan	-	-	-
IIT-Patna	Bihar	-	-	-
IIT-Bhubaneswar	Odisha	-	-	-
IIT-Ropar	Punjab	-	-	-
IIT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	-	-	-
IIT-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
IIT-Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-

Aadhaar as Identity Proof

1515. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aadhaar Number is proposed to be made mandatory for all citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose and utility of this card;

(d) whether this card has been made compulsory for more than 20 services in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and status of issuance of Aadhaar cards in Delhi along with the details of enrolment centres, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Aadhaar is aimed at providing a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these can lead to efficient and better delivery of services. Aadhaar can also be utilized as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) by central Government and various State Governments. Any decision to make Aadhaar mandatory for any particular services lies with the concerned Ministries/Departments or State Governments.

(d) Government of NCT Delhi has made availing of certain services/certificates compulsorily linked to Aadhaar information. The resident has to provide Aadhaar number/Enrolment ID number.

(e) The services/certificates so linked are mentioned in the enclosed Statement. As on date, more than 128 lakh Aadhaar numbers have been generated and around 128 centers are presently doing enrolments in NCT of Delhi.

Statement

The following services/certificates have been compulsorily linked with Aadhaar information by GNCTD:

Services

1. Registration of Marriages under Hindu Marriage Act

2. Registration of Marriages under Special Marriage Act

3. Solemnization of Marriages

4. Registration of various documents in Sub Registrar Offices

Certificates

1. SC/ST Certificate

2. OBC Certificate

3. Domicile Certificate

4. Income Certificate (However the requirement of compulsory Aadhaar information of the applicant on the prescribed application form in respect of Income Certificates of Economically Weaker Section Category students has been subsequently kept in abeyance till further orders)

5. Birth Certificate

6. Death Certificate

7. Surviving member Certificate

8. Solvency Certificate

9. Nationality Certificate

[Translation]

Enrollment Camp for Aadhaar

1516. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special enrolment camps for Aadhaar Cards have been organised/are being set up in various States, including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private agencies have been selected/being selected for the preparation of Aadhaar Cards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is implementing the Aadhaar project in Partnership with

various States/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc in 18 States/UTs as per the enclosed Statement-I. The enrolment camps are set up by the Registrars through the Enrolment Agencies. As per the decision of the Government, Registrar General of India has been given the exclusive mandate to enrol residents for Aadhaar in the remaining States including the State of Chhattisgarh as part of the National Population Registrar project.

(c) and (d) Enrolment Agencies are contracted by the concerned Registrars for undertaking biometric & demographic data collection for UID project. UIDAI has also assisted the Registrars in selection of Enrolment Agencies by carrying out empanelment of such agencies and provided them with standardised enrolment software, processes & guidelines. The detail of Registrars and Enrolment Agencies is appended at Statement-II & III.

Statement

Unique Identification Authority of India

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Statement-II

Planning Commission, Unique Identification Authority of India

Sl. No.	Name of Registrar	Name of EA
1	2	3
1.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	i-Grandee SoftwareTechnologies IL&FS Ltd., Wipro Ltd.
2.	FCS Govt. of Punjab	Alankit Assignments Ltd. Alankit Finsec Ltd. Alankit Life Care Ltd. Delhi Integrated MMTS Ltd. Diwakar Commercials Pvt Ltd. Virgo Softech Ltd. Visesh Infotechnics Ltd., CSS Technergy Ltd. eCentric solutions pvt. Ltd. Karvy Computershare Private Ltd. Vayam Technologies Ltd.
3.	FCR Govt. of Haryana	Vakrangee Softwares Ltd.
4.	Govt. of Delhi	Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.
A.	Mission Convergences-GNCT Del,	Smart Chip Ltd Strategic Outsourcing Service Alankit Assignments Ltd., e-Centric Solutions Pvt. Ltd., IL&FS Karvey Computershare Pvt. Ltd.,

1	2	3
		Matrix Processing House Tera Software Ltd.
B. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.		Alankit Assignments Ltd., Matrix Processing House Smart Chip Ltd., Strategic Outsourcing Service Tera Software Ltd.
C. Delhi-NW DC		Karvy Computershare Private Ltd. Strategic Outsourcing Service
D. Delhi-SW DC		Strategic Outsourcing Service Virgo Softech Ltd.
E. Delhi-North DC		Data Computer Services (P) Ltd., Smart Chip Limited
F. Delhi-Central DC		Smart Chip Ltd.
G. Delhi-South DC		eCentric solutions pvt. Ltd. Smart Chip Ltd., Tera Software Ltd. Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.
H. Delhi-ND IX		Smart Chip Ltd.
I. Delhi-West DC		Matrix Processing House Smart Chip Ltd., Virgo Softech Ltd.,
J. Delhi-NE DC		Alankit Assignments Ltd. Smart Chip Ltd., Smart ID

1	2	3
K. Delhi East DC		Datasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd. Tera Software Ltd.
5. IT & Communication Deptt, Govt. of Rajasthan		Alankit Finsec Ltd. Atishay Infotech Pvt. Ltd., Avvas Infotech Pvt. Ltd. TechSmart India Pvt. Ltd. Datasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd., Vakrangee Softwares Ltdimited GSS Infotech Ltd., Transline Technolgies Pvt. Ltd., Vayam Technologies Ltd.,
6. Govt. of Sikkim - Deptt of Econo		4G Identity Solutions Deptt. of Economics Statistics Monitoring and Statistics
7. RDD Govt. of Tripura		Alankit Assignments Ltd.
8. Govt. of Jharkhand		MKS Enterprises Nevaeh Technology Pvt. Ltd. Strategic Outsourcing Service Systematic & Advance Const P L Vision Comptech Integrator Ltd., Wipro Ltd. Alankit Assinments Ltd., Blue Circle Instrument Emdee Digitronics Pvt. Ltd..

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Smart ID			Pvt. Ltd.	
	IL&FS Ltd.			Tera Software Ltd.	
UDD Govt of Jharkhand	Blue Circle Instrument IL&FS LTD.			Wipro Ltd.	
	MKS Interprises			Mahaonline Ltd.	
	Smart ID			TechSmart India Pvt. Ltd.	
	Systemetic and Advance Sonst Ltd.			Eagle Press Pvt. Ltd.	
	Vayam Technologies Ltd.,			Strategic Outsourcing Service	
9 Govt of Madhya Pradesh	Virgo Softech Ltd.			Systematic & Advance Const P L	
10 Govt of Gujarat	eCentric solutions Pvt Ltd.			Silver Touch Technologies Ltd.	
	GSS Infotech Ltd.			Network for Information & Computer	
	Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.			Netlink Software Pvt. Ltd.	
	Tera Software Ltd.			Smart Chip	
	Silver Touch Technologies Ltd.			Wep Solution India Ltd.	
	Transline Technolgies Pvt. Ltd.,	13. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh		Transline Technolgies Pvt. Ltd.	
	Vayam technologies Ltd.,			TechSmart India Pvt. Ltd.	
11 UT of Daman and Diu	Alankit Assignments Ltd.,			eCentric solutions Pvt. Ltd.	
12 Govt of Maharashtra	Alankit Finsec Ltd.			Gouthami Educational Society	
	Alankit Assignments Ltd.,			GrapeSoft	
	Comat Technologies (P) Ltd.,			IL&FS LTD	
	Glodyne Technoserve GSS			Infronics Systems Ltd.	
	Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.	14. Govt. of Karnataka		Madras Security Printers Ltd	
	Spanco			Smart Chip Limited	
	Team Life Care Company India			Sreeven Infocomm	
				Software Ltd	
				Comat Technologies (P) Ltd.	
				MARS Telecom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	
				Sreeven Infocomm	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Ninestars Information Technologies Ltd.,			Mantra Softech (India) Pvt., Ltd.,	
	Origin ITFS Pvt. Ltd.,			Matrix Processing House	
	Glodyne Technoserve			Optimix Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.,	
	Integra Micro Systems Pvt. Ltd.			Oswal Computers & Consultant	
	Tera Software Ltd.			Protex Computers Pvt. Ltd.,	
	Wipro Ltd.			Sarada Systems	
15. Govt. of Goa	Comat Technologies (P) LTD.			Shrikrishna Khandasari Sugar Mills	
	MARS Telecom Systems Pvt. Ltd.			Spanco	
	Tera Software Ltd.			SREI Infrastructure Finances Ltd.,	
16. Govt. of Kerala	Keltron			Systematic & Advance Const P L	
	Akshaya			Vakrangee Softwares Limited	
17. UT of Puducherry	Madras Security Printed Ltd.			VEE Technologies Pvt., Ltd.,	
18. Life Insurance corporation of India (LIC)	eCentric solutions Pvt. Ltd.			Silver Touch Technologies Ltd.	
	Microviews Infosystems Pvt. Ltd.			Akanksha International	
	Protex Computers Pvt. Ltd.,		21. Central Bank of India	Calance Software Pvt., Ltd.,	
	Smart ID			Frontech Systems Pvt. Ltd.	
19. Bank of Baroda	IL&FS Ltd.			GSS Infotech System Pvt. Ltd.	
	Datasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd.,			IAP Company Pvt. Ltd.	
	Team Life Care Company India Pvt. Ltd.,			IL&FS LTD.	
20. Bank of India	A3 Logics (India) Ltd.			Mantra Softech (India) Pvt., Ltd.,	
	Chessy Consultants Pvt. Ltd.,			SREI Infrastructure Finances Ltd.,	
	Datasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd.,			Tera Software Ltd.	
	Emdee Digitronics Pvt. Ltd.,			The Peerless General Finance	
	Frontech Systems Pvt Ltd.		22. Oriental Bank of Commerce	Datasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd.,	
	ITI Ltd.,			Financial Information Network	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	IL&FS Ltd.,			Vakrangee Software Ltd.,	
	Sri Ramraja Sarkar Lok Kalyan Trust		30. Bank of Maharashtra	Micro Technologies India Ltd.,	
	The NSIC Ltd.			Bartronics India Ltd.,	
	Wipro Ltd.		31. State Bank of Hyderabad	CSS Technergy Ltd.,	
23. State Bank India	4G Identity Solutions		32. Dena Bank	Atishay Infotech Pvt. Ltd.,	
	United Bank of India			Satasoft Computer Services (P) Ltd.,	
	Comat Technologies (P) LTD.		33. State Bank of Travancore	Tera Software Ltd.	
	CSS Technergy Ltd.,		34. IDBI Bank	Pioneer E Labs Ltdimited	
	Delhi Integrated MMTS Ltd.			Sreeven Infocomm	
	Eagle Press Pvt., Ltd.			Matrix Processing House	
	IL&FS LTD.			Atishay Infotech Pvt. Ltd.,	
	Smart Chip Ltd.,			UTI Technology Services Ltd.	
	Virgo Softtech Ltd.,		35. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Multiwave Innovation	
24. Union Bank	4G Identity Solutions		36. State Bank of Patiala	CCS Technergy Ltd.	
	Smart Chip Ltd.,		37. IGNOU	Vakrangee Softwares Ltdimited	
	Financial Information Network		38. India Post	Comat Technologies (P) LTD.	
	Vakrangee Softwares Ltd.,			4G Identity Solutions	
25. Canara Bank	Smart Chip Ltd.,			CSS Technergy Limited	
	Swiss Tech India Pvt. Ltd.,			Delhi Integrated MMTS Ltd.	
	Rosmerta Technologies Ltd.,			Glodyne Technoserve	
26. Syndicate Bank	Smart Chip Ltd			MARS Telecom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	
27. Punjab and Sind Bank	Matrix Processing House			eCentric solutions pvt ltd	
28. Indian Overseas Bank	Eagle Software India Pvt. Ltd.			Eagle Press Pvt.	
	Karvy Computershare Private Ltd.			GSS Infotech Ltd.,	
29. Allahabad Bank	Tera Software Ltd.			IL&FS LTD.	
	IL&FS Ltd.,			Smart Chip Ltd.,	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Team Life Care Company India Pvt Ltd.			Karvy Data Management Services	
	The NSIC Ltd.			Abhipra Capital Ltd.,	
	The Peerless General Finance		40. Managing Director, Information Technology & Communication, A.P. Technology Services Ltd.,	CSS Technergy Ltd., MARS Telecom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	
	UTI Technology Services Limite			Sreeven Infocomm Tera Software Ltd	
	WEBEL			BNR Udyog Ltd., GDC Advertising Pvt. Ltd.,	
39. NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Ltd.,	Alankit Assignments Ltd.			Bloom Solution Pvt. Ltd.	
	Team Life Care Company India Pvt Ltd.			4G Informatics	
	Virgo Softech Ltd.			Jyothi Computers Services	
	Prowiz Mansystems Pvt. Ltd.				
	Integrated Registry Servcies				
			Excluding RGI and its Enrolment Agencies		

Statement-III*Planning Commission***Unique Identification Authority of India**

State Code	State	Sub Registrar	EA
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	ECIL	Karvy Data Management Services COMTECH Institute of Technology Chinar Construction Company
5.	Uttarakhand	BEL ITIL ECIL	Om Softwares Community Works Welfare Society Netwing Swiss Tech India P. Ltd.
7.	NCT of Delhi	BEL	Tera Software

1	2	3	4
		ITIL	Emdee Digitronics
		ECIL	Swisstech NPRCR Project Pvt,
9. Uttar Pradesh		BEL	Swathy Smart Cards Alankit Assignments Limited Tera Software Ltd. Vedavaag Systems Ltd. Veisa Technologies Nielsen (India) Pvt Ltd. Strategic Outsourcing Services Pvt. Ltd. Om Softwares Netlink Eagle Software India Private Limited
		ITIL	Eagle Software India Private Limited Netwing Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Veadavaag Systems Limited Nielsen (India) Private Limited Strategic Outsourcing Services Pvt. Ltd.
		ECIL	E Soft Consulting Ltd. AVVAS Infotech Pvt. Ltd. Karvy Data Management Services COMTECH Institute of Technology MPHASIS Ltd.
10. Bihar		BEL	Sreeven Infocom Ltd. Alankit Assignments Limited Strategic Outsourcing Services Pvt. Ltd. Om Softwares
		ITIL	Netwing Technologies Pvt. Ltd. MPHASIS Limited
		ECIL	Vedavaag

1	2	3	4
		ECIL	BUSINESS Information Processing Services AVVAS Infotech Pvt Ltd. Karvy Data Management Services Netwing Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
11. Sikkim		ECIL	In Media Computer Services
12. Arunachal Pradesh			M/s Web X Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
		ITIL	Quick Data Services Pvt. Ltd.
13. Nagaland			IN Media Computer Services
		ECIL	Clairvoyance Technolies Pvt.
14. Manipur		BEL (201)	Manipur Electronics Dev Corp (Manitron) IN Media Computer Services
15. Mizoram		ECIL	Lyra Consultancy Company Integrated Systems and Services
16. Tripura		ITIL	Quick Data Services Pvt. Ltd.
17. Meghalaya		ITIL	M/s Web X Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
18. Assam		BEL	Tera Software Limited
		ITIL	AVVAS Infotech Pvt. Ltd. Tera Software Limited
		ECIL	Team Life Care Company (India) Pvt.
19. West Bangal		ECIL	Tera Software Limited Madras Security Printers Pvt. Ltd. Eagle Software India Pvt. Ltd. Computer Lab Krishna Infotech In Media Computer Services
		ITIL	Emdee Digitronics Webel Technology Ltd
21. Odisha		ECIL	Madras Security Printers Pvt. Ltd. India Computer Technology Computer Lab

1	2	3	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	BEL	Vansh Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
		ITIL	Strategic Outsourcing Services Pvt. Ltd.
		ECIL	Nielsen (INDIA) Private Ltd.
24.	Gujarat	ITIL	Swathy Smart Cards
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	BEL	Multiwave Innovation
27.	Maharashtra	BEL	Sreeven Infocom
			Indian Computer Tech.
			Om Softwares
			Multiwave Innovation
			Tera Software
			Swiss Tech
		ITIL	Techsmart India P. Ltd.
28.	Andhra Pradesh	ECIL	Swiss Tech India P. Ltd.
			Krishna Infotech
			Vedavaag Systems Limited
29.	Karnataka	BEL	Computer Lab
			Swathy Smart Cards
			Indian Computer Tech.
			Tera Software
30.	Goa	ITIL	Multiwave Innovation
31.	Lakshadweep	ITIL	Swathy Smart Cards
32.	Kerala	ITIL	Swathy Smart Cards Hi-Tech
		ITIL	India Computer Technology
33.	Tamilnadu and Puducherry	BEL	Madras Security Printers
			Swathy Smart Cards
			Indian Computer Tech.

Broadband Internet facility

1517. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide broadband internet facility to universities, colleges and

technical institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of institutions in various States where the said facility has been provided and the number of centres which have been developed to provide the said facility; and

(d) the time frame fixed for providing the said facility to all the educational institutions and the amount likely to be incurred on the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), it has been envisaged to provide 15-20 Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPNoBB) internet connections of 512 Kbps speed to over 25000+ colleges and 2000 polytechnics and 1 Gbps connectivity to 419 universities/ institutions in the country.

(c) and (d) As on 31.01.2013, connectivity to 400 universities and 19738 colleges in various states has been provided by BSNL and MTNL. In the original proposal approved in 2009, an amount of Rs. 1500 crores was approved by the Central Government for providing the connectivity to 419 universities and 18000 colleges during 11th Five Year Plan itself. Subsequently, the number of colleges to be covered has been increased to 25000+ and 2000 polytechnics. No definite time frame for providing the connectivity to the enhanced number of colleges has been fixed.

Asylum for Nasheed

1518. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-President of Maldives has taken refuge in the Indian High Commission in Maldives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various diplomatic developments/hurdles that occurred on account of this;

(d) the steps taken by the country to resolve the issue; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Following an arrest warrant issued against him by the Hulhumale Magistrate Court, the former President of Maldives, Mr. Mohamed Nasheed, came to the High Commission of India, Male on 13 February 2013 and sought India's assistance. Subsequent to our engagement with the Government of Maldives and all stakeholders, it became possible for Mr. Nasheed to leave the High Commission, after a stay of 11 days, to resume his social and political life.

India has maintained broad based contacts with all political parties and democratic institutions in Maldives. India continues to work closely with the Government and other relevant stakeholders in Maldives to strengthen the democratic framework of the country.

[English]

Urbanisation

1519. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether growing urbanisation is causing health and environmental problems in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) According to 2001 census, the urban population of the country was 286.11 million, living in 5161 towns, which constitutes 27.81% of the total country's population. However, the same as per 2011 census has risen to 377.16 million viz. 32.16% of the total country's population and at the same time number of towns has gone up to 7935. The rate of urban growth in the country is very high as compared to developed countries, and the large cities are becoming larger mostly due to continuous migration of population to these cities. This creates enormous pressure on existing urban infrastructure.

Ministry of Urban Development has formulated the National Urban Sanitation Policy in 2008. The main goal of the policy is to transform Urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and livable cities and towns. The vision of the policy is that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.

- i. In order to supplement the effort of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Government of India has launched reform linked Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December 2005 with a view to provide infrastructure facilities including sewerage & sewage treatment as well as solid waste management in all the urban areas of the country.

- ii. The Ministry has also launched Schemes namely North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), 10% Lump-sum provision scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim and Scheme for urban infrastructure development in satellite towns around seven megacities.

Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities

1520. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether any specific norms exist regarding the qualification and experience for selection of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (PVC) in State and Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) regulations are being followed by all Central and State Universities in selection of Vice-Chancellors (VCs) and PVC;

(d) if not, whether those universities followed the one or other set norms in the selection of VC or PVC in the State and Central Universities and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether several Central Universities are functioning without VC in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Central University-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Clauses 7.1.0 and 7.2.0 of the UGC Regulations on the Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 (available on <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/englishgazette.pdf>), prescribe the norms regarding the selection of Pro-Vice Chancellors in various Universities.

(c) and (d) The UGC Regulations, being a subordinate legislation in nature, are binding on the Universities, subject to the provisions of the Acts governing

these Universities. Recently, however, the UGC had decided to omit clause 7.3.0 from the above Regulations and therefore, at present the State, and the Central Universities are following the norms and procedure prescribed in their respective Acts and Statutes, for the selection of VCs.

(e) to (g) No, Madam. At present 39 out of 40 Central Universities have regular Vice-Chancellors. Only The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) does not have a regular Vice Chancellor.

Encroachment of Airport Land

1521. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant land at the airports across the country, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued directions to the State Governments to demolish illegal layouts/jhuggi clusters including unauthorised constructions in the vicinity of large airports including Bengaluru in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union and State Governments to clear the land from encroachments, airport-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for the resettlement of those who are displaced; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Region-wise details of vacant land pertaining to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The union Government has not issued any directions in this regard. However, request is made by AAI to State Governments as and when required to take necessary action as per State Government Policy.

(d) to (f) Region-wise details pertaining to AAI are given in the enclosed Statement II and III.

Statement-I**Illegal Layouts Mushrooming (Western Region)**

Sl. No.	Name of Airport / ACS Stations under Western Region	The Details of vacant land	Whether the Union Government has issued direction to the State Govt. to demolish illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters including unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of large airports including in the country	If so, the details thereof	The steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Union & State Govt. to clear the land from encroachments	Whether the Govt. has taken / proposes to take any steps for resettlement of those who are displaced	If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Western Region Airports	No vacant. Land is required for expansion / development of airports. Some pockets of land at each airport(s) are necessarily to be kept vacant for provision of navigational / operational needs.	In this regard, request is made to the State Govt as and when required for taking action as per the State Govt. policy.	N/A	The removal and rehabilitation of encroachers are carried out as per provisions of State Govt. laws. As regards, removal of encroachment from Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSI), Mumbai is concerned, the same is to be removed by Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) removed by For removal of encroachers from Juhu Airport (38.2 acres), AAI has	The removal and rehabilitation of encroachers are carried out as per provisions of State Govt. laws. As regards, removal of encroachment from Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSI), Mumbai is concerned, the same is to be removed by Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) removed by Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) For removal of encroachers from	The rehabilitation package for Project Affected People (PAP) for Gondia Airport in Western Region is yet to be finalized. There is no other airport in WR, where, any rehabilitation package for PAP is pending.

a	b	c	d	e	f
			taken up with Maharashtra State Govt. to work out details for removal / relocation etc.	Juhu Airport (38.2 acres), AAI has taken up with Maharashtra State Govt. to work out details for removal/relocation etc.	

Illegal Layouts Mushrooming (Eastern Region)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport / ACS Stations under Western Region	The Details of vacant land	Whether the Union Government has issued direction to the State Govt. to demolish illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters including unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of large airports including in the country	If so, the details thereof	The steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Union & State Govt. to clear the land from encroachments of those who are displaced	Whether the Govt. has taken / proposes to take any steps for resettlement of those who are displaced	If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons
01.	B. P. Airport, Bhubaneswar	There is no vacant land at BP. Airport, Bhubaneswar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
02.	B. M. Airport, Ranchi	No vacant land available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
03.	Behala Airport	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
04.	Cooch Behar Airport	28.86 acres(i) acquired in 2007 for the purpose of RWY extension after	No illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters in the AAI land at	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a	b	c	d	e	f	
	Cooch Behar Airport					
construction of box culvert across the river(ii) Box Culvert project has been taken up by the Govt. of WB.						
05. Malda Airport	Non-operative Airport having 155 acres of land	No such order has been received so far from Union Govt./State Govt.	N/A	No step was taken by Union/State Govt. to clear encroachment of 35 families from AAI land	AAI requested the State Govt. to shift the families elsewhere. But no action has been taken so far	N/A
06. Kathar	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
07. Gaya Airport	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
08. Patna Airport	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
09. Muzaffarpur	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10. Raxaul	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11. Forbesgunj	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12. Raipur Airport	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13. Port Blair Airport	0.25 Hec.	633 Sqm. Land (City Side) under privateencroachment	Sl. No. (a) 65/P/2 (b) 66/P/4 (c) 68/P/4	Area (Sq.m.) 20 50 133	Under process (Notice issued)	
14. Jharsuguda Airport	909.22 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Illegal Layouts Mushrooming (Northern Region)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport / ACS Stations under Western Region	The Details of vacant land	Whether the Union Government has issued direction to the State Govt. to demolish illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters including unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of large airports including in the country	If so, the details thereof	The steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Union & State Govt. to clear the land from encroachments of those who are displaced	Whether the Govt. has taken / proposes to take any steps for resettlement of those who are displaced	If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Northern Region Airports	Details available at Annexure-2	In this regard, request is made to the State Govt as and when required for taking action as per the State Govt. policy.	N/A	Details available at Annexure-3			

Illegal Layouts Mushrooming (Southern Region)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	The Details of vacant land at the airport across the country, airport-wise	Whether the Union Government has issued direction to the State Govt. to demolish illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters including unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of large airports including in the country	If so, the details thereof	The steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Union & State Govt. to clear the land from encroachments airport wise	Whether the Govt. has taken / proposes to take any steps for resettlement of those who are displaced and	If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1.	Agatti	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.	Bangalore	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.	Bellary	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.	Calicut	20 acres earmarked for Cat-I ALS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.	Cochin	Proposed for Commercial utilization by AAI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	Coimbatore	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	Cuddapah	Recently taken over lands for Development of airport	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	Donakonda	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	a	b	c	d	e	f
9. Gulbarga	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10. Hubli	Recently taken over lands for Development of airport	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. Kancheepuram	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. Khammam	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. Madurai	Available vacant land already earmarked for New operational/ technical complex; family accommodation for CISF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Mangalore	Nil .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15. Mysore	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16. Ooty	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. Rajahmundry	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. Salem	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19. Thanjavur	26.50 acres-proposed for development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20. Trichy	51 acres.	6191 sqm under encroachment. Steps already taken with District Admn.	N/A	N/A	N/A	On requisition from AAI, State Govt. initiated proposals to include the dwellers for resettlement under Govt. schemes
Tirupati	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22. Trivandrum	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	a	b	c	d	e	f
23. Tuticorin	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24. Vellore	Proposed for Development of airport	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25. Vijayawada	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26. Vikarabadl	Nil	N/A- V	N/A	N/A	N/AI	N/A

Illegal Layouts Mushrooming (North-Eastern Region)

I. No.	Name of Airport / ACS Stations under North Western Region	The Details of vacant land	Whether the Union Government has issued direction to the State Govt. to demolish illegal layouts / jhuggi clusters including unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of large airports including in the country	If so, the details thereof	The steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Union & State Govt. to clear theland from encroachments of those who are displaced	Whether the Govt. has taken / proposes to take any steps for resettlement of those who are displaced	If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, airport-wise along with the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to all the affected persons

	a	b	c	d	e	f
North Eastern Region Airports	No vacant land.	No directives have been issued	Nil (in view of b)	No steps have been taken	No (in view of d)	Nil in view of (e)

Statement-II

The details of vacant land airport wise in respect of Northern Region is as per below

Sl. No.	Airport/facility	Area of vacant land (In Acres)
1	2	3
1.	Bhatinda	16.26
2.	Charki Dadri	0.7
3.	Jaipur	2.32
4.	Lucknow	416

1	2	3
5.	Udaipur	78.67
6.	Mandsaur	11.09
7.	Reengus	1.2
8.	Satna	451.9
9.	RR Station behind Safdarjung Hospital	3.2
10.	Motibagh	7.5
11.	Mahipalpur behind Ryan Public School	2
12.	Rangpuri	20.17

Information w.r.t. other airports is Nil.

Statement-III

Region-wise details pertaining to AAI

Sl. No.	Airport	Steps to be taken by the union & state govt to clear land from encroachment (d)	Whether the govt has taken/ process to take any steps for resettlement of those displaced (e)	If so details thereof, if not reasons thereof (f)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kota	Under Process	Under Process	Nil
2.	Lucknow	Under Section 28-D of AAI Act 1994, Eviction Orders have been issued to the encroachers of Village Bhaktikhhera. Further action is yet to be taken.	Till date, no evictee has been displaced and there is no proposal for any resettlement.	N/A
3.	Reengus	The Hon'ble HC has directed the Estate Officer (AAI) to decide as to whether petitioner (encroachers) is unauthorised occupants or not. Estate Officer (AAI) started deciding the issue of unauthorised occupancy by quasi-judicial proceedings as per these directions. While deciding the issue the need was felt to get this land re-measured by authorised state Govt. officials. AAI has taken up this matter with state govt.	N/A	N/A
4.	Safdarjung	AAI land at Safdarjung Airport measuring 6700 Sqm was freed from encroachment	Delhi govt has taken action for eligible	As per policy of Delhi suitable action taken

1	2	3	4	5
		by Delhi govt on 10.10.2012.	dwellers as per their policy	for eligible dwellers. Govt.
5.	Khajuraho	The temple in the acquired land is yet to be re-located.	N/A	N/A
6.	Satna	The competent Authority has decided to hand over total land at Satna to the State Govt. which is under process.	N/A	N/A

Information w.r.t. Allahabad is awaited and Information w.r.t. other airports is nil.

Annual Report of CGECCSL

1522. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited (CGECCSL) is under the purview of CVC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CVOs of CGECCSL and DoP&T have submitted their Annual Report relating to vigilance work/ activities for the year 2012 in pursuance of CVC instructions dated 31.1.2013;

(d) if so, the salient features of the report rendered by them;

(e) the proposal to direct them to upload their reports on the website for the information of their shareholders and general public;

(f) whether CGECCSL and DoP&T maintain complaint registers as per CVC Manual; and

(g) if not, the action taken against them by CVC?

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.

(c) DOP&T and CGECCSL (Kendriya Bhandar) have submitted Annual Report relating to Vigilance work/ activities for the year 2012 to the CVC.

(d) The Annual Report relating to vigilance work/ activities for the year 2012 submitted by DoP&T, mainly

indicates the numbers, Age-wise data and statues of each disciplinary case against the employees.

(e) There is no proposal to upload the Annual Report on the websites of the DoP&T and CGECCSL.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) In view of the above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Impact of Recession on IT Industry

1523. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether the world-wide recession has adversely affected India's information technology industry;

(b) if so, the turnover of the industry in the years 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-13 as compared to foreign industry;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase revenues of IT and ITES (Information Technology Enabled Services) industry from US \$100 billion to US \$3000 billion by 2020;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target;

(e) whether the New National Policy on Information Technology proposes to create skilled manpower in IT field;

(f) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to increase the IT and ITES exports revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b): No Madam. The export performance of Information Technology-Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry from the country during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Rs. Crore	US\$ Billion	Growth* Rate YoY (%)
2010-11	268609	59.0	14.29
2011-12	332769	68.8	23.89
2012-13(E)	410836	75.8	23.46

E: Estimate

*Growth in Rupee Terms

As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Global Technology spend has recorded a growth of 4.8% in 2012. However, the Indian IT-ITES industry is estimated to achieve double-digit growth during FY 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government through its National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) 2012 notified on 14.09.2012 envisages to increase revenues of IT Industry (Exports + Domestic) from 100 Billion USD at present to 300 Billion USD by 2020. The vision of the policy is to strengthen and enhance India's position as the Global IT hub and to use IT and Cyberspace as an engine for rapid, inclusive and substantial growth in the national economy.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. One of the thrust areas of National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) 2012 is to create a pool of 10 million additional skilled manpower in ICT by the year 2020 through formal and non-formal sectors, with focus on skill development and expertise creation.

(g) Government extends several incentives to increase the IT and ITES export revenue. Under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, which is administered by the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications & IT, the IT-ITES units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. Further, the Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters especially Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad. DOC has notified 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Currently, the SEZs units are eligible for tax benefits as per Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for a period of 15 years in a phased manner. The IT-ITES SEZ units are contributing significantly to the growth of export revenues of the sector.

[ENGLISH]

Purchase of Aircraft by Private Airlines

1524. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private airlines have sought permission from the Government for purchase of aircraft;

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

(c) whether the Government has acceded to the demand of the airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, airlinewise along with the criteria/norms set for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. All the requests received from scheduled private airlines for import of aircraft have been acceded to. The details from 2010 till date are as under:

Airline	Proposals (no of aircraft)	Approvals (no. of aircraft)
Blue Dart	02	02
LepI Projects Limited	04	
Spicejet	35	35
Jet Airways	58	58
JetLite	12	12
Go Airlines	08	08
IndiGo	78	78
Deccan Cargo	02	02
Zav Airways	03	03
Paramount	14	14
Kingfisher	01	01

Pending Projects

1525. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mega projects of various States are pending for clearance with the Ministry;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken for early clearance of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is a reform linked infrastructure development programme which was started by the Government in 2005. Projects were taken up in the Mission on the recommendation of the State Government which also took clearances with the respective authorities. JnNURM has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31-03-2012 and the Government had earlier extended the period for 2 years for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The Government, on 17/1/2013, given approval for continuation of the JnNURM to inter-alia sanction new

projects till March, 2014. Pursuant to this, the Government has asked State / UTs to send proposals. No mega project i.e., of Rs. 1000 cr or above is pending for approval.

Projects are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines under JnNURM and their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Review of UGC Guidelines

1526. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review the University Grants Commission (UGC's) guidelines of 2010;

(b) if so, whether the Government has found several anomalies in the UGC regulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the newly constituted committee to review the UGC guidelines of 2010 will suggest curbing anomalies in the regulations of UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Regulations were issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 26(e) & (g) of the UGC Act, 1956, in which the approval of the Government is not required. However, in view of the representations received from certain quarters, the UGC constituted an Anomaly Committee to identify anomalies in the Regulations and suggest suitable amendments. Subsequently, the UGC also constituted another Committee called the Re-visit Committee to re-visit the Regulations.

(d) The Anomaly Committee submitted its report on 11.10.2011 to the UGC. The Re-visit Committee also submitted its report on 21.09.2012 to the UGC. In total, the Anomaly Committee and the Re-visit Committee made 67 and 115 recommendations respectively.

[Translation]

Infrastructure Development Projects

1527. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the infrastructure development projects sanctioned in Uttarakhand and the funds allocated for each such project; and

(b) the number of infrastructure development projects of the State pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):
(a) and (b) The projects for infrastructure development are sanctioned and undertaken by States under various

flagship Centrally Sponsored Schemes following the guidelines of the respective schemes framed by Central Ministries. Planning Commission also approves projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) to States and recommends the Ministry of Finance for release of funds. 27 infrastructure development projects of Uttarakhand have been approved by Planning Commission under Special Plan Assistance during 2012-13. The details of approved infrastructure development projects, alongwith funds released for these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

*Infrastructure development projects of Uttarakhand recommended/released under
Special Plan Assistance (SPA) during 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project	Approved by Planning Commission for 2012-13			Released during 2012-13
		90% Grant portion	10% State Share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Works of Naini-Saini Airport (Pithoragarh)	22.50	2.50	25.00	22.50
2.	Construction works of 6 helipads	8.10	0.90	9.00	8.10
3.	Works of Air port at Chinyalisaur (Uttarakashi)	18.00	2.00	20.00	18.00
4.	Flood Control Works	27.00	3.00	30.00	0.00
5.	Construction of Kosi barrage (Almora)	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00
6.	Construction of 12 Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools	7.20	0.80	8.00	7.20
7.	Construction of education directorate	2.88	0.32	3.20	2.88
8.	Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Navodya Vidyalaya	13.50	1.50	15.00	13.50
9.	Construction of Degree college building	13.50	1.50	15.00	13.50
10.	Est. of Engineering college Gopeshwar & strengthening of polytechnics	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00
11.	Construction of Drinking water Schemes	45.00	5.00	50.00	44.22
12.	Construction of ROB at Bhandaribagh, Flyover at Bulliwala and ISBT (Dehradun)	19.80	2.20	22.00	19.80
13.	Construction of Kashipur-Thakudwara Road (Udham Singh Nagar)	6.30	0.70	7.00	6.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Construction of Kichchha-Nagla Road (USN)	3.60	0.40	4.00	3.60
15.	Dugaripant-chhatikhhal Road (Pauri Garhwal)	2.70	0.30	3.00	2.70
16.	Construction of chauras Bridge at Srinagar (Pauri)	1.80	0.20	2.00	1.80
17.	Construction of court Machnjee road (Dehradun)	1.80	0.20	2.00	1.80
18.	Construction of Simla Bypass Road (Dehradun)	4.50	0.50	5.00	4.50
19.	Transport facilities in Dehradun City	4.50	0.50	5.00	4.50
20.	Transport facilities in Dehradun City	4.50	0.50	5.00	4.50
21.	Solid waste management	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00
22.	Construction of Toilets in Dehradun, Haridwar and Haldwani	4.50	0.50	5.00	4.50
23.	Integreated development master plan for Mussoorie	13.50	1.50	15.00	0.00
24.	Bharsar-Ranichauri Horticulture and Forestry University	18.00	2.00	20.00	18.00
25.	Working Women Hostel	0.90	0.10	1.00	0.90
26.	Construction of State Data Centre & IT building	6.30	0.70	7.00	0.00
27.	Computerisation of PDS	23.40	2.60	26.00	23.40
		300.78*	33.42	334.20	253.20

*Planning Commission recommended to release Rs.300 crore against Rs.300.78 crore (90% Grant Portion).

[English]

Sharing of Air Space

1528. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating any proposal to share military air space for civilian passenger air service;

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

(c) the precautionary measures taken while using defence airspace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Civil-Military airspace sharing is an ongoing process in India as per International Civil Aviation

Organisation (ICAO) concept of Flexible Use of Airspace. The sharing of airspace has resulted in design/implementation of shorter fuel efficient routes and arrival/departure procedures for airports through reserved, special user airspaces. This has resulted in significant reduction in fuel burnt and carbon emissions.

(c) Following precautionary measures are taken while using defence airspace:

(i) The air traffic is coordinated and monitored on regular basis by Airports Authority of India (AAI) / Indian Air Force.

(ii) Whenever the reserved airspace is not required for defence flying, the same is handed over by Defence ATC to Civil ATC for Civil air traffic.

(iii) There is dynamic coordination of air traffic between Civil Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Defence ATC units.

- (iv) The Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes are established only after due coordination with Defence authorities.

Security of Airports

1529. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and officers of BCAS also work under the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) which limits the tenure of three years for Officers;

(b) if so, whether some employees and officers of BCAS are posted at the same location/posts for more than a decade; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines which stipulate that officers working in sensitive posts and organizations should be rotated every 2/3 years, Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a policy for rotation/transfer of officers of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS). In accordance with this policy none of the officers in BCAS holding any sensitive post is due for transfer.

Voting Rights to NRIs

1530. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the current status of registration of overseas Indian electors;

(b) whether the Government proposes to speed up the process so that NRIs can cast their votes in the coming 16th Lok Sabha Election;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per the electoral rolls, 2013 the total number of Overseas Indian Electors is 11,328.

(b) and (c) So far as the steps taken are as follows:

(i) Detailed instructions have been issued by Election Commission of India to the Electoral Registration Officers for registration of Overseas Indian electors. Monthly record of registration of overseas electors is also maintained by the Electoral Registration Officers.

(ii) Ministry of External Affairs issued letters to 15 Head of Missions in countries where the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) population exceeds 1 Lakh i.e. Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America to facilitate enrolment of NRI electors.

(iii) The enrolment Form 6A can be obtained / downloaded from the website of Election Commission of India. Postal addresses of all Electoral Registration Officers (ERO) are also available on the website of Election Commission.

(iv) The Election Commission has also started online registration of overseas electors on its official website i.e. www.eci.nic.in.

(d) In view of above, question does not arise.

EPR Reactor for Jaitapur NPP

1531. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of supply of EPR reactor for the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) was discussed with the French President during his recent visit to the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As mentioned in the Joint Statement dated 14

February 2013 issued by / India and France during the State visit of President of France to India, the status in regard to the first two EPR units was reviewed and it was noted that Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. and AREVA were engaged in techno-commercial discussions.

ICAO Audits of AAI

1532. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the audits of Airports Authority of India (AAI) conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation;

(b) whether some recommendations/findings of ICAO are yet to be implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which these are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the AAI has again come under safety-audit by ICAO;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of all the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Safety Audit of Jaipur and Patna airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) were carried out by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) team in December, 2012.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) There were 8 recommendations pertaining to Jaipur airport and 13 recommendations in respect of Patna airport. Out of these one recommendation pertaining to Jaipur airport and six recommendations in respect of Patna airport have already been implemented. The remaining recommendations are at various stages of implementation. Since the implementation of recommendations involve examination of several aspects, no specific time frame can be made in advance.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Regular safety audit of AAI airports is carried out by AAI and Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The following steps are taken to cater security arrangements of all the airports in the country:-

(i) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been deployed at 52 AAI airports to implement anti hijacking measures

(ii) Equipments such as In-line X-Ray Baggage Inspection System (XBIS), Perimeter Intrusion Detection System (PDIS), Bomb Disposal and Detection System (BDDS) are being installed at airports and

(iii) Random screening of passengers introduced at entry gates.

Illegal Construction

1533. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal construction is rampant in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has banned statues and other types of construction of public roads, land and pavements;

(d) if so, the details therefore;

(e) whether the Government has issued instructions of civic authorities in the country for strict compliance of the Supreme Court order; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame fixed to remove all illegal constructions on public land, roads and pavements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) According to the Local Bodies of Delhi, illegal construction is not rampant in Delhi. The office of Director (Local Bodies) has reported that whenever any unauthorized construction is noticed an action is taken by the Building Department of the respective municipal zone as per provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that an Enforcement Building Regularization Department is

working to check the unauthorized constructions. Four Junior Engineers have been exclusively deputed to take immediate action against any unauthorized constructions noticed. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has reported that demolition/sealing action has been taken against illegal construction which came to their notice. The Delhi Cantonment Board has stated that action under Section 239 (i), (ii) and (iv), 248 and 320 Cantonment Act, 2006 is taken whenever illegal construction activity is noticed. Also prosecutions are launched against the offenders under Section 247 of the Cantonment Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, except street furniture and public utilities.

(e) and (f) The Office of Director (Local Bodies), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has forwarded a copy of Supreme Court Order dated 18-1-2013 in Special Leave Petition No. 8519 of 2006 regarding installation of statues or construction of any structure on public roads, to the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi and its Public Works Department/ for taking necessary action. The office of Director (Local Bodies), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has further informed that action against encroachments on the right of way of the road is taken as per guidelines issued by them and regular inspections are made by field staff to check encroachments.

Unemployed CPL Holders

1534. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of unemployed Commercial Pilots Licence (CPL) holders in the country at present;

(b) the number of pilots/co-pilots employed by the Indian carriers as on date; and

(c) the way in which the Government proposes to utilise the services of unemployed pilots/co-pilots in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) DGCA do not maintain data on the number of unemployed Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) holder in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Telecom Services at District Level

1535. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge number of telephone exchanges and mobile towers of BSNL are non-functional or some of them are functioning poorly in various telecom districts particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, telecom district-wise including Damoh;

(c) whether there is a shortage of essential equipment in various telecom districts and the tenders for the same are not floated at rational prices in such districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to improve the landline and mobile services in affected districts/areas in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) The telephone exchanges and mobile towers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the A country including Madhya Pradesh are, in general, functioning satisfactorily.

(c) and (d) BSNL augments its network based on techno-commercial considerations. However, in general, there is no shortage of essential equipment in BSNL .

(e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of BSNL review the performance of BSNL regularly. However, BSNL has taken the following steps to improve the Quality of Services in the country including Madhya Pradesh:

- Strengthening of sales and distribution system.
- Special consumer retention camps.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project smile.

- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

[English]

Education for Women

1536. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the standard of education of women and girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government for improving the education of women and girls during the last three years;

(d) the total funds sanctioned/released/spent during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the results achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts a National Achievement Survey to assess the learning level of children, including girls, for class III, V & VIII. The survey has shown that the average pupil achievement levels have increased, even though overall achievement is low.

(c) to (e) To encourage the participation of girls in elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, early

childhood care and education centers in/near schools in convergence with ICDS programme etc., teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks, the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas as residential upper primary schools and the National Programme of Education For Girls At Elementary Level (NPEGEL).

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. In addition, a Girls' Hostel Scheme, the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE), exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, are also being implemented.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also undertaken several schemes for the benefit of girls and women. These include the construction of Women Hostels Scheme, the Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education Scheme, the Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child and a fellowship for single girl child for taking up research in science departments, which have been covered under the Basic Scientific Research (BSR) programme.

The Funds released and expenditure incurred under the SSA and the RMSA programmes including the interventions for promotion of girls' education is at enclosed Statement.

The enrolment of girls has been steadily increasing and the dropout rates declining at all stages of education. The Census 2011 reveals a rise in female literacy rates from 53.67% in 2001 to 65.46% in 2011.

Statement*Funds Released and Expenditure incurred during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under SSA (Rs. in Crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2011		2011-12	
		Releases	Expenditure (including State share)	Releases	Expenditure (including State share)	Releases	Expenditure (including State share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.70	722.57	810.00	1440.44	1835.52	3372.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	114.28	124.28	204.02	209.93	238.80	267.06
3.	Assam	474.80	507.81	768.54	855.75	1069.21	1249.31
4.	Bihar	1217.39	2248.70	2047.90	3495.07	1851.08	4089.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.93	963.41	878.63	1231.07	698.70	1339.02
6.	Goa	5.51	12.13	6.71	14.59	10.79	19.34
7.	Gujarat	200.32	400.58	440.65	826.24	880.28	1417.81
8.	Haryana	276.00	456.21	327.86	643.79	404.61	771.94
9.	Himaehal Pradesh	86.08	146.10	137.87	217.56	141.93	251.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.63	222.58	403.49	640.01	300.71	1047.33
11.	Jharkhand	709.40	1199.47	895.62	1592.47	579.03	1172.33
12.	Karnataka	442.21	830.29	669.03	1144.58	627.88	1249.96
13.	Kerala	119.90	192.33	196.61	260.72	170.22	260.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1132.49	1940.12	1767.83	2935.43	1904.27	3428.32
15.	Maharashtra	564.32	1078.84	855.37	1432.00	1179.63	1810.66
16.	Manipur	15.00	14.43	132.54	106.59	39.41	83.90
17.	Meghalaya	93.83	120.94	185.41	200.50	144.11	197.83
18.	Mizoram	66.18	82.54	101.15	90.73	108.14	140.85
19.	Nagaland	49.13	54.40	86.37	103.50	97.98	103.15
20.	Odisha	630.62	1120.12	731.78	1465.08	927.20	1625.70
21.	Punjab	200.44	367.72	396.13	559.43	481.12	647.03
22.	Rajasthan	1271.24	1998.94	1461.82	2703.68	1485.81	3130.64
23.	Sikkim	17.36	20.41	44.69	39.16	40.23	44.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	483.66	782.67	690.69	1194.81	681.42	1168.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	74.73	91.96	171.21	142.84	174.94	242.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1960.12	3350.49	3104.63	5110.96	2636.83	5158.04
27.	Uttarakhand	160.06	271.87	257.94	368.32	208.92	399.36
28.	West Bengal	1041.42	1625.40	1747.03	3053.33	1776.53	2986.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.12	7.24	3.58	8.86	9.07	16.06
30.	Chandigarh	11.01	20.63	21.56	25.66	16.11	33.01
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.50	6.31	4.14	6.92	5.64	7.96
32.	Daman and Diu	1.69	3.24	1.63	3.75	2.57	4.85
33.	Delhi	30.89	36.85	35.53	46.58	37.83	80.09
34.	Lakshadweep	1.44	2.46	1.27	2.93	1.28	3.63
35.	Puducherry	6.70	11.25	4.85	12.96	7.58	12.76
Total		12781.08	21035.27	19594.07	32186.23	20775.38	37834.10

State-wise fund released and Expenditure from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA					
		2009-10		2010-2011		2011-12	
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.32	1.05	1.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	9.53	311.57	359.41	328.32	225.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	0.00	26.98	14.17	20.24	1.18
4.	Assam	8.70	4.47	19.35	2.16	83.46	17.53
5.	Bihar	19.64	0.00	77.27	11.27	23.50	26.67
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.00	0.45	0.61	2.35	1.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.12	0.22	15.25	15.05	344.69	335.96
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.26	0.37
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.11	1.29	1.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	3.97	0.02
11. Goa		0.51	0.00	0.54	0.00	3.12	0.23
12. Gujarat		2.94	0.00	10.69	0.29	15.25	16.67
13. Haryana		5.33	12.03	23.00	25.02	175.56	179.83
14. Himanchal Pradesh		3.74	0.05	38.50	22.77	57.66	23.90
15. Jammu and Kashmir		11.02	0.01	26.40	4.73	96.36	20.3.2
16. Jharkhand		9.41	0.00	69.43	6.01	17.94	7.9.9
17. Karnataka		74.43	0.00	19.47	20.94	48.90	68.85
18. Kerala		10.33	0.00	15.13	20.48	19.10	20.95
19. Lakshadweep		1.10	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.74	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh		97.58	0.00	196.19	307.81	242.39	345.58
21. Maharashtra		3.50	0.00	13.47	18.28	73.99	10.36
22. Manipur		18.54	0.00	25.26	1.55	38.13	14.01
23. Meghalaya		1.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	12.39	0.87
24. Mizoram		17.21	1.44	19.08	8.29	36.23	50.98
25. Nagaland		11.87	0.00	5.24	2.38	28.26	1.11
26. Odisha		8.04	0.00	89.83	0.52	128.87	224.15
27. Puducherry		1.82	0.00	1.87	2.11	1.96	0.00
28. Punjab		25.25	31.20	188.25	43.78	89.40	198.47
29. Rajasthan		19.38	0.00	52.96	0.67	146.89	0.00
30. Sikkim		2.70	0.25	4.26	1.92	6.92	3.02
31. Tamil Nadu		55.18	20.75	77.05	36.81	197.19	230.55
32. Tripura		9.98	0.00	25.26	2.90	7.23	23.80
33. Uttar Pradesh		36.10	0.91	49.43	2.23	204.48	122.54
34. Uttarakhand		3.52	0.00	76.01	3.61	34.07	63.04
35. West Bengal		12.99	0.00	0.00	0.27	2.74	1.01
Total		547.83	80.85	1480.10	936.49	2495.90	2238.66

Liability of Nuclear Suppliers

1537. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Nuclear Liability Act, 2010, nuclear suppliers are not liable to pay more than the cost of supplied equipments as damage in case of nuclear accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons and the rationale therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend this provision;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Section 4 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 channels the liability for / nuclear damage to the operator of the nuclear installation. The operator of the nuclear installation after paying the compensation for nuclear damage, shall have a right of recourse against the supplier in accordance with Section 17 of the said Act. The supplier has no liability to pay compensation for nuclear damage in the first instance to the victims of a nuclear incident.

(c) Under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 the liability of the operator is strict and based on the principle of no-fault liability with the underlying objective to provide prompt compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal at present.

IT Townships

1538. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) the present status of setting up integrated IT township in India;

(b) the details of the State Governments came forward to set up IT township, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage setting up of such townships in various States;

(d) whether the Government has allowed/proposes to allow Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme for such townships; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Government of India announced policy to setup Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs) in May' 2008 to promote investment in the Information Technology (IT)/ Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)/Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) sector. ITIRs would be specifically delineated investment regions with a minimum area of around 40 sq. kms. with minimum 40% processing area. Planned for the establishment of IT/ ITES and Electronic Hardware Manufacturing unit facilities along with the associated services and infrastructure, ITIRs may include Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Industrial Park and Warehousing Zones, Export Oriented Units. The policy visualizes that the State Government would play the lead role in setting up of ITIRs. Central Government will provide necessary viability gap funding for external infrastructure through existing schemes.

All the State Governments were requested to send proposal for setting up of ITIR. The proposals were received from States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Odisha. The proposal from the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha were considered by High Power Committee. The Government of Karnataka proposed for setting up ITIR near Bengaluru region in an area of 42.51 sq. kms. The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to set up ITIR in an area of 202 sq. kms. in 3 clusters/agglomerations in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy District. The Government of Odisha had proposed to set up ITIR in an area of 41.32 sq. kms. near Bhubaneswar region. The Government of Tamilnadu has proposed for setting up of ITIR in 500 sq. kms area in Chengalpattu, Sriperumbudur and Kanchipuram.

Certain details were sought with respect to proposal from Government of Tamilnadu.

State Governments can use different models for taking up projects within ITIRs including Public Private Partnership.

[*Translation*]

Weight of School Bags

1539. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether carrying of heavy school bags is causing adverse effect on the health of the school going children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to lighten the school bags of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted by the Government.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) prescribes no textbook for early childhood education. Only two textbooks for classes I and II and three books for classes III to V are prescribed by it. The policy of 'no school bag and no homework to the students upto class II' is mandatory to be followed by the schools seeking permanent affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as per the provision contained in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board.

[*English*]

Malpractices in Board Exams

1540. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal(s) from the students bodies to conduct board's practical exams under CCTV surveillance to ensure that colleges do not indulge in malpractices and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any State Government has also approached the Centre in this regard;

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

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps suo-moto in this regard so as to maintain transparency in practical examinations in the board exams; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) appoints an external examiner in the subjects involving practical examinations, besides an internal examiner of the school to ensure objectivity and transparency of the practical examinations.

[*Translation*]

Aadhaar Card

1541. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a lot of mistakes have crept into Aadhaar cards in many states, especially in Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to correct such mistakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Enrolments for Aadhaar are carried out by various Registrars of UIDAI, who are typically State Government departments, Public Financial Institutions, India Post etc. through enrolment agencies. The enrolment operators engaged by the enrolment agency input the resident's demographic data at the time of enrolment. Some mistakes in the demographic data like name spelling, address of the resident, wrong entry of resident's gender and date of birth have been reported by residents in some states including Haryana.

(c) The UIDAI has put in place the system of having to minimize demographic error such as providing an additional viewing screen facing the resident whereby the resident is able to see her/his details being data entered

during enrolment. At the end of each enrolment, a review screen is generated and the resident has an opportunity to view mistakes if any and suggest changes of the demographic details. Once the resident confirms the demographic details in the review screen an individual enrolment ID slip is printed. The enrolment process now also provides for an end of the day review process to review once again the resident data. Residents also have the option to get their details corrected within 96 hours of enrolment at the Enrolment Centre. The data is once again put through a random quality check by the UIDAI for identifying mistakes in the demographic data in a sample mode. Some of the identified mistakes in enrolment packets are possible to be corrected through an online work flow. In other cases, the enrolment has to be rejected and the enrolment agency is levied a financial penalty. The Registrars are not paid any financial support for all enrolment where demographic errors are detected. After generation of Aadhaar number, the residents can update/correct enrolment data through online facility or send an update request through post.

Approval of the 12th Five Year Plan

1542. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Development Council has given its final approval to the 12th Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give priority to labourer intensive technology in industries during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for speeding up comprehensive development of the country;

(e) whether the gross budgetary support by the Centre has increased substantially compared to the previous Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):
(a) and (b) The National Development Council in its meeting held on December 27, 2012 approved the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Plan aims at achieving 8% average growth rate. Details are given in the draft 12th Plan Document.

(c) and (d) The Plan has identified high employment generating labour intensive industries such as textile, food processing, leather goods, gems and jewellery etc. It aims at generating 50 million non-farm work opportunities during the Plan. It emphasizes on creation of appropriate skill sets among the rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive.

(e) and (f) The proposed Gross Budgetary Support for Central Plan of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and realization of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) is as under:

GBS allocation in Eleventh and Twelfth Plans

(Rs. crores at current prices)

Item	Eleventh Plan Realization		Twelfth Plan Projections		% Increase over Eleventh Plan
	Amount	% Share in Total GBS	Amount	% Share in Total GBS	
Central Plan (Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	1167886	73.48	2710840	75.96	132.12
Central Assistance to State Plan	421458	26.52	857786	24.04	103.53
Total	1589344	100.00	3568626	100.00	124.53

Source: Draft Twelfth Five Year Plan Document

*[English]***Review of Distance Education**

1543. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to review the distance education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has recommended that being a regulatory body, the Distance Education Council must be dissociated from Indira Gandhi National Open University in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Committee Report has inter alia recommended that every conventional university and institution, including technical and professional ones, should be encouraged to switch over to a dual mode of imparting education by offering Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes. The Report also recommends the creation of a new Regulatory body, namely the Distance Education Council of India (DECI), through an Act of Parliament; amendment to the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Act to divest it of the responsibilities of regulating the ODL system; issue of policy direction to the UGC for assuming the responsibility of maintaining standards in the ODL system as an interim measure; institutions to restrict study centres within their statutory territorial limits; review of the UGC's decision not to permit Ph.D through distance mode and not to allow new Deemed Universities to offer distance education programmes; ban on Deemed Universities operating through affiliated colleges / franchisee centres; use of ICT; equivalence of degrees awarded through the ODL system and regular system both for educational and employment purposes.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government has accepted this recommendation.

Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau

1544. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB);

(b) whether the Government has finalised the mandate of AAIB in the country;

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

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the said Bureau is likely to be operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has been set up vide Ministry's order dt. 30.07.2012 and is presently operational. The functions of the AAIB have been defined in the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2012. Some of the major functions of the AAIB are as follows:

- Obtain Preliminary report either through his own officer or any person authorized by it.
- Facilitate the investigation and administrative work of the Committees and Courts whenever necessary.
- Receive and process the reports of Courts and Committees of Inquiry.
- Follow-up the recommendations made by Courts and Committees of Inquiry and to ensure that the same are implemented by the concerned agencies.
- Formulate safety recommendation on the basis of safety studies, including induction of new technology to enhance safety conducted from time to time.

Ragging in Educational Institutions

1545. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the ragging in several institutions is still reported in spite of instructions from the Government to check such menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases of ragging that have taken place in various educational institutions in the country including National Institute of Technology (NIT), Warangal in the recent past;

(c) the number of instances of ragging where loss of lives and injuries suffered by students were reported during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the concrete steps taken/to be taken by the Government to end this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 34 alleged ragging incidents have been reported during 2012-13. As reported by the UGC, on inquiry into the matter, no case has been established to be a case of ragging. The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Warangal has reported that no incident of ragging has taken place in that Institute.

(c) The UGC has reported that in four cases, injuries or loss of life were reported. However, all the four cases, after enquiry, were proved as cases not related to incidents of ragging. The injuries and deaths had occurred on account of internal rivalry, accident or suicide. However, another case was reported directly to this Ministry from the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi in September, 2012 in which a case of ragging was registered and seven students involved in the incident were suspended.

(d) The UGC, the All Indian Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Medical Council, of India (MCI) and the Dental Council of India (DCI), have all notified anti-ragging regulations to check ragging cases in the

country. The Regulations have stringent provisions for taking action against the students and institutions found violating anti-ragging regulations. Advisories have also been issued before the start of the academic session to the States/UTs, Civil and Police authorities to participate in the anti-ragging committees of the institutions and 'take immediate deterrent action in cases of ragging. The Ministry has set up an anti-ragging helpline which is working since 15th June, 2009. Anyone can call the toll-free helpline to report incidents of ragging. The UGC has started an anti-ragging portal at [www. antiragging. in](http://www.antiragging.in), which is working since 26th July, 2012.

[Translation]

Extinction of Languages

1546. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several ancient languages have become extinct due to lack of proper attention;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ancient languages in use at present and the step taken by the Government to protect these languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No ancient language has become extinct since the Government of India began maintaining records. A language is generally determined as an 'ancient language' on the basis of written materials (including inscriptions) available in it dating prior to the 5th century Christian Era (CE). Accordingly, Sanskrit and Tamil can be called 'ancient languages'. These two 'ancient languages' are in use at present and are also included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Government of India has established the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRWP), Ujjain for the development and promotion of the Sanskrit language. Further, there are 1057 Sanskrit Colleges/Centres affiliated to different Sanskrit Universities funded by the Universities Grants Commission (UGC). In addition, the Government of

India provides assistance to schools, colleges and Universities located in different States through the UGC and the RSKS for promoting Sanskrit and Tamil. The Government of India has also established the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai for the promotion and preservation of Classical Tamil.

Foreign Pilots

1547. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the airline-wise details of foreign pilots working in India;

(b) whether there is a difference between the perks being provided to foreign pilots in comparison to the Indian pilots;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government for setting up an academy for recruitment and training of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) the details of foreign pilots employed by various companies are as under:

Airline	No. of foreign pilots
Air India	21
Jet Airways	86
Spice Jet	63
Blue Dart	08
Indigo Airlines	50
Alliance Air	11
Non Scheduled operator	85

(b) and (c) Salaries, perks etc. of pilots are internal administrative matter of the concerned airlines. Government does not interfere in such administrative matters of the airlines.

(d) Recruitment and training of pilots is prerogative of airlines which engage them. However, the pilots holding

the licences are required to undergo training in accordance with the Aircraft Rules 1937 and Schedule II thereof, to maintain validity of their licences.

[English]

Lost of Data for UID

1548. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of data including Biometric data collected by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been lost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any inquiry to fix the responsibility of the persons/agencies who are responsible for the data loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is implementing the Aadhaar project in partnership with various States/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post/Registrar General of India etc. The enrolment agencies are engaged by these partners to carry out enrolments in the field for undertaking biometric & demographic data collection for the Registrars, which is then shared with UIDAI for processing & generation of aadhaar. UIDAI has provided them with standardised enrolment software, processes & guidelines. The data uploaded by the field agencies is checked for integrity by decrypting it and any data which does not meet this integrity criterion is not accepted for processing. In all such cases, the resident has to be re-enrolled. Payment to the Registrars is made by the UIDAI only on successful generation of an Aadhaar.

Frauds by Flying Schools

1549. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI)/ Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has allowed/ permitted various flying schools in the country to operate

on no-profit no-loss basis overlooking the guidelines while granting concessional rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the losses caused to the exchequer as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has unearthed frauds committed by various flying schools across the country posing as no-profit no-loss operations and has asked the Government to initiate action against the officials of DGCA/AAI who allowed these schools to hoodwink the system;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the CVC in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against guilty officials and to recover the loss from flying schools and to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given to Part (a) above.

(c) to (e) CVC has advised CVO of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to investigate the matter and to submit the report at the earliest. Earlier three officers of DGCA had been suspended who were subsequently reinstated by the competent authority pending investigation/inquiry.

A committee comprising four members has been constituted by the Ministry to examine the issue of levy of fees payable to AAI by Flying Schools,

[Translation]

Assessment of Unemployment

1550. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any assessment of poverty, unemployment, and labour-force in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the norms prescribed for conducting such an assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) to (c) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency to estimate the number and percentage of people living below the poverty line. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. As per the latest available information, the poverty line at All India level for 2009-10 is estimated as MPCE of Rs 673 for rural areas and Rs 860 for urban areas. The percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country in 2009-10 has been estimated at 29.8 %.

Planning Commission does not collect data on unemployment and labour-force. However, such data is collected on quinquennial basis by the National Sample Survey Organization under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

[English]

World Class Standard Universities

1551. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a legislative proposal for setting up universities for innovation aiming at world class standards in academics and research has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any specific proposal for establishment of the said proposed university in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has formulated the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill', which was introduced in Parliament on 21.05.2012. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. A copy of the Bill is available at http://164.100.24.219/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/asintroduced/61_2012_LS_ENG.pdf

(c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has tentatively identified Pune in Maharashtra as one of the

locations for establishment of such universities in the public funded mode.

(d) No definite time frame can be fixed as of now since the establishment of these Universities is contingent on the passage of the Bill in Parliament.

CPC at Ahmedabad Airport

1552. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has allotted land for development of Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) at Ahmedabad Airport;

(b) if so, the details of agency to which the land has been allotted;

(c) whether any request is pending with the Government/AAI to provide No Objection Certificate to operationalize the CPC facility;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) M/s Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited.

(c) to (e) On the request of M/s Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited (GAICL), land was allotted under Center for Perishable Cargo (CPC) policy by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for establishment of CPC facility at Ahmedabad Airport. An agreement was also signed between GAICL and Land Directorate of AAI. M/s GAICL has requested for NOC for outsourcing the operation and management of CPC facility which is not permissible as per the extant CPC policy of AAI.

Theft of Passenger Luggage from IGI Airport

1553. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger luggage theft cases occurred at Indira Gandhi International Airport during the last six months along with the number of persons arrested so far in this connection;

(b) the reasons for increased incidents of thefts along with the value of luggage stolen in each of the said cases;

(c) whether the security agencies concerned have their roles clearly specified in terms of baggage protection and other security related aspects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the baggage trolleys of Air India are open while the trolleys of other airlines are closed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along the steps taken by the Government/Air India to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the information given by Delhi Police, the number of passenger luggage theft cases registered at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) is 22 and 9 persons have been arrested by the Delhi Police in this connection. The details of the cases and the approximate value of luggage stolen are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued various AVSEC orders/circulars providing for deployment of security staff for security of luggage, cargo, catering, aircraft as well as for establishing a unified Control Room for CCTV monitoring at the airport. BCAS has also issued orders for protection of passenger baggage by the aircraft operator. The airline security staff are deployed in baggage break up/make up area and aircraft holds while loading and off-loading of passenger baggage. All the baggage trolleys are escorted from arrival aircraft to baggage break up and on departure from baggage make up area to aircraft. Strict surveillance is maintained to avoid any theft/pilferage from passengers' baggage. Surprise checks are also conducted by the airline security staff. Besides, entire baggage movement area and conveyor belt is under CCTV and under surveillance of CISF.

(d) and (e) In wide bodied aircraft, all passenger baggage are loaded into y closed containers, which are sealed and escorted by security personnel, upto the departure aircraft. In case of narrow bodied aircraft, normal trolleys are used and escorted by security staff.

Statement*The details of the cases and the approximate value of luggage stolen*

Sl. No.	FIR No.	U/S	Approximate value of Stolen Property	Arrested
1	267/12	379 IPC	350 Euro, Debited and credited cards 2,000/- Rs.	2
2.	285/12	379/411 IPC	3200-4,000 US Dollar	1
3.	299/12	379 IPC	20,000/- Rs.	—
4.	333/12	379 IPC	Jewelry items, Laptop, some cloths	—
5.	342/12	379 IPC	11,400 US Dollar	—
6.	347/12	379 IPC	1 Apple MAC book, Laptop, 21 phone	—
7.	355/12	379 IPC	1 Hand bag	1
8.	360/12	379 IPC	1 Laptop Make HP	—
9.	375/12	379 IPC	1 Digital Camera Sony, 2,000/-US Dollar	—
10.	377/12	379 IPC	1 phone Apple 3 GS, I-Pad Apple & 200 US Dollar	3
11.	385/12	379 IPC	Gold Chain, Gold ring	—
12.	07/13	379 IPC	Purse containing 1300-1,350 & 1500/- cash	—
13.	08/13	379 IPC	Bag containing cash and other articles	—
14.	13/13	379 IPC	I-Pad missing from bag	—
15.	14/13	379 IPC	Wallet containing 2300/- cash Identity card & Driving license	—
16.	16/13	379 IPC	2 Gold Chain-21 appx. Diamond Set-1, 260000 app, 1 Gold uncut Diamond set 250000 app, 1 Golden set-15000 app, 1 Gold bangle-50,000 app, 8 Lack Rs/-	—
17.	19/13	379 IPC	1 laptop, some cloths	—
18.	21/13	379 IPC	2 Black berry M/Phone, 1 Pad, 1 Nikon Camera, Gold Bangle 80000 app. Cash 30,000 Rs Some cloths.	—
19.	24/13	379/411 IPC	1 Laptop	2
20.	29/13	379 IPC	Suit Case, 2000 USA Dollar, Sony Camera	—
21.	30/13	379 IPC	9200 USA Dollar	—
22.	53/13	379 IPC	Gold Bracelets, 2 Nos and earning square, Polki concoct cliamonc set in gold one pair.	—

Software to Analyse Aircraft Movement

1554. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic management capability has been adversely affected in terms of air traffic control particularly in some of the metropolitan airports due to the rise in operation of flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India is getting a software to analyse aircraft movement time on runways, taxiways and the technical area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the traffic management capability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) is in need of advanced software tool to analyze the occupancy time on runways, taxiways etc. At present the Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) is used to some extent to know about aircraft movement time on runway and taxiway. The ASMGCS combines multi-source surveillance data from radar sensors, Multilateration (MLAT) sensors and Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B) to provide the controller with position of the moving aircraft on ground.

The advanced software tool will help in precisely calculating and analyzing the aircraft movement time on runways, taxiways and technical area.

(e) The following steps are taken/being taken to improve the traffic management capability in the country:

(i) Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) System to improve the flow and management of traffic.

(ii) Nine new radars have been installed to cover those portions of continental airspace which are currently not under radar surveillance. This will enhance situational awareness of the controllers.

(iii) ADS-B has been installed at 14 locations to cover the surveillance gaps and enhance situational awareness of the controllers.

(iv) Flexible Use of Airspace between civil and Defence airspace introduced to reduce traffic congestion in congested civil airspace during peak traffic hours.

(v) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) has been introduced in Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata airport and also being introduced in Trivandrum and Bengaluru airport to expedite and better management of air traffic.

Free and Open Source Software

1555. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any programme for the popularization of free and open source software;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to implement free softwares in all the Government supported IT programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has set up National Resource Centre for Free and Open Source Software (NRCFOSS) to carry out Research & Development, Human Resource Development, FOSS Deployment and Awareness building with the primary objective of popularization and promotion of Free & Open Source Software in the country. NRCFOSS is currently into Phase-II with CDAC Centres Chennai/Hyderabad/Delhi/Mumbai, IIT Madras/Bombay and Anna University as the implementing agencies.

The Centre has brought out a GNU/Linux based Operating System named as Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS) with wide Indian languages support. BOSS can be freely downloaded from <http://bosslinux.in>.

Also, BOSS CDs are available for free distribution. BOSS Support Centres are being set up across the country for popularization and adoption of BOSS.

(c) and (d) Presently, Government does not have any plans to implement free software in all Government supported Information Technology (IT) programmes. However, as brought out in (a), (b) above, Government is working towards promotion and awareness of Free & Open Source Software in the country to enable users to make informed choices.

DeitY has written letters to all the State Governments for possible deployment of BOSS Linux in the States/UTs.

- CDAC has signed MOUs with CHiPS Chhattisgarh, Govt of Tripura, Govt of Bihar, NIC and ELCOT Tamil Nadu for implementation of BOSS in various applications.
- CDAC and other NRCFOSS II agencies have been conducting workshops/ seminars/ awareness programs to popularize the use of FOSS in the country.
- BOSS Linux/ EduBOSS has been/ is being deployed at Punjab/Haryana schools, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Indian Navy, Indian Army and Tamil Nadu.

Prosecution of Telecom Operator

1556. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI had approached Secretary, DoPT, for its views on prosecuting a leading Telecom Operator as quoted in Print Media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is the standard practice carried out by CBI in all its cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons for approaching DoPT and other agencies for their views?

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.

(c) and (d) In certain important cases where there is a difference of opinion between Director, CBI and Director of Prosecution, CBI, references may be sent to the Secretary, Department of Personnel Training (DoPT) for seeking the opinion of Ld. Attorney General of India.

Monitoring of Social Networking Sites

1557. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) whether the incidents of cyber crimes/attacks have gained strength through social networking sites such as Facebook, Orkut, Youtube, Twitter, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to monitor the content on these sites and prevent cyber crimes;

(c) whether the Government is working on any action plan for making an international grid to check the cyber attacks;

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

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken by other countries for foiling cyber attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) It has been observed that social networking sites are being misused for malicious purposes and committing Cyber Attacks / Cyber Crimes. These websites are being used by malicious people to harvest personal information of targeted users or group of users. The attackers create fake or untraceable profiles for joining groups of benign users and harvest information. This information is being used to impersonate persons and conduct identity theft and phishing attacks through social engineering. The Social Networking Sites are also misused for spreading malware. The mutual trust of users is also used in enticing users to click on links to

malicious URLs and opening files containing malware. Taking advantage of the technology advancements, malware such as Trojans are being delivered onto users' systems. Malware such as Koobface, Bancorkut, Scrapkut Orkut Worm, Backdoor-CEP which steal user's information and use fraudulently were reported to be propagating through social networking sites.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts on specific malware, whenever such malware is observed to be spreading through Social Networking Sites. In addition, steps have been taken to create awareness among public, particularly young people, on incidents of cyber crimes which take place through social media sites. However, there is no proposal at present to monitor the content of Social Media sites.

(c) and (d) Cyber security is borderless and transnational. Accordingly, strengthening international cooperation to effectively deal with cyber security issues has been one of the main focus areas of the Government. In this regard, Government is making concerted efforts to determine the ways and means of expanding the international collaboration.

Besides this, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) takes cooperative efforts with the counterpart CERT Organizations in other countries to share information in a timely manner for preventing cyber attacks as well as collaborating for providing swift response to the incidents.

(e) Generically, the steps/measures being adopted by other countries for prevention of cyber attack enabling legal framework, assessing cyber security threats, vulnerability management, early warning and response,

compliance and assurance, technology research and development, information sharing and cooperation and education & awareness.

Allocation for Languages

1558. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds and implemented schemes for the development of languages in the country during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan periods;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, language-wise including Pali;

(c) the details of funds spent for this purpose as on date; and

(d) the extent to which each of languages have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The funds are allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to different Language Institutions, for the development of different Indian Languages, but are not allocated language-wise. However, the funds allocated to language specific institutions are spent on the development of that language only. The details of funds spent by the Language Institutions during the 11th Five Year Plan and the first year of the 12th Plan (2012-2013) are given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Language Institutions	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Feb-2013)
1.	Hindi	1819.25	1711.45	2036.42	2145.09	2360.84	2521.54
2.	Sanskrit	3701.40	5097.86	6279.88	6453.87	7147.41	5163.50
3.	Sindhi	87.83	131.90	149.91	113.10	238.24	183.62
4.	Tamil	400.92	446.64	861.99	1016.31	822.19	717.68
5.	Urdu	1916.21	1922.00	2014.00	2821.49	3753.00	3700.00
6.	Others	1251.33	1535.66	1197.39	1154.50	1699.07	1758.06
7.	Pali	0.50	0.50	42.66	56.57	52.41	32.09
	Total	9177.44	10846.01	12582.25	13760.93	16073.16	14076.49

(d) The benefits accrued to the promotion of these languages are not quantifiable.

IITs

1559. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the details of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) running in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on new IITs opened/sanctioned during the last three years, IIT-wise and year-wise and the present status of these IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The details of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) running in the country, State-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	State
1	2	3
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	Maharashtra
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Delhi
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	West Bengal
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Uttarakhand
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Tamil Nadu
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Assam

1	2	3
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar	Punjab
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar	Gujarat
12.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
13.	Indian institute of Technology, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
14.	Indian Institute of Technology, Patna	Bihar
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi	Himachal Pradesh

(b) The fund released to the new IITs opened/sanctioned during the last three years, IIT-wise and year-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Fund released in last 3 years (Rs. in crores)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	IIT, Gandhinagar	12.50	23.00	35.52
2.	IIT, Ropar	20.00	25.34	37.55
3.	IIT, Jodhpur	36.00	50.00	66.22
4.	IIT, Bhubaneswar	37.50	45.38	104.83
5.	IIT, Hyderabad	45.22	62.13	120.00
6.	IIT, Mandi	17.00	05.00	64.00
7.	IIT, Patna	52.50	20.00	162.80
8.	IIT, Indore	27.78	19.15	47.47

Six of the eight new IITs in Hyderabad, Patna, Rajasthan, Bhubaneswar, Ropar, Gandhinagar started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 with about 120 students each admitted to B.Tech. Courses and the IITs at Indore and Mandi started functioning from the academic year i.e. 2009-10 with about 120 students each in B.Tech. courses. 30 faculty posts every year have been sanctioned for each of the new IITs and upto 99 non-faculty posts have been sanctioned in accordance with the requirement of each new IIT. The Director for each IIT has been appointed and the Boards of Governors have been constituted. All the eight new IITs are at present functioning from temporary premises. Land for their permanent campuses have been handed over by the respective State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Drop out Rate of School Children

1560. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the details of the gender-wise enrolment for primary education in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is an increase in the drop out rate of both genders at primary and secondary school levels;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, gender-wise, class-wise and State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the drop out rate amongst the girls is mainly due to non-availability of toilets in the schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise and gender-wise details of the number of students enrolled in Classes I-V during 2008-09 (Provisional), 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11

(Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement. The data on the enrolment of students is not available for 2011-12.

(b) and (c) The gender-wise dropout rate for the Classes I-V and Classes I-X during 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) in the country is given below:

Classes	Dropout rate					
	2009-10 (Provisional)			2010-11 (Provisional)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I-V	30.3	27.3	28.9	28.7	25.1	27.0
I-X	53.4	52.0	52.8	50.4	47.9	49.3

(d) and (e) The dropout of girls is mainly due to economic disadvantage, workload within and outside the household, sibling care duties and inadequate school infrastructure and facilities. The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children and to bridge gender gaps in elementary education. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes, inter-alia, opening of new schools, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls and teachers' sensitization programmes to promote participation of girls. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for the setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

Statement*Enrolment in Classes I-V*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11(P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3607168	3515193	3626594	3510697	3633364	3491576
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109614	99899	112473	104372	117254	108725
3.	Assam	2195154	2117008	1462640	1460074	1462640	1460074
4.	Bihar	7426620	5774381	7756205	6151593	8076775	6857499
5.	Chhattisgarh	1875810	1745524	1678226	1556684	1677674	1553940
6.	Goa	65240	59514	66969	60312	66380	60529
7.	Gujarat	3390061	3169903	3515393	3066746	3515393	3066746
8.	Haryana	1118172	1084837	1183564	1002815	1206621	1077634
9.	Himachal Pradesh	340561	306318	327272	295926	327804	297714
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	677710	610337	662907	611967	662907	611967
11.	Jharkhand	2669969	2581109	2785633	2678635	2546408	2469401
12.	Karnataka	2859996	2682420	2820488	2639555	2801529	2613045
13.	Kerala	1241607	1193329	1235256	1189792	1191088	1144456
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6127662	5652470	6127662	5652470	5413583	5243899
15.	Maharashtra	5503324	4900422	5484159	4880672	5489880	4892921
16.	Manipur	192296	179598	192153	179506	190448	178506
17.	Meghalaya	228238	231476	235043	237610	257243	257811
18.	Mizoram	90880	83533	74191	67472	78542	72059
19.	Nagaland	145894	140341	113801	106003	113801	106003
20.	Odisha	2349164	2233038	2308957	2184342	2291043	2167135
21.	Punjab	962546	802213	1394959	1108880	1394959	1108880
22.	Rajasthan	4849763	4106203	4727309	4071647	4349247	3819370
23.	Sikkim	41410	39956	41364	39808	41364	39808
24.	Tamil Nadu	3165310	2983101	3190190	3010266	3140426	2969793
25.	Tripura	237837	225684	228125	216391	201347	193071

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12800194	12368619	12779554	12294351	14933338	13901967
27.	Uttarakhand	571138	537138	567922	532217	567181	526967
28.	West Bengal	4196578	4119345	5087639	4978465	3646369	3605173
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17996	17196	17553	16689	17114	16302
30.	Chandigarh	46559	38304	45407	38352	46186	39802
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19763	18287	20739	19041	20881	19151
32.	Daman and Diu	11490	9647	963 7	8192	9148	7994
33.	Delhi	897235	788278	904651	795288	920149	810974
34.	Lakshadweep	3488	3558	338	3380	3046	2890
35.	Puducherry	57445	54243	57056	54531	57295	54737
	India	70093892	64472422	70845102	64824741	70468427	64848519

P: Provisional

*[English]***Electronic Goods Industry**

1561. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINGH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the demand of electronic goods and the comparative growth rate of electronic industry in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has notified a Modified Special Incentives Package Scheme (MSIPS) applicable to 29 categories of electronic products and proposes to establish electronic manufacturer clusters in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far and the time by which the electronic clusters are likely to be established, State/UT wise;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to create

an Electronic Development Fund to promote manufacturing of electronic goods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and other incentives given/likely to be given to boost electronic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the report of Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing in the country, the demand for Electronics Manufacturing System Design (ESDM) in the country was USD 45 Billion in 2008-09 and is projected to increase to USD 400 Billion by 2020 at a growth rate of 22%. The production of Electronics Hardware in the country during last years is given below:

Year	Electronic Production (Rs. in crore)	Growth % (Year on year basis)
2009-10	110,720	13.8
2010-11	128,870	11.40
2011-12*	143,300	11.20

*(Estimated)

(b) and (c) The Government has notified vide Notification No. 24 (10)/2010-IPHW-1 dated 27th July 2012 the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) applicable to 29 ESDM Verticals. The Guidelines for the Operationlization of MSIPS scheme for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Sector have been issued. Two proposals have so far been received under the M-SIPS scheme.

Government has notified the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) Scheme vide Notification No 8(50)/2011-IPHW dated 22nd October 2012. The Guidelines for notifying Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing cluster for MSIPS scheme have been issued. Five Applications for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters have been received.

(d) and (e) One of the key initiatives to meet the objective of the draft NPE to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry is to set up an Electronics Development Fund (EDF) to promote Innovation, Indian IP, R&D, product development, commercialization of products, etc. in the ESDM, nano-electronics and IT sectors by providing appropriate funding/incentives to Industry/Academia/R&D institutions.

To promote manufacturing of electronic goods indigenously, Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2012 for the promotion the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in the country. The Policy envisions creating a globally competitive ESDM industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market. Parts of the policy such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) to offset disability and attract investments in ESDM industries; Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme to provide world-class infrastructure for the ESDM Sector; Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products, in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement; and Scheme for mandatory registration of identified electronic products for meeting specified safety standards have already been approved.

[Translation]

Review of Universities

1562. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Government/University Grants Commission (UGC) conducts any periodical review of the universities regarding their standard of education, research and innovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the deficiencies noticed in such reviews, university-wise;

(c) the schemes run by the Government/ UGC for improving the quality/standard of higher education imparted by the universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it conducts a periodic review of the functioning of the Deemed-to-be-Universities and Private Universities in the country. The UGC, in 2009, conducted a comprehensive review of 124 deemed-to-be-universities with the help of Expert Committees. The UGC Expert Committees evaluated the Deemed-to-be-Universities on the parameters of infrastructure, faculty, accreditation, research, etc. Some of the Deemed-to-be-Universities were found deficient on some aspects. The reports of the Expert Committees are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/subpage/UGC-Expert-Committee-Reports-DU.aspx>. The UGC also conducts a comprehensive review of each State University before it is included in Section 2(f) and Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956.

The Government of India had constituted a Review Committee in 2009 to review the functioning of the existing Deemed-to-be-Universities, The Review Committee categorized 38 Deemed-to-be-Universities in category A

(fit to continue), 44 in category B (deficient in some aspects and could rectify those deficiencies within a time frame of three years) and 44 in category C (unfit to continue). The 44 Institutions found unfit have filed cases in Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.

The Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities), Regulations, 2003. These private universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of concerned Statutory Council(s). Out of the 138 State Private Universities, the UGC Expert Committees have already visited 53 Private Universities. The reports of the UGC's Visiting Committees are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/privatuniversity.aspx>.

Apart from the above reviews, the UGC and the Ministry also review the progress made by the Central Universities from time to time.

(c) and (d) Quality enhancement and improvement in standards of higher education is an ongoing process. Measures have been taken by the Government for introduction of the semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc. The UGC has issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standards of teaching in Indian Universities. In order to improve the quality of teachers and teaching, the National Eligibility Test (NET) and the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) have been made compulsory requirements, with the only exception being those who have completed Ph.D in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree), Regulations 2009. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions. The UGC has issued regulations making accreditation mandatory for higher educational institutions. The UGC has launched several schemes to improve the standards of education in Universities and colleges. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible universities and colleges

for the creation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities, including Libraries, Laboratories and Hostels and for the strengthening of teaching and research.

[English]

Increase in Fee in Central Universities

1563. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to hike the fee of Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the amount of fee likely to be increased;

(c) whether the Government has made any evaluation of the impact of fee hike on the poor students who are studying in these universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to protect these poor students from the proposed hike in fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Central Universities being autonomous institutions are competent to take decisions on academic and administrative matters, including the revision of their fee structures. All the Committees constituted by the UGC on this subject have recommended rationalization of fees. The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) in its 9th Report has also recommended, inter alia, that fees in higher educational institutions need to be revised to meaningful levels so as to have a co-relation to the cost of education in such institutions. In order to protect the interests of poor students, it has also recommended that a portion of the additional realization from such increase in fee be used for extending freeships to students from poor families, besides granting scholarships to meritorious students. The 12th Plan as approved by the NDC also envisages raising of fees to a reasonable and sustainable level.

Proposals Under JNNURM

1564. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
 SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
 SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various States under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released under JNNURM during the last three years and the current year, State, project and year-wise along with the sharing of funds among Centre, State and Local Bodies;

(d) whether JNNURM has achieved its desired results and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to revamp the JNNURM and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
 (a) and (b) Details of Project, State-wise received from State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) and sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e. upto March 2014 for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JNNURM. The Government has on 17-01-2013 given mandate to consider and approve fresh projects upto 31-03-2014.

The projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines of the UIG, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State.

(c) Details of funds sanctioned and released under JnNURM during the last three years and the current year, State, project and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

The financing of projects under the Mission is as under:

Categories of Cities/Towns/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs)	Grant		Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or Para Statal Share
	Centre	State	
1	2	3	4
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir	90%	10%	-	due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.			
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%	(d) and (e) Yes, Madam,. Out of 551 projects sanctioned under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM, 184 projects have been completed and remaining are at different stages of implementation. Details of projects completed, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The Government has requested States to expedite implementation for completion of ongoing projects.			
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 Kms. From sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity	80%	10%	10%				

(f) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of DPRs received	No. of DPRs approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	2	0	4	2	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
7.	Delhi	1	20	0	1	1	0	0	
8.	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	
9.	Gujarat	3	4	1	1	6	1	11	
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	
14.	Karnataka	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Kerala	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	
17.	Maharashtra	9	2	1	0	1	1	20	
18.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Mizoram	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	
21.	Nagaland	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	
22.	Odisha	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Punjab	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	
28.	Tripura	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	
30.	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	3	1	1	0	
31.	West Bengal	18	12	24	8	10	13	1	
		63	60	50	16	35	27	36	

*JNNURM has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31-03-2012 and the Government had earlier extended the period for 2 years for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. As such no projects have been approved so far during 2012-13. Now, the Government has given approval for continuation of the JNNURM to inter-alia Sanction new projects till March, 2014.

Statement-II

Details of Sanctioned projects in FY 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the releases under UIG of JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost	ACA committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Underground Drainage Scheme For Tirupati on Eastern Side of Tirumala bye-pass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1613.00	1290.00	323.00A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendernager Municipal Circle of GHMC	31426.00	9000.00	2500.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corporation, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	4556.00	3645.00	911.00
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Augmentation of water supply phase-V, Chandigarh	13421.00	10738.80	0.00
5.	Delhi	New Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi	9716.00	3400.60	0.00
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	9600.00	3360.00	840.00
7.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	8818.00	3087.00	771.58
8.	Delhi	New Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.	9800.00	3430.00	900.03
9.	Delhi	New Delhi	Development of multilevel underground un-conventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	46980.00	16443.00	4110.75
10.	Delhi	New Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.	14861.00	5201.00	1300.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	5120.00	1792.00	448.00
12.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defense Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.	23300.00	8155.00	2038.75
13.	Delhi	New Delhi	Imp. of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	16510.00	5779.00	1444.63
14.	Delhi	New Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	15226.00	5329.00	1332.28
15.	Delhi	New Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer.	25337.00	8868.00	0.00
16.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	9161.00	3206.35	0.00
17.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	9161.00	3206.35	0.00
18.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	250.00	87.50	0.00
19.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	250.00	87.50	10.00
20.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	14147.00	4951.00	0.00
21.	Delhi	New Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna	98071.00	34324.85	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.			
22.	Delhi	New Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah	97000.00	33950.00	0.00
23.	Delhi	New Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Raj ghat Power Station Package-11 Back of Raj ghat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort.	40944.00	14330.40	0.00
24.	Delhi	New Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	25010.00	8753.50	0.00
25.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System phase-II, part-II for Rajkot City	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
26.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at ahmedabad	7439.00	2603.65	650.91
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water suply	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
28.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra City	2059.26	605.50	151.37
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, phase-1	5474.00	3880.00	970.00
30.	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport system and Innovative Environment project for Mysore	2270.00	1176.00	294.00
31.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core	3897.00	3117.60	789.00
32.	Kerala	Cochin	Broadway and Ernakulum Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2210.00	1105.00	276.25
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	RestorationConservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Viraseat Kshetra	4739.00	3791.20	947.80
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	DPR of storm Water Drains	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(including Omti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.			
35.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground sewerage project package-II	17182.92	8591.46	2147.87
36.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai	4986.86	1745.40	436.35
37.	Manipur	Imphal	Storm Water Drainage work for Imphal city	10250.13	9225.12	2306.28
38.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	5042.43	4538.19	1134.55
39.	Odisha	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00
40.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area, Amritsar	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
41.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater gangtok.	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87
42.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-1)	17924.14	8962.07	2250.00
43.	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment scheme for Zone (Priority I Area)	10221.00	9000.00	2250.00
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage scheme phase-1 (part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut city	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
48.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun sewerage scheme (Phase-I) for L zone	6283.00	4628.00	1157.00
49.	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction Widening and Improvement of Road from	9492.26	4746.13	1186.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fulijhore at Durgapur.			
50.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
51.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
52.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
53.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of dalhousie square	2062.00	721.70	180.43
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and sewerage project in bidhannagar, Kolkata	2358.45	825.46	206.37
55.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage scheme in Budge Municipal area within Kolkata	3480.16	1218.05	304.51
56.	West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
57.	West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	13370.60	6685.30	1671.33
58.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	1369.41	479.29	119.82
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	13849.36	4847.28	0.00
60.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Bidanangar Municipal area	1915.53	670.44	167.61
Total				894158.85	378751.72	62341.56

*Apart from the above sixty projects released which was .sanctioned in the FY 2009-10, funds have been released in ongoing projects which were approved prior to April' 2009

Total released during 2009-10

330342.25

392683.81

FY 2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	New Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh,supplementary and			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Shahdhara for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00
2.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2631.04	2104.84	526.21
3.	Jharkhand	Jameshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	3336.24	1668.12	417.03
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I	18000.00	9000.00	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewerage treatment Plant at Koyambedu (Phase-II) in Chennai	11610.00	4063.50	0.00
6.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nanital	931.00	744.80	186.20
7.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in zone D (Kankhal and Zone DI (Arya Nagar-New Haridwar)	2698.00	2158.40	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C-2 of Haridwar	748.33	598.66	0.00
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Stirm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality,Kolkata	6733.87	2356.85	591.24
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	25291.00	8851.85	2212.96
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24X7 Water Supply scheme for Panihati Municipality kolkata UA.	24602.30	8610.81	2152.70
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	3257.00	1139.95	284.99
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	31457.00	11009.95	2752.49
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	20658.85	7230.60	1807.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata U.A	5131.12	1795.89	0.00
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal area within Kolkata U.A	3587.39	1255.59	0.00
Total				296444.14	110109.81	22811.47

* Apart from the above sixteen projects released which was sanctioned in the FY 2010-11, funds have been released in ongoing projects which were approved prior to April'2010

Total released during 2010-11

158438.04

181249.51

FY 2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	2329.00	1863.20	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24x7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	8349.00	4174.50	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (sewerage) project for Porbander mission city	11180.65	8944.52	0.00
4.	Goa	Panaji	Heritage Conservation for the city of panaji	362.25	289.80	72.45
5.	Goa	Panaji	Water Supply for Panaji City and Surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of Panaji at Goa	7121.83	5697.46	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at Village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist Shimla	1050.62	840.50	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area phase II of Division A of Greater Jammu City	2032.03	1828.83	0.00
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through Surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens	330.00	264.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambernath municipal Council	10941.57	3829.55	0.00
10.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of city Road Phase-I	3873.40	3486.06	0.00
11.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Widening and Improvement of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	1907.64	1716.88	0.00
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Sihmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal City Ring Road	5309.32	4778.38	0.00
13.	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima City Phase-I	4026.10	3623.49	905.87
14.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and Conservation of Raj Bhawan	1182.27	945.82	236.45
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply project (Ph-II). for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	12478.23	4367.38	1091.85
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rail over Bridge (ROB) on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No 5,6,7,8 of Bhatpara Municipality within Kolkata Metropolitan	1293.00	452.55	0.00
17.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	650.69	227.74	0.00
18.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass connector at the Starting point of Adi Ganga Kolkata	10016.62	3505.81	0.001
19.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement Up-gradationstrengthening of road from Gammon Bridge to Gandhi More(NH-2) Via Maya Bazar in Duirgapur	7781.79	3890.89	0.00
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	44547.77	15591.72	0.00
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of TITagarh and Khardan	19484.00	6819.40	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement widening to 4 Lane and Strengthening of road from Jublee Dhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol	4316.61	2158.30	0.00
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazar and Batanagar on Budge Trunk Road	25573.00	8950.55	0.00
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office building/Cafeteria on the Outskits of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	624.34	218.52	0.00
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore kalyani Dum Dum Express Road Project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase 11)	4433.49	1551.72	0.00
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage System for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	7204.37	2521.53	0.00
27.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage System for Barasat Municipality, Kolakta	8548.33	2991.92	0.00
Total				206947.92	95531.02	2306.62

*Apart from the above twenty seven projects released which was sanctioned in the FY 2011-12, funds have been released in ongoing projects which were approved prior to April'2011
Total released during 2011-12

407464.42
409771.04

FY 2012-13

No new projects sanctioned during FY 2012-13. However, funds have been released for Utilisation in ingoing projects which were approved upto March'12 is Rs. 189136.86 Lakhs

Statement-III

State-wise details of sanctioned projects Under UIG of JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of approved projects	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects in progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	20	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	
3.	Assam	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
4. Bihar		8	0	8
5. Chandigarh		3	0	3
6. Chhattisgarh		1	0	1
7. Delhi		23	8	15
8. Goa		2	0	2
9. Gujarat		71	47	24
10. Haryana		4	0	4
11. Himachal Pradesh		5	0	5
12. Jammu and Kashmir		5	0	5
13. Jharkhand		5	0	5
14. Karnataka		47	23	24
15. Kerala		11	0	11
16. Madhya Pradesh		23	9	14
17. Maharashtra		80	30	50
18. Manipur		3	0	3
19. Meghalaya		2	0	2
20. Mizoram		4	0	4
21. Nagaland		3	1	2
22. Odisha		5	1	4
23. Punjab		6	1	5
24. Puducherry		2	0	2
25. Rajasthan		13	4	9
26. Sikkim		2	0	2
27. Tamil Nadu		48	18	30
28. Tripura		2	0	2
29. Uttar Pradesh		33	4	29
30. Uttarakhand		14	1	13
31. West Bengal		69	17	52
Total		551	184	367

[*Translation*]

Poverty Alleviation Programme

1565. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether urban poverty has been declining in the country and if so, the details thereof along with its present status, State-wise;

(c) the details of schemes launched for urban poverty alleviation and employment generation in the country;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released under these schemes to various States during last three years, scheme and state-wise;

(e) whether these schemes are not getting the desired results; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of beneficiaries under these schemes during the last three years, scheme and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise number of urban population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country for years 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) Yes Madam. As per the poverty estimates based on Tendulkar Methodology released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.5% in 2004-05 to 20.09% in 2009-10. Statement-I showing State-wise

number of urban population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas for years 2009-10 is enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swam a Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(d) Statement-II showing State-wise funds sanctioned and released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Statement-III showing State-wise beneficiaries as per reported by States/UTs under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years is enclosed.

Statement-I

Number of urban population Below Poverty Line (BPL) by States for year 2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80
3.	Assam	11.20
4.	Bihar	44.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.60
6.	Delhi	22.90
7.	Goa	0.60
8.	Gujarat	44.60
9.	Haryana	19.60
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.20
12.	Jharkhand	24.00

1	2	4	1	2	4
13.	Karnataka	44.90	25.	Tamil Nadu	43.50
14.	Kerala	18.00	26.	Tripura	0.90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.90	27.	Uttar Pradesh	137.30
16.	Maharashtra	90.90	28.	Uttarakhand	7.50
17.	Manipur	3.70	29.	West Bengal	62.50
18.	Meghalaya	1.40	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.60	31.	Chandigarh	0.90
20.	Nagaland	1.40	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30
21.	Odisha	17.70	33.	Daman and Diu	0.50
22.	Punjab	18.40	34.	Lakshadweep	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	33.20	35.	Pondicherry	0.10
24.	Sikkim	0.10		All India	764.70

Statement-II

State-wise central funds sanctioned & released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during Last 3 years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	5226.02	6910.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.93	201.79	129.99
3.	Assam	1478.03	2869.96	3274.79
4.	Bihar	895.12	2001.40	1579.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	881.30	1201.95	1921.96
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1501.44	1928.53	3843.37
8.	Haryana	585.34	654.37	1597.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	50.00	109.54

1	2	3	4	5
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	135.21	293.30
11. Jharkhand		0.00	814.88	814.00
12. Karnataka		3524.71	5376.04	4874.28
13. Kerala		948.13	474.03	1970.37
14. Madhya Pradesh		4087.96	5914.80	5719.08
15. Maharashtra		8075.96	10464.11	10304.04
16. Manipur		461.88	448.43	399.65
17. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		369.51	641.66	514.74
19. Nagaland		277.13	419.06	269.06
20. Odisha		1476.59	1650.75	2083.28
21. Punjab		0.00	0.00	2275.11
22. Rajasthan		1311.76	2932.96	4187.60
23. Sikkim		46.19	194.84	44.84
24. Tamil Nadu		3817.38	4267.63	6346.09
25. Tripura		0.00	224.25	523.81
26. Uttaranchal		488.70	546.34	583.96
27. Uttar Pradesh		6462.43	7224.67	11119.01
28. West Bengal		1940.44	2169.31	5764.81
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	18.75	23.34
30. Chandigarh		0.00	39.26	147.13
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		17.58	8.79	8.65
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		0.00	0.00	175.00
34. Pondicherry		6.66	50.00	75.00
Total		42160.85	58149.79	77883.10

Statement-III

*State-wise, Year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
for the last 3 years*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up indivi- dual micro enter- prises	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up Group micro enter- prises (UWSP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP- UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up indivi- dual micro enter- prises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up Group micro enter- prises (UWSP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP- UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up indivi- dual micro enter- prises	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up Group micro enter- prises	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP- UP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7389	1000	23914	9005	13500	26753	12259	687	67664
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	20	12	22	28	89	54	213
3.	Assam	472	0	420	30	36	470	126	80	1006
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	17134	438	0	412
5.	Chhattisgarh	1993	497	1083	1862	911	3701	2687	1895	10505
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	59
7.	Gujarat	19324	70	23754	8015	3287	31517	8914	934	43179
8.	Haryana	3348	1142	5495	1606	818	4724	1511	758	2440
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	170	24	2	112	68	1	262
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	200	0	2356	85	3	1380
11.	Jharkhand	364	0	209	402	382	2874	81	35	438
12.	Karnataka	3541	4757	15853	3527	4030	13397	5080	7263	26644
13.	Kerala	813	1680	2696	1065	1830	3190	1668	2252	5040
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15232	1585	33088	16743	1079	31439	11724	1856	27586
15.	Maharashtra	6074	31501	40693	7449	34699	38669	6708	6764	56168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. Manipur		8	0	3335	8	0	131	0	0	1263
17. Meghalaya		24	0	47	52	0	154	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		29	130	230	216	330	3145	359	400	2755
19. Nagaland		142	203	46	130	196	154	296	609	864
20. Odisha		5907	2593	5697	5168	4338	3356	2851	3088	7364
21. Punjab		14	0	0	66	0	0	59	0	995
22. Rajasthan		9404	11	5315	7305	48	3355	5727	220	9131
23. Sikkim		86	0	0	80	70	320	106	0	908
24. Tamil Nadu		2065	1559	1224	3925	4660	7198	67bb	5J86	29656
25. Tripura		200	0	1014	362	20	1586	253	180	1688
26. Uttaranchal		992	0	1744	904	10	2168	725	0	1890
27. Uttar Pradesh		3145	265	15281	7402	2541	52419	4605	904	31846
28. West Bengal		5024	17571	7049	4412	607	5878	6346	7065	24870
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		43	0	1	43	0	0	65	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	112	2	124	429	15	616
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	60
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		95	30	109	2298	213	548	306	10	1230
34. Pondicherry		306	400	44	497	926	276	478	56	741
Total		86083	64994	188531	82980	74557	257176	79817	40515	358893

[English]

Complaints against Telecom Operators

1566. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the number of complaints and other grievances of consumers received against telecom operators for the

deficient and unsatisfactory services during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and operator-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) thereon, operator-wise;

(c) whether the TRAI Act needs amendment and more powers should be given to TRAI for better customer service and satisfaction;

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

(e) whether inadequate mobile towers and poor signal capacity are the main reasons for unsatisfactory telecom services; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Government to increase installation of mobile towers and augment signal capacity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of complaints received during last three years and the current year by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) against service providers are as below:

Sl. No	Year	Service Provider								
		BSNL	MTNL	Bharti	Tata	Reliance	Vodafone	Idea	Others	Total
1.	2009-10	859	309	1736	678	1000	881	425	370	6258
2.	2010-11	680	181	1305	404	821	680	453	405	4929
3.	2011-12	994	309	3969	955	2057	2471	1095	1076	12926
4.	2012-13 (upto 31 Jan 2013)	946	290	4402	2129	2261	2681	1307	1539	15555

(b) The individual consumer complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service provider for redressal.

(c) and (d) TRAI has submitted a proposal for amendment in TRAI Act, 1997 primarily concerning with grant of powers to lay down the framework for consumer grievance redressal mechanism by the service providers, power to impose penalty on the service providers for contravention of TRAI's Regulations, etc. After due examination of the proposal, the Govt. will place the draft bill before Parliament in due course of time.

(e) and (f) As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending 31st Dec 2012, the cellular mobile telephone service providers are generally complying with the Quality of service (QoS) benchmarks for the network related parameters.

TRAI monitors the performance of Service Providers against the benchmarks for the various QoS parameters laid down by TRAI, through quarterly performance monitoring reports, audit and assessment of quality of service through independent agencies and assessment of customer perception of service through surveys.

The follow-up action including installation of additional mobile towers (if any) is taken up by the concerned service providers based on techno commercial considerations.

Connectivity to Non-Commercial Destinations

1567. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has scrapped/proposes to scrap the existing rule that makes it mandatory for domestic airlines to deploy a certain capacity on nonviable/non-commercial routes and proposes to set up a subsidy fund to subsidize airlines to fly on unprofitable routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on airfares along with the other steps taken to make regional air connectivity viable;

(c) whether the loss making routes are comparatively less than the profit making routes;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to balance the loss making routes with the profit making routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b)

No proposal to scrap the Route Dispersal Guidelines is under consideration of the Ministry at present. A proposal for creation of Essential Air Services Fund to subsidize airlines to fly on unprofitable routes has been included in 12th Five Year Plan proposal.

(c) to (e) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated. As such, air lines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines. The Ministry does not maintain profit/loss of airlines, route-wise.

[*Translation*]

Awareness Campaign for Girls

1568. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched an awareness campaign at block level to promote education among girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to each State/UT for the purpose; and

(d) the estimated number of girls likely to be benefited from this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is a scheme for gender focused interventions for education of girls at elementary level in the educationally backward blocks of the country, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The programme specifically focuses on building community support for girls education and providing a conducive environment for girls education in the school, community and home. Another scheme being implemented in educationally backward blocks is the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBV), which provides for residential schools at the upper primary level primarily for girls from disadvantaged groups like SC, ST, OBC and BPL.

(c) and (d) The State wise funds allocated for 2012-13 under the NPEGEL and the KGBV schemes for 2012-13 and covering 4.2 crore and 3.68 lakh girls under them respectively, is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Funds allocated during 2012-13 for KGBV and NPEGEL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	KGBV	NPEGEL
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60690.14	2563.585
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3484.13	12.930
3.	Assam	1396.48	61.903
4.	Bihar	22012.94	4556.716
5.	Chhattisgarh	2553.75	1336.300
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.21	*
7.	Gujarat	4918.84	755.570
8.	Haryana	4193.32	243.350
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.95	44.700
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5741.87	424.968
11.	Jharkhand	6056.69	1689.020
12.	Karnataka	4653.18	806.593
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10427.41	3364.615
14.	Maharashtra	2397.19	326.638
15.	Manipur	1698.25	5.090
16.	Meghalaya	694.77	*
17.	Mizoram	27.25	4.130
18.	Nagaland	1965.74	*
19.	Odisha	8061.11	1115.185
20.	Punjab	1782.03	6.105
21.	Rajasthan	5961.78	1294.780
22.	Sikkim	524.93	*

1	2	3	4
23. Tamil Nadu		1543.21	486.670
24. Tripura		204.36	6.410
25. Uttar Pradesh		29164.29	4196.222
26. Uttarakhand		543.87	131.230
27. West Bengal		3068.75	697.673
Total		183938.44	24130.383

*NPEGEL scheme is not operational in these States/UT

BSNL and MTNL Telecom Services

1569. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the BSNL and MTNL do not meet the standard of quality of service benchmark in providing basic and mobile services in their respective service areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received against both the companies for unsatisfactory services and poor network separately for basic and mobile telephones, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there has been a large number of porting-out of the mobile customers from these companies during the last two years and the current year due to poor telecom network;

(d) if so, the details of porting-in and porting-out of customers of these companies, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has fixed or proposes to fix the responsibility of officials for lackluster approach

in addressing the grievances/complaints of customers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken for improving services along with the mobile towers proposed to be installed for augmentation of network capacity, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Some basic and mobile telephone subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) face sometimes face problems relating to Quality of Service (QoS). However, the telecom services of BSNL and MTNL are, in general, meeting the QoS parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) and (d) After implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), the net porting-out of mobile subscribers is only 0.88% for BSNL and 2.46% for MTNL till 31.12.2012.

(e) and (f) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of BSNL and MTNL review the performance of these PSUs regularly. However, BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps to improve the quality of services:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution system.
- Special consumer retention camps.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project smile.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

MTNL

- Plan to commission Convergent billing. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber and address customer request for services, tariff etc.
- Reviewing of tariff for various products and services.
- Measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills.
- Online system for booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, for customers to get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, Virtual Calling Cards etc.

BSNL and MTNL augment their telecom network based on techno-commercial considerations.

Expansion of Air Services

1570. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports in the country for whose construction, public representatives have requested during each of the last three years till date along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard proposal-wise;

(b) whether there is imbalance in air connectivity to various States of the country;

(c) if so, the complaints received, if any, in this regard along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to balance civil aviation services in various States;

(d) whether there is also a proposal to connect all airports by air in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the plan for developing new airports including Jalgaon airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Details of airports for which requests have been received from various State Governments/public representatives for development and up-gradation, which are under various stages of consideration are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to 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 Regions. 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.

Government of India has accorded 'in principle' approval for development of the following 15 new Greenfield airports in the country. Details are given under:-

Mopa Airport in Goa Navi Mumbai International airport and Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra

Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka

Kannur International Airport and Aranmula International Airport in Kerala

Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh

Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Pakyong airport in Sikkim (Developed by AAI)

Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal

Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry

Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.

(e) Jalgaon Airport in Maharashtra was developed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for ATR type of Aircraft operations. However, at present, no flight operations take place from/to this airport.

Statement

Details of Airports for which requests has been received from State Government for development, Expansion, Up-gradation & Modernization

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of Airports	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Warrangai	MOU signed. State Govt. is acquiring land.
		2. Vijyawada	MoU signed. State Govt. is acquiring land.
		3. Kadapa	MoU signed. Land has been handed over .Project nearing completion.
		4. Tirupati	Land partly handed over. Remaining land acquisition is in progress.
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5. Jammu (CE)	Land acquisition from State Govt. & land transfer from Army in progress.
3	Jharkhand	6. Deoghar	MOU Signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
4.	Karnataka	7. Belgaum	MOU signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
		8. Hubli	State Govt. has handed over land to AAI. DPR under preparations.
5.	Kerala	9. Trivandrum	Additional land acquisition is in progress.
6.	Odisha	10. Jharsuguda	Land acquisition is in progress..
7.	Punjab	11. Bhatinda(CE)	New Civil Enclave established.
		12. Ludhiana	State Govt. to provide land for expansion and upgradation
		13. Chandigarh (CE) (Mohali side)	Work in Progress.
8.	Rajasthan	14. Kishangarh	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
		15. Jodhpur(CE)	Proposal under examination
9.	Tamilnadu	16. Coimbatore	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
		17. Tuticorin	State Govt. is acquiring land.
10.	Union Territory	18. Agatti	Expert Appraisal Committee has recommended the proposal for environment and CRZ clearance. Formal approval of MoEF is awaited. Request for acquisition of 10 acres land and permission for construction work in lagoon area (20.84 acres) sent to Lakshadweep Administration.
11.		19. Puducherry	Airport has been developed for ATR-72 type .of aircraft operations and commissioned for scheduled operations w.e.f. 17th January, 2013.

AI Pilots

1571. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of underutilization of pilots of Air India have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the justification therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is a shortage of trained/experienced pilots in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, airline-wise;

(d) the number of air services affected/ financial losses incurred as a result thereof;

(e) the estimated number of trained pilots required over the next three years along with the steps taken to meet such requirement;

(f) the details and number of pilots who left AI during the above period and the reasons identified therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, due to grounding of six B787 aircrafts, the pilots who were flying these aircraft are under-utilized for the time being.

(c) There is a shortage of type rated Commanders in the country vis-a-vis the requirement. This is attributable to the growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircraft in their fleet by the airlines. However, sufficient

number of co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. To cover the shortage of commanders, validation of foreign pilots is done as per CAR Section-7, Flight Crew Standards, Series 'G' Part-II dated 1.12.2010. As on 28.2.2013, the number of foreign Pilots employed by domestic airlines is as under:

Air India	-	21
Alliance Air	-	11
Jet Airways	-	86
Indigo Airlines	-	50
Spice jet	-	63
Blue Dart	-	08
Non Scheduled Operators	-	85

(d) No such information is maintained/compiled by Ministry of Civil Aviation/DGCA.

(e) Airlines are free to recruit pilots to meet their operational requirements.

(f) and (g) Since January,2012 and till date, 5 pilots have sought voluntary retirement and 4 have resigned citing personal and other reasons in Air India. Ten(10) pilots of Air India Express have left service in the said period.

[English]

Excess Spectrum

1572. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:
 SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
 SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised and implemented the decision on charges for excess spectrum beyond contractual limit;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the names of companies who have been in possession of excess spectrum, company-wise;

(d) the detail of excess spectrum charges recovered or likely to be recovered from the companies holding excess spectrum, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to recover the charges for excess spectrum and the action taken against the operators for not paying the charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Necessary order has been issued on 28.12.2012. A copy of the order is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The demand on account of onetime spectrum charges have been raised against the licensees in respect of GSM spectrum. The company wise details of demand on account of onetime spectrum charges is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Amount in crores
1.	M/s. BSNL	6911.86
2.	M/s. MTNL	3205.71
3.	M/s. Bharti Airtel Ltd.	5201.24
4.	M/s. Air Cell Ltd.	1351.51
5.	M/s. BPL Loop Mobile Ltd.	606.72
6.	M/s. Dishnet	14.25
7.	M/s. IDEA Cellular Ltd.	1882.00
8.	M/s. RTL	173.47
9.	M/s. Spice Communications	231.50
10.	M/s. Vodafone Ltd.	3599.40
Total		23177.66

(e) The matter is subjudice.

Statement

*Government of India
Ministry of Communications & IT
Department of Telecommunications
WPC Wing*

No.: P-11014/19/2008-PP (Pt.I)

Dated the 28th
December, 2012

ORDER

*Sub - Levy of one time spectrum charges for GSM/
CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent Telecom
Service Providers*

In pursuance of power conferred by Section 4 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act No. 13 of 1885) the Central Government hereby prescribes the following rates of one - time spectrum charges for GSM spectrum held in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz by Telecom service providers.

- (i) For spectrum holding above 6.2 MHz (GSM) rates applicable for the period 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012 shall be as per Schedule of Rates given in Annexure.
- (ii) For spectrum holding above 4.4 MHz (GSM), onetime charge shall be effective from 01.01.2013 as per Schedule of Rates given in the enclosed **Annexure**. Ticensees may surrender spectrum beyond 4.4. MHz if they do not wish to pay the charge.
- (iii) In respect of service areas Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan, the rates for 1800 MHz with effect from 01.01.2013 are provisional subject to adjustment against auction determined rate, when available.
- (iv) Like-wise in respect of 900 MHz Band, in all service areas these rates will be adjusted against Auction determined rate, when available.
- (v) For calculating the upfront charges in the case of spectrum holding in multiple bands (900 MHz & 1800 MHz), spectrum in 1800 MHz Band will be accounted for first, towards the limit of 4.4 MHz.
- (vi) These rates shall be charged on applicable quantum of spectrum held for the balance period of license on prorata basis.
- (vii) The charges shall be taken as non interest bearing advance on annual basis and adjusted against the Auction determined rate, when available.

2. For CDMA spectrum holding above 2.5 MHz in 800 MHz band, order regarding the rate for one time

spectrum charges with effect from 01-01-2013 shall be issued separately.

Assistant Wireless Advisor to
the Government of India

3. Terms of payment:

Licensees are permitted to pay in equated annual installments for the balance number of years of License (such that the last installment is payable not later than 12 calendar months prior to the expiry of the license) considering interest @ 9.75%. The licensees shall also have option of upfront payment or prepayment of one or more installments.

4. The above order shall come into force with effect from 1st January, 2013.

5. This issues with the concurrence of DoT Finance vide Dy. No 1859-Adv (F) dated 28.12.2012.

Copy to:-

1. Secretary (T), All Members of Telecom. Commission
2. Chairman, TRAI.
3. Chief Vigilance Officer, DoT.
4. DG P&T, Audit, Delhi.
5. Sr. DDG (WPF).DoT
6. Sr. DDG (AS), DoT.
7. Director Wireless Monitoring Organization, New Delhi.
8. Director Internal Audit, DoT.
9. All Access Service Providers.

(R.K. Niranjana)

Annexure

Schedule of Rate /MHz/Year for One time Spectrum Charges for GSM Spectrum held by incumbent Telecom Service Providers

(Amt. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	LSA	1800 MHz Band		900 MHz Band	
		'A'	'B'	'C'	'D'
		Rate /MHz/Year for Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz for the period from 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012	Rate/ MHz/Year for Spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz for the period from 01.01.2013 onward	Rate /MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz for the period from 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012	Rate/ MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz for the period from 01.01.2013 onward
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.97	11.48	5.94	22.96
2.	Assam	0.14	0.35	0.28	0.70
3.	Bihar	0.29	1.86	0.58	3.72
4.	Delhi	4.92	19.41	9.84	38.82
5.	Gujarat	3.14	8.99	6.28	17.98
6.	Haryana	0.62	1.86	1.24	3.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.31	0.06	0.62
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.50
9.	Karnataka	5.96	9.24	11.92	18.48
10.	Kerala	1.17	2.61	2.34	5.22
11.	Kolkata	2.25	4.55	4.50	9.1.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.50	2.16	1.00	4.32
13.	Maharashtra	5.45	10.51	10.90	21.02
14.	Mumbai	5.87	19.00	11.74	38.00
15.	North East	0.06	0.35	0.12	0.70
16.	Odisha	0.14	0.81	0.28	1.62
17.	Punjab	4.37	2.69	8.74	5.38
18.	Rajasthan	0.93	1.88	1.86	3.76
19.	Tamilnadu	6.71	12.24	13.42	24.48
20.	UP East	1.30	3.05	2.60	6.10
21.	UP West	0.88	4.30	1.76	8.60
22.	West Bengal	0.03	1.03	0.06	2.06

[Translation]

Admission of EWS in Private Schools

1573. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 guidelines, it is mandatory for unaided private schools to reserve 25% seats for Economically Weaker Sections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of students that benefited from this provision so far, Statewise and year-wise;

(c) whether various reputed schools of the country and also the capital, have not implemented the said RTE guidelines;

(d) if so, the details of such schools and the action taken against them;

(e) the methodology with the Government to check such malpractices by the schools; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness amongst the poor people for effective implementation of this provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that a specified category school and unaided private school shall admit in class I (or pre-primary as the case may be), to the extent of twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

(b) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments to monitor the implementation of the provisions of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act by schools. The information, regarding the number of children admitted in the various unaided schools of the country in pursuance of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act is not centrally maintained. Many unaided private schools across the country had filed several Writ Petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging various provisions of the RTE Act, including Section 12(1)(c). The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 12 April, 2012 has upheld the constitutional validity of the RTE Act.

(e) The RTE Act provides for the monitoring of a child's rights under the Act by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) and the State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and for redressal of grievances by the local authorities.

(f) The Government had launched a nation-wide campaign titled 'Shiksha Ka Haq Abhiyari' on 11th November, 2011 for community mobilization and public awareness of the provisions of the RTE Act including the provision under section 12(1)(c). The campaign includes school level interactions with children, teachers and community members, as well as media and communication efforts.

[English]

Upgradation/Renovation/Expansion of Airports

1574. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests/proposals from the State Governments for construction/ upgradation/ modernisation/ expansion/ renovation of airports in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reaction of the Government to such requests and their present status, State-wise and proposal-wise;

(c) whether the Government has approved/ proposes to approve the setting up of new Greenfield airports/ upgrading existing airports in the country under the Public-Private Partnership model;

(d) if so, the details/present status/ target date thereof and the companies engaged, if any, along with the expenditure/ cost likely to be incurred thereon, location and State-wise;

(e) the status of the construction/ expansion/ upgradation/ renovation/ development of airports in various States of the country including Punjab and the cases where the projects are running behind schedule along with the reasons for pendency, airport-wise; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to speed up the work of the said projects along with the steps to revive/ redevelop/ reopen the closed airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of airport projects undertaken/being undertaken by Airports Authority of India on the basis of requests received from various State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details of Greenfield airport projects for which Government of India has accorded 'in principle' approval and their present status are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Present status of construction / expansion / upgradation of airports of AAI is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The delay in the progress of projects are due to delay in handing over the required land, free of cost and free from all encumbrances by the concerned State Governments and other agencies, delay in obtaining requisite clearances from various agencies etc.

(f) Works are regularly monitored by a dedicated Project Team. Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance

(PMQA) department has been established to ensure regular monitoring at site through periodic site inspections and review with coordination meetings to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and to ensure the quality of work.

In order to have checks at the airports, it has been decided by the Chairman, AAI to carry out surprise checks by the officers posted at Airport/AAI Hqrs., New Delhi/ Regional Executive Director of the Region.

Statement-I

Details of Airports for which requests has been received during the last three years & current year from State Government for development, Expansion, Up-gradation & Modernization

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Name of Airports	Remarks
1.	Rajasthan	2009	Kishangarh	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
2.	Tamilnadu	2010	Coimbatore	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
3.		2010	Tuticorin	State Govt. is acquiring land.
4.	Union Territory	2010	Agatti	Expert Appraisal Committee has recommended the proposal for environment and CRZ clearance. Formal approval of MoEF is awaited. Request for acquisition of 10 acres land and permission for construction work in lagoon area (20.84 acres) sent to Lakshadweep Administration.
5.	Odisha	2011	Jharsuguda	Land acquisition is in progress..
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2011	Tirupati	Land partly handed over. Remaining land acquisition is in progress.
7.	Punjab	2012	Ludhiana	State Govt. to provide land for expansion and upgradation
3.	Jharkhand	2012	Deoghar	MOU Signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
9.	Karnataka	2012	Belgaum	MOU signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
10.		2013	Hubli	State Govt. has handed over land to AAI. DPR under preparations.

Statement-II

Status of Greenfield Airports in the Country which have been granted 'In Principle' approval

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Present status
1	2	3
1.	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of

1	2	3
		Goa for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. Govt. of Goa has informed that major portion of land (1270 acres) required for the airport project has already been acquired and is in the process of

1	2	3	1	2	3
		preparation of a detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy document and obtaining of the necessary Environmental Clearance. Further, a Steering Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Goa to look into all the aspects for development of the airport.			
2. Navi Mumbai international airport in Maharashtra		Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in July 2007. Government of Maharashtra has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply and power. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010. To facilitate the implementation of the project, a State level Co-ordination Committee namely, Project Monitoring and Implementation Committee (PMIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra.	3. Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra		Government of India has accorded "in-principle" approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal vagency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. IRB Sindhudurg Airport Pvt. Ltd. (IASPL) is the concessionaire for the development of the airport project. Environment clearance from M/o Environment and Forests has been received on 21.12.2011. The airport company is in the process of finalisation of master plan to start the work.
			4. Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.		Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The present status of these airport projects is as under: Shimoqa: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Shimoga

1	2	3
		<p>Airport Development Private Ltd. (SADPL) was entered into on 02.04.2008. The required land of 680 acres has already been handed over to SADPL and Lease Deed has been signed between concessionaire and GoK. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by December 2013.</p> <p>Gulbarga: PDA has been signed between GoK& Gulbarga Airport Development Private Ltd. (GADPL). The requisite land of 670 acres has already been handed over to the GADPL. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by May 2013.</p> <p>Hassan: GOK entrusted to M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Ltd for development of the airport. 960 acres of land has been earmarked for the project out of which 536.24 acres land has been handed over to the concessionaire. The construction work for compound wall upto 250m has been completed.</p> <p>Bijapur: PDA has been signed on 18.01.2010 between GoK and M/s Marg Aviation Private Limited for development of</p>

1	2	3
		<p>the airport project. The State Govt informed that it was considering the change of location for the proposed airport project. After finalization of the site, the work will be started. Hence, as per the Greenfield Airport policy, necessary formalities for obtaining the approval of Steering Committee for the new location are required to be met afresh.</p>
5.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala in January, 2008. The Project is to be implemented on Build Own and Operate (BOO) model. Government of Kerala had appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. M/s KINFRA has formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, M/s Kannur International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (KIAL). M/s KIAL has acquired 1278 acres of land so far. Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract for the airside work has already been</p>

1	2	3
		awarded by the Project Company.
6. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh		Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh in September, 2009. Govt. of UP has issued the Request for Qualification for development of the airport.
7. Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh		Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd. for setting up of a cargo airport at Dabra in Datia / Gwalior district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2008. The proposal is at initial stage of development of the airport.
8. Pakyong airport in Sikkim Developed by AAI		Government of India have granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. The construction work of the airport has already been started with completion date by June 2014.
9. Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal		Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield

1	2	3
		airport at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started with a completion date by July 2013.
10. Karaikai International Airport in Puducherry		Government of India has granted 'in - principle' approval to M/s Karaikai Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield at the site covering areas of Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikai region in Puducherry in February, 2011. The project, is in the initial stage of development.
11. Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra		Government of India has granted 'in-principie' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluka Kopargaon near Shirdi, district Ahmad Nagar in Maharashtra in July 2011. Construction work has already been started with a completion date by 2015.
12. Aranmula international Airport, Kerala		Govt. of India has granted 'In-Principle' approval in Sept 2012 for setting up of the Greenfield airport at Aranmula in Kerala. The project is in the initial stage of development.

Statement-III*Upgradation/Modernization of AAI Airports*

(Work in Progress)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	PDC/RPDC	Physical Progress as on 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1	Guwahati	Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati.	Dec-2013	Work in progress
Andman and Nicobar				
1	Portblair	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	Mar-2013	Work in progress
Andhra Pradesh				
1	Cuddapah	Construction of New Terminal Building	April-2013	Work in progress
Chandigarh				
1	Chandigarh	Extension of Apron and allied works	June-2013	Work in progress
		Development of New international Airport at Chandigarh Airport(Mohali Side)		
		a) Terminal Building	Feb-2015	Work in progress
Goa				
1	Goa	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	May-2013	Work in progress
Gujarat				
1	Vadodara	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	March-2014	Work in progress
Karnataka				
1	Mangalore	Construction of ATC tower and technical Block at Mangalore Airport, Mangalore	Aug-2013	Work in progress
Madhya Pradesh				
1	Khajuraho	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building (Risk & Cost)	Aug-2013	Work in progress
Maharashtra				
1	Gondia	Extension & Strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	June-2013	Work in progress
2	Pune	Construction of Hangars and CIP Lounge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	Sep-2013	Work in progress

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur				
1	Imphal	Expansion of Apron with link taxiway	June-2013	Work in progress
		Construction of Boundary Wall around of Newly Acquired land at Imphal Airport	Aug-2013	Work in progress
		Construction of Fire Station and allied works	Jun-2013	Work in progress
		Expansion of Security Hold Area	May-2013	Work in progress
Punjab				
1	Amritsar	C/o parallel taxi track (PTT) from Runway 34 beginning upto Twy F at Amritsar Airport	Oct-2013	Work in progress
Rajasthan				
1	Bikaner	Construction of Terminal Building, Apron and Car park.	May-2013	Work in progress
2	Jaipur	Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-11 lighting system at Jaipur airport.	March-2015	Work in progress
Sikkim				
1	Pakyong	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrome pavement etc.)	June-2014	Work in progress

[*Translation*]

Airport Metro Fare

1575. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fare on Airport Metro from New Delhi to Dwarka is being charged higher than the other lines of same distance;

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

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government and private operator for fixing fare on the said line;

(d) whether management and services on the said line is also of inferior quality in comparison to services on other lines and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to run the Airport Metro throughout the night; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) The Airport Express Metro Line is entirely different from other normal lines of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) as this line has mainly seating arrangement along with facility of check-in and baggage booking. There is extra space for hand baggage also in

the trains. Accordingly it has a different fare structure as part of the concession agreement with the operator.

(c) The Initial fare was fixed in the Concession Agreement (CA). In the CA, there is a provision for enhancement of fare after every two years based on 90% of variation in Wholesale Price Index occurring between two years time.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. About 4-5 hours are required daily for inspection and maintenance of trains and other systems installed on Airport Line and therefore during night, when traffic is very low, operations are stopped for regular maintenance.

Teacher-Student Ratio

1576. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the student enrollment has increased but pupil-teacher ratio dipped as per All India Education Survey released by NCERT;

(b) if so, the findings of such survey;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any student-teacher ratio;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present pupil-teacher ratio in the country;

(f) whether the quality of education has been found to be of a poor standard in the study conducted to determine the effects of the correct ratio not being maintained;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which the basic infrastructure and other facilities are likely to be provided to ensure quality education to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) According to the findings of 7th All India School Education Survey (AISES) and Provisional

(Flash) Statistics of the 8th AISES conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), improvements have taken place in the Enrolment and Pupil -Teacher Ratio, as is evident from the findings tabulated below.

School Stages	7th AISES		8th AISES	
	Total Enrolment	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Total Enrolment	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)
Primary Stage	12,29,15,301	42	12,79,61,668	32
Upper Primary Stage	4,68,45,845	34	5,61,48,622	31
Secondary Stage	2,18,88,898	30	2,86,38,101	28
Higher Secondary Stage	1,14,37,883		1,62,46,063	

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which become operative from 1st April, 2010, prescribes a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 40:1 and 35:1 at primary and upper primary level, respectively in every school. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, the PTR at primary and upper primary level are 31 and 29, respectively.

(f) and (g) Two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted by the NCERT have revealed improvements in the learning achievement of children in classes III, V & VIII, even though overall achievements remain low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the learning levels in most States.

(h) The RTE Act, 2009 provides a time frame of three years for the establishment of neighbourhood schools, for the provision of the school infrastructure and for meeting the PTR norms.

*[English]***Corruption Cases Referred to CBI**

1577. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of cases of corruption referred to CBI for investigation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the cases of corruption in which charge sheets have been filed by CBI out of the above cases;

(c) the details of the number of cases in which CBI has filed closure reports during the last three years and the current year, till date, case-wise;

(d) whether the ratio of filing closure reports have been high over the years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CBI has registered 1997 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last 3 years i.e. 2010, 2011 and 2012 and during the current year up to 31.01.2013. The details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Details of cases in which CBI has filed closure reports during the last three years and the current year, till date, case-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Year	No. of PC Act Cases registered by CBI
1	2
2010	650
2011	600
2012	695
2013 (upto 31.1.2013)	52
Total	1997

Statement-II

Details of PC Act Cases in which closure reports filed

Year	No. of PC Act Cases in which closure reports filed
2010	44
2011	38
2012	45
2013 (upto 31.1.2013)	2
Total	129

2010

Sl. No.	Case No.	Branch	Dt. Of Regn.	Dt of Disposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC0032008A0049	ACB, Delhi	17-11-2008	30-07-2010
2.	RC0032009A0020	ACB, Delhi	25-03-2009	30-12-2010
3.	RC0042009A0006	ACB, Jammu	09-06-2009	27-04-2010
4.	RC0052009A0006	ACB, Chandigarh	31-03-2009	30-04-2010

1	2	3	4	5
5.	RC0052009A0010	ACB, Chandigarh	09-04-2009	30-04-2010
6.	RC0062007A0009	ACB, Lucknow	11-04-2007	31-05-2010
7.	RC0082010A0008	ACB, Bhopal	24-06-2010	23-12-2010
8.	RC0102009A0001	ACB, Kolkata	12-01-2009	03-03-2010
9.	RC0102009A0013	ACB, Kolkata	20-04-2009	30-04-2010
10.	RC0102009A0014	ACB, Kolkata	20-04-2009	26-07-2010
11.	RC0102009A0015	ACB, Kolkata	20-04-2009	30-04-2010
12.	RC0102009A0047	ACB, Kolkata	26-12-2009	29-06-2010
13.	RC0202009A0004	ACB, Shillong	26-03-2009	30-06-2010
14.	RC0202009A0005	ACB, Shillong	09-04-2009	30-06-2010
15.	RC0202009A0011	ACB, Shillong	10-12-2009	17-05-2010
16.	RC0232009A0017	ACB, Patna	08-06-2009	29-06-2010
17.	RC0252009A0008	ACB, Dhanbad	11-05-2009	28-06-2010
18.	RC0262009A0036	ACB, Mumbai	05-10-2009	26-02-2010
19.	RC0262009A0048	ACB, Mumbai	30-12-2009	31-08-2010
20.	RC0272009A0003	ACB, Goa	13-04-2009	25-08-2010
21.	RC0302009A0013	ACB, Jaipur	08-06-2009	31-05-2010
22.	RC0312009A0004	ACB, Jodhpur	25-05-2009	30-06-2010
23.	RC0312009A0005	ACB, Jodhpur	25-05-2009	30-06-2010
24.	RC0312009A0006	ACB, Jodhpur	25-05-2009	30-06-2010
25.	RC0312009A0013	ACB, Jodhpur	30-11-2009	28-10-2010
26.	RC0352009A0008	ACB, Hyderabad	09-06-2009	17-06-2010
27.	RC0372009A0014	ACB, Bangalore	22-07-2009	30-08-2010
28.	RC0422007A0002	ACU-V, Delhi	27-04-2007	29-09-2010
29.	RC0422009A0001	ACU-V, Delhi	13-02-2009	28-06-2010
30.	RC0582009S0006	SCB, Chennai	20-08-2009	26-11-2010
31.	RC0932009A0003	AHD, Ranchi	02-03-2009	26-03-2010
32.	RC0962009A0001	ACB, Shimla	30-03-2009	31-03-2010
33.	RC1202008A0006	ACB, Ghaziabad	23-12-2008	15-03-2010

1	2	3	4	5
34.	RC1202009A0003	ACB, Ghaziabad	09-06-2009	06-01-2010
35.	RC1212009A0004	ACB, Portblair	04-09-2009	28-09-2010
36.	RC1242009A0002	ACB, Bhillai	30-04-2009	31-03-2010
37.	RC1242009A0003	ACB, Bhillai	30-04-2009	27-04-2010
38.	RC1242009A0007	ACB, Bhillai	31-07-2009	31-08-2010
39.	RC0092009A0009	ACB, Jabalpur	15-07-2009	30-12-2010
40.	RC0152009S0017	ACB, Bhubaneswer	23-07-2009	21-03-2010
41.	RC0052004A0023	ACB, Chandigarh	28-09-2004	29-10-2010
42.	RC0202009A0011	ACB, Shillong	10-12-2009	17-05-2010
43.	RC0352009A0008	ACB, Hyderabad	09-06-2009	17-06-2010
44.	RC0062008A0020	ACB, Lucknow	31-10-2008	02-02-2010

2011

Sl. No.	Case No.	Branch	Dt of Regn	Dt of Disposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC0032009A0044	ACB, Delhi	13-10-2009	31-10-2011
2.	RC0032009A0046	ACB, Delhi	10-11-2009	29-11-2011
3.	RC0032009A0047	ACB, Delhi	10-11-2009	29-11-2011
4.	RC0032009A0048	ACB, Delhi	10-11-2009	30-08-2011
5.	RC0032010A0007	ACB, Delhi	02-02-2010	30-09-2011
6.	RC0032010A0017	ACB, Delhi	14-05-2010	30-09-2011
7.	RC0032010A0021	ACB, Delhi	18-05-2010	30-11-2011
8.	RC0062010A0003	ACB, Lucknow	22-01-2010	28-01-2011
9.	RC0082009A0018	ACB, Bhopal	06-10-2009	29-07-2011
10.	RC0082010A0011	ACB, Bhopal	29-09-2010	22-12-2011
11.	RC0082010A0012	ACB, Bhopal	29-09-2010	23-12-2011
12.	RC0082010A0016	ACB, Bhopal	31-12-2010	31-12-2011
13.	RC0082011A0002	ACB, Bhopal	03-02-2011	29-12-2011
14.	RC0102010A0034	ACB, Kolkata	24-11-2010	30-12-2011
15.	RC0102010A0035	ACB, Kolkata	24-11-2010	30-12-2011

1	2	3	4	5
16.	RC0172010A0008	ACB, Guwahati	17-05-2010	29-06-2011
17.	RC0232010A0007	ACB, Patna	31-03-2010	10-03-2011
18.	RC0232010A0018	ACB, Patna	29-09-2010	17-06-2011
19.	RC0242010A0015	ACB, Ranchi	30-06-2010	30-08-2011
20.	RC0292010A0004	ACB, Gandhinagar	30-04-2010	31-05-2011
21.	RC0312010A0011	ACB, Jodhpur	29-09-2010	31-10-2011
22.	RC0322009A0010	ACB, Chennai	27-02-2009	21-12-2011
23.	RC0332009A0019	ACB, Cochin	31-12-2009	31-10-2011
24.	RC0332010A0008	ACB, Cochin	31-05-2010	31-10-2011
25.	RC0342011E0003	SCB Thiruvananthapuram	31-05-2011	31-10-2011
26.	RC0352009A0012	ACB, Hyderabad	01-09-2009	28-02-2011
27.	RC0352011A0009	ACB, Hyderabad	08-04-2011	29-09-2011
28.	RC0462009A0002	ACU-VIII, Delhi	22-07-2009	28-02-2011
29.	RC0632010E0003	EOU-VII, Delhi	01-04-2010	12-05-2011
30.	RC0692010E0008	EOW, Chennai	18-05-2010	31-05-2011
31.	RC0732010E0005	EOW, Kolkata	04-11-2010	25-11-2011
32.	RC0742010E0003	BSFC, Delhi	15-04-2010	31-03-2011
33.	RC0962009A0005	ACB, Shimla	23-11-2009	31-03-2011
34.	RC1152010E0003	EOU-IX, Delhi	01-04-2010	31-03-2011
35.	RC1152010E0005	EOU-IX, Delhi	01-04-2010	29-04-2011
36.	RC1202010A0008	ACB, Ghaziabad	30-09-2010	31-05-2011
37.	RC0232010A0007	ACB, Patna	31-03-2010	29-01-2011
38.	RC1232010A0001	ACB, Srinagar	30-01-2010	25-02-2011

2012

Sl. No.	Case No.	Branch	Dt of Regn	Dt of Disposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC0032009A0024	ACB, Delhi	14-05-2009	31-08-2012
2.	RC0032011A0008	ACB, Delhi	25-07-2011	31-10-2012
3.	RC0062003A0019	ACB, Lucknow	05-10-2003	06-07-2012

1	2	3	4	5
4.	RC0062012A0012	ACB, Lucknow	19-04-2012	29-05-2012
5.	RC0082010A0017	ACB, Bhopal	31-12-2010	17-09-2012
6.	RC0102010A0017	ACB, Kolkata	21-05-2010	29-11-2012
7.	RC0242000A0013	ACB, Ranchi	15-11-2000	31-12-2012
8.	RC0252011A0005	ACB, Dhanbad	19-04-2011	31-12-2012
9.	RC0262010A0026	ACB, Mumbai	14-07-2010	31-05-2012
10.	RC0262011A0007	ACB, Mumbai	18-02-2011	28-02-2012
11.	RC0262011A0016	ACB, Mumbai	16-04-2011	30-03-2012
12.	RC0262011A0041	ACB, Mumbai	14-11-2011	31-08-2012
13.	RC0262011A0043	ACB, Mumbai	30-11-2011	31-12-2012
14.	RC0262012A0009	ACB, Mumbai	23-02-2012	19-11-2012
15.	RC0262012A0014	ACB, Mumbai	28-02-2012	30-06-2012
16.	RC0292010A0003	ACB, Gandhinagar	22-02-2010	31-10-2012
17.	RC0312011A0003	ACB, Jodhpur	31-05-2011	18-10-2012
18.	RC0312011A0005	ACB, Jodhpur	31-05-2011	12-06-2012
19.	RC0322011A0012	ACB, Chennai	22-02-2011	27-03-2012
20.	RC0322011A0021	ACB, Chennai	18-05-2011	29-06-2012
21.	RC0322011A0045	ACB, Chennai	29-11-2011	31-08-2012
22.	RC0352010A0023	ACB, Hyderabad	07-10-2010	25-09-2012
23.	RC0362008A0009	ACB, Visakhapatnam	02-04-2008	31-03-2012
24.	RC0472010A0003	ACU-IX, Delhi	20-05-2010	28-04-2012
25.	RC0562012S0001	SCB, Kolkata	09-02-2012	19-04-2012
26.	RC0932010A0002	AHD, Ranchi	12-05-2010	29-12-2012
27.	RC0932011A0002	AHD, Ranchi	11-06-2011	30-09-2012
28.	RC1202010A0004	ACB Ghaziabad	17-03-2010	20-03-2012
29.	RC1202011A0006	ACB, Ghaziabad	24-11-2011	12-06-2012
30.	RC2162011A0002	AC-I, Delhi	03-03-2011	30-06-2012
31.	RC2162011A0003	AC-I, Delhi	29-03-2011	31-07-2012
32.	RC2182011A0001	AC-III, Delhi	08-02-2011	29-06-2012

1	2	3	4	5
33.	RC2182011A0006	Ac-III, Delhi	06-06-2011	22-11-2012
34.	RC2182011A0011	Ac-III, Delhi	21-09-2011	28-06-2012
35.	RC1202011A0006	ACB, Ghaziabad	30-07-2012	29-12-2012
36.	RC0152011A0002	ACB, Bhubaneshwer	31-01-2011	24-07-2012
37.	RC0532011S0004	SCB, Lucknow	15-07-2011	28-09-2012
38.	RC1532011A0015	ACB, Bhubaneshwer	14-07-2011	26-12-2012
39.	RC1212011A0003	ACB, Portblair	22-08-2011	26-11-2012
40.	RC0092012A0012	ACB, Bhopal	30-05-2012	01-11-2012
41.	RC0032009A0025	ACB, Delhi	16-06-2010	31-08-2012
42.	RC0242011A0009	ACB Ranchi	21-07-2011	31-08-2012
43.	RC0962010A0005	ACB, Shimla	27-08-2010	21-06-2012
44.	RC0052010A0023	ACB, Chandigarh	04-10-2010	17-04-2012
45.	RC0092011A0001	ACB, Jabalpur	21-01-2011	30-03-2012

2013

Sl. No.	Case No.	Branch	Dt of Regn	Dt of Disposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC0252012A0001	ACB, Dhanbad	03-01-2012	31-01-2013
2.	RC2182011A0004	AC-III, Delhi	25-04-2011	11-01-2013

Corruption Complaints in CVC

1578. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CVC has received more than 50 thousand complaints of corruption yearly against officials of the Central Government during 2011 and 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and Ministry/ department-wise;

(c) the details of the cases wherein Central Vigilance Commission has sought/ recommended for filing FIR/ chargesheet against corrupt officials of Central Government during 2012, department-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of the cases wherein permission has been granted and the details of cases which are still pending for action with the Government, department-wise; and

(e) the reasons for pendency?

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) Complaints received in the Commission are dealt according to its Complaint Handling policy. After receipt of the complaints in the CVC [including those received under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution], it is scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/

corruption are noticed, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (i.e. Chief Vigilance Officer of the organization or Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the Commission. Details of number of complaints received in the Commission during the last two years i.e. 2011 & 2012 are as under:

Year		No. of complaints received during the year
2011	General Complaints	16929
	PIDPI	901
2012	General Complaints	28755
	PIDPI	804

Ministry/ Department-wise details of these cases are not readily available with the Commission.

(c) As per the existing provision of law, it is the investigating agencies i.e. CBI/Police who file chargesheets against Government officials before the competent courts after seeking sanction for prosecution under Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(d) and (e) As per available information, the number of cases as reported by CBI pending for sanctions over three months under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 as on 31.12.2012 is 44 which include 17 cases in connection with the affairs of State Governments.

Sometimes it is not possible to adhere to the prescribed time-limit of 3 months for deciding cases of sanction for prosecution. The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution in some cases is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

Allowances of AI Pilots

1579. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines had different service rules for their employees before their merger;

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

(c) whether the erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India were running in profits and losses respectively while the merged entity of both has been running into losses since their merger;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the pilots of Air India are being paid hefty amounts in the form of various allowances including hub and spoke allowance;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the justification therefor as the Government owned airline is continuously running into losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Different Service Rules were applicable to erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines pre merger. The said Service Rules are still applicable to the respective employees of the erstwhile airlines. Employees of erstwhile Indian Airlines are presently governed by three sets of Service regulations, viz Service Regulations for Flying crew, Service Regulation for employees in Aircraft Engineering Department and Service Regulations for employees other than those in the flying crew and those in Aircraft Engineering Department and two sets of Standing Orders, viz Standing Orders for Factory Workers and Standing Orders (Regulations) concerning discipline and appeals.

The employees of erstwhile Air India are governed by two sets of Service Regulations viz, Certified Standing Orders applicable to workmen and Air India Employees Service Regulations applicable to non-workmen Categories.

However, pursuant to the amalgamation of Air India and Indian Airlines and the incorporation of Air India as Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956, draft harmonized Air India Employees' Service Regulations have been formulated.

(c) and (d) The year wise profit and loss of erstwhile Air India & Indian Airlines prior to merger and post merger of Air India is as under:

FY (Pre-merger)	Air India (Rs. in crores)	Indian Airlines (Rs. in crores)
2003-04	92.93	44.17
2004-05	96.36	65.61
2005-06	14.94	49.50
2006-07	(447.93)	(240.29)
FY (Post Merger)	Air India (Rs. in crores)	
2007-08	(2226.16)	
2008-09	(5548.26)	
2009-10	(5552.44)	
2010-11	(6865.17)	
2011-12	(7559.74)	

(e) to (g) Employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines are being paid wages and allowances in terms of agreements between the management and respective unions/associations. With a view to harmonize the wage, salary, work practices, etc. of all categories of employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the Government had constituted a Committee of external experts under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd) D.M. Dharmadhikari. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government and sent to Air India for implementation. The pay and allowances recommended by the Committee are in accordance with the DPE Guidelines. However, for licensed categories, separate approval of the CCEA has been taken as per recommendations of the Committee.

Status of Aadhar Rollout

1580. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government for issue of Aadhaar card/number by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to all residents in the country and the present status thereof;

(b) the number of cards issued till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make Aadhaar card mandatory while applying for passport, driving licence, ration card, pan card, CGHS card, Government identity card, etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the entire project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI is authorized to enroll, through Multiple Registrars upto 60 crore residents by 2014 in 18 States/UTs as per the enclosed Statement-I. The rest of the population will be covered by Registrar General of India (RGI) under National Population Register (NPR) process.

(b) 27,41,09,826 Aadhaar Numbers have been generated upto 31.01.2013. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The acceptance of Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) by different Central and State Government Departments is an ongoing process. Amongst others the following have notified Aadhaar as PoI and PoA:

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has notified that Aadhaar shall be taken as a valid PoI and PoA after confirming identity and address through the Aadhaar authentication procedure for obtaining telephone and mobile connections.

Ministry of Finance has recognized Aadhaar as an officially valid documents as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI and PoA for obtaining LPG connections.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI

and PoA for obtaining driving license and registration of vehicles.

Department of Health and Family Welfare has recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

Ministry of Railways has recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel.

Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative PoI and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card.

Some of the State/UT Government viz. Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

(e) The UID Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The Government has, till date, approved a total of Rs. 8962.06 crore for the Aadhaar project. The year-wise expenditure on the Aadhaar project has been as under:

(INR in Crores)

Year	BE	FE	Actual Expenditure
2009-10	120.00	26.38	26.21
2010-11	1900.00	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1470.00	1195.00	1187.50
2012-13	1758.00	1350.00	887.57 (as on 31.01.2013)

Apart from the above, recommendations of EFC-IV for an additional outlay of Rs. 3441.00 core towards enrolment cost, cost of updation, logistics for the issue of Aadhaar letter for the entire population and other capital costs are awaiting the approval of the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI.

Statement-I

Unique Identification Authority of India

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Statement-II

Aadhaar generation Report (upto 31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total Aadhaar Generation since inception to Jan' 13
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	159,778
2.	Andhra Pradesh	52,557,017
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	863
4.	Assam	22,271

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	2,200,008
6.	Chandigarh	737,523
7.	Chhattisgarh	359,122
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29,726
9.	Daman and Diu	132,984
10.	Delhi	12,759,993
11.	Goa	1,196,888
12.	Gujarat	7,566,043
13.	Haryana	3,744,819
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,981,093
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52,250
16.	Jharkhand	12,271,278
17.	Karnataka	18,358,007
18.	Kerala	22,063,963
19.	Lakshadweep	45,858
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17,385,450
21.	Maharashtra	46,326,036
22.	Manipur	622,542
23.	Meghalaya	1,079
24.	Mizoram	8,512
25.	Nagaland	248,866
26.	Odisha	5,741,294
27.	Puducherry	965,060
28.	Punjab	12,641,581
29.	Rajasthan	13,639,130
30.	Sikkim	484,949
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,228,423
32.	Tripura	2,958,888
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10,074,128

1	2	3
34.	Uttarakhand	1,031,707
35.	West Bengal	11,512,697
Grand Total		274,109,826

Common Emergency Number

1581. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a common and single emergency number;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, there are separate codes for the emergency services like police(100) fire rescue (101) and ambulance (102). However '3' digit short code "108 has been reserved as Emergency & Disaster Management Helpline which is allotted on request from State Government.

JNNURM-II

1582. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) Phase-II has been launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fund that is likely to be required along with the manner in which the funds is likely to be shared by the Union, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies;

(c) the details of works that are likely to be undertaken along with the names of cities included under Phase-II; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which JNNURM-II is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) A definite time frame cannot be given as it involves inter-ministerial consultations.

Employability of Graduates

1583. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether various universities in the country have not kept abreast with the rapid changes that have taken place in the world around;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the higher educational institutions are facing the charge of churning out unemployable graduates and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many universities are producing graduates in subjects that the job market no long requires;

(e) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. Various universities in the country and regulatory bodies like the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are striving hard to keep abreast with the rapid changes taking place in the world.

(b) In order to ensure that universities interact with their counterparts and collaborate with the best of

universities abroad, UGC has issued the Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions Regulations, 2012, which provides for collaboration in teaching, learning and research. The AICTE has issued such Regulations in 2005. The universities all over the country have launched various initiatives which include institutionalised industry-academia-research laboratory interface. The UGC has been implementing "Career Oriented Courses" programmes since 2003-04. It has recently notified Bachelor in Vocational Education (B.Voc) as a graduate degree. The UGC has implemented various academic reforms, which include Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), Semester system and continuous updation of curriculum and syllabi. The National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) provides for common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognized qualification system, covering schools, vocational education institutes and institutes of higher education with qualifications ranging from secondary to doctorate level, in order to address the issue of employability.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that it updates curriculum with the active participation of industry through the Industry Institute partnership programme. The All India Board for Undergraduate education and Post Graduate education studies have representatives of the industry and have recently completed the model curriculum in various disciplines that enlists the best practices of the curriculum. To enhance the employability of engineering students, AICTE implements various schemes such as Finishing Schools for students, Innovation Programme schemes etc.

(c) and (d) As per a study reportedly conducted by the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) & Mckinsey and reported in media, only 25% of engineers and 15% of graduates are readily employable in back office jobs. However, the study does not categorically establish any concrete percentage of graduates employable across industries and various sectors. Moreover the term "readily employable" has serious implications with regard to general educational courses and programmes, which focus more on comprehensive development of students' personalities alongside exposing them to various theoretical and practical aspects of a particular discipline. The Technical Vocational Education

and Training (TVET) programmes offered by different Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), polytechnics and vocational schools provide job specific skills. While employability is certainly one of the key objectives of higher education, it cannot be the sole objective as enshrined in the National Education Policy of 1986.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A survey has been conducted by UGC on the employability of graduates in the, country in connection with the Career Oriented Courses scheme being implemented by UGC. The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing these courses have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment in the wage sector in general and self employment in particular. The survey covered the number of courses conducted, enrolment in these courses, industrial training and employment placements in the colleges. During the XI Plan, under the scheme, grants amounting to Rs. 212.94 crores were sanctioned. 2172 colleges and 30 universities have benefitted under the scheme. A total of 3995 students were admitted/trained under the scheme.

Child Prodigies

1584. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child prodigies in the country have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such prodigies are facing problems in the absence of proper schooling facilities, as exist in foreign countries;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper schooling facilities for child prodigies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Use of Imported SIMs

1585. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of SIM cards in use in the country as on date;

(b) the percentage of SIM cards that are being imported along with the name of exporting countries;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the imported SIM cards have the potential to be a major threat to national security as these might have been produced with malicious embedded software;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the complaints or information received regarding embedded software in SIM cards;

(e) whether the Government has taken any measures to discourage imports and encourage indigenous production of SIMs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of SIM cards in use in country can not be precisely indicated, because many times SIM cards are issued repeatedly against same number. However, according to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the total number of wireless subscriber base as on December 2012 is 86,47,20,186.

(b) According to estimate by Smart Card Forum of India, 60% of total annual requirement of SIM cards is met through import. The import and export of SIM cards during last 3 years and upto December 2012 are as under (in Million Nos.).

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto December 2012)
Import	221	557	715	567
Export	71	82	255	229

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) The details of imported SIM cards indicating country of import during last 3 years and in the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Potentially, vulnerabilities can exist in modern age telecom equipment, including SIM cards, due to embedded spyware/malwares, which can have implications on national security. Such potential threats exist in the network, irrespective of the source of manufacturing. However, no specific complaints or information has been received regarding embedded software in SIM cards.

(e) and (f) As per Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, import of SIM card is free. However, to promote manufacturing of SIM Cards within the country following actions have been taken:

- (i) An Expert Committee on Development of SIM Card Operating System and leveraging Mobile

device for enabling secure transactional services has been constituted.

- (ii) With a view to increasing share of domestically manufactured electronic products which includes telecom equipment also, the Government vide Notification No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February 2012 laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement. In order to extend preferential market access to domestically manufactured telecom products on security considerations, Department of Telecommunications is having stakeholders' consultations. The "SIM Cards' operating system and personalization activities" is also one of the items in the list of security sensitive telecom products for 100% preferential market access to domestic manufacturers.

Statement

Import of SIM Cards during past three years and current year (in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec. 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Australia	500	16941	5000	399700
2.	Austria			628000	159996
3.	Bangladesh PR				1420000
4.	Belgium		3	304000	816000
5.	Brazil			150000	
6.	Canada		15000	303000	200
7.	China PRP	154107792	404986162	431117989	372319109
8.	Costa Rica			370000	
9.	Czech Republic				828000
10.	Denmark			2337400	
11.	Dominic Rep			500000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Finland	1036	90000	115753	25000
13.	France	260095	1281042	5462586	2269002
14.	Germany	585179	5309778	15985648	9776584
15.	Honduras				384000
16.	Hong Kong	10491898	37396227	142621929	100614866
17.	Hungary			1150000	200
18.	Iceland			734000	
19.	Indonesia		800	300000	39000
20.	Ireland			1100000	2000
21.	Israel	750		2330000	669910
22.	Italy	5600	1100000	5085000	1550595
23.	Japan	102	2070116	10214036	4468796
24.	Jordan				400000
25.	Korea DP RP		384486		
26.	Korea RP	1950	938094	4611584	3365687
27.	Kuwait				15000
28.	Malaysia		40300	4210869	4762101
29.	Mauritius		200000		192000
30.	Mexico		400000	680000	
31.	Netherland	206001	900000	34751	5286833
32.	Norway	300000		5000	200000
33.	Pakistan IR			285000	
34.	Philippines		200000	1000000	
35.	Poland			983179	
36.	Portugal	4			
37.	Romania				580000
38.	Russia		529220	661000	
39.	Saudi Arab				293750
40.	Singapore	37629952	38628479	23966083	5809245

1	2	3	4	5	6
41. South Africa				70400	
42. Spain			120000	342602	
43. Sri Lanka DSR		210757		25000	
44. Sweden		500	1526310	285000	305055
45. Switzerland		210000	1312000	1915000	3461000
46. Taiwan		16021000	19031395	13504774	12444469
47. Thailand			1451637	7552002	5397377
48. Turkey				63000	5000
49. U Arab Emts		10000	30016	2394818	3078045
50. UK		46198	679004	5595049	4698420
51. USA		1040946	4736245	21998776	20359007
52. Unspecified		100000	33957465		
53. Vietnam Soc Rep				3553000	233575
Total		221230260	557330720	714551228	566629582

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics(DGCIS)

Mining of Rare Earth Material

1586. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of running mining projects undertaken by the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL);

(b) the details of the rare earth material mined by IREL including its Chavara Mineral Division, Kollam during the last three years;

(c) the details of projects proposed to be undertaken in future;

(d) whether it is a fact that the activities of this division is diminishing day by day; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the mining activities of this division?

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) Madam running mining projects of Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) are located at Odisha Sand Complex (OSCOM) at Chatrapur (Odisha), at Manavalakurichi (Tamil Nadu) and at Chavara (Kerala).

(b) No rare earth material occurring as an independent mineral has been mined by IREL during the last three years. However, the monazite rich tailings resulting from mining of Beach Sand Minerals have been stored as per the guidelines of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) for extraction of thorium, uranium and rare earth material from monazite in future.

(c) The proposed projects are: Project for capacity expansion of mining and mineral separation unit at OSCOM, and Separated high pure rare earths project at Rare Earth Division of IREL at Chavara, Kerala.

(d) Yes Madam, due to limited availability of mineable land carrying raw beach sand, and gradual decline in heavy mineral contents in the sand, the activities at Chavara and Manavalakurichi are declining during recent years.

(e) To expand its activities in the region, IREL has identified options for: (i) acquiring land from the land owners at Vellanathuruthu, Pandarathuruthu and Ponmana area of Chavara mines; (ii) outright purchase package and/or lease package for acquiring land at Karithura, Chavara; (iii) collecting raw sand from Neendakara Port area with the help of State Government and Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.; (iv) purchase of dredged-out sand from Neendakara harbour area; and (v) acquiring land for mining purposes from stake holders having surface right in the mining areas of Chavara and Manavalakurichi.

[Translation]

Training to Deal with Emergency Situations

1587. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is imparted to employees of nuclear power plants to deal with emergency situations/natural disasters like earthquake/tsunami;

(b) if so, the details of the training programmes organised from 2007 to till date, year-wise and plant-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A structured training programme for training the plant personnel on various plant procedures including Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) for handling off-normal conditions is in place. The emergency procedures include contingencies arising out of floods, tsunamis, cyclonic storms, earthquakes and fire. Tsunamis and cyclonic storms are relevant to coastal sites and training covers these aspects for the personnel at coastal sites. The relevant training programmes on EOPs for off-normal conditions are being regularly conducted for the plant personnel in batches at all the nuclear power plants. Regular retraining on these topics is also imparted to the operation personnel as a part of the licensing process. The details of training programmes organised to deal with emergencies / natural disasters year-wise and station-wise, since 2007, are given below:-

Station	Number of training programmes on natural calamities year wise					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TAPS-1&2	8	4	4	5	5	7
TAPS-3&4	8	6	8	15	6	12
RAPS-1&2	9	10	13	13	41	20
RAPS-3&4	9	7	14	21	34	40
RAPS-5&6	6	5	8	6	28	20
MAPS	10	9	4	12	37	11
NAPS	4	4	4	3	11	6
KAPS	5	3	2	6	12	8
KGS-1 to 4	4	5	4	4	21	17

TAPS - Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Tarapur, Maharashtra
 RAPS - Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan
 MAPS - Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu
 NAPS - Narora Atomic Power Station, Narora, Uttar Pradesh
 KAPS - Kakrapar Atomic Power Station, Kakrapar, Gujarat
 KGS - Kaiga Generating Station, Kaiga, Karnataka

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Meeting of IIM's Directors

1588. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has held a meeting with the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) directors on issue of the innovative fund raising methods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource

Development has constituted a Fund Raising Committee as a follow up of actions decided in a meeting held on 17th April, 2010 at Bangalore with the Chairmen and Directors of IIMs. The Fund Raising Committee was chaired by the Chairman, Board of Governors (BOGs), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Raipur. In the backdrop of the report, a Fundraising Workshop was organized on 13-14th January, 2012 in New Delhi on the possibilities of fundraising, managing the fundraising process, access to knowledge and skills for fundraising activities at both the local and international levels. Some of the IIMs have initiated steps for managing the fund-raising process such as conducting seminars / international programmes abroad, conducting national level seminars, corporate sponsorship, sponsorship of chair professors by corporates, endowment fund by the corporate houses, etc. IIM Bangalore has set up a Development Office to chalk out various plans to raise their corpus fund.

Speed Post Centres

1589. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Speed Post Centres are not adequate in various States including Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) whether there are shortage of staff in main Speed Post Centres of State capitals particularly Raipur in Chhattisgarh and complaints and suggestion books are also not available in these centres;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(e) whether the Railways Mail Services office has not so far been established at Raipur railway station; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps propose to take by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam. The number of Speed Post Centres in the country is adequate.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Madam. The shortage of manpower resulting from promotion, retirement, death or leave is managed by redeployment of staff, redistribution and combinations of duties, engagement of Short Duty Staff and filling up of the vacant posts. Complaints and Suggestion Books/Boxes are available at Speed Post Centres having public interface.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The Railway Mail Service (RMS) office at Raipur is functional at Raipur Railway Station.

(f) Question does not arise in view of (e) above.

Assessment of Flagship Programmes

1590. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is assessing the outcome and response of various flagship programmes in various States;

(b) if so, whether the advisors were directed to submit feedback reports to the Prime Minister and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received the feedback from the experts and if so, the main points mentioned in the report;

(d) the extent to which the schemes have been successfully implemented, State-wise including in Maharashtra; and

(e) whether any improvement is being suggested to achieve the aims and objectives of these schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) to (e) The assessment of the outcome and response of various flagship programmes in various States is primarily the responsibility of the implementing Ministries of Government of India. The Union Ministries release funds to the States on the basis of guidelines of the programmes and performance of the scheme upon receiving the utilisation certificates for the funds earlier provided to them. The Outcome and Performance Budgets of the respective Union Ministries presented to the Parliament also inter

alia contain outcomes against targets achieved under various flagship programmes.

As far as the Planning Commission is concerned, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has been evaluating, various flagship programmes to assess their impact on development, from time to time on behalf of the implementing Ministries. During the last three years i.e. 2009-12, the PEO has conducted, on sample basis, process and impact evaluation of the following flagship schemes:

- (i) Rural Roads component of Bharat Nirman
- (ii) Rural Telephony
- (iii) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
- (v) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- (vi) Cooked Mid-day Meals (CMDM)
- (vii) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (viii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- (ix) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The reports of the above evaluation studies have been placed in the public domain i.e. Planning Commission's website (<http://planningcommission.nic.in>). The 12th Plan document as approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 27-12-2012 also indicates about broad assessment of various flagship programmes. Various stakeholders including State Governments and experts have been consulted during plan process. In addition, Planning Commission Advisers also visited the States. The suggestions for improvement indicated in these assessments are acted upon by the Ministries in modifying the design and guidelines of various programmes.

Reservation of Seats for EWS

1591. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked to all the technical educational institutes to reserve five per cent of seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), who must not be charged tuition fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against those technical institutes which have for direction for above reservation; and

(d) the time by which the said reservation of seats for EWS would become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has a scheme viz. the "Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme" applicable to all approved technical institutions of the AICTE offering Bachelor Programmes, Diploma and Post-Diploma programmes of three/four years duration. This scheme is mandatory. Under this scheme 5% seats are sanctioned as supernumerary seats. This scheme can be availed of by students getting admitted in the AICTE approved institutions provided the income of parents of such students is less than Rs 4.5 lakh from all sources.

(c) The AICTE has notified action in case of violation of Regulations in Chapter IV of its Approval Process Handbook-2013-14 available on the AICTE website i.e. www.aicte-india.org.

(d) The said scheme has been made mandatory since 2010-11.

Meeting of National Advisory Council

1592. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council meeting has recently discussed the report of its working group on raising incomes of small and marginal farmers by organizing them into collectives and extending them the benefits of private trade outside the markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any incentives has been proposed for the small and medium farmers to meet their needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Advisory Council (NAC) discussed the draft report of its working group on

Enhancing Farm Income for Small Holders through Market Integration in the meeting held on 28th January, 2013. The NAC made several key recommendations which included (i) grant support to promote Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) as the platform for aggregation for market, financing & extension by developing a sub-scheme within the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Agriculture & Rural Development to promote FPOs; (ii) establish apex central organization to support FPOs and address the need for promotional role; (iii) creating conducive policy regime for FPOs to access start up and investment capital; (iv) FPOs be included as a recognized category of institution under the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) Act and be allowed to market members' produce directly to buyers of their choice, through all platforms; and (v) producer companies should continue to be retained as a part of the proposed amended Companies Bill/ Act 2011.

(c) and (d) The Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), an organization promoted by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, is the nodal agency to promote FPOs in various States of the country for bringing about and facilitating a farm-focus growth through new ventures in agro-based industries. To strengthen the Government's support to the FPOs, the Union Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 has proposed Rs 50 crore to provide matching equity grants to registered FPOs up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh per FPO to enable them to leverage working capital from financial institutions. Besides, a Credit Guarantee Fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore is also proposed to be created in the SFAC.

Free and Compulsory Education

1593. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government including Gujarat have urged the Union Government for declaring provision of free and compulsory education under RTE Act, 2009 as a national project;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to share financial burden of the State Governments arising

out of the provisions of the RTE Act since these are not included under SSA funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat had 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) and (d) The Central Government has been in constant consultations with the State Governments and other stakeholders for the implementation of the RTE Act. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The norms under SSA have been modified to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The Central Government has increased the outlay for SSA from Rs. 19,838.23 crore in 2010-11, to Rs. 21,000 crore in 2011-12 and to Rs. 23,645 crore in 2012-13. The 13th Finance Commission has also awarded additional earmarked funds to States for elementary education. The fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State has also been revised favourably to a 65:35 ratio (90:10 for the North Eastern States, including Sikkim).

[Translation]

Violation of MNP Regulations

1594. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the total number of mobile subscribers in the country, State-wise and operator-wise;

(b) whether the increase in mobile tariff and service charges by telecom operators has resulting decline in mobile consumers and porting-out of customers from one operator to other;

(c) if so, the details of subscribers ported-out and ported-in during the last three years and the current year,

operator and State-wise;

(d) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received complaints for violation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof, operator-wise and State-wise and the action taken and penalties imposed on such telecom-operators, operator-wise; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance of MNP norms/guidelines by telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The License Service Area (LSA)-wise and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) wise details are enclosed as Statement-I & II respectively.

(b) and (c) Mobile Number Portability was introduced to allow subscribers to change their service providers on subscriber's request without changing their numbers. There may be various reasons for changing service providers which includes increase in tariff, quality of service etc. The MNP was launched in Haryana in Nov 2010 and in rest of the country in Jan 2011. Year wise breakup of subscriber ported-out and port-in since beginning LSA wise and TSP wise are enclosed as Statement-III & IV respectively.

(d) to (f) After implementation of the MNP Regulations, the TRAI had received a number of complaints wherein the subscribers have reported that their porting requests have been rejected by the donor operators on various grounds. On examination, it was noted that rejection of porting requests of the subscribers done by the service providers in several cases were not accordance with the regulation. TRAI has issued directions to service providers to ensure compliance of MNP regulations. In addition, TRAI has also issued Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 dated 19th September, 2012 providing financial disincentives for unjustified rejection of porting request. These regulations came into force, sixty days from the date of publication in the official Gazette. Under these regulations till date no penalty/fine is imposed on any of the service provider by TRAI.

Statement-I

*Service area-wise mobile telephone connectios
as on 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	Service area	Mobile Telephone connections
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63936016
2.	Assam	14336284
3.	Bihar	61020297
4.	Gujarat	50280123
5.	Haryana	19527872
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6805711
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6802340
8.	Karnataka	52782195
9.	Kerala	32245228
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50668593
11.	Maharashtra	66845302
12.	North East	8738579
13.	Odisha	24317039
14.	Punjab	28999339
15.	Rajasthan	46572329
16.	Tamilnadu	73283971
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	71979410
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	48338084
19.	West Bengal	43076898
20.	Kolkata	22610241
21.	Delhi	39813020
22.	Mumbai	31742046
	All India	864720917

Statement-II

*Service provider-wise mobile telephone connections
as on 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of operators	Mobile Telephones
1	2	3
PSUs		
1.	BSNL	99922347
2.	MTNL	5301918
	Total PSUs	105224265
	Private	
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	181906892
4.	Reliance	118528269

1	2	3
5.	Vodafone Essar	147476290
6.	TATA Teleservices Ltd.	69558122
7.	Idea Mobile	113946827
8.	Aircel/Dishnet	63347284
9.	Loop Mobile	2995459
10.	Quardant Teleservices (HFCL).	1696650
11.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	14880003
12.	Uninor	41520544
13.	Videocon	3640312
	Total Private	759496652
	All India Total	864720917

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of LSA	2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2,088,592	2,088,592	4,149,982	4,149,982	369,464	369,464
2.	Assam			46,736	46,736	198,261	198,261	17,891	17,891
3.	Bihar			510,159	510,159	834,845	834,845	129,422	129,422
4.	Delhi			1092971	1092971	892774	892774	148089	148089
5.	Gujarat			2110783	2110783	3545456	3545456	525673	525673
6.	Haryana	76552	76552	1028900	1028900	1409155	1409155	158905	158905
7.	Himachal Pradesh			83560	83560	172877	172877	10473	10473
8.	Jammu and Kashmir			2592	2592	4516	4516	1542	1542
9.	Karnataka			2,100,000	2,100,000	6,091,888	6,091,888	489,123	489,123
10.	Kerala			1,218,790	1,218,790	1,640,309	1,640,309	217,556	217,556
11.	Kolkata			502,770	502,770	663,340	663,340	461,947	461*94
12.	Madhya Pradesh			1,389,210	1,389,210	2,534,581	2,534,581	344,779	344,77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Maharashtra			1457073	1457073	3386257	3386257	251999	251999
14.	Mumbai			608881	608881	1257893	1257893	166383	166383
15.	North East			12,208	12,208	97,080	97,080	8,986	8,986
16.	Odisha			526,014	526,014	973,967	973,967	73,330	73,330
17.	Punjab			939753	939753	1253506	1253506	155020	155020
18.	Rajasthan			1962269	1962269	4475177	4475177	559419	559419
19.	Tamilnadu			1,194,847	1,194,847	2,581,205	2,581,205	197,605	197,605
20.	UP (East)			966029	966029	2989897	2989897	291999	291999
21.	UP (West)			1299604	1299604	2602370	2602370	365783	365783
22.	West Bengal			750,164	750,164	1,077,755	1,077,755	879,411	879,411

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	Name of TSP	2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out	Ported in	Ported out
1.	Aircel (GSM)	8768	999	1225519	1311350	2064689	3166493	230523	639297
2.	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	14890	8316	4750293	4800942	12985592	8812474	1199916	964311
3.	BSNL	4064	20385	1013827	1489285	929725	1296738	123900	198948
4.	Etisalat DB (GSM)			4484	38331	2663	1050902	0	52261
5.	HFCL	0	0	23130	54216	7335	26614	2253	3902
6.	Idea / Spice (GSM)	10279	12264	5008995	2897591	9196935	6390529	1783864	610049
7.	Loop/BPL (GSM)		4	31459	28906	49783	84735	7380	18060
8.	MTNL (GSM)		19771	100608	25427	71419	2085	11756	
9.	MTS (CDMA)	50	585	144985	158354	91678	150978	3573	24028
10.	Reliance	976	11978	2047262	3512626	1357061	5210893	373869	536061
11.	STel (GSM)			12292	39426	330	231964	0	15514
12.	TataTeleservices	13892	11887	1790623	2822654	3429786	4685802	471042	576207
13.	Uninor (GSM)			206073	346286	436936	2398442	65792	1234635
14.	Videocon (GSM)	581	2667	28799	215974	17536	325762	4246	17272
15.	Vodafone (GSM)	23052	7467	5471272	4075356	12237615	9933228	1556356	922498

*[English]***Identification of Urban Poor**

1595. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to devise a new mechanism to identify the urban poor in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented;
- (c) whether socio-economic census is undertaken across the country;
- (d) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (e) whether the new mechanism being worked out to define the urban poor will be one of the parameters in the on-going socio-economic census; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In order to evolve a uniform methodology for identification of urban BPL, the Planning Commission, in May 2010, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The final report of the Expert Group is yet to be made available to this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched the combined Ruwil-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work with financial and technical support of Government of India.

So far, the enumeration has been completed in the States/UTs of Haryana, Nagaland, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and

Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Goa, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Odisha and the survey is in progress in States/UTs of Manipur, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Lakshadweep.

(e) and (f) The criteria for identification of urban population below poverty line will depend on the report of the Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission.

*[Translation]***Saakshar Bharat Mission**

1596. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the districts selected for Saakshar Bharat Mission in the country including Rajasthan since the inception of the Mission;
- (b) the criteria followed for selection of a district thereunder; and
- (c) the funds allocated and utilized under the Saakshar Bharat Mission since it was launched in 2009, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 percent or below, as per 2001 census, is eligible for coverage under the Saakshar Bharat programme. In addition, all left-wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme. The eligible districts are covered under the programme in a phased manner. Statement-I listing the total number of eligible districts is enclosed.

(c) A State-wise Statement indicating the funds allocated towards the central share and utilized under the Saakshar Bharat programme since its launch in September 2009 is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise list of districts selected for
Saakshar Bharat Mission in the country*

1	2	1	2	1	2
Andhra Pradesh -19		8.	Anjaw	4.	Supaul
1.	Mahbubnagar	9.	Tirap	5.	Madhubani
2.	Karimnagar	10.	Changlang	6.	Saran
3.	Warangal	11.	West Siang	7.	Bhagalpur
4.	Guntur	12.	Upper Dibang Valley	8.	Araria
5.	Medak	13.	Lower Subansiri 05	9.	Saharsa
6.	Kurnool	14.	Lohit	10.	Siwan
7.	Prakasam	15.	East Siang	11.	Bhojpur
8.	Chittoor	Assam - 15		12.	Madhepura
9.	Adilabad	1.	Dhubri	13.	Banka
10.	Anantapur	2.	Barpeta	14.	Vaishali
11.	Khammam *	3.	Hailakandi	15.	Aurangabad *
12.	Nellore	4.	Baksa	16.	Sheohar
13.	Nizamabad	5.	Kokrajhar	17.	Gopalganj
14.	Srikakulam	6.	Sonitpur	18.	Muzaffarpur
15.	Cuddapah	7.	Goalpara	19.	Rohtas *
16.	Rangareddi	8.	UdaGuri	20.	Purba Charnparan
17.	Vizianagaram	9.	Darrang	21.	Khagaria
18.	Nalgonda	10.	Bongaigaon	22.	Gaya *
19.	Visakhapatnam	11.	Tinsukia	23.	Munger
Arunachal Pradesh -15		12.	Chirang	24.	Purnia
1.	East Kameng	13.	Karbi Anglong	25.	Darbhanga
2.	Upper Subansiri	14.	Marigaon	26.	Begusarai
3.	West Kameng	15.	Dhemaji	27.	Patna
4.	Kurung Kumey	Bihar - 38		28.	Pashchim Charnparan
5.	Tawang	1.	Kishanganj	29.	Samastipur
6.	Upper Siang	2.	Sheikhpura	30.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
7.	Dibang Valley	3.	Nalanda	31.	Arwal

1	2	1	2	1	2
32.	Katihar	5.	Banas Kantha	5.	Badgam
33.	Nawada 3	6.	Patan	6.	Punch
34.	Jehanabad *	7.	Bhavnagar	7.	Leh (Ladakh)
35.	Sitamarhi	8.	The Dangs	8.	Kulgam
36.	Lakhisarai	9.	Panch Mahals	9.	Doda
37.	Buxar	10.	Surendranagar	10.	Kargil
38.	Jamui *	11.	Amreli	11.	Kathua
Chhattisgarh -16		12.	Junagadh	12.	Shopian
1.	Dantewada *	13.	Kachchh	13.	Baramula
2.	Korba	Haryana - 12		14.	Udhampur
3.	Jashpur	1.	Kaithal	15.	Reasi
4.	Narayanpur	2.	Hisar	16.	Ganderbal
5.	Bastar *	3.	Gurgaon	17.	Anantnag
6.	Janjgir Champa	4.	Karnal	18.	Rajauri
7.	Mahasamund	5.	Jind	19.	Ramban
8.	Bijapur	6.	Sirsa	20.	Bandipora
9.	Kawardha	7.	Mahendragarh	Jharkhand -24	
10.	Bilaspur	8.	Mewat	1.	Pakaur
11.	Raipur	9.	Fatehabad	2.	Palamu *
12.	Ranker *	10.	Bhiwani	3.	Hazaribag *
13.	Surguja *	11.	Faridabad	4.	Latehar *
14.	Koriya	12.	Palwal	5.	Garhwa *
15.	Raigarh	Himachal Pradesh-01		6.	Kodarma
16.	Rajnandgaon *	1.	Chamba	7.	Gumla
Gujarat - 13		Jammu and Kashmir-20		8.	Saraikelel Kharsawan
1.	Dobad	1.	Kupwara	9.	Giridih
2.	Narmada	2.	Pulwama	10.	Dumka
3.	Sabar Kantha	3.	Srinagar	11.	Bokaro *
4.	Jamnagar	4.	Kishtwar	12.	Jamtara

1	2	1	2	1	2
13.	Sahibganj	17.	Bijapur	25.	Dindori
14.	Deoghar	18.	Kolar	26.	Mandla
15.	Ranchi	19.	Mysore	27.	Sagar
16.	Khunti	20.	Yadgir	28.	Alirajpur
17.	Godda	Madhya Pradesh - 42		29.	Tikamgarh
18.	Pashchimi Singhbhum *	1.	Sheopur	30.	Sehore
19.	Dhanbad	2.	Umaria	31.	Chhindwara
20.	Ramgarh	3.	Satna	32.	Burhanpur
21.	Chatra *	4.	Datia	33.	Shivpuri
22.	Lohardaga *	5.	Jhabua	34.	Vidisha
23.	Simdega	6.	Shahdol	35.	Mandsaur
24.	East Singhbhum *	7.	Neemuch	36.	Singrauli
Karnataka - 20		8.	Balaghat	37.	Dhar
1.	Raichur	9.	Sidhi	38.	Katni
2.	Bagalkot	10.	Guna	39.	Betul
3.	Gadag	11.	East Nimar	40.	Anuppur
4.	Tumkur	12.	Ratlam	41.	Morena
5.	Gulbarga	13.	Barwani	42.	Panna
6.	Bellary	14.	Dewas	Maharashtra - 10	
7.	Belgaum	15.	Seoni	1.	Nandurbar
8.	Haveri	16.	Gwalior	2.	Hingoli
9.	Koppal	17.	Rajgarh	3.	Nanded
10.	Bidar	18.	Damoh	4.	Gondia *
11.	Chitradurga	19.	West Nimar	5.	Jalna
12.	Chikaballapur	20.	Harda	6.	Parbhani
13.	Chamarajanagar	21.	Chhatarpur	7.	Osmanabad
14.	Mandya	22.	Rewa	8.	Latur
15.	Bangalore Rural	23.	Bhind	9.	Gadchiroli *
16.	Ramanagara	24.	Ashoknagar	10.	Bid

1	2	1	2	1	2
Manipur-04		16.	Anugul	17.	Jaisalmer
1.	Chandel	17.	Koraput	18.	Nagaur
2.	Thoubal	18.	Mayurbhanj	19.	Karauli
3.	Senapati	19.	Debagarh	20.	Sikar
4.	Tamenglong	Punjab-07		21.	Sawai Madhopur
Meghalaya-02		1.	Mansa	22.	Dausa
1.	West Garo Hills	2.	Firozpur	23.	Barmer
2.	South Garo Hills	3.	Bathinda	24.	Jaipur
Nagaland-04		4.	Barnala	25.	Bhilwara
1.	Mon	5.	Muktsar	26.	Baran
2.	Tuensang	6.	Sangrur	27.	Bikaner
3.	Kiphire	7.	Faridkot	28.	Jhunjhunun
4.	Longleng	Rajasthan-32		29.	Pali
Odisha-19		1.	Jalor	30.	Dhaulpur
1.	Nabarangapur	2.	Rajsamand	31.	Udaipur
2.	Gajapati	3.	Jhalawar	32.	Pratapgarh
3.	Balangir	4.	Hanumangarh	Sikkim-02	
4.	Bargarh	5.	Banswara	1.	West Sikkim
5.	Malkangiri	6.	Chittaurgarh	2.	North Sikkim
6.	Kalahandi	7.	Jodhpur	Tamil Nadu-09	
7.	Sonapur	8.	Ajmer	1.	Dharmapuri
8.	Sundargarh	9.	Dungarpur	2.	Perambalur
9.	Naupada	10.	Bundi	3.	Erode
10.	Kandhamal	11.	Bharatpur	4.	Viluppuram
11.	Kendujhar	12.	Ganganagar	5.	Ariyalur
12.	Sambalpur	13.	Tonk	6.	Tiruvannamalai
13.	Rayagada	14.	Sirohi	7.	Salem
14.	Baudh	15.	Alwar	8.	Kushnagiri
15.	Ganjam	16.	Chum	9.	Tirupur

1	2	1	2	1	2
	Tripura - 01	29.	Gonda	60.	Etawah
1.	Dhalai	30.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	61.	Barabanki
	Uttar Pradesh - 68	31.	Gorakhpur	62.	Fatehpur
1.	Shrawasti	32.	Jhansi	63.	Allahabad
2.	Moradabad	33.	Kushinagar	64.	Kanshiram Nagar
3.	Faizabad	34.	Bareilly	65.	Sonbhadra
4.	Baghpat	35.	Chandauli	66.	Unnao
5.	Balrampur	36.	Firozabad	67.	Muzaffarnagar
6.	Banda	37.	Rampur	68.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar
7.	Deoria	38.	Hamirpur		Uttaranchal-06
8.	Jalaun	39.	Ballia	1.	Uttarkashi
9.	Bahraich	40.	Mainpuri	2.	Champawat
10.	Mahoba	41.	Lalitpur	3.	Udham Singh Nagar
11.	Azamgarh	42.	Mirzapur 69	4.	Tehri Garhwal
12.	Farrukhabad	43.	Ambedkar Nagar	5.	Hardwar
13.	Budaun	44.	Varanasi	6.	Bageshwar
14.	Kheri	45.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar *		West Bengal-10
15.	Ghazipur	46.	Rae Bareli	1.	Purulia
16.	Chitrakoot	47.	Aligarh	2.	Murshidabad
17.	Siddharthnagar	48.	Kanpur Dehat	3.	Birbhum
18.	Basti	49.	Sant Kabir Nagar	4.	Koch Bihar
19.	Jaunpur	50.	Pratapgarh	5.	Uttar Dinajpur
20.	Agra	51.	Hathras	6.	Bankura
21.	Maharajganj	52.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	7.	Dakshin Dinajpur
22.	Hardoi	53.	Pilibhit	8.	West Midnapur*
23.	Bulandshahr	54.	Sultanpur	9.	Maldah
24.	Kannauj	55.	Bijnor	10.	Jalpaiguri
25.	Kaushambi	56.	Meerut		Dadra and Nagar Haveli-01
26.	Shahjahanpur	57.	Sitapur	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
27.	Mathura	58.	Etah		
28.	Saharanpur	59.	Mau		

* 35 Left Wing Extremism Affected districts.

Statement-II

*The details of Funds allocated and utilized under
Saakshar Bharat Mission*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds allocated (as on 28.2.2013)	Funds utilized as reported by SLMAs (as on 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44569.31	27163.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3588.33	3150.33
3.	Assam	2551.86	1656.00
4.	Bihar	12007.96	5907.85
5.	Chhasttisgarh	21438.69	8915.08
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.94	7.41
7.	Gujarat	6352.47	2296.38
8.	Haryana	1811.73	1040.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	650.41	407.55
10.	Jharkhand	7667.52	1248.32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1182.99	156.21
12.	Karnataka	13891.70	5643.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6516.84	7.26
14.	Maharashtra	3015.74	2580.57
15.	Manipur	826.09	744.70
16.	Meghalaya	402.25	145.14
17.	Nagaland	363.45	353.34
18.	Odisha	2642.60	778.01
19.	Punjab	2081.78	52.28*
20.	Rajasthan	16695.61	11210.00
21.	Sikkim	69.59	44.70

1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	4808.98	3021.34
23.	Tripura	91.87	68.17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29373.95	5990.87
25.	Uttarakhand	5272.08	3067.39
26.	West Bengal	5823.65	4270.00

*Earlier reported by SLMA till 31.3.2012.

[English]

Urban Transport Agencies

1597. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the deteriorating urban transport situation in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with its proposed functions and the time by which the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Urban transport situation is not deteriorating in the country. However, a Working Group was set up to submit a report on Urban Transport for the 12th Five Year Plan. The detailed report as submitted by the Working Group is hosted on Ministry's website www.urbanindia.nic.in and the Government is continuously working to improve the urban transport facilities as suggested in the report. Government has approved 21 Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in which, 3 projects has been completed and remaining projects are under completion. Total 15260 buses have already been sanctioned to all 61 mission mode cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The details of approved metro rail proposals are at given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of ongoing metro rail projects and the time of completion are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 recommends setting up of a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) for all million plus cities.

(e) The overall aim of the UMTA is to act as an umbrella body which plays an important role in creating a

future vision for improved mobility and ensuring that the required investments take place. It could perform planning, co-ordinating and regulatory functions of urban transport system and their integrated management. 14 States have setup UMTA at State/Regional/City level.

Statement-I

The details of the approved metro rail projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals received	Date of Approval
1.	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	17.09.1996
		Delhi MRTS Phase-II	30.03.2006 4.12.2006
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur	17.05.2007
		Dwarka Sector -9 to Dwarka Sector-21	26.04.2008
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	17.5.2007 29.01.2009
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	4.12.2006
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	19.3.2008
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Ananad Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	5.9.2011
		Delhi Metro Phase-III	26.09. 2011
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.09.2011
	Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	11.09. 2012	
	Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	11.09. 2012	
	Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.09. 2012	
2.	Tamil Nadu	ChennaiMetro	Approved in 2009
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore- Phase-I	Approved in 2011
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro	30.07.2008
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	21.01.2011
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-Line-II	Approved in 2009
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Project;	Approved in,2010
8	Kerala	Kochi Metro Project	Approved in July 2012

Statement-II

The details of progress of ongoing projects are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (in crore)	Date of completion
1.	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase III Dwarka to Najafgarh Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar Mundaka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana) Badarpur- YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	103.05 5.50 2.717 11.5 13.875	35,242 1070 282 1990 2494	March, 2016 2015 March, 2016 March, 2016 September, 2014
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I (JV of Gol and State)	42.3	11609	March, 2015
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro	14.67	4874.58	September, 2016
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I	9.25	1250	Latter half of 2013.
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600	2014-15
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP)Versova-Andheri- Ghatkopar Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP)Charkop-Bandra- Mankurd	11.07 31.87	2356 7660	Latter half of 2013. 2015
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132	2016
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.612	5181.79	2016

Diversion of AI Flights

1598. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various incidents of Air India flights getting diverted to different locations have happened thereby causing inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, incident wise;

(c) the loss estimated so far due to such diversions during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has made it mandatory for airlines to inform the passengers in case of diversion of flights;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether

adequate compensation is paid to passengers along with the norms set in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

(d) to (f) No Madam, no such guideline / direction exists.

Chemical Engineering Universities for Women

1599. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open a women-exclusive chemical engineering universities in the country including Karnataka and Delhi;

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

(c) the time by which these universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

AMP Grievances

1600. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Aircraft Maintenance Personnel (AMP) were put in long unregulated working shifts;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce their stress and recruit more AMPs to remove the shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the other corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) The Aircraft Maintenance Personnel (AMP) of Air India have not been put on long unregulated working shifts. In fact they work in cyclic shift patterns, which are governed by the Factories Act, 1948.

Separate Schools for EWS

1601. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up separate schools for economically weaker sections to address their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private schools have also been asked by the Government to help admit EWS students in their schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal of the Government to set up separate schools for economically weaker sections.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act provides that a specified category school and private unaided school shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be) to the extent of 25 per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections from the neighbourhood, and provide free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education.

Audit of RTE Act

1602. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake an institutional audit of the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has piloted an audit to monitor the implementation of the RTE Act;

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

(e) whether the Government has outlined the content and time-frame within which schools must conduct a Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation that is part of the RTE Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which has been realigned to meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, forty one social science institutions undertake field level monitoring. Further, an

annual audit of all the State SSA Programmes by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial reviews by an independent agency as well as a system of internal audit, are in place.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) piloted a social audit in 225 Panchayats and 10 Urban Wards in 12 districts, which included generating community awareness about the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

(e) and (f) The NCERT has developed exemplar material on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) which has been shared with the States. Till now, 22 States/UTs have reported that they are implementing a system of CCE.

Non-Scheduled Aircraft Fleet

1603. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of nonscheduled aircraft presently in the fleet of various airlines;

(b) whether many of the aviation companies have shown their interest in starting their non-scheduled operations;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether major safety issues are involved in such operations;

(e) if so, whether the Government has taken any action to redress all the safety issues of non-scheduled airlines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Till December 2012, the number of aircrafts endorsed in the operator permit of the Non Scheduled Airlines was 410.

(b) and (c) A set of guidelines have been issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the form of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 3, Air Transport Series Part III prescribing minimum requirement

for grant of permit to operate Non Scheduled Air Transport Services. As on date, there are 147 valid Non Scheduled Operator Permit holders. The companies complying with the guidelines prescribed under CAR are granted permission to operate air transport services.

(d) to (f) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has laid down guidelines for safety requirements of airlines including non scheduled airlines. DGCA ensures safety requirement of the operation.

Waste Management

1604. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on challenges of waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any long term scheme for waste management; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for adopting modern technology for the purpose of waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Urban Development constituted a Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management. The report of the Group which was finalised in May 2005 addresses various issues related to solid waste management including financial and technological issues. The report was circulated to all State Governments for adoption. In March 2003, a Task Force was set up to prepare an action plan for promoting integrated plant nutrient management using city compost alongwith chemical fertilisers. This report was also circulated to State Governments.

(c) Under the various schemes of this Ministry, which include the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management projects in 10 Airfield Towns, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns, 10% Lump Sum Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim, support is provided for implementation of solid waste management projects.

(d) The Manual on Solid Waste Management and report of Technology Advisory Group on Municipal Solid Waste Management brought out by the Ministry of Urban Development in the years 2000 and 2005 respectively specify various technologies for collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in a scientific and hygienic manner.

Extension of MDMS

1605. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made the provision of mid-day-meal compulsory for children studying in primary, middle and high schools;

(b) if so, whether the said facility have been provided to the poor students of primary classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide such facilities in all Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Mid-Day Meal Scheme covers children of classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) /Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(b) to (d) At present the Mid Day Meal Scheme does not cover the students of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. These schools largely cover children of Government employees.

ICSSR

1606. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring certain major structural changes in the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restructure the research institute of ICSSR as well as the research network and establishment of more such research institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Review Committee on 23rd September, 2010 to review the functioning of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). The Committee had submitted its report to the MHRD on 28th June 2011. The Report is available on the MHRD website <http://www.mhrd.gov.in>. The salient recommendations by the Committee included recommendations on Restructuring and Redesigning of the ICSSR; strengthening Research; improving Resources and Finances and restructuring the ICSSR Institutes.

According to the ICSSR; action has been taken towards implementing various recommendations of the Review Committee. It is decided to amend the Memorandum of Association (MoA) of the ICSSR in order to streamline the appointments of the Chairman, the Member Secretary and the non ex-officio academic members of the Council to ensure complete transparency in such appointments and further to provide greater autonomy and continuity in the functioning of the ICSSR.

(c) The said Review Committee has also made specific suggestions for restructuring and improving the institutional network of the ICSSR. These include ensuring minimum threshold faculty strength, hundred percent payment of salary expenditure of the sanctioned posts by the ICSSR and working grant in all the existing 25 Research Institutes receiving maintenance grants from the ICSSR and to establish new ICSSR research institutes in territorial areas and fields of study where such institutes are non-existent at present. The ICSSR has also taken steps to ensure the research outcomes in Social Sciences are made available free of cost to teachers, students and researchers. Presently, 3700 PhD theses procured by the ICSSR through the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) are available online. These are available at <http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in/>.

ISRO's Experiments on Climate Change

1607. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is conducting experiments and undertaking research programmes to study the phenomenon of climate change; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for this purpose in the 11th and 12th Plan periods?

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) In order to support research in the field of climate change, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) -

- (i) conducts experiments by means of balloons carrying radiosonde and ozonesonde to measure temperature, humidity, pressure and ozone;
- (ii) sets up network of observatories with instruments, which include indigenously developed multi-wavelength radiometer to measure aerosols, Athalometer for black carbon, Nephelometer for scattering coefficient, Quartz Crystal Microbalance for particle size, mass and density; Boundary Layer Lidar for chemical pollution; and data utilization from satellite and ground based observatories.
- (iii) conducts, in collaboration with national laboratories and academic institutions, studies on landuse/landcover dynamics, atmospheric aerosols and trace gas chemistry, energy and mass exchange in the agricultural systems, chemical pollution and atmospheric carbon sequestration. Amount spent for this purpose during the 11th Five Year Plan period is Rs.90.31 crores. The plan outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan for this purpose is Rs.150 crore.

New Accounting System

1608. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new accounting system has been introduced for various institutions affiliated to or under UGC, AICTE, NCTE and CBSE;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the proposed steps would help in curb profiteering from the educational institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been decided to implement the new accounting standards in the educational institutions within the purview of this Ministry from the financial year 2013-14. The new accounting system is based on the recommendations of the Working Group constituted by this Ministry. Some of the recommendations of the Working Group are:

- i) All educational institutions should be mandated to apply accrual basis of accounting.
- ii) The accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) should be made mandatory for all educational institutions.
- iii) Fund-based accounting should be introduced for Earmarked/Designated Funds.
- iv) All educational institutions should follow a common format for the presentation of their general purpose financial statements to ensure proper accountability, financial discipline, end use of funds and to meet the needs of stakeholders.

(c) Yes, Madam. The introduction of a new accounting system in the educational institutions is likely to result in accountability and transparency in the end use of funds by them.

Air Cargo Charges

1609. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air cargo rates had been increased considerably by many Indian carriers during the last year;

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

(c) whether any consumer protection organisation has urged the Union Government to intervene and investigate the increase in cargo charges;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make air cargo charges affordable and check arbitrary rise by the carriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry does not regulate the air cargo fares and they are determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

(c) to (e) No representation from consumer protection organization have been received by the Ministry to intervene and investigate the increase in cargo charges.

[Translation]

Pending Projects of DDA

1610. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects for allotment of land to hospitals, colleges and dispensaries are pending with the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for pendency of such projects; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government for early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) According to information furnished by Delhi Development Authority, at present the request of the allotment of land for 17 sites for Dispensaries, 02 sites for Hospitals and 01 site for College/University are under examination for allotment subject to furnishing of feasibility report, Layout Plan and ascertaining the Legal status of the land.

The requests for allotment are disposed of in view of above eligibility norms.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.01½ hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, there should be a discussion on the corruption in waving off debt of farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

12.0¼ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Correction in the list of documents presented along with Railway Budget on the 26th February, 2013*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay a statement regarding "correction in the list of documents presented along with Railway Budget on the 26th February, 2013".

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table. SHRI V. Narayanasamy – not present.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. L.T. 8488/15/13

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8472/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Vidya Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Prathamika Vidya Parishad), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Vidya Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Prathamika Vidya Parishad), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8473/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2011-2012. (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon. (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8474/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8475/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8476/15/13]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8477/15/13]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8478/15/13]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2011-2012.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8479/15/13]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2010-2011.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8480/15/13]
- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8481/15/13]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman & Diu, Daman, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman & Diu, Daman, for the year 2011-2012.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8482/15/13]
- (21) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 79(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1548(E) dated 7th July, 2011 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8483/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and

English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

- (i) The Standards of Quality of Service for Wireless Data Services Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 305-12/2012-QoS published in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2012.
- (ii) The International Telecommunication Cable Landing Stations Access Facilitation Charges and Co-location Charges Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 416-5/2012-NSL-I published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012.
- (iii) The Quality of Service of Broadband Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 305-21/2012-QOS published in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8484/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8485/15/13]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

31st Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam, I beg to lay the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—Contd.

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 177th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): On behalf of my senior colleague, Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 177th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

In pursuance of Rule 389 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and direction 73A issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated September 1, 2004, I am making this Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 177th Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

The Standing committee on Transport, Tourism and culture had held its meeting on 16th April, 2012 to consider 177th Report. The Committee considered and adopted the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8486/15/13.

report at its meeting held on 3rd May, 2012. The 177th Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 7/5/2012 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 7/5/2012.

Now, I am laying down on the Table of the House a Statement giving the status of implementation of those recommendations contained in the 177th Report.

12.02½ hrs.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31 st Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

In pursuance of the Direction 73 'A' of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I would like to lay a Statement showing Implementation Status on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 31st Report of Standing committee on Information Technology along with Delay Statement pertaining to Department of Telecommunications on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of the House.

12.02¼ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – CONTD..

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. V. Narayanasamy. In future, please take care to be present.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8487/15/13.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2013 rescinding the Indian Police Service (Special Allowance) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 649(E) dated 18th October, 1977 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8471/15/13]

12.03 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 stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to establish model school in each block of Sultanpur district, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Educationally my parliamentary constituency Sultanpur is quite backward. There is shortage of educational institutes of good standard for brilliant students studying in primary and senior secondary classes. There is absolute lack of English medium schools and consequently talented students are not getting proper guidance. There are 14 Development Blocks in Sultanpur district. 13 Development Blocks, out of 14, have been identified as educationally backward blocks. It means, 92.85 percent rural area is educationally backward.

There is no dearth of talented students in this area, but in absense of good quality educational institutes all round development of students is not taking place. Most of the students belong to economically weaker families

and that's why they can't send their sons/daughters outside the districts for education.

Sanction for opening a model school in my parliamentary constituency was given for model schools in 3 development blocks of district Sultanpur under the scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development schools in educationally backward blocks.

My submission is that model schools should be opened in remaining 10 development blocks of my constituency Sultanpur so that justice can be done with brilliant rural students.

(ii) Need to repeal Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 in Manipur and also check incidents of drug-trafficking in the State

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): There is huge Drug trafficking activities in Manipur. State Police commandos caught a PRO (Defence Wing) along with five others while trying to smuggle psychotropic drugs worth nearly RS. 25 crores into Myanmar at Pallel in Chandel district. On the same day personnel of Narcotic & Affairs of Border (NAB) seized another huge consignment of Petas-TR tablets worth around Rs 8 lakhs from the Imphal Airport. This is the fourth time in less than two months that Manipur police have seized large consignment of drugs in the State. On January 11, a team of Special Intelligence Unit (SIU), Imphal West seized large quantity of contraband Pseudoephedrine tablet worth around Rs 1.4 crore from Tuliha Airport, Imphal and on February 15, a team of Imphal East police seized a huge consignment of the same drug worth Rs. 1.3 crore from Mantripukhri.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to immediately intervene and stop the drug trafficking in that part of the country and most importantly I urge upon the Union Government to immediately repeal the AFSPA, 1958.

(iii) Need to allocate funds for establishment of Anglo-Indian cultural centres in cities with concentration of Anglo-Indian community in the country

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The community of European descendants, now called Anglo-Indians are struggling to maintain their unique culture. The sudden

dislocation of the Anglo-Indian community after denial of job reservation to them in Central services has pushed them to economical and educational backwardness and most of them are staying in rented houses. This dislocation of the community, away from their places of birth and away from their relatives was instrumental in losing their life-style and language and thereby losing their culture.

The Govt. of India under the Ministry of Minority Affairs has introduced various schemes and institutions for the welfare of minorities. But Anglo-Indians are neglected in these matters. It is necessary that allocation of sufficient funds are to be made for establishing Cultural Centres in cities like Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Cochin and other places where there is a concentration of Anglo-Indians. I urge upon the Ministry of Minority Affairs to take urgent necessary steps for allocation of funds for these projects and a Special Officer has to be appointed at the Ministry level to ensure that necessary lands are allocated from the respective State Governments for this and also to undertake the construction of cultural centres.

(iv) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who lost their crops due to frost and cold winds in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts in Haryana

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding the request to release immediate compensation for loss suffered due to frost in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh (Haryana).

In this regard, the undersigned had met the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture on 18th February, 2012 to request to release adequate compensation for the loss suffered due to frost & cold winds in South Haryana and to request to include "frost" in the list of eligible Natural Calamities after assessing the situation properly. The Government of India alongwith State Revenue Officers conducted special girdawari to assess the actual loss of crops in order to give relief to the affected farmers and their families. The crops especially mustard and barley has either been ruined or badly affected in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh.

It is observed that the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) vide their letter No.32-3/2012-NDM-I, dated 20th September 2012 addressed to the Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh has allotted Rs. 31.10 crore from NDRF for management of Cold Wave/Frost January-February, 2012 under Central Assistance based on the recommendation of the High Level Committee meeting held on 12.9.2012, considering the Memorandum and based on the Report of the Central Team, with the approval of the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Group thereon under the extant items and norms of assistance under the State Disaster Response Force and National Disaster Response Force. However, despite the completion of one year, the affected farmers could not be compensated in Bhiwani & Mahendragarh districts in Haryana so far.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture, through the Chair, to kindly look into the matter seriously and arrange to adequately compensate the farmers and their families by releasing the funds in the form of compensation for this purpose without any further delay.

(v) Need to operationalise BSNL towers in Sundargarh district of Odisha

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): In order to expand telecommunication service, BSNL has constructed Towers in the remote areas of Sundargarh District of Odisha Circle. It is one of the most backward districts mostly dominated by tribals. A large part of it is affected by leftwing radicalism. Telecommunication plays vital role in curbing radicalism and for good governance with inclusive growth, but to utter dismay twenty two constructed towers are dysfunctional and therefore the very purpose of their construction has been miserably defeated. I have personally encountered the problems during my regular tour in the area. I had brought the matter to the notice of the Telecom Authorities for immediate redressal of the grievance but the problem has not yet been solved. In this context, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT to intervene in the matter and initiate steps as deemed proper to make the towers functional forthwith.

(vi) Need to provide a stoppage of Latur Express (Train No. 22107/22108) at Murur railway station in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Latur Express(22107/22108) running between Mumbai Latur does not stop at Murur railway station and consequently thousands of passengers of this area have to board trains for Latur station. It causes great inconvenience for common men as they waste lot of time. Passengers from 15 villages in vicinity of Murur have to cover a distance of 25-30 kms for catching the said trains at Latur station as the said trains doesn't stop at Murur station.

In view of the above problems, people of my constituency have been demanding for stoppage of the said trains at Murur railway station. Therefore, stoppage of this train be provided at Murur without any further delay so that people of my area can feel sigh of relief and save their time.

The demand of my area is genuine and therefore, it should be immediately met.

(vii) Need to include people belonging to Dhangar community of Maharashtra in the list of Scheduled Tribe.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Dhangar community in Maharashtra have been agitating for granting them the status of Scheduled Tribes.

As per a report of anthropology Dhangad and Dhangar belong to one community i.e. shepherd. Both these words are used for one community linked to shepherd in Maharashtra. The state government of Maharashtra had twice recommended inclusion of Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. In 1989, CAG report also had recommended inclusion of the said community in ST list.

Therefore, I humbly urge the central government to intervene in this regard provide social justice to Dhangar community by including them in the said list.

(viii) Regarding payment of compensation to farmers suffering loss of lives and crops due to high tension power lines passing over their agricultural land.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to draw attention of the government to power grids set up in various states by Power Grid Corporation of India. These powergrids of PGCIL have been set up in various states on agricultural land. The high tension cables of power

grids get broken and fall in the fields. These high power cables, when fall in the fields, fire breaks out and ripe crop of farmers get burnt. Dozens of fields full of crops get trapped in the fire. Country loses foodgrain worth crores of rupees. The faling of cable sometimes results in death of farmers. But, it is quite unfortunate that in such cases the company does not give compensations neither to the farmers nor his family which is gross injustice.

I urge the government to direct the said company for making a provision to provide compensation in such cases so that the losses of poor farmers can be compensated and secondly, compensation should also be provided to the farmers in whose fields towers are erected.

(ix) Need to improve service conditions of contract labourers in public Sector Undertaking of ONGC in Ankleshwar in Bharuch parliamentary constituency, Gujarat

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The public sector undertaking ONGC's unit is functioning in Ankleshwar in my parliamentary constituency Bharuch. The regular workers in this unit get monthly wages above Rs.25,000 and are also provided safety kits during their duty time. Secondly, the contract labours, who are locals, belong to scheduled castes, get less than Rs. four thousand per month and they are not given safety kit. There are apprehensions of damage to their organs in the event of an accident. Several labourers get injured. 95 percent work of ONGC is done by these contract labourers. As per the rules the work being undertaken by the contract labourers is not supposed to be got done through them and any complaint in this regard one is removed from job. Local people should be given preference over others in security contract labours in ONGC. ONGC is a Nav-Ratna company and it is empowered to take decisions at its own level and is also empowered to recruit personnel directly.

I urge the government that equal wages, alongwith equal terms and conditions of service should be given to all the workers in ONGC and good working conditions, should be made available there.

(x) Need to provide pedestrian movement of villagers across Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand.

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister of Power to a very serious problem of my constituency

Tehri Garhwal. When the Tehri lake gets filled with water the people face great difficult in going to other side of the lake. Especially, Tehrians are not allowed to and fro movements on the dam. It is forbidden on security reasons - whereas, to and fro movement on Bhakhra Dam is allowed. People have to cover a distance of 15 kms on hills for going to Tipri, Ghanshali, Rajakhet and Pratapnagar located on other side of lake and it takes one hour to go there and unnecessary petrol/diesel is wasted. Sometimes even fatal accidents often take place. And if to and fro movement is permissible on the dam, it takes 5-10 minutes to reach those places. And people living in vicinity of Tipri can go by walking. Therefore, I urge the government to allow to and fro movement on the dam which will save petrol/diesel and also precious time.

(xi) Need to revamp the mid-day meal scheme and to relieve the teaching staff from management of the scheme

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Under Mid-day Meal scheme the students of Class-I to 8th are served meals during lunch. Entire responsibility in this regard is betowed upon the teachers of the concerned school. Entire responsibility with regard to quality of meals, items of meals, upkeeping of expenses, cooking etc. rests with the teachers of the concerned schools. Though, the Act provides for constitution of a schools management committee (SMC) which should comprise of 15 members. The representatives on behalf of the guardians of the children studying in the school are also included in the said committee and in the whole process, the village pradhan, is kept out.

Entire accounts and bank operation is maintained by the headmaster. To sum up, whole responsibility with regard to mid-day meals rests with the teachers.

Beyond it, guardians of children senior. Officers of the departments of education, say basic education officers ensure that the teachers performs this responsibility properly.

In the whole process, Gram Pradhan is kept away, whereas, Part-9 of the constitution provides that:

Article 243 B provides for constitution of panchayats.

Article 243 A provides that a Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and performs such powers and

functions at the village level as the Legislature of the state.

Article 343 C provides that Gram Pradhan is to be directly elected and he is termed as a chairperson of panchayat.

Article 343 A provides for election of chairperson of panchayat. Normally, primary schools from class 1-5 and junior high school from class 5-8 come under gram sabha, whereas, Gram Pradhan is kept out from this scheme. It is almost a mockery of panchayati raj system.

In some of the schools, there is only one teacher or a headmaster and he is busy in preparing meals. The whole day he does not have time for teaching. The government gives him salary in lieu of teaching whereas, he is busy the whole day in preparing meals. And consequently, teaching is missing from schools. Small children are the future of the country and if their base is weak, we can only imagine what will happen to the country in future?

My submission is that:

1. Teachers should not be involved in mid-day meals process.
2. School Management Committee should look after it.
3. The task of mid-day meals should be entrusted to the SMC under the chairmanship of Gram Pradhan.

(xii) Need to start work on four-laning of NH-28 from Pipra in Bihar to Kasya in Uttar Pradesh and also construct a flyover on the Highway at Kamla Rai Chowk in Gopalganj district, Bihar

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): In my parliamentary constituency Gopalganj (Bihar) a NH-28 Pipra-Kasaiya leading to Uttar Pradesh is being four-laned. The work of package-9 has been assigned to a company named CPL. The company is not doing the work as per original estimate as was envisaged and the work has been stopped for the last two years. It should be inquired into. There is a need for construction of a flyover at Kamla Rai chowk on this highway. Reason: PWD roads goes through western Champaran, Gopalganj, Siwan via Betiah. If flyover is not constructed the movement of people will be hindered.

I urge the hon. Minister of Road Transport that flyover at Kamla Rai chowk should be constructed alongwith construction of package 9 four-lane road and quality of the work undertaken earlier should be checked.

(xiii) Need to look into the problems of Eunuchs in the country

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Eunuchs are identified as neither men nor women. To be precise Eunuchs are female minds trapped in male bodies. We have completed 65 years of Independence. But still Eunuchs have not got freedom. They are still being victimized. Moghul rulers used to treat them as keepers of harems. I have been approached by an organization called Salvation Of Oppressed Eunuchs (SOOE) which had made unrelented efforts over the years to draw the attention of authorities to highlight their grievances. The organization's efforts of writing letters to Government have not yielded desired result.

Though Eunuchs have been conferred with divine power of loyalty by the Almighty to bless others, the tragedy is that Eunuchs are themselves looked down upon by the society. Under such circumstances, I strongly urge and plead with the Union Government to look into the grievances of Eunuchs by making Eunuchs a respectable part of the society without any further loss of time.

(xiv) Need to provide official recognition to Kurmali language spoken by Kurmi community in the country

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): I would like to bring it to the kind attention of Hon'ble Union Minister of Home Affairs that there has been noble effort from time to time to bestow official recognition to different languages spoken in the Union and this has been done in deference to our Constitutional obligation to not only preserve political unity but also protect and nurture cultural and linguistic diversity.

I would like to mention some words about a community named as Kurmi. They are the Hindu agricultural community living in some parts of India. In West Bengal they live in West Purulia, Bankura, Malda, Nadia and West Midnapore districts and speak in Kurmali language. It will not be an exaggeration to mention that a language is the

blood of a community to express their feeling, emotion, sorrow and pleasure. Almost six lakh Indians speak this language. But the language has not been conferred any official recognition.

I would therefore like to request Hon'ble Union Minister of Home Affairs to please consider the case of giving official recognition to this language.

(xv) Need to provide stoppage for Chennai Egmore-Guruvayur-Chennai Egmore Express and Chennai Egmore-Trivandrum Ananthapuri Express trains at Ulundurpet railway station

SHRI M. ANANDAN (Vilupuram): Ulundurpet is an important place in Villupuram District (Tamil Nadu) with around 4 lakh population. Most of them are business people commuting to various places. This is an hub of the district which connects Southern districts viz. Trichirapalli and Madurai in one direction and Salem as well as Coimbatore in western direction. It is on the main trunk route of Tirunelveli-Chennai line. This place is also connecting Tirupathi and Bangalore. There is heavy road traffic at this hub connecting places in different directions.

Ulundurpet railway station is situated on the main Chennai Egmore-Tirunelveli main route. However, no mail express/superfast train stops at this station.

There are a number of mail, express and superfast trains which pass through this station. As there is no stoppage for express trains at Ulundurpet, people are facing great difficulties to visit various other places such as Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli or Chennai.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to order for the stoppage of atleast two trains i.e. Chennai Egmore-Guruvayur-Chennai Egmore Express trains (Train Nos. 16127/16128) and Chennai Egmore-Trivandrum Ananthapuri Express trains at Ulundurpet railway station.

(xvi) Need to expedite completion of the proposed all weather Gopalpur port in Ganjam district of Odisha

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): The Gopalpur seaport situated in Ganjam District of Odisha is a natural port and is ideally located on East Coast of India as well. The first phase of construction of Gopalpur port as an all weather port was proposed to be completed by March, 2013. Besides the construction of above port, other

supporting infrastructure like power distribution system, railway, road connectivity etc. were also taken into consideration for construction simultaneously. However, till this date, the construction work has not progressed upto the level as envisaged. It is also mentioned that in order to make Gopalpur Port as an all weather port, it is necessary to appoint more number of employees therein alongwith the provisions like Workers' Provident fund, ESI etc. at par with other central Govt. Employees.

In the light of the above, I would like to request the concerned Ministry to expedite completion of the proposed all weather Gopalpur port and appoint more number of employees therein alongwith all facilities.

12.03½ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Reported irregularities in implementation of agricultural debt waiver scheme in the country.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, Speaker, with your permission, I would like to draw attention of the government to a very serious matter. Yesterday, two CAG reports were land on the Table of the House. One report was relating to farmers' loan waiver scheme. As you are aware, prior to 2009 elections, a scheme for loan waiver amounting to Rs. 65,000 crore was announced by the government in 2008. The farmers, who were committing suicide, felt some sigh of relief that their loans will be waived. We were also thinking that it will stop the spate of suicides. But yesterday's CAG report has presented shocking facts putting complete country into shame. The report states that the loan of thousands of eligible farmers have not been waived. The money was even given to much microfinance institutions, whose money was not even due.

Madam, it is an established convention of this House that CAG reports are sent to PAC for inspection, therefore, today I do not say that we have a debate on it. I am talking about a circular. I would like to say that till today, in all

corruption cases charges were levelled against the government but in the extant case, employees and officers of banks kept looking the government money and the government failed to keep a tab. ...*(Interruptions)* The government failed to actively monitor its money. First time, before finalizing the report to CAG has pointed out to RBI that money has gone to thousands of uneligible persons. Thousands of money have been given more money than what was due? CAG furnished these figures to RBI. A meeting was held in RBI on 7th December, and on 15 January RBI issued a circular to all the banks. I have a copy of that circular. On 15th January the RBI wrote that the government of India denies that corrective measures should be immediately taken in this regard. What that action was? livery single observation was printed out and the money given to uneligible persons was asked to be recovered immediately.

The responsibility of bank officers and auditors should be fixed. Their responsibilities should be defined. It has also been said that it should be completed to registered FIR against guilty officers. They have fixed the period of 15 days. It has been said that the entire action should completed within 15 days and informed the Regional Offices of RBI. It is the circular of January 15, the duration of 15 days has come to an end on January 30, Yesterday on March 5, we have got the report of CAG. I want to know from the Government of India that you remained sleeping firstly and the CAG sample survey report revealed all these things. But in your order of January 15, it has been written in it

[English]

"the Government of India desires....."

[Translation]

the Government of India desires this. This circular of RBI has been issued on January 15. The action on it was required to be taken within 15 days. If this action would have been taken by January 30 and CAG is informed about it, it might have the mention of it in yesterday's report. But it means that the action was not taken even thereafter. So, it is my request to you that it is very serious matter, it is related to farmers.

The farmers of its own is surrounded by many of its own problems. But the relief which he was to receive from

the Government that too he had not received and the people in the middle had taken it away. I therefore, had said the entire country is ashamed of it. I would like you to fix a day in BAG, fix the date and allow a full debate on this subject, a structured discussion, so that the truth may come before all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA (Ratlam): This has been done by the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You tell this to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: I am from Madhya Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)* This has been done by the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER:

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, whatever the hon. Member is saying as the State Governments are guilty. The government will tell it in its answer. Why are you so much excited for the present? The people had swallowed money of so many farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* You should have speak with one voice with us. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: The state governments had done fraud ir it. ...*(Interruptions)* The most in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you stand?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Munde ji, what happened? Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathak Ji, sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: why are you reacting all the time? Sit down

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, what I was saying, it was my submission that the entire House will speak in one voice on it. So I have not said that the Government has ashamed, I had said the country was ashamed. Those farmers who were to get petty amounts were to get relief through waive of loan, and perhaps they should have not committed suicide due to that reason. We have become so much insensitive, our sensitivity had died, that the petty amount they would have got that too have been swallowed. On it, in spite of supporting me in my voice, you are standing and saying like this.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your address the Chair and speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If the state governments are guilty the government will answer.

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak addressing the Chair

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But for the present you speak for the farmers. You are still not ready to speak for the farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma Ji, you address the Chair and speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: So, it is my request to you to get a debate on it, so that truth is surfaced. If any truth is against any of the State Government that too will

come before us. This is such an issue and I would like that the entire House should speak on it with sensitivity and I would like to request you to fix a date for discussion.

MADAM SPEAKER: Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey associates themselves with Smt. Sushma Swaraj on this issue.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, the issue which has been raised by the leader of Opposition, Sushma Swaraj Ji and the CAG report which has just come in Lok Sabha, it is a serious matter. This is the country of 65 per cent farmers. When the loan was waived, there was a movement among the farmers and over the county and they thought for the first time the government is heeling their wounds, but the report which has come is startling. The farmers who were entitled for waiving of loan, the bankers did not do so and those who were not entitled got the loan waived. If they would have followed the procedure in this regard, the millions of farmers who are committing suicides, even after giving packages waiving of loan are still committing suicides, perhaps it would have been stopped, but unfortunately, this could not happened. The Government wanted to do so, even then the banks did not allow to do this. When CAG pointed out, they held meeting with Reserve Bank. They gave them time for its execution by January 31, but they did not comply. The bank officer, whosoever is guilty, not only FIR should be lodged against him but after FIR he should be sent behind the bars. The farmer visits the bank, the Labour goes to the bank, they do not do any work without talking money from him. They do fraud in kissan credit card. When the farmer pays money only then they issue the kissan credit card.

/Madam, I would like to request you, when you will decide for discussion on it, all will speak in detail, but I would like that you direct the Government from the Chair to take immediate action on it and inform the House.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, today I have stood up to comment on a very serious issue. Loan waiver scheme for the formers was implement in the country in 2008. I think it would be dream project of the Government, or whatsoever it maybe, but today what has been revealed from the CAG report, in the name of loan waiving of Rs.65 thousands crore, the way the bank officers, we are not blaming the government, but it should have

mentioned that the money which is being given to banks are properly utilized or not. One of its company by the name of Micro Finance Company, that company in connivance with the people gave shape to this great fraud and after searching more than 9 thousand accounts only about one thousand accounts were entitled about 13 per cent people were eligible for waiving of loan.

Madam, you can understand how innocent are the farmers of this country. Even after the waiver of loan to this much percentage an atmosphere was created in the whole country that the farmers can take benefit of this scheme. Farmer today is in distress with the procurement of paddy crop. His paddy crop is not being procured. The potatoes are not being procured. He is worried from all the sides. So, I would like to say only this much on behalf of my party, the CAG report has come, you give direction to the government, who is guilty and who is not will be known only after investigation. But a huge fraud took place, I am not blaming the Government, but the bank employees who are involved in it, if you have given money for the welfare of farmers, that must be investigated. Our other friends were just now saying that the behavior of banks employees is so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There are scheduled banks. Government banks.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Yes Sir, there are all the banks. The members in the House, if any political member goes to bank for financing a vehicle, no vehicle can be financed on their recommendations. Fraud on such a large scale took place and we can do nothing. None of the Member of Parliament has the right to get the vehicle financed on his own terms. He can't. Such a large scale fraud which has been done by the bank people jointly, whatever the Micro Finance Company had done in the name of farmers, I think it should be recovered from these people.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the question which has been raised by Sushma Ji, all the Members of Parliament, who are active in Lok Sabha are aware from the very first day about the large scale burgling in the loan waiving by the bank employees. When Pranav Babu was Minister of Finance, I met him twice, and where ever I visited I gave figures of those places with story to him. He gave me assurance. I was to

raise it with you also. CAG has given its report. It will be presented to the Parliament and Chairman. PAC will also see it. But here we are concerned with the matters that the farmers of India and the poors, the Whatever is decided by your government do not reach to them, as had happened in this case. The Government is your's and it is your responsibility. Banks are your's. You launch such a big scheme but do not implement it properly. Reserve Bank monitor and gives date of January 30. Even there the people found wayout of it and indulges in frauds, with the people who are committing suicides. So it is my request to you I do not want to speak much for the present, because it has been said here, for the structured debate. I want to request the Government that the debate wherever may take place, it is another thing but you should initiated immediate action from today. With the action today these people who are guilty, who in this manner deprived the poors from their right, it is your duty to set them right. It is the duty of the Government. The debate will be there but you should initiate it.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, the Scheme that was implemented was actually named "Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme". The Government of India had announced very categorically that the implementation of this Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers would be done by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks, all put together. However, it is most unfortunate that in maximum number of cases, those who were selected after a thorough scrutiny have not received any financial assistance.

The waiver scheme was not applicable to them. In the report of the Reserve Bank of India, its observation was that ineligibile accounts were extended benefits under the scheme. The audit has noted that to provide benefit to ineligibile farmers, instances of tampering, over-writing, inadequate documentations etc. had taken place and in addition, benefit was not only extended to farmers directly but in some cases, loans were extended to MFIs and then claimed and disbursed. So naturally, Madam, everyone of us should remain concerned with the grave issue. Farmers are fighting for their livelihood. Hungry farmers are fighting with hunger for their livelihood. We should not allow such things to happen anymore when our attention has been

drawn. It is not important whether the responsibility lies with the Government of India or with the State Governments or with anybody else, but it is important to discuss it in detail. Thank you Madam, the situation is so grave that you have given time to all political parties to record their voice in the interests of the farmers. The farmers will, at least, feel that their issue will be discussed and debated in future on the floor of the House in detail. We fully believe that the interests of the farmers are to be protected and the Government should take stern measures against those who are really responsible and guilty for such type of heinous actions and activities.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, while presenting the budget for the year 2008-09 the Finance Minister, Shri P Chidambaram made an announcement that the farmers who had taken loan from 1997 to 2007, those small and marginal farmers, if within one year upto February 2008 could not refund, their loan will be waived. We, all, the opposition parties, were supporting the Government from outside, supported it. But while speaking on budget speech cautioned the Government for its proper implementation. The CAG Report which has been presented yesterday, but we are hearing it for the last months that who were eligible were not getting it. In our country 2 lakh 76 thousand farmers have committed suicide and it is still going on. One farmer after every thirty minutes is committing suicide. We have 30 per cent poor and small farmers in the country and the money of these farmers had been looted. The money in thousands crore billions are being looted in our country. Every day loot is going on. But why this question is so serious. It is because the money of the small farmers of our country had been looted. They had shown 90 thousand. ...*(Interruptions)* 22 thousands out of 90 thousands, but when all will come, how much it will be? At least more than rupees one crore of farmers money had been looted. Who looted this money? 1 lad the Government not aware of all this? The Government was aware but even after knowing all this it had not taken any action. Did the Government have any responsibility towards this? Will the Government not answer in the House.

[English]

The Government is answerable to the House. This is a matter of more than one crore small and marginal

farmers. Their money was looted by some officials. Who are those involved? We demanded a structured debate.

[Translation]

There should be a Structured debate here and that will be, but when the Reserve Bank in a circular gave fifteen daytime which was upto January 30 why the action was not taken by January 30? Will not answer it? Will you not tell the House who was protecting? Those who had looted crores and billions of money of our farmers, who was giving protection to them this you will have to tell the House.

Madam, it is a serious issue. The issue of farmers. I will therefore, demand that the government should inform before the end of first phase of this budget session, what action it has taken and the action taken against those who are responsible for it. They will tell it to the House and thereafter it will be discussed in the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Smt. Jyoti Dhruve, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri P.K. Biju are allowed to associate with this issue.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I fully endorse the view that has been expressed by the Leader of the Opposition relating to the issue of squandering and looting of the money that was provided for the farmers as loan waiver. One is aware of it because when the announcement was made during the Budget of 2008-09, at that time. Invariably most of the Members who had spoken on that issue had cautioned the Government that the Government should take all precautions so that the benefit is provided to the farmers.

Last week, when I was speaking during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks, I had quoted what had come out in the print media relating to the draft Report of the C&AG. Yesterday the Report was placed in the Rajya Sabha and now it is in the public domain. Very rightly it has been mentioned that not only one MFI but a number of MFIs have taken the benefit or have hoodwinked the system that is prevalent in our country relating to loan disbursement. There is a mechanism in-built in banking system to have internal audit. There is a central auditing mechanism also. Despite all these mechanisms that are in place, we find that systemic failure has taken place and crores and crores

of money have been swindled. It has also been found that records have been tampered. A farmer who does not have a single acre of land, has been provided with Rs.20,000 to Rs. 1.00 lakh or Rs. 1,20,000 as loan waiver. How could this happen? As we all know, as the enlightened Members of this House, we are aware that when a draft Report is prepared by the C&AG, that is sent to the concerned Department. Subsequently, a meeting also takes place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I want to tell all the hon. Members that there is an established tradition in the House that once the C&AG Report is laid on the Table of the House, it goes to the PAC. It is not discussed in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is the controversy about? So, you can speak about the situation prevailing because of the waiver of loans to the farmers. But please do not dwell on the C&AG Report because it has to go to the PAC. Let us not mix the two. Please do not go on mentioning it again and again. I would request all the Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am very much aware of it. Thank you very much for reminding me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): I am a Member of the PAC also.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: That is why you clapped, as a Member of the PAC. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is okay. That is all right. These are not the things, I am referring to something very serious.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is a very grave matter. I was asking my colleagues

[Translation]

As said in Hindi - It is a serious matter.

[English]

What we should call it in English? Is it grave? Is it serious? Or is it something more than that. I will search I

the dictionary for a better word that can be used for this.

This is a unique case. Invariably for last twenty years since 1992-93 we have been hearing about scams. We have been hearing that political persons are involved in corruption. But here is a case where the system itself has failed. This system is not very new. This system has been in place for the last forty years. This is an administrative failure. Are we going towards the period of demise of the Soviet Union when Perestroika and Glasnost happened and the system collapsed? Is this a symptom of that system collapse? If it is not, then it is good.

What more can be done, we will be discussing later on, perhaps before the first part of this Budget Session closes. I would only mention that there was an exit meeting - I am not referring to the CAG Report - between the auditors and the concerned Department or the Ministry where the RBI was instructed, NABARD was instructed, the Department of Financial Services was also instructed and accordingly letters were sent to concerned scheduled banks to comply within a given period of time that is before 31st January.

This Report which is in our hands today was signed by CAG on 15th February and today is 6th of March. What action has been taken? PAC will deliberate where the flaw is and where the system failure is. The Government should come out with its position on this because this has been there in public domain for last three, four weeks. It is being discussed in the media. It is in the print media. Instances have been given. That is why my humble request to you, Madam, is that this House should deliberate this matter and punitive action has to be taken against the culprits. No State is free from this type of bungling. An exemplary action needs to be taken, and the sooner the better it is.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Madam Speaker, in 2008, Chidambaram ji was the Finance Minister and he announced waiver of loans of farmers in the budget. Prior to that announcement, during discussion, I presented my views before the House, which I would like to repeat today.

Madam Speaker, this demand was raised from the Vidarbha of Maharashtra. Most of the suicides took place in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. From the year 2005 to

2008, during three years more than five thousand farmers committed suicides. Therefore, loan waiver movement started in Vidarbha region. Shri Udhav Thakerey of Shiv Sena led this movement. In that movement, we first time demanded waiver of loans of farmers in the country in Nagpur. The then Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of UPA-I, Shri Manmohan Singhji said in a discussion that the loans of farmers cannot be waived off. The then Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram repeated the same thing. But gradually this demand which started from Vidarbha, Nagpur reached Punjab after crossing Maharashtra. The farmers throughout the country were agitated. Then in the year 2008, the Finance Minister had to announce that they will waive off the loans of farmers and the loans of farmers were waived off.

Madam Speaker, even after waiving off loans, whenever there was discussion in the House in this regard, we draw the attention of the Government towards this fact that a loot on large scale is going on in loan waiver. The farmers who are eligible for loan waiver are not getting the benefit and those who have nothing to do with, loans, and their financial condition is sound are getting the benefit, their accounts are being cleared. In addition to it, there is one more matter of concern that after the waiver of loans, the certificates were issued to effect. These certificates were handed over to farmers. They thought that their loans have been waived off.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, I am concluding my speech in a short time. I am placing before the House a serious subject, which I had placed before the then Finance Minister. After issuing certificate, the banks refused to give new loans farmers. On the one hand farmers did not get any cash, they got only certificate and on the other when they approached banks for loan for their next crops, they were simply refused.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this fact that the Government had to waive off loans as a result of suicides by farmers. Action should be taken against those officials who are found involved in this heinous loot in loan waiver. It is a sheer crime and the Government should take action against individual or an institution by considering it a crime.

Madam Speaker, I would say nothing about CAG Report here, but Sushmaji had brought it into the notice of R.B.I. R.B.I had issued Circular in this regard. They fixed a time limit in this regard to take action, but no action has been taken till today. I fully agree with Sushmaji that there should be discussion in this regard. The discussion can be held any time, but strict action should be taken against those who are responsible for this loot on the dead bodies of farmers.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, most of the hon. Members have raised this very serious issue of how the officials misused and diverted the money of the Exchequer to ineligible farmers. India is still an agricultural country. Our farmers are facing a lot of problems in getting loan from the scheduled commercial banks. This is a problem which they are facing.

The CAG Report has come out now; even though we are not discussing it now, it reveals - as our hon. Members said - that most of the ineligible farmers have, somehow or the other, managed to get loans from the scheduled commercial banks. As Shri Mahtab said, when the Exit meeting took place before submitting the CAG report, the officials would have definitely come to know what had transpired. At that time itself, they could have taken some action. The RBI also had instructed the officials to take necessary action to recover the money from the ineligible farmers who have got the benefit of the loan waiver scheme. But action has not been taken. This is a serious issue; it is very necessary that we have a discussion on it. You have to give sufficient time for discussion, Madam, and also we have to take up this issue for discussion very urgently.

I have also given a notice of Adjournment Motion to discuss the issue regarding Sri Lankan ethnic crisis and it should be taken up for discussion. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister concerned to let us know when we are going to take it up. It is a very important issue which our country is now facing. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept the demand for having a discussion on this Sri Lankan ethnic issue at the earliest.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam is allowed to associate with the Sri Lankan issue raised by Dr. M. Thambidurai.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, there was discussion on the issue of waiver of loans of farmers. We are pained to learn about loot of farmers by middle man on the basis of forged documents. I am also son of a farmer. The manner in which farmers have been looted should be considered very seriously. Today the farmers in the country are in much distress. Not only in Vidarbha in Maharashtra, but today farmers are committing suicides throughout the country, mainly in Andhra Pradesh. For the first time the farmers of A.P. announced Crop Holiday and said that they won't do farming. This also happened during the tenure of this Government. The farmers are so much distressed that they announced that they will not do farming, which is source of their livelihood, which they have done throughout their lives. Two years ago, they did not do farming on three lakh acres. After the formation of fifteenth Lok Sabha we were under the impression that this Government would deal this problem seriously. The farmers will get some benefits. But it is all in the records of Parliament that the farmers are still committing suicides in the country. We are not discussing the draft Report of CAG on this issue, but in the meeting of RBI on that Draft Report of CAG, all secretariat of Government is involved in that. The Secretary of Government are aware as to what is going on. Their bankers were summoned, mainly Corporation Bank and DCCB. They all are aware of it but we don't want to go into it. The leader of the Opposition has raised this issue that even after the notice of R.B.I, this could not be controlled. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: While discussing such a serious issue, one hon. Member from that side spoke. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can speak all this later on. You please speak on the subject.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: It is there in the report about the problems of the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. They should talk about Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over now.

[English]

You have run out of your time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing, except what Shri Sanjay Nirupam says, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam, I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak. The subject presented by the leader of Opposition is definitely a serious subject. We are all concerned about it. In the year 2008-09 the scheme of waiver of loan was announced with good intention. The intention was that three and half or four crore farmers who are distressed due to damage to their crops and due to burden of debt and are compelled to commit suicide should be provided the facility of loan waiver. There was distribution of 52 thousand crores. The distribution system in our country is more than sixty years old. In this system a minister or the Central Government are not directly involved. The whole work is done through state governments, Cooperative banks, Land Reform banks or nationalized banks. The eligible farmers did not get money through banks. Irregularities have been committed. Lapses have been found and therefore, nothing can be more serious than this. The whole matter needs to be investigated. But remember it is a case of three and a half-four crore accounts. I am not going by CAG Report. But CAG has also not been able to investigate 90 thousand accounts. They have picked up 90 thousand cases as sample and have not been able to look into more than twenty thousand accounts. They are not able to show a loss of more than twenty crore. I do not want to go into the details. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not go into the Report. If you go into the Report what will PAC do? PAC will become redundant.

...*(Interruptions)*

* Speech was laid on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: What I want to say is that it is a very vast subject and it needs to be investigated. I think it would not be fair to jump to any conclusion before the investigation is completed. If any bank or its officials are found involved should not be spared. Our eligible farmers who could not avail the benefits of the loan waiver scheme due to lapses on the part of bank officials, should be provided benefits of the scheme. I feel only then this discussion will prove meaningful, otherwise it will be reduced to simply a political debate. When the CAG Report is sent to PAC, I am also a member of PAC, Mahtabji is also a member, we will have a good discussion in PAC. But only after the scrutiny of PAC it could be ascertained as to how far the report of CAG is right or wrong. I would request that it should be investigated.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Madam Speaker, I was thinking that the Governments do not function in the manner in which this Government is working. If the Government is there, then the money should have reached the people who are burdened by debt. It is the responsibility of the Government. Officers are under the control of the Government. You tell me whether the Government will control them or the CAG will. When the Report of CAG comes, we all say that this is wrong, that is wrong. But who is at fault? Here the wrong has been done by the Government itself. ... (Interruptions) Akali Government is doing a good job. It is my humble request that action should be taken against those who are responsible for this. There should be a special discussion in this regard.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, it was discussed in your Chamber that this matter would be discussed in detail later on. Today Sushmaji will introduce it and all Cadres will take two minutes each. Therefore, today I do not want to speak in detail. I was also a member of that Cabinet. This work was done with very good intention. But the scandal which took place, the banks and its officials looted the farmers. They not only looted, they did the heinous crime. Political system and political leaders are maligned that they usurped everything. The intention of the Government was not bad. It was in the interest of the Government. But strict action should be taken before the discussion. Sushmaji has indicated after reading all these things. All those people should be sent to jails. It is

in the interest of Government that is what I want to say today.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak. I was just watching the proceedings of the House. When you called me, I was more concerned about the issue.

I have also served as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for more than six years. I do not want to plead on behalf of anybody. As you rightly pointed out, the procedure is that when the C&AG's Report comes, it is the duty of the Government to reply to the issues raised by the C&AG and if it is not going to be convinced, the C&AG has to report and the Report has to be placed on the Table of the House. Then, it is the responsibility of the Public Accounts Committee to examine the whole issue in detail. When the Public Accounts Committee is not going to accept the action taken by the Government, then the matter will be placed as it is by the C&AG and then the matter is going to be placed on the Table of the House. So, we have every right to discuss the entire fraud. I am not going to deal with the procedures which we had observed when I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. I am only concerned with the farmers who are suffering. This issue was raised in the previous Session when our former Finance Minister, who is now the President of this Republic, was here. I myself raised this issue. I do not want to say anything beyond this. In some States, the real farmers are not going to get the benefit of the loan waiver system. Why? It is because even today, the landlords are giving oral tenancy rights. Please pardon me, I am not going to attribute motives to any political party. Today, the farmers who have no ownership rights are going to be given the benefit. How? The land owner or the landlord will take the loan and under his mercy, the tenants have to get whatever little benefit and that is how, the banks have given loans. This benefit has not gone to the real farmers. I am so sorry to say this.

If I am correct, in 1931 or 1932, in Avadi Congress Session the Resolution was brought to bring about land reforms in this country. I am afraid, I am not going to attribute any motive against any State or any political party. Even today, the real tenants are oral tenants and crop-sharing tenants somewhere. Still this system is going

on. The object of bringing land reforms has not materialised. That is why, all these things are going on. I am so sorry to say this. Since 1991, I have struggled for the welfare of the farmers. I do not want to say anything about UPA or NDA. With good intentions, the Government has taken this step to waive the loans, whether to small farmers or medium farmers. It is not the question of only waiving the loan here. It is the question of the procedure adopted on how it is being done. I just want to give my own views. It is not to support this Government or that Government. I am so sorry.

The whole system has to be probed by the PAC. In the meanwhile, this is a serious matter. You have given some guidelines about the PAC when my friend was speaking. If you allow a special discussion on the entire system of fraud, I am prepared to come out with all details as this is a very serious matter. It is not the question of half-an-hour discussion. Let there be a full discussion on this subject. I appreciate the intention of the Government. When they have announced it, I appreciated it. Today, it is not the question of the system; it is an entire failure because we are unable to bring the Land Reforms Act in toto. That is why, the landlords, and not the real farmers, are enjoying the benefit. The whole benefit of this has not gone to the real cultivators. This is what I want to say.

I demand a discussion without blaming the Government. It is not the question of blaming the Government. Let there be a threadbare discussion on how the real tenants or the cultivators are not getting the benefit. That is the issue on which I demand a threadbare discussion from the Government.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I have also given a notice to speak on the same subject. I must thank you for taking up this matter at least for a short discussion but I demand a full-fledged discussion on this matter.

In the Budget Session of 2008-09, when the UPA— I announced this sort of a scheme for debt waiver and debt relief for the farmers, we had expressed our apprehension on whether this benefit will go directly to eligible persons or it will be misused or siphoned off.

Now, the matter has come up and we are taking up this matter for discussion when the Report has been placed by the CAG in the Parliament. I am not going to discuss the CAG Report but it is a matter of deep apprehension

and great concern. I do endorse the views expression by my previous speakers. But what is the matter? It was estimated in May, 2008 that about four crores of marginal and small farmers and about one crore of other farmers will get benefit from this Scheme. The Government is claiming that during the last four years they have waived Rs. 52,000 crore related to four crores of farmers. I would like to know whether they have the actual figure of the farmers who have benefited. Who are the marginal farmers, who are the small farmers and who are the other farmers who have benefited? The bank is not claiming, but the Government is claiming that they have given the benefit to the farmers worth Rs. 52,000 crore. I know that proper report or proper record is not maintained even by the Government. This is how they are functioning.

This is not the only case of siphoning off of the funds to the micro finance institutions. The issue which concerns us more is that the allegation is made that benefit has been given for waiving the personal loans, for waiving the loans for vehicles, for waiving the loans for shops, for waiving the loans for even purchasing lands, for waiving the loans for advance against the pledge or hypothecation of the agricultural produce. So, there are gross irregularities and gross looting by not only the officials but also by the bankers, who are conniving with them. This has been done in connivance with some powerful forces in different areas. So, I think this issue should be taken up for discussion.

Now, we are talking about the direct benefit transfer. This is a clear case of direct benefit transfer. Somebody may say that it is a revolution. Revolution will be the outcome of such 'revolution'. So, we should ponder over that kind of direct benefit transfer. This is a clear case of direct benefit transfer.

With these words, I would request you to take this matter up for full-fledged discussion. The Government should, of course, respond to the discussion. But even now the Government should respond to this matter. The Government should react to this matter. The reaction of the Government should come immediately. The Government should stand up and respond in this matter.

With these words, I associate myself with other Members who have spoken in this matter.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members and there is no doubt that this matter is not only important but critical and shameful also. We are prepared to conduct any type of discussion in this regard. The meeting of B.A.C. is tomorrow and in it the members can decide and the Government is prepared to conduct discussion in detail.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ajay Kumar is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Prabodh Panda.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you give me notice, I will have a discussion on this very important subject. We will also discuss it in the BAC.

Hon. Members, I want to inform the House about lunch hour being skipped today.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, I would like to have the reaction of the Government on the Sri Lankan matter.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, this matter is planned to be discussed very soon. We have planned to discuss it tomorrow.

12.59 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS—Contd.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 11, Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Dr. Chinta Mohan.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Madam, villages used to be dark and people used to use kerosene lights. There used to be darkness all over. Today, it is full of light. Total electrification is seen all over the villages. Earlier people used to use open wells. They used to put a thread and a pot and take out water out of it. For taking water from the common wells, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

were not allowed to use the common wells. They used to wait for five or six hours to get a pot of water from the common wells. The untouchability was prevailing in those days. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were not allowed to go to schools. There was total discrimination, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were not allowed to go to the hospitals.

13.00 hrs.

If a Scheduled Caste child goes to a doctor, even if it is one-month old child, doctor used to put a leaf on the pulse of that one-month old baby and used to feel the pulse. If a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe goes to a hospital in a death bed, doctors never used to touch them. They used to put a cloth on the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and used to feel the pulse. Those were the days when Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not allowed to enter temples. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House. Please let us have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I would like to quote an instance. A Scheduled Caste from Tirupati tried to enter the temple in a fit of emotion and devotion. He was not allowed to enter the temple. The British police, as it happened before Independence, got hold of that Scheduled Caste in Tirupati and put him in jail. Later Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajagopalachari, and Mahatma Gandhi came to the rescue of the poor Scheduled Caste in Tirupati and got him a bail and released. Later Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru led a movement and got the temple entry for the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of those days.

The other day we were talking about one Nirbhaya in Delhi. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women were made nude and made to walk in procession. Devadasi system was prevailing in those days. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were caught like dead animals. A stick was put and a live Scheduled Caste was taken to different places. That untouchability was prevailing in those days. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Constituent Assembly has given us article 330 to the Constitution. Under article 330 of the Constitution, we have got political reservation. In the Lok Sabha more than

100 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members are there. The entire credit goes to the first Prime Minister of this country, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Constituent Assembly.

The social atrocities were prevalent. Till 1989, atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes used to be discussed every three months. But there is no discussion on atrocities today. The entire credit goes to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I still remember that day. In September, 1989 he brought a Bill in Parliament, Prevention of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Bill. The Bill was prepared by the late Shri Shankaranand. I was witness to that. It was piloted by the late Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai. After that Prevention of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Bill, which was brought by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, all the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have faded away in this country. The prestige of the Scheduled Castes has gone up. The respect to the Scheduled Castes has gone up and the people are living with dignity. For that the entire credit goes to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Bill.

Now, the Other Backward Classes have got reservation. Last year even a shepherd, a barber, a carpenter were able to enter IAS. More than 350 IAS officers from the Other Backward Classes entered Civil Services through the UPSC. The entire credit goes to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I also give credit to the UPA partners. The Government brought about the 93rd Amendment in the Constitution. With that amendment of the Constitution, thousands of people, thousands of people from Backward Classes like Dhobis have benefited and they could enter the Civil Services and also State Services. A number of students are entering educational institutions; a number of students are getting scholarships. People belonging to the Backward Classes are receiving benefits.

After many decades of Independence, a minority leader, a Sikh was made the Prime Minister of this country. The entire credit goes to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the UPA. I would also like to say that once Dalits were considered as untouchables in this country but now, a Dalit was made the Leader of Lok Sabha. After 65 years of Independence, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde was made the Leader of Lok Sabha. It never happened earlier.

Today, coming to the developmental programmes, we can see economic revolution in the country. In Communist countries like China, no such programmes are there; in Socialist country like Russia, there are no such programmes. Today, we can see economic revolution in the villages. A poor man who was sleeping on a floor is able to sleep on a cot; a poor man who was eating chutni, could eat dal every day; a poor man who was taking dal, is able to take an egg; and a poor man who was able to take an egg, is able to take at least a glass of milk in a week. The entire credit goes to Employment Guarantee Programme. Economic revolution is seen. Every poor man who was in a hut is having a house; a poor man who was living with a kerosene lamp is having an electric bulb inside his house; a poor man is able to have a television set; a poor man is able to have a fan. Earlier, he was having a hand fan. It has gone now. A table fan or a ceiling fan is seen in the houses of poor sections of society. People from Harijans, Girijans, OBC and others in the villages are able to have fan, phone, and mobile phones. Out of four, one man in a village is having a mobile phone. This is the social revolution we can see. Economic revolution is seen because of MGNREGA. I give the credit to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Coming to education, earlier Harijans and Girijans were not allowed to go to the schools. Today poor people are allowed to enter the schools. In every village there is a school; in every village, there is Mid-Day Meal Programme. Whether the mother is giving food or not, when poor people go to school, they are able to get food. They are getting good nutritious food. Twice a week, they are getting egg; in some places, they are getting fish. This is the type of education they are getting. So many crores of poor people are getting uniforms. Crores of people are getting scholarships. Educational standards have improved.

Coming to the healthcare, Rs.70,000 crore has been spent on Rural Health Mission. In every sub-centre, there is a nurse; in every centre, there is an ASHA. Lakhs of people are working round the clock. All the pregnant women are taken to the hospitals for delivery. Today, maternal mortality rate has come down; infant mortality rate has come down; health care has improved in the country.

Coming to the Anganwadi Kendras, I would like to state that there are more than 10.50 lakh Anganwadi

Kendras in the country. More than 20 lakh people are working; poor pregnant women from Harijan and Girijan community are able to get nutritious meals; two eggs per week. In Anganwadi Kendras, poor people are able to get sumptuous food.

About drinking water, I would state here that all the villages in the country are getting drinking water. Earlier, they get water from open wells. About electrification, I would state that in more than 93 per cent of the villages in the country electrification have taken place. This is the social change, and particularly economic change that is seen in the villages.

I now come to some of the issues where the Government needs to give its attention. We are giving so many welfare programmes for the poor people. On one side we are giving milk to them to drink and on the other side we are allowing the poor man to drink poison. What is the poison here? We are giving good wages to poor people through MNREGA. They are getting about Rs.200 to Rs.300 per day as wages... (Interruptions) Through NRHM, the UPA Government is giving them all medical care but on the other side we are allowing cheap liquor to go to the villages and the poor people.

I would like to say a word about it with a lot of pain in my heart. In Andhra Pradesh women are in tears. They are able to get good wages, but men are snatching away money from the poor women and straightaway going to belt shops. We call them belt shops. In every nook and corner of the village, cheap liquor, unhealthy liquor is available. This is to be restrained. This has to be controlled. We have to come to the rescue of the poor people.

I would also like to say one word about the ponds. Thousands of ponds are there; minor irrigation tanks, major irrigation tanks are there all over the country. The Government is giving so many thousands of crores of rupees to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government has given more than Rs. 1,000 crore to improve the condition of the tanks in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, there are 70,000 major and minor tanks. Through them we are giving water to the farmers and they are producing their crops.

But the problem here is that there are fish inside these 70,000 tanks worth about Rs.7,000 crore. This wealth is taken away by the vested interests by paying Rs.1 crore

to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would request the hon. UPA Chairperson to kindly speak to the Government of Andhra Pradesh that this Rs.7,000 crore worth fish available in 70,000 tanks should be given to the marginalized sections, to the poor self-help groups, to the unemployed people so that they can get economic prosperity. I would request the UPA Chairperson to take it as a special case to help the poor people of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, while the Educational standards have gone up, but we need English medium from Class I in the primary schools. In the Eleventh Plan we failed to do that but at least in the Twelfth Plan in the primary schools from Class I English medium needs to be introduced so that poor people will know English and their standard can be improved.

At some places the. ... (Interruptions) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pregnant women are dying because of malnutrition. We are giving them two eggs per week. This is not sufficient for a pregnant woman. Everyday one egg has to be given and one small glass of milk needs to be given to them. By this the infant and maternal mortality rate will come down. ... (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Madam, the hon. Member is uttering a word again and again. I have objection to it. It is unparliamentary word.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: In the Anganwadi Kendras, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women need to be given at least one egg and one small glass of milk everyday.

To sum up, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has brought a political revolution by giving reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. The late Rajiv Gandhi has prevented atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by enacting an Act in the Parliament. The prestige of the Scheduled Caste people has gone up, the respect to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has gone up. For this, I give the entire credit to him.

The same is the case with the OBCs. Educationally OBCs are coming forward. The entire credit goes to Shrimati

Sonia Gandhi for bringing the 93rd Amendment to the Constitution. I would like to say a word about Dr. Manmohan Singh. He is a simple, sober leader. He is the leader of the minorities, leader of the Sikh community. A Sikh was made the Prime Minister and the country which was bankrupt in 1991, has become today a viable country, an economically stable country. He brought the facelift to the country. He has set in economic revolution. For all the flagship programmes today, funds are available. All the programmes are continuing.

I would like to say a word about Rajnath Singh ji. He spoke something about socialism. I am also for socialism. But Soviet Union has collapsed. Communist China is running towards liberal reforms.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not say anything against other countries.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: When a communist country is failing on one side and a socialist country fails, what else is left except the liberal reforms? There is no other alternative left. With this, I conclude. I thank the President for giving his enlightened speech to the Parliament and also to the nation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Hon. Members, who are interested may give their written speeches at the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, I thank you as well as my leader Sushmaji for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Address of the President.

13.17 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

Madam, the address of the President shows the condition and the direction of the Government. It also tells about the intention and the policy of the Government. The address of the President is what Government says and thereafter Budget and the economic survey reflects the deeds of Government. Here, the difference in the preach and practice of the Government is evident. The discussion on the address of the president has been initiated, but prior to discussion Rail Budget, Economic Survey and the General Budget have been presented and these three

documents completely negate the claims of the Government. The Government has been exposed by its own budget. In rail budget we heard that it has been presented by a Congress Minister after 17 years. Congress is a national party. When its speakers speak, they give whole credit to Rajiv Gandhiji to Sonia Gandhiji.

Just now Chinta Mohanji was speaking, he was less concerned about the country, but he gave credit of everything to Smt. Soniaji. He was fortunate enough that his leader was listening to him and was also happy. It is a fact that nobody dislikes praise. It is human nature. Congress party is said to be a party of great vision. It is called a party from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Especially when Rail Budget was presented it was evident that people blame the regional parties for regionalism, but Congress Party is no more a national party, it is not even a state party, but it has been reduced to a party of only Amethi and Rae Bareli. In the whole rail budget if Amethi and Rae Bareli have been connected, the whole country is considered to be connected. If a speaker mentions the names of Amethi and Rae Bareli, it is considered as if he has conducted the Parikarma of the whole country. I associate myself with what our national president Rajnath Singh ji said. The way, while mentioning the Economic Survey, he said that today the language has changed. While discussing the GDP, Shri Chinta Mohan mentioned the name of Prime Minister, Manmohan Singhji and told that he belongs to minority community and has become the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* Our party also immediately raised me to reply so that their feeling of minority may be hurt.

What is the condition of minorities. I will gradually come to that also. But this government neither understand the problem nor knows its solution. One thing that this Government indulge in, that is a new assurance every year. Every year the same doctor is called for treatment who is not able to diagnose the ailment. Today this Government is having Shri Manmohan Singh for the purpose of reforms. The same old face. He does not refer to present condition. He refers to the condition prevailing in the country in 1991. Then came Manmohan Singh ji. Condition of that period has since been discussed whereas when he came after that, congress had to remain out from the corridors of power for long. Though his performance was good enough yet he did not remain in power for long. Kindly discuss about the conditions prevailing today. Our

Prime Minister is a very prominent economist of the country which is beyond doubt. A very prominent economist of the country Mr. Montek Singh is the vice chairman of the Planning Commission. And a personality who speaks very good English very fluently Shri Chidambaram saheb is the Minister of Finance. These three economists have contributed three things to the country that rampant corruption, inflation and unemployment. This trinity of economists which congress has presented before the country which in short form we may call MMC. They failed to provide employment to even one youth during the last nine years while congress always talk of employment. Country's youth did not get anything except Rahul Gandhi as Vice President of congress. Whatever employment has been given that has been given to Rahul Gandhi. Since the time this Government took over some five lakh people have become unemployed in a period of nine years. We thought that our members will discuss that during the discussion on General Budget. However when the General Budget came, we felt we missed the opportunity during the discussion on Railway Budget. Shri Bansal ji is a very popular man, he enjoys the good will of our leader Smt. Sushma Swaraj. He enjoys her affection. As Minister of Parliamentary affairs he remains in contact with all the members. We all also wanted that he presents the Rail Budget in a nice manner. However it seems that while the congress failed to study the rail budget, he could not read out the Rail budget properly. But when Chidambaram Saheb took over, he spoke nice Harvard English initially. Which had some poetry content and in the end he presented a poem in tamil, since he contests election from there. He did not show any concern towards farmer, labour, salaried class, businessman, employee as a result thereof whole of the country felt disappointed. You can't expect anything from this Government. Government is making newer experiments to hide its shortcomings. Though inflation is rising, but they are increasing four-five percent in the budget allocation, while the inflation has gone up by 12 percent. ...(*Interruptions*) You are my elder, I am speaking because I have to speak in short in respect of economic condition during the discussion on the motion of thanks on the President Address.

Sir, people in congress discuss about the activities about one year, and then for a period of five years. However I am studying here to seek the facts about 50 years. You must tell the country. Just now during the discussion a

mention has been made about the system to discuss (motion of thanks of President Address). I want to know who made this system. This system stand damaged. This system was introduced by you and because of that you will be accountable for that. Shri Manmohan Singh is the Prime Minister in the Government. When Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, I am fortunate to have worked with him as Minister. I have seen Shri Manmohan Singh leader of opposition. I have been in contact with him, and he is Prime Minister of the country now, I have all respects for him in my heart. I want to say Mr. Prime Minister today your Government is lacking will and you do not enjoy the goodwill as well. Government is lacking will power. It has no work to do. It has simply assurances to give to the people and then breaking those assurances. It simply indulges in rising slogan for common man. The Government which used to claim 'congress hand remains with common man' has reached the throat of the people. Now this slogan of congress send alarm signals to the people. UPA-I gave inflation to the country while UPA-II gave scams. During the last days UPA-I had changed its slogan to cash for vote which is very painful to hear. We were not expecting much from this Government. You will not find a simple person in the country who might be expecting some good work from the Government. This is workable (Kam Chalau) Government. It does not enjoy that respect also. Crowd at the doors of the minister has also gone thinner. Ajit Singh ji was minister earlier, he was with us and was leader who had a good following among the people. You go to any minister - you can't expect anything from him. They think that they are busy - remain busy right from the morning till evening in looking arrangements. While we name a scam, another scam crop up. When we brought 2G scam the CWG scam crop up, followed by Helicopter scam, I am Party's spokesperson. We were just mentioning that, then another scan surfaced. People have no hopes from this Government. I don't believe so, you also feel likewise. People have lost all hopes. They feel that this Government can't deliver. Now wait for elections. Now people are prepared. You have tired during these nine years, you must take rest, it is certain. A Urdu poet has rightly mentioned in the couplet "I am not prepared to accept that you will mend your ways, go and dupe him who does not know your nature". We need you. ...(*Interruptions*) They easily understand the couplet relating to cheating, but you do not understand.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): What did you say, I have not heard.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I have come with the speech of Girija ji. Two hon. Members spoke from the congress, first Chacko Saheb who is the chairman of Privilege Committee also. The second speaker was Girija ji who is the chairperson of protocol committee. However I am not violating any protocol norm. The hon. Member who spoke was attributing all achievement to Sonia ji while they belonged to the Prime Minister. There is not going to be any cabinet expansion in the near future, as such he is not likely to get benefited from that. I am worried about Chinta Mohan ji. However, when the speakers from the congress side speak, they must be doing very hard work for that, I feel. That in this context a urdu poet has said - "Silence goes to hide your defects and virtues both, the personality of a person is reflected in his way of talking". So, Girija ji atleast seek advice from the Prime Minister. He is a man who speaks less, which is always good. The less spoken, the better. More you speak, the more chances are there for you to be caught. So one should speak less. However, I would put up some of the points from the speech which has been given by him. Girija ji and Chacko saheb had to praise the government today, it is quite natural.

However credibility is attributed to this Government. In our country two things have been propagated the most i.e. the Prime Minister ji is very honest. It is very good thing, you propagated that Prime Minister is very honest. Country's Prime Minister has to be honest, secondly they propagated that Antony saheb is very honest. That is to say that these two people are very honest about others they can't say for certain. Congress people are making a big propaganda of this fact that these persons of our party are very honest. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): What about others?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: What is true about the rest, I prefer to keep mum on that. You be your own judge. I am not your spokesperson and thus not obliged to speak for you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Whatever the truth you are telling, please continue with that.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: That is what I am speaking.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: No, you are not telling that.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: It was propagated that two of the ministers are honest, loday it is being said that though the theft has been committed, yet the security man is very honest. He is alert, but house got looted, who is responsible for that. Theft is responsible for that. The security man was alert. He is not responsible. Augusta deal taken place. There was scam in Helicopter purchase, who is responsible for that. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister are very honest. Where they got this certificate from where nothing can be said about it. They are issuing certificate themselves. There are a number of examples of honesty. Girija ji explained about MNREGA schemes. MNREGA scheme which carries the name of Mahatma Gandhi, there was a time, when people used to link it with Sonia Gandhi. It is linked to the President nowadays. Gradually they started linking with the Vice-President while speaking on the MNREGA they called it dream plan of Rahul Gandhi ji and claimed that every fourth house-hold has been benefited by it. Now I would like to ask you whether Girija ji is aware of the fact that every fourth household involved in the corruption generated by this scheme. This is the only truth about MNREGA. Whatever schemes made by them, those were, if I may say so, pruned, for example Prime Minister Rural Road scheme has been pruned by you have stated that you will work hard on that. However, you did nothing, you are holding back Bihar's money. In another state you are releasing 2nd instalment also. You are holding back this money in respect of NDA ruled states. Today country is facing drinking water crisis, while you are doing nothing. You should have taken up this issue on war footing. In our state water level is going down. Whenever I visit my constituency Bhagalpur I notice dried wells there, while government is doing nothing. Today my friend Ajit Singh ji is the Minister of Civil Aviation. The condition the Air India is going through will be discussed separately. However, there is a fact about Airlines and that is that. Whenever there is a strike in an Airline, it increases its fares. Today you are compelled to ground dreamliner. Whose responsibility is this? Today Government held a big discussion about weavers. What is the condition of weaver? We come from weaver's area. About Bhagalpur they remember only one thing that during

Rajeev ji time a big riot took place there as a result of which congress was finished. However, you did not bother about the finger of the weaver which got amputated. Because you do not get votes there. The arrangements which you should have made for the weaver, you have not provided for that in this budget. Big claims were made about Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. When Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was Prime Minister at that time this scheme was introduced. Dr. Joshi was Minister of Education at that time, however the scheme which was introduced by him did not get support from your Government. Rather you worked for making it weak.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government has nothing to reveal and nothing to hide. They have no achievement to showcase and things have come in open, so how to hide. We already know about them. We know what they do not know themselves. They are in power so to them everything is alright. It is not Green of Green Revolution, it is something other than that. I am signalling only, because if I go further they will say why did you say so.

In the President's Address lot of concern was expressed about terrorism by the Government. Who stoke communalism? You are responsible for that. Earlier Pakistani people used to be involved in the incidents of terrorism in the country. Indian people were beyond doubt in this matter. The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement, slip was made while later on Sushma ji made him to apologise. However, he did try to correlate terrorism and religion. BJP never relates terrorism with religion. Therefore we want to say with full responsibility that the effort made by him to give terrorism the colour of religion will not be pardoned by the people of the country. It must be remembered the efforts being made to create an atmosphere of terrorism in the country today, it will go to weaken the people of the country. It has become the habit of the Government as such Pakistan which failed in its efforts to make India stand in the dock, now may have to stand there due to the statements made by the Government of India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so, on account of this I say with full responsibility that terrorism has no colour, no religion and the efforts made by Government to correlate it with religion will never be forgiven by the people of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government has all sympathies for the minorities. It claims that it is the biggest

sympathizer of minorities. I am a member of committee on minority affairs. Yesterday itself I attended its meeting. There I read certain papers. I have come here with fresh figures (dates). I am saying this with full responsibility that Government did create the Ministry of minority affairs. Yet it did not give it the power. Even if we accept one or two claims of the Government then you will see that an amount of Rs. Eleven crores given to Jharkhand for the welfare of minorities only Rs. Two crores have been spent. Similarly Government have given Rs. 45 core to Maharashtra out of which only Rs. 9 crores have been spent. Now, UP, we were, just now discussing the martyrdom of shaheed Zia ul Haq, the Government which call itself secular. What it did. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Do we have to learn secularism from BJP. Do we have fallen on such evil days. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Don't worry, you have yet to see even worse days. ...(*Interruptions*) Please tour UP to assess the situation there. What is the condition of minorities? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Gujarat is experiencing the same situation everywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: In UP, they received Rs. 82 crores while they spent only Rs. 22 crores only. ...(*Interruptions*) That is to say of the Rs. 82 crores they received last year, they spent only Rs. 22 crores there. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Shahnawaj ji kindly don't advocate for Muslims while you are in BJP. ...(*Interruptions*) you come this side then advocate for them. Do not talk in favour of Muslim while you are that side. ...(*Interruptions*) You talk on some other topic. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Are you the only people who favour Muslims? ...(*Interruptions*) We are going to terminate the contract of Shri Mulayam Singh in UP. Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: These people have the cheeks to say so. ...(*Interruptions*) Those instrumental in getting people killed How would they talk like this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You have got him killed in UP. That is what is available in record.

...(Interruptions) Will they talk about the killing of a minority DSP. ...(Interruptions) A poor minority boy became DSP, he was murdered when their party was in power. ...(Interruptions) People of that area would never forgive you. ...(Interruptions) You kindly go to Devaria ...(Interruptions). Go to Balia ...(Interruptions) there you will find ...(Interruptions) This time that arrangement would be made. ...(Interruptions) Minorities will teach you a lesson. ...(Interruptions) Let the elections come. ...(Interruptions) Sir, kindly stop them from interrupting ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, please address the chair. Why are you speaking to them? You address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, in Assam the Government which claims itself to be the sympathizer of minorities ...(Interruptions) That Government spent only Rs 8 crores on minorities while received Rs. 29 crores. This is as per report given by the ministry. Sir, the problem with the minorities is that when they say about their agonies, their caretakers keep themselves aloof from the people. While the people belonging to all sections of the society can say about their woes but in Uttar Pradesh, everybody comes forward as the caretaker of the minorities and at other places, some others claim to be their patrons. If we are saying about the woes of minorities whose one of the youths in UP has died, their wounds should be sealed instead of raking into them. ...(Interruptions) People belonging to minorities in Ballia and Deoria districts of UP must be viewing you. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. There are many members, who are waiting to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I am winding up. I want to say it with great responsibility that today BJP does not divide people into the minorities and majority. Therefore, I say as to why this Ministry of Minorities and majority. Therefore, I say as to why this Ministry of Minority Affairs has been created. Had Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee desired it, he would have launched a separate campaign for minorities education under Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan. Instead he said that his government would impart education to all. ...(Interruptions) When we formulated Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, we said that we would construct roads at all the places with a population of 1000 or 500 people irrespective of their connection with minority or majority. Whatever scheme we prepared, we never separated the woes of different section of the society.

Sir, I am just concluding within two-three minutes. Now that period of separate dealing with the minority and majority has come to an end and all those who were claiming to be the patrons of their particular vote banks are going to be blacklisted. ...(Interruptions) Do not worry. ...(Interruptions) their patronage is coming to an end, that is what I want to tell here. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: It won't be decided by Shahnawaz Hussain but by the people of this country. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Today it is not that period. Today the people say that in the present ambience of the country, Hindus and Muslims of this country live together as the sons of one motherland. Today there is no riot in this country barring some of it in Uttar Pradesh, that is a different matter. Otherwise the overall ambience in the country is good. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many speakers are waiting to speak. You please wind up. There are six Members waiting to speak from your party itself. They have to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I am just concluding. He is repeatedly intervening in my speech. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): You people are known for raising riots. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I am concluding. In this country, people make different speeches to bring the two communities to the point of fighting. Now we should accept it in this country that the time has changed. Some people say that they have to change their name. ...(Interruptions) Now, it is noway, they are constantly meddling in between. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Please address the Chair.
Do not look towards me. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: When you are not worth looking what should I see in you?

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: You are very much worth looking. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, it is no way to behave like that. *...(Interruptions)* It is noway. *...(Interruptions)* I am not able to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are creating problem for yourself.

.....(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will he put a restriction on my looking? They are ruling not here but in Uttar Pradesh where they can ban the people to look at somebody. *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: As you said, please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: My Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a wrong way he is adopting. When their leaders speak, we shall tell them how to interrupt them. Shahnawaz Hussain knows the way of interrupting Mulayam Singh. That I will tell. *...(Interruptions)* Those patronizing ways won't do. Family of Zia-ul-Haque will be scared of you, not we. Is that the way. *...(Interruptions)* He is repeatedly interrupting. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: How he is saying that we won't let him speak? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: If you don't let me speak, I also won't let you speak. *...(Interruptions)* These people of Samajwadi party get irritated with the name of minorities. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the speech of Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hussain, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Do not drag on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman Sir, I was making my point. Any leader can speak about the minorities and if I am born in a minority community, Samajwadis have no right to check me. They may be annoyed with my community but they have no right to stop me. *...(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman Sir, will the people of Samajwadi Party allow me to speak for two minutes without any interruptions? *...(Interruptions)* We will go to Uttar Pradesh and expose them. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, I was saying a good thing that I may be given just one and a half minute to conclude. I was saying that today there is a good atmosphere in this country. Now here a Yusuf Khan does not need to change his name to Dilip Kumar or a Mahjabeen Bano to Meena Kumari or a Badruddin Kazi to Johny Walker or a Mumtaz to Madhubala. Today Shahnawaz Hussain can do his work with the name of Shahnawaz Hussain and Amir Khan, Salmal Khan and Shahrukh Khan can do their work with their real name. Therefore, the efforts should be made to check the trend of dividing people in this country. We condemn all such efforts made hitherto by the Congress. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to conclude with only one thing. I have been here as a member of Parliament since last 14 years and I neither loose my temper in this way nor hurt others. But I would like to conclude only with these words that neither humiliate the patriots nor honour the traitors in this country. All of us who are born in this country will continue to live together irrespective of our

*Not recorded

different religions. There is no need to say that the police should be kept away from Hindus as well as Muslims and they will settle the things among themselves. Hindus and Muslims in this country will live together not just for 15 minutes but for 1500 years. This is our country and here we will live together, nobody should have any objection to it.

*SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Here we are having a discussion on the Motion of Thanks moved by the government on the President's Address in Lok Sabha. Normally, President's Address is symbolical of government's functioning and its will power but this Address clearly lacks it. On account of unsuccessful policies and dilly dallying policy of the government, the country is heading towards a situation of chaos. In its earlier term, the government had accepted the criterion of its increasing growth rate of gross domestic product as the measurement of development. But today's figures show that country's growth rate shall be about 5 per cent. If increasing growth rate is indicative of government's efficiency, the declining growth rate, increasing fiscal deficit and prices and spurt in atrocities against women is a failure of the government.

Government always refers to the common man but increasing inflation in the country has brought the prices to their climax. During a period of about 9 years of UPA-1 and UPA-2 governments, the Prime Minister, at least on 10 occasions, had assured this House that now the prices would come down and the government was making efforts to bring the prices under control but even these assurances given by the Prime Minister in this House have been belied so far like the promises made to the people of this country. The Government has not been able to control the prices but, moreover, it is advising the people to keep their families with an amount of Rs. 600 per month. A person with a daily income of Rs. 32 in the urban areas and the other person with a daily income of Rs.28 in the rural area will be considered as above the poverty line. With this type of affidavit in the Supreme Court, the Central Government is making fun of the people.

Due to faulty policies of the government, incidence of malnutrition among the poor and children in the tribal and rural areas of the country is on rise. According to a report, today 45 per cent of the country's children are the victim of malnutrition. The Prime Minister himself has accepted it as a matter of national shame. But whatever

*Not recorded

scheme are being operated by the government to check malnutrition are not showing their positive results. If one is under nourished in his childhood in the country, how we will be able to build a healthy society and capable nation? Whether on this ground we are nourishing a vision of becoming a super power. We shall have to change this state of affairs. Besides controlling the rising prices, the government should try to launch necessary schemes to increase the availability of nutritious foods in the country.

Today, everywhere in the country, the cases of corruption are coming on the surface and in every scam the government is being found to be involved. In all the schemes relating to every field, be it relating to water, land, air or sky, we see a scam before the actual implementation of the scheme. Financial scams come to surface and there is not a single scam in which the Central government is not being blamed.

Recently a case of bribe of Rs. 360 crore in the deal of Augusta Wasteland helicopters purchased for the use of the VIPs came to the fore not in our country but in a foreign country. Even earlier it so happened and a long list of scams like 2G, Spectrum, Coalgate, Aadarsh etc can be given. This corruption-ridden government is following anti-people policies and making money. Therefore, this government has lost the trust of the people. Due to constant neglect of farmers by the government, a large number of farmers within country have been committing suicide. The government had to declare 31 districts of the country as farmers' suicide affected districts. Farmers are not getting the minimum support price for their produce in consonance with their cost of production. The government is putting ban on the export of their agricultural products in the international market. Prices of the farmers' essential agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements are being increased. Now, the de-control of petrol or the lines of petrol will result in the constant increase in the prices of essential commodities to be followed by the increase of other prices. Government's failure on all fronts is having its direct impact on the living of the people.

The most noticeable failure of the government is on the front of creation of employment opportunities. Today, in the name of creation of employment, the policy of direct foreign investment being followed by the government will adversely affect the retail sector of the country along with the further spurt in the incidence of unemployment.

The production in the public sector in this country is already increasing but the creation of employment has not been in that proportion. Employment opportunities have been declining. Youths of the country are jobless. The Government is not discussing the steps to be taken for providing necessary employment and means of self-employment to the youths of this country.

My constituency Khajuraho itself is a famous and world-class tourist destination. On account of the Central government neglect, the development works of the tourist areas of Khajuraho are not being done in their full swing. I ask for a status of world heritage for Khajuraho and special allocation for a special project to make it a world-class tourist destination.

The President's Address does not make a mention of the public related issues and any meaningful steps to take this country ahead on the path of its development. Through my speech, I have put some of my demands before the government. I urge upon the government to take necessary steps to fulfill them.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I am expressing my views on the Address presented by hon. President in the Joint Session of Parliament on February. The President had not mentioned any concrete solution of the burning issues of the country. Corruption and increase in price rise are destroying the country and increasing terrorism, infiltration by foreign nationals in the country, atrocities by the neighbouring country on border areas is another challenge in front of our country.

People are talking about the decreasing credibility of Central Government and stunted development of the country. The agricultural sector is providing employment to 70 per cent of the population but if you do not give them enhanced support price for their produce in proportion to the inputs to farmers, merely appreciating their increased production of foodgrain will again disappoint the farmers. However, more than 20 lakh farmers of the country want to leave this conventional occupation, because they are unable to bear the burden of loss suffered by them.

Madhya Pradesh Governments step to make the agriculture profitable occupation has resulted in maximum agricultural growth rate of 18.91 and the hon. President had awarded the excellence in agriculture award, but the states which are making efforts to strengthen the agriculture

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sector, their schemes for financial assistance pending for long time have not yet been approved.

There is no mention of the provision for linking Narmada with Shipra under river linking scheme of the State Government which provide for inclusion of right side canal of Barghi dam in national project and pending with the ministry of water resources of Government of India. It should be cleared at the earliest.

Madhya Pradesh is the first state providing interest free loan to farmers. The farmers are being paid rupees 150 per quintal bonus on wheat and rupees 100 per quintal bonus on paddy. Today the state has increased the irrigation capacity upto 21 lakh hectare of land. It is providing electricity in adequate measure on demand. In such circumstances, the Central Government should provide extra assistance to promote the agriculture.

The crops of lakhs of farmers are destroyed due to natural calamities every year. This year crops of 13 districts were destroyed due to hailstorm and pulsefc crops in 20 districts were destroyed due to frost in the state. In these circumstances, a national scheme should be prepared for agriculture crop insurance and premium should be paid by the Centre and State government for the benefit of farmers.

Complaints of large-scale scams have been received in the waiver of loan scheme announced by the Central Government during the last years. According to CAG report loans of 22.32 percent ineligible people were waived off. This matter should be looked into and support price in proportion to the inputs of crops of the farmers should be announced immediately. The prices of fertilizers have increased 300 times. Price of diesel is increasing daily and the Central Government is reducing the subsidy continuously.

The Planning Commission has not been able to define rightly the line of poverty. There is very much difference in the list of poverty of states and planning Commission. After all, we had to bridge the gap in this regard. The planning commission had fixed expenditure of rupees 32 for a family of urban areas and rupees 26 for a family of urban areas and only these family will be eligible for line of poverty, which is totally unrealistic. This criteria should not be agreed to.

There are so many areas in the country, which are very backward in view of development. A special package should be given to the Vindhya area of Madhya Pradesh, which is a very backward area, as has been given to Bundelkhand.

Corruption and price rise are the burning issues in the country, which need a permanent solution and the Central Government have kept mum. Scam after scam are being unearthed during the last four years.

The UPA Government gave a slogan for welfare of common man, which also had proved ineffective as the slogan of providing bread and housing and abolishing the poverty. Even today, people look for food in the garbage and compelled to sleep under the open sky in the nights of severe cold. Crores of people are without proper clothings, they do not have shoe in their feet. They do not have money for treatment. These problems can be seen in any corner of the country.

The most poor, most ill and malnutrition can be seen in our country and the earning member of the family is pressed under the burden of debt and forced to commit suicide. After all why the solution for these burning issues were not found during the 63 years of Independence. Someone is very well prosper and someone is bound to live life like beggar. This disparity is increasing day-by-day.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay dreamt of antyodaya, but even it has not become reality in those states where BJP government is ruling, especially in Madhya Pradesh. After all, why the Central Government cannot do such work. The answer is that their intention is not clear. If the development of the country was done in a planned manner, the China was not ahead of us, our economy is the 10th of the world. Import is increasing, which will snatch away the employment of 4 crore people. The farmers will have to bear the devastation. The growth rate of the country is static at less than 5 percent instead increasing it more than 8 percent due to wrong economic policies.

These questions will have to be answered by the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhiji.

The country should have balanced development without any discrimination. One leader of China Den said

that only that country in the world will make progress which will give priority to the rural development and agriculture. That is why, China which was far behind us, now had gone ahead of us and our country, which was the agricultural based country remained lagging behind. It is all due to wrong policies of the government.

At a time our agriculture sector was contributing 50 percent in the GDP, now contributes only 12 percent. Why? The country wants to know the reasons.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Hon'ble President's speech with the beginning of the thirteenth session of fifteenth Lok Sabha was remarkable with clear indications of the direction where the Government is moving. It also shows the main focus of programme of this Government. While the Hon'ble President expresses concern the anxiety of people about economic slowdown, job security and employment prospectus, he also mentions in his speech the programmes of the Government to tide over the situation. It is the concern of the people and the Government, the security of our women and children and about persisting social and economic inequality.

President has mentioned several measures intended to be taken by the Government to revive investment activity and also Government schemes for the welfare of the people at large. The Direct Benefits Transfer System gives hopes for poor families about their economic stability and relief on price increase.

Amidst anxiety over the increasing prices foodgrains, the announcement of the Government on enacting the National Food Security Bill will ensure the common people subsidized foodgrains. Our increased crop of foodgrains gives the Government the confidence in enacting the law in this regard. The 'Year of Horticulture' observed during 2012-13 has given new hopes to farmers. With 128 million tones of milk production, India stands the first in world milk production.

The MGNREGA Scheme provide work to those who seek employment during times of hardship and around five crore households were provided employment under this scheme this year.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In the matter of providing houses for the poor, minorities and for the overall welfare of the poor people, this Government is moving in the right direction and the President in his speech mentioned various schemes.

For further improvement of health of children the announcement of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for screening the children below 18 years for 30 different types of diseases, disorders, deficiencies and disabilities, is a revolutionary scheme.

Another bold step for improvement of health and to help the patients is the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 to ensure availability of essential medicines at affordable prices.

To overall improvement of infrastructure and to promote trade, the dedicated freight corridor project connecting eastern and western coasts covering 3300 Kms of Railway track, will definitely boost our economy and movement of goods. The expectation in the speech that 2600 Kms of roads will be completed and contracts for 3000 km new roads are to be awarded during 2012-13 is a welcome move.

To exploit our coal reserve, the mention in President's speech that coal blocks will be utilized by engaging Mine Developer and Operator to improve the productivity of Coal India Ltd., is a matter of great concern in a situation that India faces a fuel crisis.

The exploitation of Renewable Energy by using wind and solar power is a matter of urgent concern and the target of 26400 MW is an ambitious target for increase of our generation capacity.

The concern over overseas Indians is reflected in the President's speech. The introduction of Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana on a pilot basis in May 2012 to provide emigrant Indian workers benefits like life insurance cover, pensions and return and resettlement savings etc. are great relieves to overseas Indians.

While the government is committed to maintain our democratic and secular practices, and the welfare of all people especially the poor and backward classes, the President's speech arouses hopes and I support the motion to thank the President.

*SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks to the President of India for his remarkable address to the Joint Session of Parliament. The President address clearly lays down the road map for improving the Indian economy further. India is comparably doing well despite the world economy slowing down. Even the US President looks up to the guidance of our Hon'ble Prime Minister on the world economy; We are fortunate enough that our country is steered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, ably guided by the UPA Chairperson Hon'ble Madam. We are successfully fulfilling whatever we assured in the election manifesto.

The future looks bright for our country because of our young leader Shri Rahulji who has been touring the length and breadth of the country to know about the real India. So we can be assured that our country's future is safe.

The union budget presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister will give a boost to the economy. He has already taken several steps. Inflation continues to be a major issue for the masses. Though the wholesale price index has come down, this fall is not reflected at the retailer. I would only blame the traders for this problem and would appeal to the government to take steps to correct this situation on a priority basis.

My state Tamil Nadu is currently going through a series of power crisis. Neither NTPC nor NHPC have any major projects in my state. This should be improved. The 4000 MW ultra mega power project at Cheyyur, near Mahabalipuram has not yet materialized. The southern grid should be connected with the national grid. I would appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Power to review the situation. The farmers are also dependent on power for their irrigation.

The entire state of Tamil Nadu has been declared drought hit. My district Thiruvannamalai is a very backward and pre dominantly agriculture based district. In such a situation the government should come forward to ensure the agricultural producers are properly compensated.

The Reliance Industries Limited which was supposed to lay pipelines from Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh to Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu did not do so for the past 6 years and the Ministry of Petroleum should give the pipeline laying contract to GAIL.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The 4 lane highway is a welcome development, but it creates problem for the innocent pedestrians. For example in NH 45, which runs through my constituency, in Kootteripattu junction, 130 km from Chennai, a road crosses this highway to go Gingee. The people use this road regularly, and by doing so around 200 pedestrians have been killed in the accident and more than 1000 people have been injured.

I, therefore, demand immediate sanction of an underpass or an elevated over bridge at Kootteripattu junction in NH 45. I have made several representations to NHAI. Even the Hon'ble Minister of highways has instructed the NHAI to take steps but they have not taken any steps to save the lives of the people. The lives of the villagers are at the mercy of the NH department.

In my Arani constituency, Cheyyar, which is 90 km from Chennai, is an industrially backward region. There is no worthwhile agriculture since there is no proper irrigation facilities. MNC's which are competing with each other to invest in Chennai and its suburbs should now come forward to promote more industries in Cheyyar and its adjoining areas since there is a vast tract of land with the state industries department (SIPCOT) and both skilled and semi-skilled workforce are available in plenty in my constituency.

My district Thiruvannamalai is one among the forefront runners in successfully implementing the MGNREGA. Hence, I request the direct cash transfer scheme should be implemented in my backward and rain starved district.

My constituency Arani town is famous for silk sarees and Arani silk reflects the tradition and art of Tamil Nadu. This skill is dying slowly. With introduction of modern technology and research, this tradition can be strengthened which will improve the livelihood of the weavers and people of that area. Hence, I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles to set up a silk park with necessary infrastructure.

Tamil Nadu is a land of great tradition and history. In my constituency, a town called Gingee exhibits secularism, unity and diversity. A king from North India by name Desingu Raja came down and ruled this place ably supported by his friend and general Mohamed Khan. He even sacrificed his life for his friend when the Nawabs invaded Gingee. Hinduism, Islam and Jainism flourished in this area. Even now this town exhibits the secularism. To promote secularism the glory of secular Gingee must

be showcased by the Ministry of Tourism. I am proud to be associated with this town Gingee as a Member of Parliament.

The new railway lines between Tindivanam to Thiruvannamalai and Tindivanam to Nagari is in progress and Rs.42 crore and Rs.129 Yi crore have been spent so far respectively. This year also the Ministry of Railways has sanctioned Rs.20 crore and Rs.60 crore respectively for the 2 new railway lines for carrying out the work further. I would appeal to the government to expedite the implementation of the project as early as possible so that the ambition of the people of the area will be fulfilled.

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address today.

I would like to highlight a few of the important points in this august House which have found place in the President's Address, 2013. Though the Government has claimed development in many spheres, the reality is entirely contrary to that.

To be very realistic Government has failed on many fronts. First of all is corruption. One can find corruption in every Central Government scheme. Be it MGNREGA or Chopper deal. Corruption is eating into the vitals of the country. Print and electronic media is full of corruption articles in the Government, President's Address has not even cursorily mentioned about it.

I would like to highlight a few important fields which are very vital for the growth of the country but we are lagging far behind the standards.

The Government is unable to steer through the Indian economy as can be seen from the President's Address wherein he has claimed that financially last year was difficult for India. The result of this difficulty led to slower growth of our country.

Handloom sector has been facing a number of problems for the last many years. I have raised this issue several times in this august House, but no result.

Now the Government has woken up from the slumber and considering a scheme for extending concessional credit to handloom sector to benefit about 10 Lakh weavers. Though, it is a belated effort on the part of the Government, I welcome it. Though the Government has mentioned in

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the President's Address that it would usher in greater transparency, probity accountability in its governance, my question is what efforts have been made by the Government on the scams and scandals that have been tumbling out from its governance for the past 9 years.

Though the Government has claimed in the Address that it has electrified more than one lakh villages, what is the state of power in the country? Are we not facing power cut in summer everywhere in the country?

There is no safety for women in the country. The situation has deteriorated with the Delhi gang rape on December 16, 2012. Though the President has expressed the concern over sexual offences against women, it is not enough. Action should follow and that too strict and stringent penalty should be imposed on those who perpetrate heinous crime against women.

In education, recent Annual Status Report of the HRD Ministry has painted a very dismal scenario about the school education in India.

Likewise, our country is reeling under drought. But drought and floods are a seasonal and recurring feature. The Central Government is not ready with any strategy to address this issue with the result, we can find migration of people, particularly from drought affected States like Maharashtra.

Many of the schemes which were touted as flagship schemes have failed to take off. It, has not derived desired results.

In the President's Address, it has been claimed that Government is committed to enact National Food Security Bill, but the fact is that the Food Security Bill has been pending for a long time. Central Government is not able to find consensus for its implementation.

Coming to my State, West Bengal, there is a mention of it in the President's Address and that it would provide for the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration financial assistance of Rs.200 crore per annum for 3 years for development of socio-economic infrastructure. It is nothing but adding salt to injury. As we have been highlighting and pleading for financial package since Trinamool Congress assumed power in West Bengal, on the one hand, no financial help has been extended and on the other hand, a paltry some of Rs.200 crore per annum has

been promised for 3 years. How would a financial burdened West Bengal cope with this?" I would plead that the Central Government should extend more financial allocations for the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration.

Here, I would like to take this opportunity to request the Government to go through the repeated requests in person and in writing made by our leader and Chief Minister of West Bengal, but also by our Members of Parliament, and extend moratorium in repayment of loan for 3 years and be generous in extending financial assistance to cope with the 34 years of Left Parties misrule in West Bengal.

We also have to fight the forces of naxals which are creating law and order problems in the State. We need more funds to ensure safety, and security of our people. I hope the hon. Prime Minister would look into our Requests and do the needful.

We, in West Bengal, are making great strides in every conceivable front in spite of financial difficulties we have been facing since we took over. With the wholehearted support of the Central Government, the Trinamool Congress would run the Government in a better fashion.

Spiralling of prices of essentials has affected the poor and downtrodden the most. But there is no mention of it in the President's Address. The UPA II Government has failed to stop the hike in the prices of essential commodities as well as petroleum products. Earnest attempt should be made by the Government to take care of the poor and the needy against constant price rise of essentials.

Last month there was hike in petroleum products and there is an indication of hike once again. How can a common man bear this brunt of ever increasing prices of petroleum products and essential goods?

When our leader was heading the Railway Ministry, there was no hike in railway fares. Last month, there was increase in fares of railway. It is expected in the Railway Budget there would be further hikes in prices. We strongly protest such hike as it would add burden to the already over burdened poor and people living below the poverty line. Hence, my suggestion as well as plea is that the Government should not go in for further increase in railway fares.

UPA II Government has failed to bring back black money stashed in foreign banks. It is just indulging in

rhetoric but doing nothing to bring back black money from foreign countries. Our fight would continue and force the Government to act swiftly in this direction.

There are many contentious issues on which our leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, and our party, Trinamool Congress, have apprehensions repeatedly but in the case of FDI in multi brand, Lokpal, NCTC, Water treaty with Bangladesh, we have registered our protests. We would contribute to do so but our criticism would be constructive in nature.

The President's Address has highlighted achievements galore in the last nearly 4 years but anyone would say that it has failed in every front. UPA II Government could not come out of any corruption allegations unscathed till now.

We are in the midst of global slowdown, it has impacted our growth. Poor are becoming poorer and rich are becoming more richer. But the UPA II Government is oblivious of this bare fact and keeps on harping on past laurels which are in fact not laurels at all by any standard or agreed to by any right thinking man.

*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): As specified the Government's top priorities to reduce the rate of Inflation and in particular, to protect common man from the impact of rising food prices. This is only possible after the Government boost farmers by providing them the required infrastructure for time and cost saving to put maximum efforts for the cultivation activity. For this, there is no mention for providing and boosting of agricultural activities which contribute 60% of the budget provisions and in turn, the economy for overall growth of Country. There should be separate Agriculture Budget to be presented as like the one we are presenting for Railway. Then and only then we can achieve the control over the economy and can reduce the rate of inflation. In country, now a days Security of ladies is prominent issue. There are several incidents of rape through country daily. Government has failed to secure ladies in country. People of this country are experiencing huge inflation, over and above this government is imposing different burdens on Public. Supply of Subsidized LPG Cylinders must increase up to 18 Cylinders per year. Increase in prices of HSD must be revoked. HSD prices must be kept subsidized to cut down rate of inflation. Growth rate of agriculture cant reach up to targeted 4%. Rate of Interest on all types of loan to agriculture sector

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must kept 5% for next 10 years to achieve growth of agriculture. Prices of fertilizers must be subsidized.

Infrastructure development of internal farming approach roads should be developed on top priority to save the cost incurred on movements of the agriculture produce in turn minimizing losses and hence increasing the financial position of farmers with round the year availability of food grains and all perishable and durable agriculture produce.

Green revolution can be worked out with water conservation through scientifically & technologically developed drip irrigation system for watering the crops to consider and provide the subsidy once in every five years block.

The farmers are taking utmost care to preserve water for their plantation and predominantly using drip irrigation system. Because of the high usage of the scientific way of watering system the farmers are bound to use the water soluble fertilizers. In the speech, there is no mention of the provision of subsidy as like the one provided with the traditional fertilizers. Also the usage of water soluble fertilizers means assuring of 80% efficiency for the usage which fetch the national saving.

Farmers are facing the problems of storage of their agriculture produce, hence as and when the crop reaches at the finished stages farmer has to sell the produce at the price he is realizing at that time. But if there is a provision to store the agri-produce, farmer will store the same in the storage space available for him and will sale out the same after realizing the better price. Also, if there is proper storage the perishables and durable commodities wastage will get minimized hence we can utilize whatever we produce. There is no mention of storage facilities provided at least for each block level. Actually speaking, the storage facilities can be created as per the needs of the farmers to again minimize the cost of transportation thus further savings on it.

Once the agriculture produce is stored in safe storage by the farmers where the life of it can be prolonged and the quality of the produce maintained at natural level which are under the lock & key and full control of Government authority, Bank can also provide finance against hypothecation of the produce very easily which in turn can be utilized for further activity in cultivation thus

increasing of the economical growth. There is no mention of this in the speech for upliftment of farmers by providing proper storage facilities and provision of finance through NABARD like Government's authority. This will certainly help to reduce rate of inflation and increase in overall economy in true sense as mentioned and highlighted in the speech.

No assurance has been given for providing 24 hours of Electrical power supply used for agriculture purposes by the farmers to achieve the proper and quality agriculture produce.

Introduction of Crop-Insurance weather based scheme may be considered to minimize the revenue losses arising due to natural calamities farmers are facing because of global warming effect and sudden changes observed during recent time, the criteria for natural calamities must be all the natural calamities including hailstorm and duration for insurance must complete crop period.

As the water table is deepening day by day there is stiff depleting of water table, introduction of Mega Recharge scheme particularly in the alluvial zone (Bazada Zone) should be taken on top priority to save the future scarcity of water, such recharge has proved to be feasible technically by the Central Ground Water Board.

Effective project scheme for linking of rivers may be considered to avoid drought and flood disasters for which farmers are really worried forever.

As agriculture plays very vital roll in the Indian economy the above mentioned issues can be taken up in consideration for presenting the budget including the other issues like fertilizers, timely availability, the prices of fertilizers, the subsidy provision on fertilizers, strict control on monitoring system for fertilizer control, pesticides, seeds etc.

The other issues on which Government has failed to find the remedial causes are as under:

a. Government is emphasizing on every child education on one side and on the other side no such facilities and infrastructure are provided for schooling education by the State Governments. The facilities of SSA are rendered for primary education and recently added upto standard eight, but no other facilities such as financial assistance for construction

of school class-rooms, non-salary grant, and other schooling material has been included in the SSA provision at Secondary school levels for the Governments aided but privately operated school. There is no provision mentioned in the speech to enhance the facilities for the secondary education.

- b. There are many areas of tribals in our countries still lacking for the life-living facilities. There is no proper mention of the scheme to take care of starvation for these tribal areas.
- c. Extending the opportunities for the Foreign direct funding in various fields means taking out the profit out of the country. Hence FDI should be restricted to allow in the general retail trading fields. No strict control initiatives and actions have been proposed.
- d. The Sugar and Onion prices have suddenly collapsed in the market because of ban imposed on exports. This has created severe damages to the farmers and plenty of such agriculture produce has gone in waste. No proper handling and monitoring on public distribution for essential commodities has been mentioned.
- e. For the farmers no proper and effective incentive scheme is mentioned in the speech. Farmers have lost the onion crop, there are no effective steps considered in the speech for these farmers.
- f. Food security law has not been keenly monitored for whom it was meant for. No corrective measures have been discussed to make available the food grains at subsidized rates for the families below BPL under Food Security Law.
- g. Government has proposed plan for achieving of 20,000 MW power by 2020, but the no action plan has designed and made effective to reach & achieve the target. Also, no proportional progress in this direction has been achieved.
- h. No financial assistance to Power Projects based on agriculture waste has been included.
- i. The developments of highways and creating better infrastructure in transportation is the main heart of growing economy of the country. On the one side establishing of new highways are in progress and the other hand, the existing highway conditions are

worsening day by day. No remedial causes for quality work has been proposed to maintain the life of the roads for safe and better transportations.

- j. In recent times Government has totally failed in controlling various scams and monitoring the corrupt practices. No proper drive to control the corrupt practices has been discussed and mentioned. I accept the Motion of Thanks on the president's Address.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): I express my views on the discussion on motion of thanks to the President's address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 21st February, 2013. The UPA Govt. under the brilliant leadership of UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh is successfully leading the country to the path of development and glory.

It gives me immense privilege and honour to state that the rollout of the Direct Benefits Transfer system is an important initiative taken by our Govt. This would enable Govt. sponsored benefits such as scholarship, pensions and maternity benefits to flow directly in to the accounts of beneficiaries, who can access them using their Adhar number. In due course, the Direct Benefits Transfer System will also cover wages and subsidies on food and LPG. This system will help cut down leakages, bring millions of people into the financial system and lead to better targeting of beneficiaries. It will be a trend-setter in the use of modern technology to bring benefits to our poorest citizens especially in rural areas. The Indian economy is currently experiencing slower growth. Real GDP grew by 5.4% in the first half of the current fiscal year. This is significantly lower than the average of around 8% in the last decade. Our slower growth is the consequence of a combination of global and domestic factors. However, our Govt. is taking effective steps to deal with the factors responsible for the slowdown.

Our agricultural sector has witnessed a growth of 3.7% during the 11th Plan in comparison with that of 2.4% in the 10th Plan. This year, despite erratic and deficient rainfall, it is projected that we will produce more than 250 million tons of foodgrains. Our Govt. is committed to enacting the National Food Security Bill, having received the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

recommendations of the Standing Committee. A National Centre for Cold Chain Development has been constituted to give a fillip to the cold chain sector in the country. With 128 million tons of milk production in 2012, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Construction of godowns for foodgrain storage is being promoted under Public Private Partnership mode.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the prestigious flagship programme of our Govt., continues to break new ground by providing work to those who seek employment during times of hardship. Around 5 crore households were provided employment under the scheme in 2011-12. Our Govt. proposes to extend the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana to all small and medium towns, with a target of one million houses in the 12 Plan. The total Sanitation Campaign has been modified in the form of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan with the goal of providing access to sanitation for all rural households by the year 2022. The Govt. has recently increased the pension for widows and disabled beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme from Rs.200 to Rs.300 per month. On attaining the age of 80 years, beneficiaries of both the schemes now migrate to Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme where they get a pension of Rs.500 per month. In order to ensure the educational empowerment of minority communities, our Govt. is implementing three scholarship schemes, with 30% of the funds in each scheme earmarked for girl students. An amount of Rs.880 crore has been disbursed as scholarships to more than 55 lakh students till 31 December, 2012-13. For a holistic development of children, the Govt. has approved the restructuring and strengthening of the Integrated Child Development Scheme during the 12th Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 1,23,580 crore. Our Govt. has enacted a path-breaking legislation, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, which provides for stringent punishment for persons who commit or abet such offences. The Mid-day meal programme today covers around 11 crore children in over 12 lakh schools. In January, 2013 we completed two years without detection of even a single case of wild polio-virus. This is the longest polio-free period in the country ever since eradication efforts were launched. To overcome the shortage of nursing staff, Govt. has sanctioned over 200 nursing schools in remote and under-

served districts in the last two years. The National AIDS control programme has been recognized globally as a success story. The programme has reduced annual new HIV infections by 57% in the last decade. Adult HIV presence has decreased from 0.40% in 2000 to 0.27% in 2011. India became the largest exporter of rice in 2012-13.

Our Govt. has give 'In-principle' approval for setting up a Greenfield airport at Aranmula in Kerala, apart from airports at Navi Mumbai, Mopa and Kannur. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduyutikaran Yojana, more than one lakh un-electrified villages have been electrified. Near 2,85,000 villages have been intensively electrified and free electricity connection given to more than 2 crore BPL households. Through suitable policy interventions, our Govt. is targeting significant reduction of our dependence on imported oil and gas which is presently more than 75% of our requirement. Two and a half lakh Gram Panchayats will be connected with broadband facility under the National Optical Fibre Network project by December, 2014. Incidents of Left Wing extremist violence have shown a declining trend. The number of deaths in naxal violence declined from 611 in 2011 to 414 in 2012. The security situation in Jammu & Kashmir and the North East has shown a perceptible improvement. The number of tourists visiting J&K has increased from 8.99 lakh in 2011 to 12.37 lakh in 2012. In comparison with 2011, the number of fatalities in incidents of terrorist violence in 2012 declined by nearly half.

Our Armed Forces are fully prepared to defend the country against any threat. Our Govt. will continue to take all necessary steps to modernize and equip our Armed Forces and bolster its infrastructure. Our Govt. has successfully completed the implementation of the Passport Seva Project to deliver passport related services to our citizens in a timely, convenient and transparent manner. Our Govt. is deeply committed to promoting the interests and welfare of overseas Indians. The Govt. launched the Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana on a pilot basis in May 2012 to provide emigrant Indian workers benefits like insurance cover, pensions and Return and Resettlement savings.

I would like to request the Govt. to consider the following points with regard to my State, Kerala: -

The entire Kerala is under the grip of a severe drought. A lot of standing crops have been destroyed due to unprecedented drought in Kerala. Drought has resulted in agricultural loss to the tune of Rs.5800/- crore. Electricity Board of Kerala in facing a loss of Rs. 1610/- crore due to shortage of water in various dams of the State. Drinking water shortage is acute in various districts of Kerala. Dams have also dried up at many places. A chunk of the money has to be utilized for ensuring drinking water to the parched districts of Kerala. Therefore, a special central financial package should be granted to tide over the difficult situation.

Kerala is the top producer of rubber in the country. A Rubber Park should be developed in Kollam to boost the production and use of rubber.

A financial assistance package should be announced for the cashew workers in Kerala.

A comprehensive law should be enacted to protect the lives of our fishermen who are subjected to killings, attacks and hardships in the sea.

The financial package announced earlier for the development of Kuttanad in Kerala should be implemented urgently.

The interest of educational loans given to students may be waived off in the case of families who are in deep debt.

More rice and wheat should be allotted to Kerala as the Public Distribution System is very strong and transparent there.

An IIT should be set up in Kerala.

A hospital equivalent to the standard of AIIMS should be set up in Kerala.

A Central University should be set up in Kerala.

The facilities under the National Rural Health Mission should be extended to Kerala by modifying the rules even though the State has progressed in social health index.

With these words, I would like to whole heartedly comment upon the motion or thanks to the President's address.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): There is no indication of condition and direction of the country in the President's Address. The President's Address is the agenda of the Government for the whole year. There is no mention of any concrete policy of the Government to solve the problems of the country. Prices are rising steeply in the country but the Government is not concerned about it. It has been mentioned in the address that the Government have controlled the price rise, but what type of control it is, where prices are going up and up daily. The President has expressed her concern on the economic condition of the country. But who have created these problems and who is responsible for that. This excuse has been made that it is the effect of the slowdown of Europe. Why it has not affected the other countries of Asia? The Government wants to hide its incompetence. Poverty is increasing due to price rise, but her Government is still claiming that poverty is reducing. The Government have told in this regard, referring to the figures of the last three years, the poverty has reduced upto 29.8 percent in 2009-10, which was 37.2 percent in 2004-05. If we compare it on the basis of present poverty criteria and price rise, the percentage of poverty will be more than 50 per cent.

The Government make promises in the president's Address but the government do not take it seriously. A 100 day agenda was presented in the President's Address in 2009 and eight bill were proposed to be passed in 100 days, but no bill has still been passed.

The development of the country is known from the economic growth rate. Earlier the Government used to achieve the 8 percent growth rate and sometimes it was 10 percent. But this time the Government could not achieved even 4 per cent. The day on which the President delivered her address, the sensex of the country fell down by more than 300 points and Indian rupee was further devalued. It has been mentioned in the address that dearness has reduced and is in control whereas the ABI is saying that there are chances of increasing dearness. It has been said in the address that government are making efforts to increase the participation of manufacturing sector upto 25 percent and thus providing employment to ten crore people, but today the condition of manufacturing sector is very bad, resulting in increase of unemployment

*Speech was laid on the Table.

in youth. It seems that whatever is being said through President's Address does not give good results.

There is strong resentment among labour class in the country. The reason is pitiable condition of the labourers in the country. But there is no mention of their welfare and facilities. On the day the President delivered her address, the labour class came on road to express their resentment. Until welfare measures are made for the labour class it is wasting the time to discuss the development of the country. There are so many burning problems of farmers like electricity, irrigation, proper supply of fertilizers relating to agriculture. Nothing has been indicated in the President Address while the farmers is producing foodgrains for the country. Today the farmer is not getting the returns as compared to the cost of his crop. Therefore, most of the farmers are trapped in debt and compelled to commit suicide. Agriculture has become the matter of loss and people want to leave this occupation. The Indian farmers do not get urea on time and there are long queues for potash and phosphorus. A sack of fertilizer which was available for rupees 500, now it is costing to rupees 1300 and it is sold in black market openly. But the Ministry could not do anything in this regard. It has not been mentioned in the address that how the fertilizers will be made available to farmers on reasonable rates. Financial arrangement are not being made in proper manner in agriculture sector. Today itself the farmers are forced to take loan from the money-lender. It is a state of sorry that nothing has been said about improvement of conditions of the farmer.

Every year promises are made in the President's Address to increase the power generation capacity and provision of electricity to all. Today several power generation plants are not working to their installed capacity. The equipments lie unoperational for months together resulting in less generation of power in comparison to demand even after having adequate resources in the country. Consequently, many areas do not get electricity even for eight hours and load shading is being done in several cities and rural areas of the country. Electricity can be generated from so many other means like solar energy, wind energy and from garbage, but work in this direction is not satisfactory. The distribution of power is being given to private companies in the country, who are exploiting the public of the country and increase the tariff after every two or three months even after earning profit of crores of

rupees. Nothing has been mentioned about redressal of this problem in the address.

There is need for reforms in police system in the country. Even then nothing has been indicated in this regard in the address. Law and order situation in the country has become ineffective and the life of common man has become unsafe as the crimes are increasing unabatedly. Incidents of rape, abduction are being reported daily, last year four murder and three rape were reported every hour. The main duty of the Government of a country is to maintain the law and order situation, in which this Government has failed totally. Only expressing concern on the crimes against the women is not enough. But there is need to work effectively in this direction. There are so many examples in the country that the victims of crime against women are tried to defame in the society. The Government are not serious on the slackness of the police, which are instrumental in defending the criminals and presenting such crimes. The police was scolded very much in the incident of rape committed in Delhi in December, 2012. On the other hand the Ministry of Home Affairs and Government tried to defend the police commissioner and guilty police officers. Today also the approach of the police is not in the interest of public and people fear to go to the police.

Friendship with the Pakistan has been mentioned in the President's Address and pressed to strengthen it. But Pakistan is creating disturbance in the country through terrorism and the Government have proofs of having hand of Pakistan in bomb explosions. The Pakistani rangers are taking away the heads of our soldiers on borders. Even then making good relations with Pakistan is out of our thinking. It is a matter of sorrow that the day hon. President delivered her address the terrorists plotted two bomb explosions in Hyderabad in which 16 persons had died and more than 84 were wounded.

After 2009 the Government were involved in lakhs-crores of rupees scams and corruption were committed in 2G Spectrum, Commonwealth Games Scam, Coal allocation Scam and now helicopter scam. These are the major scams, there are so many small scams which have been announced to be inquired into. Reports have been submitted to the Government and committees have been constituted thereon and even then the Government is unable to take any action thus encouraging the corrupt people.

The traders and industrialists of the country preferring to invest in foreign countries instead in India. There was a target of investment of rupees 40 thousand crores in the country, but the Government could attract only 13854 crore rupees investment, which is less than the half. The small-scale industries, cottage industries and micro industries are on the verge of closure. These small and micro industries have the possibilities of creating more employment and major part of their production is exported. On the other hand, we are welcoming foreign industries, whose profit, will go in foreign countries. Corruption is prevailing up to such extent that a number of NOCs have to obtained to get one licence and NOC is not available without money.

Health mission in cities has been mentioned in the Address, health mission will be launched in the cities having population more than 50 thousand. The Government has not learnt a lesson from the scam and irregularities being committed in rural health mission. There is a need to keep constant watch on health mission otherwise Government money will be misused and these health schemes will not be able to provide benefit to the people in commensurate with the money likely to be spent thereon.

Hon. President has mentioned in his Address that economic challenges have been over come and inflation has gone down and its indication has also begun to receive. Whereas economic challenges have been started now and results of wrong policies have started to come. The talk of inflation control has now gone more high. To say that price rise would be controlled by rising the price of cylinder, rising the price of petrol frequently and rising the price of diesel by one rupee every month and rising railway freight and fare is like to light a lamp in the day and is a big cheating with people of the country. The Government has stated during President's Address that the Government is working on the target of minimizing dependency on import of oil and gas, but the consumption of diesel and petrol in the country is increasing and the prices thereof are also increased every month.

* SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): From the Address of Hon. President, the welfare work for the people of India has been accelerated. The interest of rural, farmer, trader, dalit, labourer, youth, women, minorities and all common men has been taken care of in the Address. The Address

*Speech was laid on the Table.

is a welcome step. The actual increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained 5.4 per cent. Growth rate remained slow due to global and domestic reason. Congress Government is taking steps to deal with the reason of recess.

Confining fiscal deficit at GDP rate of 5.3 action plan is being approved to strengthen exchequer. Record production of foodgrains has been made through the Government policies and tireless efforts of the farmers. The availability position of the foodgrains with the Government agencies was 662 lakh tonnes including 307 lakh tonnes of wheat and 353 lakh tonnes of rice. Congress Government is committed to enact National Food Security Bill and recommendations of Standing Parliamentary Committee have been received in this regard.

Record production of sugar cane and cotton was made in the year 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.29,296 crore has been earmarked under Integrated Water Management Programme. India has become largest milk producer of the world with 128 million tonnes milk production in the country in the year 2011-12. The Government has approved National Dairy Scheme Phase I to cater fast growing demand of milk which would help to meet estimate national demand of 150 million tonnes up to year 2016-17. As a result of recent approval of new investment policy for urea, there is a possibility of creating additional production capacity of about 100 lakh metric tonne urea up to 2017 which will make the country self reliant in the production of urea.

Under Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme, about 5 crore families were provided with employment in the year 2011-12. Sufficient increase has been made in the assistance to be provided under Indira Awas Yojana. It has been increased from Rs.45000 per unit to Rs.70,000 per unit in plain areas and from Rs.48,500 per unit to Rs.75,000 per unit in hilly and terrain areas including leftist extremism effects areas.

The Government has taken the decision to create a separate fund of Rs.1000 crore for the aim of promoting capacity building efforts in urban local bodies. Rural water supply and sanitation project is being prepared with the estimated cost of about Rs.5000 crore. The Centrally sponsored scholarship schemes has been introduced for the students of scheduled castes studying in 9th and 10th class from which about 40 lakh students are likely to be benefitted. The Government has started implementation of

various administrative efforts to extend security of women in the country. During the year 2011-12, more than 1.1 crore women were benefitted under "Janani Suraksha Yojana."

Tourism sector has important contribution in foreign exchange earning of the country, its contribution in the year 2012 was approximately Rs.94,487 crore. It is 21 per cent more than previous year. The construction of railway line of more than 1000 km is likely to be started shortly under Dedicated Freight Corridor Project. In the year 2012-13, the construction of 2600 km long roads is proposed and construction of new roads of 3000 km is expected to be completed. The Highways of the length of 2900 km will be kept under operation, maintenance and transfer system.

The electricity generation capacity has been increased by 54,964 megawatt during 11th Plan. By the end of 12th Plan there is a target of increasing additional electricity generation capacity by 88,537 megawatt to meet estimated demand in this plan. Under "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduytikaran Yojana" electricity was produced to more than one lakh villages, about 2,85,000 villages were provided with intensive electricity and free of cost electricity connection have been provided to more than 2 crore families living below poverty line. Installed capacity from various renewable energy sources is more than 26,400 megawatt that is more than 12 per cent of total electricity generation capacity of the country.

Congress Government is resolved to inactivate any effort of disintegration of Government peace and harmony. The Government is committed to comprehensively deal with leftist extremism. The Government has given top priority to border management. In addition to fencing, construction of road and producing flood light on border along Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar, decision has also been taken by the Government to build 509 additional border posts on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak border.

The Government is committed to make reforms for bringing more transparency, honesty, sincerety and accountability in the governance. This Government gives priority to enact the citizen Grievance Redressal Right Bill and Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill.

The Government gives utmost importance to the welfare of Army Personnel and ex-servicemen. Important steps have been taken to increase pay and pension of

servicing and retired Army personnel and to remove discrepancies therein. The Government supports the efforts made for peaceful resolution of struggles and disputes between Western Asia and North Africa because about 60 lakh Indians reside and work in gulf region.

India has played important role in the efforts made by Council to promote international peace and security as temporary member of United Nations Security Council during last two years.

The Government has established a Development Participation Administration in the Ministry of External Affairs so that our comprehensive assistance programme can be operated with more efficiency. The Government is committed to promote the interest and welfare of Resident Indians.

Our country in making constant progress in atomic energy sector. The electricity generation from atomic energy plants have increased by about 23 per cent in the year 2011-12 as compared to previous year.

As a nation, India has important place as we are seen as a liberal and pluralism democracy which has combat with very difficult situation and came as victorious.

I support strongly and welcome this public welfare Address of Hon. President that is a symbol of progress and economic development of common man, farmer, worker, minorities and country.

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I would like to express my views on the discussion being made on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address after constitution of 15th Lok Sabha, this is fifth Address of Hon. President. Before this, I have seen once again the four Addresses given from 2009 to 2012. I am surprised to see that in these four Addresses the Government, through this sovereign Parliament, has made a number of promises to the people of the country. It would be better if their promises would have been fulfilled. If only ten per cent of these promises would have been implemented then I certainly can say that what the present bad situation of the country is, would not have been the same.

Through the President's Address, the Government place its schemes, its resolutions before the people of the country. Not only Government's reliability is attached to these schemes and resolutions but the dignity of the office

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of the President is also attached to them. Making declarations and then not fulfilling them lowers reliability of the Government along with the dignity of the office of the President. It is also a consequence of Vast Gap between saying and doing of the the Government that credit of political sphere has gone down amongst the people. It is my request that the Government should think over it and should make a review as to what percentage of promises made by the Government in the Address from 2009 till date was fulfilled within prescribed timeframe or thereafter and should present a white paper or detailed information before this Parliament.

Hon. President in his Address has described direct profit transfer system. Hon. Finance Minister of the country told the country through the Congress forum that this scheme would be proved a Game Changer. What did he mean by this Game Changer? While speaking like this his eyes were certainly on upcoming Lok Sabha elections. He was assuring the Congress leadership that we would change the game through schemes, he would make the victorious of UPA alliance that was going to be defeated certainly. While making a plan when the eyes would stay on the benefit of party instead of country then how the plan would be made appropriate. Because there is a hurry to take this advantage in election, that's why to make the plan successful essential infrastructure and mandatory mechanism was not set up and decision was taken to implement the plan. Initial experiences are not good and I have doubt that the benefit of this scheme would be reached to needy person. I have doubt that this scheme also might not indulged in corruption like MNREGA.

The mention of National Food Security Bill have been made in this Address also as was made in last year's Address. As the eyes are on election, therefore I believe that this time this Bill will certainly be introduced in Parliament. Food security is the right of every person of India, this must be given to him, but how much care this Government is taking of the farmer providing this security? Today farmer is in distress, bound to commit suicide because he is not getting the remunerative price of his produce. Raising only minimum support price will not work, that price would be available to farmer, this provision will also have to make. What is the condition of the village where farmer lives? Even after 65 years of independence villages are lacking of basic facilities - there is lack of electricity, road, education, health services in the villages.

Farmer is migrating from the villages due to all these reasons. If the schemes are not formulated taking in account of village and farmer then how the right of food security will reach to common man? Farmer makes record production through his hard work. The Government do recognizes the farmer but does not provide him reasonable price of his hard work. I come from Meerut of Western Uttar Pradesh. This region produces sugarcane in large quantity, what is the plight of sugar cane farmer? Mills do not take off the sugar can at proper time; do not make payment on time. The payment position of sugar can in Meerut division is that the payment of more than 800 crore rupees is outstanding on mills for the sugar cane supplied by the farmers 15 days earlier or before it. The Supreme Court of the country gives decision that mills are to pay 15 per cent interest to the farmers on the payment made after 15 days. Whether this order of the Supreme Court is being complied? Who is responsible to get this order complied by the sugar mills? Whether the unorganized poor farmer can himself fight his case? The Sugar mills have no fear of disobeying the order of Supreme Court and that is why the mills use to make payment slowly and slowly in installments to the sugar cane farmers up to next crushing season. Only previous year, Supreme Court had passed orders to pay outstanding dues to the farmers in three installments. This payment was to be made on 7th June, 7th July and 7th August of 2012 but these orders were also not complied. The farmers is exploited and tortured in the same way. He gets payment of his produce after several months in installments, he does not get interest but he has to pay interest. The electricity is disconnected due to non payment of the bill on time. If he is unable to pay installment of loan on time he is challenged by the administration, he is humiliated. When "Annadata" (food producers) is humiliated then how the food will be secured. You tell the Government that it should not make merely promises in anxiety of this "Annadata"; it should make ground schemes for him. Economic planning should be made focusing on village and farmer then food security will also be there along with sound economy of the country.

There is rampant corruption in Jawaharlal Nehru Urban renewal mission. Works are not being done according to standards. No one cares for time limit. I would like to make special mention of my constituency Meerut, in this regard. All roads of the city have been dug to implement this scheme and these are not being properly

repaired. There is jam everywhere in the city and people have to do great struggle to go from one side to another side. There is no option with the government to extend the period of present mission seeing the abnormal and criminal laxity in implementation. The period has been extended upto March 2014. But there is no arrangement of Social Auditing of this scheme. There should be close monitoring for completing this mission within the rescheduled period. Social Auditing should be done. I have to do one more request in this regard. In the second phase of this scheme every small big city of NCR should be included in it so that the objective of making NCR may be achieved.

On the one hand it is said in the Presidential Address that street vendors protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending regulation Bill, 2012 will be presented in the Parliament to give recognition to the contribution of vendors and on the other hand the Government has done the work of snatching the employment of vendors by allowing foreign investment in retail trade. I remember the debate held on foreign investment on retail trade and the voting results thereon in the last winter session of parliament. The entire country has seen the debate which was held on that day. Most of the members in the parliament were against foreign investment in which retail trade, but the result of the voting come in favour. How it happened, I do not go into this controversy, but in such type of decision of long term result if it is not possible to decide it on the basis of unanimity then it should be done with near unanimity, otherwise, doubt remain in the world about the continuity about these decisions which is not beneficial for economy.

In the last, I want to mention one more issue. There was a mention of encouraging domestic production of IT hardware, in the Presidential Address held on 12th March, 2012. There is mention in the address about capacity and achievements of IT software, but there is no mention of IT hardware in it. One thing which is proved from it is that the government is not at all serious about the promises made in the Presidential Address, for which I have already expressed my concern at the outset. Secondly, we are completely dependent on import in the field of IT hardware. All parts of mobile phones which we use, come from foreign countries. Not only of mobile phones but there is monopoly of China is going to be established with regard to all other parts of hard work also. I had expressed my concern last year also, but the government did not pay her

attention towards it. It is a very serious matter and I urge upon the government to take hardware production in IT on priority basis, government should encourage and give production to such producers so that our country can also become self reliant in the field of IT hardware production.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Today, the biggest problem in our country is price rise and corruption. Rising of prices speedily is a matter of great concern. Indian economy is in deep crisis due to price rise. Alongwith unemployment, the rate of growth is falling.

There is no mention of the formation of an concrete scheme with regard to price rise, unemployment and corruption, in the Presidential Address. All complex issues were ignored in the Address. Today, the whole country is suffering from price rise, but there was no mention of its solution in the Presidential Address. The plight of poor people has become very pitiable due to price rise.

This Address was only an election Address. No big scheme has been announced in it for the development of the country. The rising of prices and declining of price of rupee, is very dangerous for the country. India is an agro based country and the farmers of that country commit suicide, is a matter of great surprise and sorrow. No scheme has been formulated for farmers. Farmers are committing suicide very often, but no concrete policy has been announced for them. If at all any scheme is formulated for farmers, then many irregularities are observed in it. When a country is becoming strong in telecommunication by using gadgets like internet and mobile, there the farmers are not getting proper price of their produce, it is a matter of great concern.

The direction less policy, price rise, corruption, unemployment, black money and big scams are weakening the country. There is no mention in the Address to remove these.

Black money of crores of rupees of the country is lying in foreign banks. There is no mention of any concrete scheme in the Address to bring back the black money.

All insignificant programmes have been mentioned in Address given by the hon'ble President. Except Food Security Bill and cash transfer schemes, the Address is a formality only.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There was nothing in it for common man. There was no mention in the Address about any scheme for the development of agriculture sector, industrial sector. There is no mention of adopting any measures to deal with corruption.

The people of the country were hopeful that the hon'ble President will announce any concrete policy to get rid of price rise, corruption, but they were disappointed.

The Government want to take the credit of foodgrain storage, whereas its all credit goes to farmers. Farmer works hard and the credit takes the government. There is no concrete policy of the government to make MANREGA corruption free.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): President's Address to Parliament is an annual ritual, normally invested with the line of action, the Government intends to follow. However, the very first address, the President has addressed to the Parliament, after his last stint as a Cabinet Minister in the Union Government has kindled no hope and belied our expectations. What the Government did, during the year gone-by, was neither spectacular nor raising hopes. On what the Government intends to do in the year ahead, is not fully known, since the President's Address has not thrown any light on the issue.

I never expected an erudite scholar and able administrator, like our Hon'ble President to read what has been approved by the Union Cabinet. Instead, the address, should have obviously thrown broad hints on the contours of policy issue of the Government. I think he has left the job to be done by the Finance Minister. The President's Address is full of praise of what has been achieved by the Government. But what it has not been able to achieve has never been found anywhere in the speech.

Electricity generation in the 11th Plan period was short of the target fixed by the Planning Commission. Why this has been so, why we could not meet the targets? I think the President's Speech should have at least briefly analysed the aspect. There is no use of falling on our own back. The address, besides boasting of Government's achievements, should also focus on areas where we have failed; why we have failed, if possible.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I have expected that the President's Address would give a hint of extending the coverage of beneficiaries under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. But there is no announcement. Extending concessional credit to handloom sector and giving benefit to about 10 lakh handloom weavers is welcome. But, I feel, the Concessional Credit will benefit only a small section of handloom workers. I urge the Centre to extend the scheme to cover more number of handloom workers.

The contribution of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises to the GDP is very minimal. But this is due to the fact that the needed support from the Government is not forthcoming and the banks are not liberal in extending credit facilities to the MSME Sector, which is the prime reason for the slow growth of this sector. I have expected the address to focus on this aspect. But, unfortunately, this issue has not been touched upon.

The dedicated Freight Corridor Project still remain a distant dream, even though much expectation has been pinned on this issue. Being an engine of growth, I urge the Government to expedite the work and urge the Govt. and the Railways to turn their attention towards the Southern Region.

In this connection, I am constrained to draw the attention of the Centre that the Urban Livelihood Mission is yet to take a final shape. In Tamil Nadu, the urban poor are a large category. We have awaited and hoped that the President's Speech will touch upon the Urban Livelihood Mission. But there is no mention about it.

"The direct cash transfer is considered as a game changer'. I quote what the Hon'ble CM of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has said. The cash transfer mechanism will not work for certain schemes like PDS and Fertiliser Subsidy. It is as my leader has said "as if the Central Government is trying to abdicate its responsibility and just throw money around, instead of addressing real issues of availability'.

The Address fails to meet the aspirations of the people and has not contained any announcements worthy of appreciation. It is nothing but empty words with hollow promises. However, I hope that the UPA Government will, in the days to come, listen to the voices of 'Am Aadmi' and map out policies for faster economic, and inclusive development.

*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): I would like to express my views on the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, which the Hon'ble President delivered to both the Houses of Parliament on 21st February 2013.

To begin with, it is disappointing to note that the President's Address did not evoke much enthusiasm because of the huge number of problems the people face in everyday lives due to rise in the prices of essential commodities, monthly rise in the prices of petrol and diesel, due to the present decontrol policy of the Govt., and others.

The President's Address did not mention any of these problems. The Govt. has miserably failed in tackling them.

At the very beginning of the Address, the Govt. boasts of Direct Cash Transfer Scheme. But it will be implemented through the Aadhaar Cards, which are yet to be delivered to majority of citizens. Even those who have registered more than a year ago, are not supplied with the Cards. When will the Govt. complete the registration process for all the citizens and when will this scheme be implemented on the ground?

The Address admits that inflation still continues to be a problem. In the absence of a correct policy on petrol and diesel pricing, inflation would definitely be a problem for the Govt. and this would lead to all round price rise of essential commodities. This is what the whole country is witnessing as of now.

Though there is record foodgrain production due to the hard labour of our farmers, there is impending problem in agricultural sector, with more and more farmers taking their lives due to loan burden, electricity and water scarcity. Water for irrigation and drinking purposes continues to haunt the people.

Here I would like to mention that we are happy that the award of the Cauvery River Water Tribunal has been notified in the Official Gazette, after much persuasion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Now, the Centre should ensure that the Award is implemented in letter and spirit and Tamil Nadu is given the allotted 419 tmc ft. of Cauvery Water.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Power shortage remains a cause of worry. Though in Tamil Nadu, the power position is improving slowly, there is still a shortage. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Amma had written many letters to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, for allocating 1000 MW surplus electricity to Tamil Nadu, to tide over the crisis, there was no response so far, citing the power corridor issue. Hence, to get over this corridor problem, may I request the Govt. to at least allocate the power produced in Tamil Nadu for consumption internally in Tamil Nadu, as an interim arrangement?

Coming to Sri Lankan ethnic crisis, the latest Media reports show how brutally the 12-year old innocent son of Prabhakaran had been killed by the Sri Lankan Army. As was demanded by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Indian Govt. should take a stand on supporting the Resolution which is to come up next month in the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva, condemning the barbaric act of the Sri Lankan Govt. so that economic embargo is imposed on that nation.

Tamil fishermen continue to be attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. Retrieval of Kachchatheevu Islet is the only solution to this problem. I request the Indian Govt. to take steps to retrieve this Islet.

As regards terrorist activities, recently there were bomb explosions in Hyderabad and subsequently, other cities were alerted, one of them being Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Govt. under the able leadership of Hon'ble Dr. Amma has been taking steps to modernize the police force. But the Tamil Nadu Govt. needs adequate funds from the Central Govt. The repeated requests from the State are falling on deaf ears, and adequate funds are not being provided. I request the Centre to allocate sufficient funds for this purpose.

Coming to corruption, in the last few years, we have come across many scams like 2G, CWG, Coal block allocation, and now recently, the Augusto Westland Chopper scam. There is huge black-money stashed abroad in Tax Havens.

There is no mention of any of these things in the President's Address. With the demand that the Govt. consider these things in right earnest in the interest of the people, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): There is no mention about development programs in the President's Address. Poor people are very much affected because of price rice. There is no program for their welfare. There is drought like situation in many parts of the country. People are severely affected in many districts of country. There is no scheme for helping farmers who are debt-ridden as agriculture is very much affected. The Union Government should waive off all the loans of the Farmers taken from Nationalized as well as Co-operative Banks. In Coimbatore District, coconut growers are affected since they do not get proper price for their produce. In the market, the price for copra variety of coconut has come down from Rs.70 to Rs.42. Increase in daily wages of the Agriculture labourers, increase in the price of Fertilizers and other pesticides, the price for copra variety is not sufficient. Even after bringing to the notice of Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture so many times there is no increase in the minimum support price for copra variety. At present the minimum support price is Rs.51.40. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture has assured to increase this to Rs.60. but only Rs.1.50 has been increased. Therefore, the minimum support price should be raised to Rs.60. Cauvery delta region is very much affected because of non-release of water in Cauvery river by Karnataka. The farmers of the delta region are affected economically. Their rice crops are destroyed. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has announced a compensation of Rs. 15000/- per acre to the farmers of the delta region. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has also increased the work days from 100 to 150 days under the MGNREG scheme. The Union Government should allocate adequate funds to the State Government in this regard..

Because of the wrong policies followed by the previous DMK led Government in the State of Tamil Nadu between the years 2006-2011, the State is facing acute power crisis. Agriculture, several industries and day to day life of common people are very much affected. In order to support the people of Tamil Nadu, the power generated from the State of Tamil Nadu as well as the power which is expected to be generated from the Kudankulam atomic power plant in Tamil Nadu should be completely provided

*English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

to the State. I urge upon the Central Government to take action in saving the lives of people of the Tamil Nadu. Since the last two years the Union Government is not accepting any of the demands placed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The Union Government is continuously avoiding the State and is treating Tamil Nadu with a step motherly attitude. I therefore urge upon the Union Government to allocate adequate funds, electricity, kerosene to the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I want to express my views on the thanks giving motion for the Address given by the hon'ble President. There is continuous price rise in the country. For the last many years, discussion is held under some rule on price rise on the very first day of almost every session, but there is no decline in price rise, rather it is increasing. The prices of rice, wheat, pulses and flour are sky high. There is great resentment in the people because of increase in the prices of petroleum products, particularly the prices of diesel and LPG. Especially the life of people has become very hard due to rise in prices of LPG and diesel in the hilly state of Uttarakhand. The people in the border districts of Uttarakhand - Uttarkashi, Tihri, Chamoli and Dehradun are not getting LPG for the several days, people go to gas agencies taking cylinder on their head and stand in the line for the whole day, but do not get gas. In hilly areas people are cutting trees for cooking food and in this way jungle are being cut. The life of poor people has become very hard due to price rise. It is very difficult for the poor families to sustain their families. At the time of NDA government, hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji had announced to open AIIMS at Rishikesh, so that the people of hilly areas could get food and cheap treatment. This institute was to be ready within two years, but even after passing of ten years, this institute has not been started, due to which the poor people of hilly areas have to go to private hospitals where poor people are being exploited and looted. I request the central government that to ensure good treatment to the people of Uttarakhand state, a branch of AIIMS should soon be started at Rishikesh. Uttarakhand state was formed keeping in view the problems of hilly areas, so that this hilly state can speedily develop. The border of Uttarakhand connects China. China is constructing roads and doing other development works in its border states very rapidly. But Uttarakhand is lagging

*Speech was laid on the Table.

behind in development. Uttarakhand got the status of special state at the time of NDA government, but the central congress government abolished the status of special state before time. Whereas being the hilly and border state the central government should made a special scheme for its development, so that the people of the state may get employment, central government is not paying attention towards the hilly state. The roads are not in good condition at mountains, the condition of national highways is very bad, special national highway no. 24 Rishikesh-Tihri and Uttarkashi, which got broken due to rain in July-August, 2012, has not been construct so far.

It is very difficult to go on foot on Rishikesh-Tehri national highway. Due to this people of Tehri are facing great difficulty in walking on it. Pilgrims assemble here. The number of pilgrims is increasing continuously. Tourists come here regularly to see the beautiful hills as well as unique heritage of nature, but the roads are not in good condition.

Construction of dam in Tihri has resulted in rapid development, but hundreds of villages stand displaced due to construction of the dam. The whole city has submerged. After becoming a lake the people of Pratapnagar area are facing great difficulty. Hundreds of villages of Pratapnagar area stand disconnected from Tihri districts. The bridge and roads connecting Raika Patti and Dharmandal Patti are submerged. A hanging bridge was made at Peepal Dali which is the only means of going to hundreds of villages in this area. Only light vehicles can go on this bridge. That bridge is also in bad condition. A bridge is being built at Dogra Chanthi for the last 5-6 years with a very slow speed. The people of Pratapnagar tehsil get some facility on its completion. But it will take years in completion of this bridge. The people going from Tihri to Pratap Nagar, Rajakhet and Ghanshali cannot use the dam. Particularly, the Tihri residents are not being given the right to go over the dam. This is being done on the pretext of security. Whereas passing over Bhakhra Nagal is allowed. One has to complete the 15 k.m. long hilly area to cross the lake. It takes about one hour. Therefore, I request the central government that the people of Tihri should be allowed to use the dam while going and coming. Similarly, wall or wire be provided around the lake for the security of the people. Villages of partially submerged area of Bhagirath valley and Bhilangna village, affected by Tihri dam project, should be displaced and compensation

may be given for land, building etc. and necessary steps should be taken for the rehabilitation of villages of Bhilangna valley.

Our neighbouring country China has laid their rail lines upto border, but there is no need to extension of rail lines in Uttarakhand from the point of view of Rail Minister of government of India. Leaving three districts of plain area, in ten hilly districts, even today thousands of people have not seen the train, whereas extension of rail service is important from strategic point of view in Uttarakhand. It is not wise to overlook the extension of rail and road route by China upto the border to Uttarakhand. For this, it is not the Centre but the State Government also appears to be insensitive. In the rail budget for the year 2013-14 nothing was given to Uttarakhand and the state government of Uttarakhand also had not sent any proposal to rail ministry for rail demand.

It is a matter of concern that the neighbouring country is reaching through rail and road near the border of our country and our government has deducted 500 crore rupees from 800 crore rupees being given under special scheme assistance in annual plan of border state like Uttarakhand. I urge upon the government that the deduction of 500 crore rupees should be withdrawn and as the border of Uttarakhand connects China, therefore a special scheme should be prepared for the development of this border state, so that people may get employment and fleeing of people may be stopped from border rural areas.

[English]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I support the Motion of Thanks as tabled by our UPA colleagues. Sikkim has been a part of the Indian Union only since 1975. Hence in many ways we are but a very young State amongst the many States of our nation. However, we are forging ahead in State and nation building under the dynamic leadership of our visionary Chief Minister, Shri Pawan Chamling who is poised to complete his fourth term by 2014. The people of Sikkim have reposed their faith in our party and we have not let them down. We thank the Government of India and the UPA for giving all manner of help to our State Government. Recently in the National Development Council meeting our CM has said that we are well on our way to eliminate poverty in our State. However, a question

*Speech was laid on the Table.

arises as to what is the development assistance incentive if we do so? All plans and programmes are designed to incentive-wise more poverty. Hence a time has come when there is a need to revisit this question seriously. I urge the Government of India to take this matter in the context of a fast developing nation. I applaud all the steps taken by the Government even as the economic situation in the world appears to be challenging. We as a Parliament need to focus on ensuring that the people of India do not turn any more cynical. Hence I appeal to all the Members cutting across political lines to pay attention to the messages that we as a Parliament are viewing on the issues confronting us as a nation. Let us unite to fight all these problems as a United Parliament and give to the nation a strong and determined leadership.

With these words I support the motion of thanks to the President's Address.

[Translation]

*SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The Hon'ble President made his Address on 21.02.2013. According to tradition, the discussion begins with the President's Address as it provides the agenda for the Government for the entire year. Hence, it is urgent.

All the crucial topics have been incorporated in the Hon'ble President's Address. This Address includes chiefly the economic meltdown, employment security and the challenges in the creation of the job opportunities along with expressing concern for the safety of women and children, social and economic inequality.

The Hon'ble President has approved the policies adopted by the Government in his Address. He also emphasized on the need for making the domestic environment more favourable for investment along with the encouragement of public and private investment and the domestic and foreign investment, specially the foreign direct investment.

Recently the Government has introduced the direct benefit transfer system. This would help the Government to put the benefits, such as scholarship, pension and the maternity benefit directly into the accounts of the beneficiaries. It would also include the subsidy on labour charges, food items and LPG. This system would help in

*Speech was laid on the Table.

reducing the leakage of the funds bringing millions of people under the financial system and marking the beneficiaries in a better way.

At present, the availability of foodgrains is satisfactory. In February 2013, there was total 662 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the Government agencies, which contains 307 lakh tonnes of wheat and 353 tonnes of rice. The commitment of the Government to enact the National Food Security Bill is an important and commendable step. Several steps have been taken in the field of agriculture under the National Agricultural Development Scheme to encourage the Indian farmers.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is achieving new heights. Under this scheme in 2011-12, nearly 5 crore families were employed, which is a record.

Under the Rajiv Awas Yojana, during the 12th Plan period, with the target of constructing 10 lakh houses, the Project will be expanded to all small and medium towns.

Hon. President has told that the Government has increased the amount of grant under Indira Awas Yojana with the objective of providing improved dwelling unit for rural poor under which it has been raised to rupees 70,000 from rupees 45,000 per unit in plain area and from rupees 48,500 to 75,000 in hilly and remote areas including leftist extremism affected areas so that there could be equal development in all areas of the country.

The period of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewable Mission has been extended upto March, 2014 so that the pace of urban basic infrastructure development may be continued. The Government has taken a decision to create a fund of rupees 1000 crore for this.

I would like to thank the Government for introducing a new Bill in the Lok Sabha in September, 2012 for discontinuing the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

The Government has created a separate department for differently-abled persons. Recently Government has started a Rajiv Gandhi disability scholarship scheme for differently-abled students through which they will be able to get higher education.

The Government will set up waqf development corporation for the development and protection of Waqf

Properties and for that purpose an amendment is being done in Waqf Act which is a commendable step.

The Government has made a new law as "protection of children from sexual offences Act" which provides for severe punishment to the persons who commit such crimes or motivate to commit such crimes.

The Government has introduced the protection of women against sexual harassment at work place Bill, 2012. This Bill has been passed in Lok Sabha. The Government is seriously concerned about incidents of sex related crimes towards women. After studying the recommendations of Justice J.S. Verma Committee, the Government has issued an ordinance after amending crime laws with the objective of making provisions of severe punishment for heinous crimes against women. The Government has already started implementing several administrative measures for enhancing security of women in the country.

A pilot project will be implemented by the name 'one stop crisis centre' in the Government hospitals in 100 districts under National Women Empowerment Mission which will be a special facility centre to provide all essential services for the women who are victims of violence.

A work policy change is being made in the system of providing central fund to states for higher education through a new programme named "National Higher Education movement" through which states will be encouraged to prepare broad higher education schemes in the field of higher education.

A new step has been taken by the Government by Constituting a Cabinet Committee regarding investments through which speedy decisions can be taken for seeking approvals and permission to implement the projects. In addition to this it is proposed to make efforts to generate economical and long term resources by the Government to re-finance the basic projects by creating basic credit fund.

The national power transmission mission project 2020 has been prepared. A work plan has been prepared to facilitate production of such power and hybrid transmitters which may be environment friendly and our dependence on fossil fuel may be reduced.

National Drug Price Determination Policy 2012 has been notified so that availability of essential drugs on now

prices be ensured and adequate opportunities for competitions may also be available and also industrial development may be enhanced. Work has started in this regard in six new national drug education and research institution in Hyderabad, Gandhinagar, Hajipur, Kolkata, Guwahati and Raibareilly.

20 percent of total Government purchase is to be done from micro and small enterprises to promote micro, small and medium enterprises by the Government. The Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange has started small and medium enterprises exchange platforms in the year 2012 so that small and medium enterprises are able to get benefit from capital market.

100 years of Indian Cinema have been completed for which all the people involved in this field are deserved to be congratulated. The Indian Dance form has its important place not only in the country but in foreign countries also. With this, I will also congratulate Shri Prabhudeva that he made first 3D dance film of India.

The Government is committed for reforms for more transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability in governance. In this direction the Government gives priority to enact Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, Citizens Right to Grievance Redress Bill and the Lok Pal and Lokayuktas Bill and these bills have already been introduced in the House.

The Government is also contemplating to make amendment in the prevention of corruption Act to effectively punish the offenders and provide protection to honest government servants.

I would also like to mention that on the one side the Central Government is making efforts to increase the availability of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene as per the demand in the market and contrary to it on the other side some state governments are working to raise inflation. These Governments do not have any morality and an agitation should be launched against them and the taxes being levied arbitrarily should be opposed. There is serious problem. The State government should not be involved in politics in this regard and all should cooperate to face all these things. It is easy to criticize and a meaningful solution should be found in this regard.

The country will achieve continuous growth and the growth rate will stabilize at 9 per cent. Dalits, minorities,

farmers and workers will get their full share in development achieved.

I thank the hon. President for his address.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): I would like to express myself on the address by hon. President. The conditions in the country are very worrisome. The economy of the country is going through a very bad phase. The growth rate is continuously decreasing even after much efforts. There is rampant unemployment and country is becoming more and more poor. No concrete steps have been mentioned in the address for alleviation of poverty. The poor people of India have been ignored in the address and this is shirking from the responsibilities to solve the problems. The Indian economy is in the clutches of inflation and nothing has been mentioned as to how it will be freed from those clutches. The problems of the people were increased due to this inflation. There is an effort to make way for winning elections through President's address. No meaningful efforts have been made to take the country forward. The country has been trapped in such a vicious circle due to rising inflation, decreasing value of rupee and high rate loans that the whole development process is dependent on domestic consumption. India is predominantly an agricultural country where the agricultural growth rate has remained at 01 per cent only. Agriculture is a big source of employment generation. There should be a separate budget for agriculture. Farmers are compelled to commit suicide but the Government does not have any policy. Daily there are news items that serious irregularities are being committed in the loan waiving schemes for farmers. The hon. Finance Minister has also accepted these news of malpractices. The Government is talking about increasing the support price for the crops but the farmers are not getting even the cost price which is a very serious question to ponder over. No mention about extension of Agricultural insurance and to remove its shortcomings has been made in the address. The country's economy is in danger due to wrong economic policies and corruption. On the one hand the common man of the country is in a tragic condition and on the other hand the condition has become more difficult due to regular occurrence of scams and issue of black money. The Government has mentioned such programmes in the address of hon. President which does not have any

*Speech was laid on the Table.

significant importance. The bankruptcy of Government policies and schemes is clearly visible in this document. Nothing new is there in this address except boasting about the policies and schemes of the Government. This address has failed to create a confidence among the people to fight with inflation and economic recession. There is no mention about an effective strategy to fight with corruption and inflation in the whole address. The Government should have mentioned the steps being taken for dealing with corruption in the light of recent helicopter scam. The hon. President has not been able to provide any specific measures to enhance the economic development rate which has goes to abyss and to uplift the industrial sector which is passing through a very bad phase of the decade. The people expected that the hon. President on behalf of the Government will mention about proposed steps to curb the inflation and assure the common people alongwith the market but nothing such things happened. The Government is claiming about buffer stocks of foodgrains but this credit goes to the farmers instead of Government. The Government is praising itself for MNREGA through publicity whereas the reality is that this scheme has not been proved as people's welfare oriented. There is rampant corruption in it. If MNREGA is linked with farming work done by farmers in their fields only then it will be considered as fruitful.

About 25 lakh crore rupees of the country is deposited in the foreign banks as black money. No mention of any concrete plan or policy has been made in the address to bring back the black money from foreign country.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I had to speak on the hon. President's Address earlier but I have got opportunity today only. Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank hon. President. He has touched all the questions in the country. There is economic recession, rupee has been devalued, import has decreased, industrial production has gone down and GDP has also decreased. He has told about all these crisis, employment is to be generated and the world economy is in the doldrums. Therefore, we are in doldrums. There is an issue of health, pension for widows, minorities and their empowerment, science and technology about which Shahnawazji was speaking. There is one saying in one area that 'Andha Banke Rewadi Chinha Chinha Kede'... Sushmaji where are you going. Sonia ji has also left and you are leaving after hearing Shahanawazji. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I have given time to someone to meet me. I was not aware that you are going to speak. I thought it will be over by 12 O'clock.

SHIRI SHARAD YADAV: It is alright, you and myself hear speeches of each other. Sorry.

'Andha Banke Rewadi Chinha Chinha kede' but it is opposite here. They are distributing it deliberately and partiality is being done. There is some custom followed in the villages. They say it is totka. If there is any 'Katha' prasad is distributed. They have distributed the prasad here.

Sir, I would like to request you one thing. I respect hon. President very much but his address which is prepared by the Government, I would like to say about that, it will not bring any solution to the basic problems of this country. I have read hon. Pratibha Ji's address and have also read the address of present President. There is no difference between both the addresses. I have not read earlier addresses but broadly there is no difference between these two. I do not say that you should not address the current questions. You should definitely address these but the basic question without which the whole society moves forward is being left behind. There is no mention of population in this address. Once vasectomy done in emergency, a Welfare ministry was created. The population has risen to 120 crore but there is no concern expressed in the address. 32 crore people can live on this land, will you dig this land and make one more level, where will you keep them?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Our population was 32 crores before the creation of Pakistan.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Even then you will remain 32 crores. You have strengthened animals, destroyed forests, destroyed rivers left no river worth the name. However, you failed to make any resolution in the President address. The destruction that went on for thousands of years in India has divided the Indian society. There is no harmony left in our society. When river is reduced to pond and get divided, the decay sets in the river with no flow and the ponds meet the similar fate. This is the situation which the country is facing that is to say, the problems are thousands of years old. All great people made efforts to solve these problems. They include Narayana Swamy, Basbanna, Sahaha Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Babsaheb,

Kabir, Mahatma Gandhi, Lohia, Jai Prakash and Chaudhary Charan Singh. All of them tried to solve the problem. However, they all failed to bring in harmony in the Indian Society because no plan was made during the 60-65 years to Address to the problem. We never thought of it. Mahatma Buddha has said that the making of man has to wait till world takes shape followed by society taking shape. Here we see just the opposite, here everybody is promoting his son, his family. Nobody is bothering about the society. Society is degraded. Here even a messenger has accumulated wealth of crores of rupees. Suppose an officer's house is raided, there so much money will be unearthed that it would become very difficult to count that. Such type of theft or loot involves not one but many people. The person who is looking after construction of road will never miss the opportunity to take away the public money. Everybody is indulging in that.

Just now we were talking of banks. Your member, perhaps he is President of Madhya Pradesh, has left. He was interrupting Sushmaji, I was sleeping in his house. I used to visit his district. I was sleeping there. My legs condition is no good, they are fractured. I don't get them massaged during night, I get them pressed a little. There was a tribal man there. I enquired from him about MNREGA. He told me that nobody was getting any money in his village under MNREGA. The work such as soil dumping is done by tractor and the contractor who is handling this work, he calls me or any other person for the job and gives him a days wages. Thus both of them are happy. No scheme for poor was ever made real during the last 65 years. Rajeev Gandhi had said that only paise 15 out of rupee reach out to the beneficiary. While today Rahul Gandhi ji claims that it is 5 paise and the Supreme Court says that only 1 paise out of rupee reaches the beneficiary. Here the problem that is faced is that of honesty, which you never bother to see. In that case it is a difficult task to bring harmony in the Indian society. Wherever you go there are communities and sub communities then gotras are also there. We never discuss this issue. Whether the Government has no solution to this problem? Why can't you do this that anybody going for inter-caste marriage, he will be provided a job be it is Government job or a job in private sector. Anybody who goes for intercaste marriage, should be called and adopted by the Government. *...(Interruptions)* No you will not attempt in that direction. Thus it is an impossible task. It needs

efforts. These are some of the fundamentals. Due to these things country is suffering. Delhi is not the country. This is a country consisting of different parts with different problems. How can you improve the situation regarding water? *...(Interruptions)*

14.00 hrs.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): India and Bharat is one.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are right. But kindly try to understand the situation where the cow milk is available at Rs. 12 while the water is costing Rs.15. The bottled water price goes further from Rs. 15. See, we went to a hotel and asked the price of water bottle, he quoted Rs. 60. Now you tell me whether the water situation in this country can ever improve given such condition. The people in power have arranged for separate water for them, they set up colony, acquired farm house. Nobody talks of farmhouse. Population is increasing like anything, whether they have a shelter or not. While in farmhouse people enjoying swimming pools like buffalo enjoys ponds. But that thing never discussed.

In Delhi 50 lakh people are availing of the backup of diesel. They use diesel generators in their bungalows as soon as power trips. You have done one good thing. I will speak on that during discussion on Budget. You have increased tax on SUV by 5 per cent, but you have spared cell phone tower, mall. In all the farmhouse in South Delhi or elsewhere there diesel backup is used by people residing there. Sainik farmhouses are no exception. This diesel backup is not small, they use very big generators. So this is the condition.

Atleast you have given a meagre concession in tax on an income of Rs.1 crore. Very strange. You will simply wiping the face, why? This is the condition. The disparity is linked with caste. As the caste goes up, the poverty in the caste lower than that goes up. This is the reality when we come across a strong influential man, we flatter him and in case of a weaker person we discard him. We cannot change. This way the charity begins at home. Whatever they suggested he read that knowing that fully. Whatever programmes have been decided, no money under them goes to the people. The all in all of the Government Rahul claims it is 5 paise. His father said it is 15 paise while the Supreme Court says one paise goes

to the beneficiary. What to do with one paise? Leave aside beedi, you cannot get anything in one paisa, one paisa is out of circulation. ...*(Interruptions)* that is to say it is not known as to how much money is taken away by the middleman. There is a complete network in place which do the looting. ...*(Interruptions)* this is not the den but a network. Musclemen community in present everywhere, at every village and city, they have their den there. So this is the condition of corruption. However, this is never discussed. Parliament is paralysed on slightest development. Where we should put forward our views. There is time constraint now how to air our views. The number of parties in the country has reached 52. One or the other party stand up to raise some or the other issue. As such there is no time left to express our anguish in the House. Earlier we used to have ample opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the real situation. ...*(Interruptions)* Anyway I would not go into that, it is also not in my control. I am an ordinary person. The country's situation is like that. So we may debate to any length but things will not improve without taking up the fundamental issues. This divided society is not likely to return to a stage of unity whatever efforts are made. Any party may be in power. Country cannot be made to progress. How long can you neglect these things, such as the caste system and such thing do not allow anything good to happen. They create obstacles in the way of debate. Today there is lot of turmoil in country over the question of water, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat are facing drought conditions. So there is commotion at some or the other place. ...*(Interruptions)* Chintamani is a man of concern yet happy. He is Khushmani, he was not Chintamani. Khushmani has left from here. He has done his job. ...*(Interruptions)* We are lamenting at the present stage. ...*(Interruptions)* At least we would be able to give vent to our feelings. If Vakil Saheb is kind enough to give us a hearing, that will suffice. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not the one who believes that minority cannot achieve anything. Yes minority can work wonders.

President Address is silent about the water. I have also noticed that budget provides rupees twelve thousand five hundred crores for water. After fifth Five Year Plan, we said good bye to the water management. 32 per cent of the land of the country is irrigated land. However, Government has shown it as 40 per cent in its records. It is not true. Let it be known that we come from rural India.

Where there is no water there will be no roads, no power and no greenery. If water is gone, the prapecty is gone, ...*(Interruptions)* Who have been benefitted, their clothes will show that. They will be distinct, you go to Western UP there you find this thing. These people have not created this. It was the contribution of Britishers who constructed canal there. Chief Minister Kaion was a fine man. He usurped all the factories. Not only this he was able to take a lion share of water also. Some ten to fifteen years back the most prosperous area in country happened to be Punjab, Haryana where water from Bhakhra Dam flowed. Whoever get the water, he tasted prosperity. Distributing money under MNREGA will not bring prosperity. Poor will not get this. That is to say that a thief is sitting at every step. ...*(Interruptions)* Mulayam ji I have already told before your coming here that I have yet to know the scheme where middleman is not there. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying that right from lower level to Upper level, they are all brokers and they are doing the loot at will. You kindly tell whether the question of water will go to make the country prosperous. When your Government was there, at that time the Chief Ministers work made the country. In my area flows Tava Canal. Mr. Arjun Singh was Chief Minister there, he brought Tava Canal as a result of which production in my area went up to match the production that of Punjab. Prior to that people were dying of hunger. Water is such an important thing which brings with it everything. You have provided rupees twelve thousand five hundred crores for water. How much money you spent last year on water, Rupees four hundred crores. In this way it will take 1000 years to bring the country to be a completely irrigated State. 68 per cent land of the country stand unirrigated. If you want to make the country prosperous, make arrangement for water. Water is not only life for the human being, but it is such a boon which brings good to field, farming, greenery, cattle, birds everything. It make the land green. If you want to make the market, the industry to come up. ...*(Interruptions)* yes you are right. He has said, create water army. His arrest was made at the gate of canal also. ...*(Interruptions)* You were also arrested there. I wish to submit the reason due to which the GDP is coming down, that will not be controlled by you. You cannot check the GDP the way Europe did. China prepared its internal strength. They reode bicycle for fifty years. Your Prime Minister and the President are an expansive profesiteen right from the first day. Will anybody kill a man

like me? Who is interested in killing them? What wrong they are doing? It is all a sham show. Hon. President is a good friend of mine. When I was coming here, they stopped my car. I was anxious to see as to what made my car to be stopped. I saw the horses of Rashtrapati Bhawan were coming. What need was there for horses to come there? Why horses were brought? Horse is very expensive proposition. ...(*Interruptions*) leave it. However, we can cut down the expenditure. ...(*Interruptions*) Mulayam Singh says that a horse consumes a diet which is required to fill the belly of ten persons. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, had the work done on the Budget been proper, I would not have spoken on the question of water. However, you did not mention anything about water in the President Address. Water is going to create a crisis all over the world. If you copy them, then go to Europe to see any of rivers there. Their water is crystal clear. You can see your face in that, if you put a coin in that, you can retrieve that. There is a river Chambal in his area. I had seen during my childhood that when we put a coin in that river, it was clearly visible. It is so, even today. There is no question about the water. This time they have budget of Rs. 16 lakh crores which saw an scam of Rs. Five lakh fifty thousand crores. I cannot say in with certainty whether it is corrected. That was not subjected to discussion. We are not able to decide in PAC. Everybody is not so large hearted to take forward the country. The person who has taken the money belongs to my party or your party, it is immaterial. He should be punished. Rupees five lakh fifty thousand crore meant one third of the Budget has vanished the way like a river changes its course. Black money has strange ways. Whether there is a ban on black money of dalits, tribals, farmers? Whether they have their black money stashed in foreign countries. What I mean today that black money does not belong to poor people. Even if you see it very minutely, you will find that a fistful people are generating black money and stashing that in foreign countries. We could not make President to speak that correctly.

We are talking about women. The mother, sister and daughters of this country are being brought to shame. This is happening from thousands of years. The biggest of the wealth of the world repose in women. Draupadi who happened to be the most powerful lady of the country was made to bare herself. Every family knows that story.

Whenever there is some clash takes place in a village or anywhere, mother, sister and daughter are misbehaved with by the people. Why they are slaves? They are slaves because of the caste system. If caste must go on, then marriage in the caste is must. That is why people keep mother, sister and daughter as slaves. It is not so in Russia. 65 per cent of the population of China is Huan. I was not provided girls for assistance. Polit bureau was called in. There the usual question made to me by girls was what is rape, which is done with young girls. Nowhere in the world this thing happen. Whether this issue will be considered in depth or not? As long as the world does not move in the proper direction, the right legislation is not likely to be enacted. Our society is full of cruelty and injustice. ...(*Interruptions*) I am speaking that only. Mulayam ji claims that laws are subjected to misuse. I want to ask which law is being used in the right perspective in this country, please tell me. We people want temporary treatment of every ailment. We have made law, passed Sharda Act but who is working according to that? So my direct question is that it is not the law which is important, it is its enforcement which is important. Britishers who ruled this country for 250 years, have given us that lesson. Therefore, in the end I would request you to take care of these issues that is water, population and women - the slavery of women. They should be freed from this serfdom. They pre passing the life of slave due to inequality prevailing in the society. People who are suffering will keep suffering even if the reservation is increased to the extent of 33 or 50 per cent. Even hundred per cent reservation will not solve the real problem. You cannot ignore the reality. The reality is this that people are helpless and striving to earn two times meals from thousands of years. They are no match for well-to-do people. Therefore, my submission is that as long as mother is slave nothing will happen. When mother is brave, the country becomes brave. But we have closed the mother in four walls. In that situation how can you expect bravery? ...(*Interruptions*) Our history is eleven hundred years old. We have created record of defeat. What to say?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have rung the bell two times, which compels me to conclude. I had made a lot of preparation. However, I wanted to elaborate those three things which I had propagated and wanted to tell how to achieve them. But you have no time and I also agree with you in the matter of time constraint. So with these words, I conclude.

In the end, I would like to say- Mr. Pallam Raju - no Minister is present here. ...*(Interruptions)* you are sitting here; Mr. Narayana Sami is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam is very intelligent. I have very old relation with her. What I am saying that is only a barren speech. You will not find anything in the speech. The real factor before the country is water, if you give proper care to the water and without wasting the money in doling out subsidies etc., you pool that money arrange for water in the country. It will go a long way to improve the life of the poor labour. There is no MNREGA in Punjab and Haryana. In order to keep MNREGA going you purposely keep people poor and unhappy. You have not mentioned the water problem anywhere in the Address, that is why I have raised it.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Thank you Mr. Chairman to have given me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I do not want to take a long time. I do not know whether it is going to be a little bit embarrassing to me and to you also sitting in the Chair because Shri Sharad Yadar our Party Leader once upon a time, have spoken only about water. I know we can speak volumes on the President's Address. I am not going to take up all the issues which our country is facing. I would only like to highlight my views on the problems being faced by Karnataka.

While speaking on the Motion of Thanks, you Dr. Thambidurai was so happy to mention that 'Cauvery Tribunal Notification has brought joy to the people. It is an issue which has been troubling us for the last 30 years. Now we are happy and we consider it as the Birthday gift of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu'. I am not jealous about it.

I would say that this issue is not 30 years old but has been there since 1856. The struggle for this started during pre-Independence period and it continues even after Independence. Even today whether it will be put to an end or the struggle will continue is a matter which concerns all of us. I am sorry to say that when this final award of the Tribunal came in 2007, we wanted to raise this issue on the floor of the House but we were not allowed to raise it because the first UPA Government actually survived with the support of the Left Parties and the DMK. At that time there was no Member of the AIADMK in the House. We

had only three Members in the House at that time. I then extended support to the UPA. The then hon. Prime Minister called up to know whether I can extend my Party's support to make the number of Members supporting his Government in the House to 276. I extended the support.

14.23 hrs. *(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)*

I would like to bring to the notice of the House as to how we are suffering for the drinking water. As I said in the beginning, it may be embarrassing for my friend Shri Thambidurai. I am not going to make a lengthy speech today but would like to make some points. With your kind permission, I may be allowed to read my speech otherwise I will have to take much time to convince the House.

The drinking water needs of the two-third area of Bengaluru Metropolitan city did not fall within the purview of the Cauvery Basin. Now when this issue was decided, the population of Bengaluru was about 80 lakhs to 90 lakhs. As per the Census of 2011, today it is one crore and one lakh. I am not going to attribute motives to anybody. In my life time, I have not attributed a single word to the judiciary. Let me be frank and let me be very plain. The Tribunal says that even for the drinking water in the Cauvery basin, they should go for ground water. Nine districts and 30 Taluk Headquarters are being provided drinking water from river Cauvery or its other basin tributaries. Bengaluru is already consuming 30 TMC of water. What they say? The drinking needs of the two-third area of Bengaluru Metropolitan City did not fall within the purview of the Cauvery basin. Let the hon. House and the Union Government apply their mind to it.

I am not going to blame the Prime Minister of this country because he is going to struggle to pass those nine Bills cleared by the Cabinet. He requires the requisite strength. Unless and until, DMK supports, they cannot be passed in this House. I know financial constraints because of the world atmosphere. I do not want to debate on this issue. My only appeal is to see that justice is done. I am so sorry. That is why, I said that I do not want to make a long speech. I have brought some written speeches and I will read them out with your kind permission.

Mr. Narayanasamyji, please hear me. This country is going to fight for water. Your Republic or whatever you may call it and the so called Union I do not know whether you will be able to keep the so called Union intact or not.

It is not in your hands. I would like to tell you that the bickering amongst the judges of the Tribunal hearing the matter had prompted the senior counsel representing the State of Tamil Nadu on 10/07/2006 to state as follows:

"The judges are there to resolve the differences among the Council but the bar is not there to solve your differences. Please solve all your differences in your cabin. I have never seen this bitterness or experienced it in my 56 years as Advocate."

This is the Tribunal which has given the award. I can only discuss it on merits. I will not make any personal attack on any Presiding Officer. This is the decision given by the Tribunal. The senior counsel for Tamil Nadu who appeared before the Tribunal says that he has never seen it in 56 years of his career as an advocate. This is the Tribunal which you have notified and it is a gift to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. We are the beggars and not the choosers. We are not the choosers; we are the beggars. You want to lead us to this situation having. ...(*Interruptions*) That's a type of broken Tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not indulge in interruptions.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I know that. Once upon a time, by sheer coincidence and accident, I came here. Otherwise, my State would have been something different. We are suffering today. This situation would not have arisen. I know how things have happened. So, Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has said:

"Needless to say that the publication of the final decision of the CWDT in official gazette shall be without prejudice to the pending proceedings before the Supreme Court."

It is not only that. All the SLPs... are pending before Supreme Court ...(*Interruptions*) That is why, I am not debating on the issue of the Supreme Court. I only just mentioned as to why there was such a hurry to have the publication. Why? I want to ask this to the Government of India. Have you not known this? I have got every right to ask this. Under Section 5(3), the whole matter is before the Tribunal. It is referred by Section 5(3) and clarification by the Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Kerala and in turn, Union Government also is a party

before the Tribunal. It is a broken Tribunal. It has all appeared in the newspapers. The issues there are not any secret ones. It is not confidential. It is all being reported in the media.

Sir, I am quoting what has happened in the Tribunal. The judges on the two sides are fighting among themselves and ... the Chairman one side ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, this issue which he is mentioning is already notified. Since 2007, the State of Tamil Nadu waited for it. We could not get justice though we tried to get justice. It is already notified but still, we are not able to get the benefit. We are still persuading the Central Government to take action. Actually, the verdict of the Tribunal is not favourable to us. We have to still get a lot of water. Unnecessarily, he is leading to a controversy. I request the hon. Member to restrict himself. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: What has happened is this. All the proceedings were there in the print media and the electronic media. They have been published. I am not going to raise any issue.

Drinking water has been professed to be the major thrust of this Government and allocation of sufficient funds has been announced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not go into the details. Please put your point of view.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will be brief, Sir. I told the hon. Speaker yesterday and I met her in her Chamber.

I will read out the points because I do not want to create any bad or negative impression. The matter is before the Tribunal and the matter is before the Supreme Court. That is why, I am carefully wording my speech. I do not want anybody to object on it. Otherwise, I can speak for hours together on this President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sufficient funds have been announced but the people of Karnataka of nine urban districts, 28 taluks including two-thirds of Bangalore City has been totally deprived of the basic rights of drinking water from River Cauvery and its tributaries.

I ran from pillar to post from one Minister right upto the top pleading all the Ministers in the Union Government here and the Chief Minister of Karnataka and senior

bureaucrats in Karnataka saying that Cauvery Award is flawed, please ensure that it is not notified till major flaws are rectified, clarified and answered. Everybody assured, "Yes, yes. We know that drinking water is a basic necessity and should be given top priority." This was the assurance given and I met all the concerned authorities. Today I wish to tell this august House that the Cauvery Award denies two-third city of Bengaluru and nine urban districts which were always dependent for their drinking water needs solely on water supplied from Cauvery river and its tributaries by saying that it amounts to diversion from Cauvery basin and even if it is existing diversion, it cannot be allowed. Also, said go for underground water, which is available as per the assumption of the Tribunal.

The answer given to me is what the Union Government can do. I will quote. It says: "The Supreme Court has directed to notify the Award, and everyone is bound to implement directions of the Apex Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have the highest respect for the Apex Court and not even for once I wish to convey the impression that its directions are not to be followed, respected and implemented. No, I never said that. But is it the truth, the complete truth or the reality is different? It is an issue which I would like to pose before this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Has the justice been done as being claimed, or political expediency to carry forward your agenda has played its part? What was required, only to place this reference still pending and unanswered and the Supreme Court always ready to hear the voice of reason, justice and fairness, could have taken a different view. The silence of the Union Government has let down the people of Karnataka. ... *{Interruptions}*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member, the matter is sub judice.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am not going to approach anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are elaborating all the points.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Please hear me. This is a forum for me to tell this and say good bye. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of elaborating, you can just make a mention.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Okay, what has happened has happened. The people of Cauvery basin of Karanataka also suffered similarly on account of the failure of the present State Government as well as the coalition Government of 2004-2005 to protect their interest.

The references by the Union Government and party States are yet to be answered. But by which Tribunal? The Chairman has resigned and none other than the Supreme Court has in its judgement raised serious issues about the conduct of the members of the Tribunal.

I have got the copy of the Order. It says: "The second and third orders passed were entirely improper and contrary to all norms of judicial etiquette." What I have read is part of the proceedings of the Tribunal.

I will take only two more minutes. I do not want to go beyond that.

Mark these words. These are not my words, but words of a very senior counsel and advocate for 56 years.

I do not know how can these issues being part of the public record, the fate of crores of people, can be allowed to be governed by these people, especially when the end result will be that rights of crores of people for apportionment of water have to be decided. What is needed is a Tribunal which is completely above reproach so that people have faith and trust in decision rendered by it. The basic requirement is, justice is not merely done but seen to be done. But I would like to just bring it to the notice of the House only two points.

These are the issues - Cauvery Tribunal was constituted under Section 4(1) of the Government of India Act. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to refer to four issues that are pending before the Hon. Tribunal - cases filed by Karnataka on 3.5.2007; by Tamil Nadu on 27.4.2007; by Kerala on 30.4.2007; by Pondicherry Union Territory on 3.5.2007; and by the Government of India on 1.5.2007.

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Jayalalithaa ji has written to the Prime Minister to constitute the Tribunal and to appoint its Chairman, as he resigned. Can we get justice which has already been denied by the remaining two Members? Let the Prime Minister, as a statesman and as a leader of this nation tell us. I would like to ask this.

With two Judges who were there now were party to the decision, can we expect justice from them? Even for a cup of drinking water, at the fag end of 56 years of political life, we have to beg them. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: This Government is now depending on the DMK. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to tell this very frankly. On the other hand, I would like to tell that she has got the right to become the Prime Minister of this country. Why not? I welcome it. If she wins 40 seats, as she has expressed, yes, I welcome it. At the same time, she goes to Narendra Modi's oath taking ceremony; and Narendra Modi comes to her oath taking ceremony. This relationship is affecting us. This Government is run because of the DMK. The Government do not want to proceed and give justice to us. I will leave it to the House and the entire country whether 186 years of our struggle will get justice. This time it is the gift for Ms. Jayalalithaa on her birthday, and they welcome it. It is a gift for her to enjoy. Don't make me to weep at the fag end of my life. Out of 80 years of my life, I have fought this battle for 56 years. Shall we ask our people to commit suicide or to break the law? No, I will never tell that. Even Madam has gone to the extent of fast in 1991. This is the first time in this country an interim award was given. In the whole world, in no inter-State river dispute, and in no dispute between countries, there was an interim award.

When we were in power, I had settled Ganga Water Dispute between Bangladesh and India. One of the leaders who is here now was present at that time. That issue was pending for 30 or 35 years. But we have settled. ...(*Interruptions*) And the Accord is working so smoothly. Can we not settle this issue, Dr. Thambidurai? If you just build a dam near the border, this issue can be settled. Let them take this step. At present, water is flowing through the river into the sea, which is wastage of water. Let us collectively take a decision. Let us not fight this battle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Yes. I can only say that they are asking for only 192 TMC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: The issue started in 1991 because Madam went on a fast. I love him as he was once

a Speaker and a Minister. Let the House know about this. In 1991-92, it was 340 TMC and they are asking for only 195 TMC. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): The water was released only because Karnataka was not able to control it, the flood has come to Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Yes, I accept this. When we put up a proposal for the dam, not a single paisa was given by the Union Government, but at the same time, violating the 1924 agreement, they have constructed several dams. I have got a list. Have they taken the consent of the Karnataka Government? No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: The Government of India helped them. I charge them because they have got the political support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You charge the Government and conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, only for the benefit of this House I read out how much water has gone from the border. Now they are asking for 195 TMC; starting from 340 TMC in 1992, 358 TMC in 1993, 234 TMC in 1994, 393 TMC in 1995, 195 TMC in 1996, 248 TMC in 1997, 278 TMC in 1998. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member please conclude!

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, they want to grab the maximum and even denying us the drinking water. Kerala wants to construct a dam. They have not permitted.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): They are not permitted.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: You are here with the support of these people. How to run a coalition is a difficult problem for the hon. Prime Minister. It is a political drought. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: They have been allotted 30 TMC of water; to Kerala and Kerala using only 9 TMC and 21 TMC of water is going to Tamil Nadu. There is no dispute between Andhra and Karnataka. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: This is my last point. About 5 TMC of water has been given by Karnataka and Maharashtra and 5 TMC of water to Andhra Pradesh. When there was a difficulty of drinking water in Chennai, Madam Gandhi presided over a meeting, and all the three Chief Ministers of these States agreed for giving 15 TMC of drinking water. That was the stand that Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh had taken.

Here, I have to come before this House to plead for the need of drinking water of 2,27,00,000 people who are residing in the Cauvery Basin. We have to depend on the assumption of the Tribunal to get ground water 8.7 TMC. We need 70 TMC of water. Anybody can calculate on this formula.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I call Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I would ask the hon. Prime Minister to intervene. I have never said that we would withdraw our support. We are only a three-Member Party in the House. They are about 17-Member Party and Congress has got only six Members. They cannot raise their voice.

Thank you very much, Sir, for having allowed me to express my feelings. Can I go to the extent of starting a hunger strike as it has been done by Madam Jayalalitha Ji? But if necessary I am prepared to go on an indefinite hunger strike. It will be my last because my life is almost over. This is the last word that I would like to say before this House.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Motion moved by hon. Member, Shri P.C. Chacko and seconded by Dr. Girija Vyas on the Address of the President of India to both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, this Address has very good points. It has listed out the greener side of this country where agricultural growth is there, India is number one milk producing country in the world, the food grain position during the last year was exemplary and there are many moves by the Government to increase food production. There are various other issues which show us a good sign for this country.

But I can say that this Address is more or less a report card of what had happened in the previous year. All the good things that have happened during the previous year are listed but I doubt whether there is a clear road map on the future, which I think, I have to go through this Address once again or maybe twice or thrice and find out.

Anyhow, this Address has given us various inputs on the Government's efforts for an inclusive growth in the country. But for the past four years, there are certain issues which took place in His Excellency, the President's Address during previous years and have not found a place in this year's Address.

The first thing is the reservation for women in the Parliament and State Legislatures. That has not found a place in this Address. I do not know whether by the end of this Fifteenth Lok Sabha the Bill will be passed or not. The Government has to reply.

Secondly, one issue is pending. We have been seeing that recently there were several death sentences which were promulgated and executed. About 104 countries in the world have done away with death sentence. Death sentence is not a sentence at all. The culprit, the criminal, the offender should feel that he had done a mistake. A life imprisonment will make him feel that what mistake he had done and how cruelly he had behaved. So, that sort of thing will only correct the man. Death sentence is a minute's affair and that is all. He has no future and he has no chance to correct himself and live in this world. When 104 countries of this world have done away with Death sentence why not India? That question is lingering in the minds of people of India. The President has not addressed that.

The third is the Food Security Bill which the President has stated. Sir, without a Universal Public Distribution System, there cannot be any food security in this country. We have been insisting on that. When the growth of food grains is enormous and the House has been discussing twice or thrice about how to store the food grains produced in this country, if there is an effective mechanism of distribution system, a powerful distribution system and the Universal Public Distribution Scheme, I think this problem can be solved, this problem can be addressed and further food grains will be available to everybody in the country at a lesser cost.

Now, the Government is targeting only the BPL families and not the rest of the people. In Tamil Nadu, we have a very successful Public Distribution System and Tamil Nadu is the only State which is practising Universal Public Distribution System. So, that should be the practice throughout the country. That should be the scheme for the whole country wherein you can reduce the cost of food grain and thereby reducing the general cost of living in this country. We do not know what is going to come in the Food Security Bill. It is yet to come for discussion in this House. We have to wait for that.

Sir, next is the water problem. Hon. Former Prime Minister and hon. Member, Shri Devegowda, was pleading for drinking water to Bengaluru. Sir, this issue started in the year 1924. I do not want to go deep into it but I can only say that in 1924 Accord between Madras and Mysore Governments stated that there should not be any new dams built in Karnataka area. But four dams were built by the Karnataka Government thereby the area of agriculture is expanded and, as a result, the lower riparian rights of Tamil Nadu was denied. That is why this case, this Tribunal, the hon. Supreme Court's intervention, all these have come. It is the mistake of the Karnataka Government. When they did not follow the Agreement of 1924 and did not go with the construction of many dams, this problem would not have come.

We are not denying any water. Water comes from Karnataka. It is for them to utilise the water for drinking purposes or agricultural purposes. The farming area has increased four-fold today. What can we do? We cannot leave the rights of the lower riparian States. That is why we were fighting. We are still fighting. We want a monitoring authority to see that this Award which was notified is followed properly.

Sir, I have to quote Thirukkural. It is very important here. It is said:

"Nagudhar poruttandru nattal migudhikkan merchendru iditharporuttu."

It means, not to laugh is friendship made but to hit when faults exceed. So, we are friends. We are friends with the Congress. We are partners in the UPA. We are together. We have gone to the people together. We met the people together. We made promises to the people together. But the promises made by the Congress are fulfilled and the

promises made by the DMK are yet to be fulfilled. That is our worry. Sir, we had two flags in our hands. One is the tri-colour Congress flag. The other is the two-colour DMK flag. Green, white and saffron, is the Congress flag. Black and red is the DMK flag. Sir, this Address has justified the green colour of the Congress flag that agricultural production has increased manifolds and we are one of the leading countries in the production of food grains. White is justified? We are number one milk producing country in this world. But rightly or wrongly saffron is also justified.

The President has not mentioned anything about the Sethu Samudram Project in his Address. It is pending and wherein more than about thousand crores of rupees were invested. The project was stalled because of saffron reasons. You have fallen into the trap of saffron because you want to justify the saffron colour in your flag. What about black and red? What happened? It is still there. You have not justified anything. The Tamil people in Sri Lanka are bleeding. Their future is bleak. What are you going to do? What is this country going to do? What is this Government going to do?

15.00 hrs.

In the Rajya Sabha there was a discussion. Many of the Parties there wanted a Resolution moved by the U.S. in the UNHRC to be supported by the Government of India. Sir, I do not insist that. It is a formality. Whether you vote or not, whether your vote in favour of majority or minority, if majority members of the UNHRC votes in favour of the Resolution, the Resolution will be passed, and you will be left out. If you support the Resolution, it is all right and that shows your intention that you are supporting human rights. But as a country, in a neighbouring country to you, that is, Sri Lanka, what is your role? It is not just giving a vote in favour of the Resolution in the UNHRC. You have a huge responsibility of protecting human rights in your neighbouring country. You cannot be a silent spectator. You cannot be a mute spectator when there is large scale genocide happening in your neighbouring country.

His Excellency has stated in his Address that India stands tall as a nation. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): This act of genocide was done by LTTE also. ...(*Interruptions*) A lot many Tamils had been killed by LTTE. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record except what Shri T.K.S. Elangovan says.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, he is wrong. I will come to that later. ...(Interruptions) I am not going to reply to him now. ...(Interruptions) I am not going to answer his question. I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri T.K.S. Elangovan says.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: That is his view, Sir. You can record it and I do not mind that. I am not going to reply to that.

Sir, His Excellency has stated in his Address that India stands tall as a nation because we are seen as a liberal and plural democracy. These are the words which I find in the President's Address. When is Sri Lanka going to stand as a nation because of their liberal and plural democracy? That is my question. Sir, when we are proud of our plurality, when we are proud of our liberty, when we are proud of our rights, we cannot be proud of the rights of the Tamils in the Island, in our neighbouring country. Why?

There is another question. The other day the hon. External Affairs Minister has said that we cannot interfere with the sovereignty of any other country. But India did not respect the sovereignty of the erstwhile Pakistan. That is why, Bangladesh is here. Without the interference of India, where is Bangladesh? So, we cannot say that we respect the sovereignty of other nations.

Sir, there is one more thing. The war against Tamils did not start in the year 1983 or very recently. We should understand that. It started in the year 1948 when the Sri Lankan Parliament passed a Resolution called 'Sinhala' only. Since 1948 till 1983, the Tamils in the Island were fighting without arms. Only in 1983 they resorted to arms struggle with the Government.

My dear friend and my colleague from my State, Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid was talking about the killings before 2009. Sir, my question to the Congress Party is this. Madam Indira Gandhi interfered in the affairs of Sri Lanka for the sake of Tamils. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, as the Prime Minister of this country, interfered in the affairs of Sri Lanka for the sake of Tamils. He was instrumental in the Agreement between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the then President of Sri Lanka, Shri Jayawardene. He was instrument in the bilateral agreement between the two countries.

15.04 hrs. (SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

Sir, he was instrumental in taking the step that the 13th Amendment should be there in Sri Lanka for the protection of Tamils. This was done by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. My question to the Congress Party is this. Do you not want to take the legacy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi further? Have you forgotten Shri Rajiv Gandhi? Have you forgotten Shrimati Indira Gandhi? Can you not take their legacy forward? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Can you not take their legacy forward?

When the Government of Sri Lanka says that 13th Amendment will not be implemented, then where is Rajiv Gandhi's Agreement with Jayawardene? What happened to Rajiv Gandhi's well-intentioned interference in the affairs of Sri Lanka? It was with good intention that he did it. It was with good intention that Madam Indira Gandhi intervened. They wanted to protect the Tamils there. They wanted to protect a specific linguistic group in that island, who were living for thousands of years in that island. Now, what has happened?: That area of Sri Lanka is Sinhalesed and militarized.

The President of Sri Lanka makes many promises even to the Government of India. Whenever he comes to India, he makes a lot of tall promises. But he is not fulfilling or following any of his promises made by himself. That is the situation, now.

Sir, during the NDA Government, when Shri Vajpayee was in power, we tested our strength in the atomic energy. All we did was to test an atomic bomb. What happened? The entire world imposed economic sanctions on India for merely testing an atomic bomb. We are not in war with

*Not recorded.

anybody. But there is a Government, which is in war with their own citizens. Why can we not impose economic sanctions on that country? We have given Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Tamils there; and we have also given Rs. 500 crore as grants to the Government of Sri Lanka. Why is this show off? What is the use of this show off when the entire world is angry with what is happening in that island?

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): For the sake of Tamil people there, we are providing money. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: You read the Budget first. You read the Budget and talk to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramasubbu, please do not disturb him.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: So, the 13th Amendment was totally rejected. It was the Amendment, which was proposed by Rajiv Gandhi. The Congress people should feel about it.

Sir, these are the issues, which His Excellency in the President's Address has failed to address. These are the issues, which the world is closely watching. These are issues, where the Tamils are weeping. With this bloodshed, there is red and bleak and black future of the Tamils in the island. It is the colour of the DMK flag. The DMK is now holding the flag single-handedly. We along with the Congress took both the flags together to go to the people to seek their votes. The Congress could take care of themselves. They have left the DMK in the lurch.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the day the President was addressing the joint sitting of Parliament i.e. 21 February, crores of labourers in the country were on strike. The strike had started on 20 February. Since Independence for the first time, all the labourers including those in unorganized sector. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: 44 crore workers went on strike, why did they resort to strike? Before it, there was a strike for one day on 28 February, 2012. What the

labourers in the country are demanding, their demands are not ingenuine. The Government is aware as to what their demands are? A peculiar condition has occurred in our country, labour laws are openly violated in our country. There is blatant violation of labour laws. Not only labour laws are being violated, the fundamental rights of labourers, the right to form union and association, provided in Article 19 of our Constitution is being snatched away. Prices are increasing rapidly. Recently, ILO has presented a global wage report.

The report states that in India the wages of labourers have declined most. Our country is a member of BRICS. The member countries are Brazil, South Africa, Russia, China, and India. The prices have increased maximums in India. It has adversely affected the labour force in India. The number of contract labourers is increasing. It is shocking that they are not even being paid. The minimum statutory wages, be it in the Centre or the states is not being paid to them. The condition in our country is such that they are paid half of the minimum wages? We have not one but two dozens labour laws and each labour law has come up as a result of their long struggle. These laws not been framed just but the irony is that these laws are not being enforced. Last year, as the National Labour Conference, which was inaugurated by the hon. Prime Minister himself and was presided by a labour Minister. In the said conference a unanimous resolution was passed. The resolution was with regard to fixation of minimum wages of contract labour as Rs.10 thousand. It was also resolved that the Government will bring a Bill in this regard. A Bill was prepared, but when the hon. Minister wanted to present it before the Cabinet, it was objected to. The objection was that if we increase the wages of a contract labour to Rs.10 thousand, then the foreign institutional investors will shy away from investing in India. Means, the exploitation of our labourers will continue. It is the policy of the Government that is why the condition in our country is such. The labourers went on two days strike but the Government was unmoved. All the labour unions including INTUC BMS, were united in this regard. Our Prime Minister made no efforts to call the Union leaders to hold talks for finding out a solution but he has no time for calling the representatives i.e. Confederation of Indian Industry, ASSOCHAM, FICCI, the unions for resolving the ongoing problems. The corporate houses have their own

organization and the Prime Minister has sufficient time for meeting them. So far as our GDP is concerned, the labour force contributes maximum to it. This is the situation prevailing in our country.

Sir, the hon. President has appreciated our agro-production. It is very good that we have made good progress in agro-production. When we became independent again production in our country was just 52 million tonne, whereas now we are producing 294 million tonnes. Our farmers have helped achieving this record production. Now, we are self-reliant in foodgrains. We used to import foodgrains under PL 480 agreement. Now, as our farmers are producing sufficient, we do not need to import, we are producing surplus. But which way our Government is behaving with the farmers? The farmers in our country are leaving cultivation and they are switching over to other jobs. It is because the agriculture is no more remunerative as input costs have increased so much. This year, the Government has reduced subsidy to the tune of Rs.40 thousand crore. Earlier variable subsidy existed and the prices of DAP, MOP and Urea was common all over the country. Then the Government framed a policy. You changed the regime from variable subsidy and fixed price to variable price to fixed subsidy. New subsidy is fixed, it is not increased. The Government closed seven fertiliser factories namely Gorakhpur, Barauni, Sinduri, Dungarpore, Haldia, Talchar, Ramagudam in 2011-12. We are importing urea. We import 45 per cent DAP out of our total demand, and 35 per cent urea. The price in the international markets are increasing and the Government is not increasing subsidy on it for controlling the prices, so that the farmers can get it cheaper. That is why the price is increasing. In 2011, the Government doubled the price of DAP in six months itself. The price of DAP was hiked from Rs.450 per bag to Rs.900 per bag. But the farmer is compelled to purchase it for Rs. 1200-1400 per bag. I have worked out the extent of annual increase in import agricultural cost. It has increased by 400 per cent, whereas, the hon. President has stated in his Address that the Government has increased MSP adequately. In fact, MSP has increased only by 13 per cent, input costs have increased by 40 per cent. What the farmers would do? They are leaving farming? Now, the agriculture in our country is facing crisis. Farmers are committing suicide. 2 lakh 76 thousand farmers have committed suicide. Neither the hon. President in his Address

nor the Government has stated anything about the efforts to be taken for bailing out farmers from this crisis. As per budget, capital formation in agriculture or agriculture share in GDP has declined from 1.7 to 1.5. Now, investment in agriculture is declining which will further deepen the crisis in agriculture. 62 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. Crisis on agriculture is decreasing further but the Government has not taken any step for bailing out agriculture. Except that the President praised the agriculture sector in his Address. But the Address was bereft of the steps taken out by the Government for bailing out this sector or even the concerns of the Government in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not disturb him. When your turn comes, you can speak whatever you want to speak. Please do not help him.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Unemployment is a great problem, it has dwindled our economy. Every sector has felt the pinch of economic slowdown. Economic recession engulfed the world right from 2007, then our Finance Minister has said that recession can dent the whole world but our economy will remain strong, it won't be effected. But it has started showing its effects. As per ILO's report, around 35 lakh workers faced retrenchment in India during 2007-08, 2008-09. ILO's report says so. Unemployment is rapidly increasing in India. Growth in employment in India was 2.7 per cent in 2000-2001. Now it has fallen drastically to 0.8 per cent. Growth in employment is falling. At least 10 lakh posts are vacant in central government offices. 2.5 lakh posts are vacant in railways only. There is no new recruitment. It has adversely effected employment in our country. Unemployment is increasing fast in our country. That's why now a days we call growth in unemployment and not growth in employment. Growth in unemployment is rapidly increasing in our country and now it has reached to an alarming level of 8 per cent from 3 per cent earlier.

Sir, fourth serious problem in our country is concerning food security. The hon. President in his Address has said that a law is in pipeline in this regard. For the last 3-4 years we have been listening that a law in this regard is underway. The UPA-2 in its election speeches

promised that if returned to power they would bring a law on food security with 100 days. So far the law is yet to come. But what is in the law? What they want to bring under the said law? What are the proposals? Again a division in it. We do not want further division amongst poor, the APL or BPL. They changed the nomenclature to pridy - general. When it was all over utilized. It was slightly changed to 67 per cent. Now, we are not sure what the law will contain? It is round the corner that the Government is increasing it to 67 per cent. What is difference in that? They will provide 25 kg foodgrain @ Rs.3 per kg, 25 kg a month. If there are 5 members in a family per head it will be 5 kg. If 5 kg sufficient for a person a month? Pallam Raju ji, think it over? What do you want to do? The Prime Minister himself has admitted that 50 per cent mothers and our sisters are facing malnutrition in our country. Nearly 50 per cent of the women are suffering from malnutrition. This is a national shame. He has called it a national shame and you want to add something to it.

My submissions is that a family be given 35 kg grains @Rs.2 per kg. All the leftists have obtained signature of 4 crore people in support of their demand. So make it 35 kg. We have obtained signature of 4 crore people in support of this demand and handed over to the Prime Minister on 26 February. We organized a country-made yatra in support of this demand. No merely law, we want this demand to be incorporated in food security Act. DBT scheme, widen the scope of PDS see the outcome of DBT, even today we had a discussion on it. Leave that farmers loan waiver. For coming to power again in 2014, for electoral gain, you want to repeat it. Rs.20 thousand crore were looted in the name of loan waiver. The farmers are weeping, they are committing suicide. What will happen to PDS and a very big PSU like FCID. Have you thought of it? The president has said that it will remain, but have it will? You will give them cash and they will buy from the market. Every month you are increasing diesel prices. The hon. President in his Address has said that the prices are under control now. What the basis of it? This month inflation is 10.5 per cent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy, no commentaries here. Please behalf yourself.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Acharia, please continue. I will give you only two more minutes to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, not two minutes, but I need five more minutes to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, no commentaries from your side also. I am telling you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Every month Government hikes diesel price by 50 per cent, there is no control on it petrol price is increased every month by Rs.1 paisa 40. It has increased by 50 per cent and has directly affected inflation. Why did the Government decontrol prices? When our party was supporting the Government from outside we did neither decontrol diesel prices nor deregulate petrol. We did not allow disinvestment of any public sector undertaking. We have at least there achievement when we allied with UPA-I. First in MNREGA, second with Regard to tribal rights as this him, President has stated in this Address that 11 lakh families have been given forest land on lease against claims by 52 level families. Large number of claims, out of 52 lakh, have been rejected. In some of the states not even ten per cent forest land has been given on lease. The leftist faced the Government to legislate a forest land, the right to information Act least. We made the Government to do these three-things. You tell, what the UPA government did in its second team? You did corruption one after another one. If entire scams are part together, it will one. If entire scams are part together, it will involve at least Rs.6 lakh crores by it is happening? It is because of the policy the Government has adopted. Prior to 1991, so many farmers have not committed suicide, so many scams have not occurred, nor were such a large number of unemployed youths; was so much price rise. The moment new economic policy on this reform were adopted, our agriculture sector has been in crisis since then, our industries are facing recession, unemployment. Our public sector undertakings are being sold off. You have one point programme - FII and FDI. Now the Government is opening entry of FDI in retail. The Government is spreading red carpet for welcoming Walmart; the government is calling Walmart from America for running crores of our small shop-keepers, vendors. Walmart says that the farmers will get good prices

and consumers will get cheaper items. What we have seen earlier? After Monsanto entry 2 lakh 76 farmers have committed suicide. Within 10 years, Monsanto looted Rs.40 thousand crores by selling seeds to farmers. Horrible situation has been created. There is a need to change the policy.

Sir, today our country has been divided into two parts. One side are the rich people. Their wealth is increasing day by day. Their total wealth has swelled from Rs.5 thousand crore to Rs.13 thousand crore, then Rs.45 thousand crore and now Rs.56 thousand crore. Their total wealth has increased to Rs.252 billion dollar from 240 billion dollar. On the other hand, 77 per cent of our population get Rs.20 per day for sustaining themselves. A pact was signed in West Bengal. It was a tripartite pact signed between the state government, government Janmukti Morcha and the Central Government for finding a solution to Darjeeling issue. The pact has sown the seed of division. Seeds of division were sown in Agreement. Mamata Banerjee was telling that we will solve Darjeeling problem within six months. But more responsibility rests with the Central Government.

[English]

Seeds of division were sown in the Tripartite Agreements.

[Translation]

What are the conditions today? Vimal Gurung has announced Bandh ...*(Interruptions)* Bandh will continue, then again trouble, who is responsible for this? We will held the Central Government responsible for this, because at the time of agreement, they did not check whether it was right or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. I gave you a lot of time.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We want that they should be empowered, but the manner in which they are interfering and are weakening them, we don't want this situation to arise. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Please cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is an important question that nobody has mentioned it. We have been raising this issue time and again in the house. Today our country needs electoral reforms. Use of money power is increasing in the elections. Three-four committees - Dinesh Goswami Committee, Indrajit Gupta Committees were constituted for electoral reforms. All these committees recommended to reduce the use of money power. There should be state funding of elections but the Government is not prepared for it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Hon. Members, I am giving you only half a minute. I gave you a lot of time.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: If we do state funding of elections ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

To some extent or rather to a great extent, we will be able to reduce the money power. Sir what is going on? We want expansion of parliamentary democracy. In place of expansion of democracy, now we will have contraction of democracy.

[Translation]

It is contracting. Those who have money will get more money. If this continues in a such manner, the possibility of parliamentary democracy in this country will be finished.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of 24 speakers to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The reply of the hon. Prime Minister will be at six 'o' clock. Those who want to lay their written speeches, can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Nimmala.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. I gave you half an hour.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

**SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the discussion on Motion of Thanks to the Hon'ble President's Address. Our Hon'ble President has longstanding experience in politics and deep concern towards the sovereignty of the Nation. In his speech, Hon'ble President has mentioned about the various problems and challenges being faced by the country. Unemployment problem is a big challenge. There is no mention about employment generation in his Address. Educated Youth, labourers and others go to foreign countries in search of employment and there is no mention about the pathetic condition of such people in his Address. Price rise is affecting the people very badly and there is no concrete step to address this issue. Black money the issue in stashed in foreign Banks is a matter of concern and the issue is debated in Parliament so many times. This is a long pending issue. There is no information about bringing back this black money to India. There should be equal distribution of everything among the people. The Government is not serious in addressing the economic inequalities. Education is becoming a business which is mainly operated by Private Sectors. The backward class people are deprived of education. This should be changed. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has announced several welfare schemes for the development of poor people. The law and order situation in the North Eastern States is not satisfactory. Separatism, terrorism and intrusion by neighbouring countries are causing concern and they should be tackled. What is the solution? What is the precautionary measure? There is no mention

*Not recorded.

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

about this in the Address by the Hon'ble President. Thank You

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur): Hon'ble Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the discussion on Motion of Thanks to the Hon'ble President's Address. There is no foresighted vision in his Address. There is no scheme for the welfare of farmers. In the current situation of monsoon failure, scarcity of water in rivers, acute power shortage and insufficient price for agricultural produce, Hon'ble President has not announced any scheme for the welfare of farmers. This is a matter of concern. In Tamil Nadu, farmers are affected because of issues relating to water sharing in the rivers like Cauvery, Mullaiperiyar and Palar with neighbouring States. In order to provide a permanent solution to this there is no announcement regarding inter-linking of rivers. Even knowing that there is acute power shortage in the State of Tamil Nadu, when demanded for release of excess power generated by Delhi to Tamil Nadu, the Union Government has not paid any attention to this demand. But it has supplied power to Pakistan. It seems that India likes Pakistan more than Tamil Nadu. There is no mention regarding efficient power grid maintenance so as to overcome power shortage problems in the country. Like agriculture, textiles also remain the biggest industry. Because of so many reasons including fluctuating prices of cotton, fluctuation in the value of Dollar, power cuts, problems faced by dye industries, etc., the textile industry is very much affected. There is no announcement for reviving the textile industry or to increase textile exports. The state of affairs is also in a very bad condition due to competition from neighbouring countries like China and Bangladesh.

Union Government hikes petrol prices very often. This has resulted in price rise. President has not mentioned any solution to these problems in his Address. India, which was earlier divided by languages and creed, became unified nation after independence. But Union Government is not giving importance to the States ruled by Parties other than Congress Party. Particularly, Tamil Nadu is not even considered as the part of the Indian Union. The Union Government is creating obstacles without providing sufficient funds and essential commodities. This discrimination is not good for the Unity of the Nation. Tamil

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Nadu Government is functioning under the able leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The demands from the State Government should not be rejected by the Union Government. They should be fulfilled immediately. After convening the meeting of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police for three days, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has announced several welfare schemes meant for the people of the State. But the Union Government under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister has convened meeting of the National Development Council for a day and heard the views of all the Chief Ministers of the States in Country. This should be avoided. The Union Government should convene such meetings for several days in future so that the States can share their grievances with the government at the Centre. Tamil Fishermen are being arrested by the Lankan Navy. The Fishermen are imprisoned and many times they are killed in firing incidents. This is a condemnable act. Union Government is looking at this issue with the step-motherly attitude which is also condemnable. Union Government has not created any new scheme for the youth of this country to become entrepreneurs. Union Government is giving importance only to the development of established businessmen and does not care about the youth, small and medium scale businessmen. Hon'ble President has not announced any important scheme which will address the problems being faced by the country today. There is corruption in every field of activity. There is no mention about the proposed action on the culprits who engage in corrupt practices. This is condemnable. In the President's address there is no vision for making India a super power rather it is giving significance to change India's big Businessmen as world's richest persons, which is a cause for concern.

*SHRI A.K.S. VIJYAN (Nagapattinam): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The Hon'ble President, in his Address, mentioned about the initiatives taken by the UPA Government in rolling out the Direct Benefits Transfer system. I would like to congratulate the UPA-II Government for this step which is commendable and will be a trend-setter in their realm of administration. In this context, I request the Government to evolve the project by giving due role to the State/UT Governments so as to make the project successful.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I welcome the proposal to consolidate the Centrally Sponsored Schemes into a smaller number and increase the flexibility of the schemes. I would request the Government to reduce the number of centrally sponsored schemes to the barest minimum and to allot the marginal revenue to the State/UT Governments to enable them to undertake more welfare schemes as found suitable in the respective States/UTs.

The Hon'ble President, in his Address, also mentioned that the Government is working with State Governments to reach a consensus on the Goods and Services Tax. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Good and Services Tax System should be introduced with necessary safety measures to ensure that there is no loss of revenue to the States/UTs in any way.

I am happy that in the Hon'ble President's address, the creation of capacity addition for the additional production of 100 lakh MT of Urea has been mentioned. I wish that the Government pursue their efforts vigorously in this direction to achieve this objective at the earliest.

The Hon'ble President has referred that the New National Water Policy adopted recently by the National Water Resources Council emphasized the efficient use of water and the need to align planning for water resources with the challenges of climate change, equity, social justice and sustainability. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Government should give due importance to ensure continuous availability of water in the already irrigated areas. For example, the once fertile Cauvery delta region nowadays do not get sufficient quantum of water for raising of even a single crop. The topic of inter-linking of important rivers was talked about much but nothing materialized at national level albeit so many inter-state river problems. The solution lies in the. nationalization of inter-State rivers. However, the action of the Government in this regard is lacking any momentum. I earnestly request that the Government accord due importance to this issue and gives necessary fillip.

There is a mention in the Hon'ble President is Address about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in which it has been mentioned that around 5 crore households were provided employment under the Scheme in 2011-12. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the wide-felt need for increase in the minimum wage

under MGNREGA Scheme and also the number of working days from 100 to 200 days to help the poor and needy rural people in gaining employment under MGNREGA Scheme. The eligible works under the scheme be reviewed for creation of permanent assets under the scheme.

I welcome the policy initiatives and welfare schemes of the Government which shows its concerns for the safety and welfare of children, women and deprived people. The aim of the Government to achieve the goal of providing access to sanitation for all rural households by the year 2022 through 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' is a noble initiative. The Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste students in the Ninth and Tenth Class should be implemented by the Government vigorously as the multiple benefits of the Scheme will be immense.

I am happy that the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development in Tamil Nadu has been accorded the status of an institute of national importance. It is heartening to note that the number of ITI has been increased from 5,114 to 10,344 during the period 2006-12. I urge upon the Union Government to establish an ITI in each and every Talukas of the country to accelerate the skill development efforts of the rural people, especially rural youths. I also welcome the announcement to introduce the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill in this Session as it will contribute significantly towards judicial reforms and delivering fair justice to the people.

Regarding the Concessional Credit Scheme for the handloom sector to benefit about 10 lakh handloom weavers in the country mentioned in the Hon'ble President Address, I would like to request that this Scheme should be implemented in effective and speedy manner as there are a large number of poverty-striven handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu leading their life in a deplorable condition with numerous hardships to live hand to mouth.

Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe power crunch. The Central Government has planned a capacity addition of 88,537 MW during the 12th Plan. Under these circumstances, I request that the Central Government should plan and execute the intended power projects in Tamil Nadu expeditiously by according the highest priority. Further, it has been assured in the Hon'ble President's Speech that two units of the nuclear power plant at Kudamkulam will be commissioned this year and highest

priority will be given to the safety to nuclear power plants. I demand that the Government should expel the fears of the local people by taking concrete welfare/developmental measures in the vicinity and the plant be commissioned at the earliest.

The Government's announcement regarding their engagement with Sri Lanka including efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced Tamil People is eagerly awaited and watched by the people of Tamil Nadu. The plight of war-affected Tamil people of Sri Lanka is very pathetic and needs no emphasis. Any normal human being irrespective of his nationality will support the cause of these people. However, India has been a mute spectator on this issue so far. I demand that the Government should engage with Sri Lanka without any further delay to ensure protection of life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Representatives from Tamil Nadu be involved in these processes and in the resettlement of the Tamil people. In this context, I also highlight the problem of frequent attacks and harassment of Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Army. The atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy have been continuing indefinitely. Our repeated requests to Government of India has not changed the attitude of Government of India till date as this issue has not found mention in the President's address. I, therefore, once again urge upon the Government to find out a permanent early solution to this problem which should not affect the fishing rights of our fishermen. I wish to further say that the Government should also take necessary steps for the safety and welfare of Indians working in Gulf regions as well.

Lastly, I would like to point out that there is no mention of Sethu Canal project in the Address. The Government which accords high priority to the infrastructural development should consider the matter in all seriousness and find out a solution to the long outstanding demand of the people of Tamil Nadu. I wish that a suitable model of Coastal Waterway may be chalked out and integrated with the Sethu Canal project to overcome religious opposition to the original alignment of the project and the project be undertaken and completed speedily.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I would like to express my views on the discussion on President's Address during 2012-13 at the joint sitting of both the Houses. The President's Address clearly shows the UPA Government's policy and functioning.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

During 2012, there was a slowdown and financial crunch at global level. Even though, it is a world level problem, we India escaped from the wide big financial crisis. The Reserve Bank of India using the monetary weapons controls the Indian economy in an enlarged manner. There was panic among the people during global crisis. The growth rate of our economy is reduced to some extent. The GDP growth rate has remarkably reduced to 5.4% from 8 %. Even then our UPA Government has implemented various schemes and measures in order to strengthen the economy. Our President said that both global and domestic factors have affected our growth. In his Address, he quoted the public concern about job security, safety of women and children. The scheme of direct transfer of benefits such as scholarship, pension and maternity benefits to the recipient's bank accounts will in due course be enlarged to cover wages and subsidies on food and LPG as well. This system will help to cut down leakages. Food Security Act gives the provision of legal right of food for the poor people. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provided employment opportunity for 5 crores of rural poor.

The scheme is giving equal salary for both men and women so that it helps the empowerment of the women in rural areas. The purchasing power is enhanced due to its work. The drought prone states are much benefited by this scheme.

Indira Awas Yojana scheme enhanced the assistance to construct the houses for the rural poor.

President also said that 2600 km road is going to be completed during 2013. It will be improving the road connectivity. Prime Minister's Sadak Scheme is also helpful to connect the village and the city.

The President said that the Government is deeply concerned about incidents of sexual offences against women. After considering the recommendations of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, the Government has formulated an Ordinance amending criminal law to provide for stringent punishment for heinous sexual offences against women.

The growth rate can be enhanced only if the manufacturing sectors are given importance. The Government policy should be made easy and accessible for encouraging the manufacturers involved in production.

If corruption is eradicated from our Indian economy then only there will arise a hope of stability. In order to end up the sexual harassment, the moral education in schools and creation of awareness among public through genuine NGOs and forum is an inevitable need of the hour. Total prohibition for brandy shop, drugs and other intoxicated materials are an immediate need of the hour to construct a perfect society. The Media, Government, Opposition Parties and ruling party should join together to improve the economy. "Unity in Diversity" in all aspects is necessary. All are having the responsibility in order to make the economy sound and firm.

*SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address today.

I would like to highlight a few of the important points in this august House which have found place in the President's Address, 2013. I have no hesitation to say that Government has done its best in a given situation. It is a realistic situation highlighted in the Address. Growth has slowed down but we are not lagging far behind the standards in different sectors. We would again make a mark.

In education, recent Annual Status Report of the HRD Ministry has painted a very dismal scenario. Annual Status of Education Research of 2012 has painted a dismal picture about the school education in India. Enrolment of students should be increased. So also there is an urgent need to increase the pupil-teacher ratio. Education is the stepping stone for success. All the schemes concerning education like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, RTE should be holistically looked into in a new perspective considering the said Annual Status Report.

Hence, I would like to plead with the Government to address the issues raised in the said Report and improve the standard of education.

Many states are under drought. But drought and floods have become recurring feature, and I wish the Central Government should come out with a blueprint to address this annual happenings. I would express my gratitude to the Government for completing the new terminal in Chennai Airport.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Last month there was hike in petroleum products and there is an indication of hike once again. With a span of one month, there has been hike in petrol twice. In such a scenario, how can you expect poor and needy to face increasing prices of petroleum products and essential goods and lead a normal life in the midst of abject poverty and acute unemployment?

Incidents of violence against women, rape, atrocities against women are on the rise. There is a need to ensure safety and security of women in the country. Delhi gang rape on 16th December, 2012 is a watershed in regard to violence against women. Even our President expressed his anguish over sexual offences against women. Government should take stringent measure stop crimes against women.

Many Bills like Food Security Bill, Land Acquisition Bill are pending. We are hopeful that the same would be implemented before the end of this Government's term in office.

A very sensitive matter for Tamils and Tamil Nadu is the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons of Tamil Origin in Sri Lanka. In this year President's Address too, the Government has merely made a mention that it is making progress in engaging Sri Lanka. But the reality in Sri Lanka is diametrically opposite and different. Sri Lankan Government should be taken to task for war crimes. President Mahinda Rajapakse should be booked and should be made to face trial for war crimes against Sri Lankan Tamils. Our party, DMK, and our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi is for ensuring the life of peace, dignity and equality for Sri Lankan Tamil, which is still a dream.

The DMK is strongly in favour of urging the UPA II Government to support the US sponsored resolution to be moved against the Sri Lankan Government at the United National's Human Rights Council in Geneva. Tamil Nadu is witnessing sporadic and continuous protests from political parties highlighting the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Even a person had committed self-immolation at Cuddalore, which is close to my parliamentary constituency. There were even arrests in Chennai when protestors attempted the march to picket the Sri Lankan Mission in Chennai. Unheard of crimes were committed against Tamil rebels during the last stages of ethnic war in 2009 in Sri Lanka.

In the end, I would just request the Government to extend support to the US resolution in the UNHRC in Geneva for the war crimes committed against the Sri Lankan Tamils.

*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): On behalf of my DMK party, I welcome and support the Address, the Hon. President of India, delivered before members of both Houses of Parliament on 21st of last month.

As the past year has been a very difficult one for the global economy, we continue to face severe challenges. Presently we are experiencing slower growth. Industrial production and exports have reduced and imports have increased. Our GDP growth concluded at 8% during 11th Plan. Besides, currently real GDP stood by a slower growth of 5.4% in the first half of the current fiscal year as against 8% in the last decade. This is a dangerous trend. All out efforts should be taken to improve the GDP growth and productivity.

As regards Agriculture and allied sectors, our growth during 11th Plan was 3.7% as compared to 2.4% in the 10th Plan is a welcome step. More steps should be taken to improve agriculture productivity. Farmers should be provided seeds, pesticides and other inputs at subsidized rates. They should be properly educated about farm techniques and adequate compensation should be provided to the farmers who have suffered losses due to natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone, hailstorm, whirlwind, etc. The base of crop insurance should be widened. In the last few years, large number of farmers committed suicide because of crop loss. Government has taken steps to waive their outstanding loans. But number of them still uncovered. For their finances, most of the farmers are still at the mercy of money lenders as they find much difficulty in getting farm loans from banks. Even now, suicides of farmers are continuing in the country including Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps to protect the interest of farmers, improvement of acreage of production and promotion of organic farming rather than fully dependent on chemical farming.

There is no proper food grain storage facility in the country. Often due to lack of adequate storage facilities large stock of wheat, paddy and other foodgrains are kept in CAP (under cover and plinth) covered with tarpaline are

exposed to sun, rain, storm and rotten and those foodgrains had to be thrown away and they are even not edible to animals. Government should take efforts to improve foodgrains storage facilities in the country and private sector should also get involved to fill the vacuum.

India's percentage in the food processing industry is only about 3%. There is large scope in this sector. If this sector gets more boost, perish-ability of fruits and vegetables will be reduced, exports and employment opportunities will improve.

MGNAREGA is an important flagship programme of the Government. It provides employment to around 5 crore households. However, with the implementation of the scheme agriculture productivity has suffered. Farm sector finds much difficulty in getting labourers and there is huge migration of farm labourers to MGNAREGA. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps that farm sector should not suffer with the implementation of this scheme. If this trend continues, farm productivity will suffer greatly and farm lands will gradually convert into housing and commercial/industrial purposes.

Women in many parts of the country are feeling a sense of insecurity when they move out alone. There is no adequate police force in the country and share of women in the police force is very less. Large number of vacant posts in police is not filled up. In order to provide adequate security to women, the difference in the ratio of police-people should be narrowed down. Besides, women police force in the country should be strengthened and States should be directed to fill all vacant women posts expeditiously which will greatly help in reducing prevention of crimes against women.

As regards health services, setting up of AIIMS like hospitals in various parts of the country is going on at snail's pace. Adequate funds should be allocated and Government should make efforts for early setting up all AIIMS like hospitals in the country. In this regard, I would like to state that doctor-people ratio in the country is very less. As per reports, there is no doctor in the country for every 2,000 population and there are only six lakh active allopathic practitioners in the country. In many places in the country particularly in towns and villages, people are not having adequate medical facilities and they are facing lot of problems. Public Health Centres should be provided

with adequate medicines and doctors made available there and States should be given adequate financial and other supports. Infant mortality and maternal mortality is a cause of concern. All out efforts should be taken to reduce mortality rates.

Micro, small and medium enterprises are facing teething problems. They are facing a lot of difficulties in getting their loans. They provide large employment opportunities. I request the Government that adequate financial and other assistance should be provided to the entrepreneurs of these industries.

Tourism should be given thrust by the Government. Though the arrival of tourists attained a growth of 21% over previous year, that is not adequate. It is one of the sectors that generate more employment opportunities. Large number of visiting foreign tourists in the country are facing various difficulties. Government should take efforts to create more tourist guides, budgetary hotels and large number of tourist police stations should be set up in the country where tourists frequently visited.

We are facing much power shortage. Our generation capacity of power is not adequate to meet the growing demand. More power projects should be set up and generation of renewable energy sources should be improved. Tamilnadu is facing acute power shortage ranging from eight to twelve hours daily. I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for improving the power situation in the country and more power should be allocated to the power starving State of Tamilnadu from the Central Pool.

We are celebrating 100 Years of Indian Cinema. More facilities should be extended to this industry.

[Translation]

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Hon. Chairman, the President's Address for the Budget Session 2013-14 seems like new wine in the old bottle. He referred to number of Government schemes that were introduced to benefit the people of this country. I don't know whether people of this country are aware of these schemes or not but they are very much aware of serial scams committed by this Government. There are many scams unearthed during UPA-II regime like 2G spectrum scam, CWG scam,

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Coal Scam, Farmer's loan waiver scam, Adarsh scam, ICDS scam, Augusta Helicopter scam & IPL scam. People of this country are aware of these scams. In the President's address reference was made to extending internet and telephony facilities to rural areas. But to avail these facilities one should have electricity which is the basic requirement. Without providing basic amenities, extending other facilities will be of no use. We need to ponder over this situation. People of Andhra Pradesh have made a major contribution in the formation of UPA-II Government by sending 32 MPs. In Andhra Pradesh, we face 12 hours of power cut. I want to know whether such power cuts are faced in any part of this country? On one hand you are imposing 12 hours of power cut, on the other hand you are extending internet and telephony facilities. What good these facilities would do if you don't ensure basic amenities?

The farming community is in severe distress. Seven hours electricity was promised to farmers. But they are not getting electricity for even two or an hour. Farming couples are confined to starters and motors. This is how farming community is passing through pathetic situation, without basic facilities. We have another serious problem of drinking water. In my constituency Hindupur, and in my village Gorantla, we are getting drinking water once in 25 days. Rs.650 crores was granted to HUDCO to provide drinking water, but we are not getting even a drop of water. This Government is not in a position to provide drinking water and other basic amenities. We do not find any solution to these problems in the President's Address. There is no reference to how this Government is going to provide basic amenities?

We need to review agriculture scenario. The suicidal tendency amongst farmers is on the rise and thousands of farmers are committing suicides. We did not find any reference to how this Government will control suicidal tendency amongst farmers? It is painful to know that no action was suggested to control suicides amongst farmers.

The farmers of Andhra Pradesh have resorted to an unprecedented practice, by declaring crop holiday in 3 lakh acres. There is no reference to any solution to this problem in the President's Address. Now-a-days, farmers are buying fertilisers from police station. Under police protection fertilisers are being sold. This shows how our democracy is serving our farmers. We have much worse scenario while buying seeds. Farmers are standing in

queues for three days and they are cooking and having their food while in the queue. We cannot have worse situation than this.,

We need to look at health sector as well. In the President's Address there was a mention of diseases suffered by 18-30 age group and steps to eradicate them. In our villages Dengue and Chikungunya are more prevalent and people are suffering from these diseases frequently. Even before diagnosis, people are dying of Dengue. A delay of one or two days in diagnosis is proving fatal for villagers. It is painful to know that these diseases are detected at advanced stages and then referred to big hospitals only to return as a dead body. We don't find any reference to preventive measures in the President's Address.

Chikungunya is another prevalent fever in the villages. It is found to recur in the persons year after year. There is a need to eradicate Chikungunya as the ill-effects of this disease could be seen even, months after treatment. Joint pains and body pains will be there for 6 months to one year. In such a situation, we don't see any efforts on behalf of the Government to eradicate Chikungunya.

Surveys point out that most of our children are suffering from malnourishment and other related diseases. We don't find any proposals to improve nutrition amongst children. We should hang our heads in shame to find scams in children's schemes, where nourishment is reflected only on papers. In such a situation, it is our responsibility to provide nourishment to the children of our country.

We welcome enhancement of pension to Rs.500 to persons above 80 years of age. But sir, in Andhra Pradesh 30 years old is 80 years old and vice versa. Surveys find that there are thousands of cases of bogus pensions. Only 53% of these pensions are genuine and remaining are bogus pensions. Again there is no reference to preventive measures in the President's Address. This attitude of the Government would only result in increased number of bogus pensions. There is no reference how this Government is going to control this situation?

The Government should provide basic amenities first. The weavers and artisans are committing suicides in distress. They are economically so weak that they cannot take the dead bodies to the hospitals for post mortem. In

such a situation the Government is not in a position to pay compensation. It is the responsibility of this Government to explain how it will take care of interests of weavers and artisans.

There is a reference to special budget subject to matching grant from the State Governments. In this situation, weavers will be deprived of any benefit. If the State Government does not come forward with the matching grant, then what will be the fate of weavers and artisans? This Government should think about welfare of farmers, weavers and artisans. The Union Government should explain how it will take care of welfare of weavers and artisans?

There are many districts deprived of basic amenities like drinking water and other amenities. The cash transfer scheme proposed by Telugu Desam Party has been copied by this Government. I request them to implement it properly.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): First of all I congratulate the President for his first address.

Today our country is at the pinnacle after a long gap of many centuries. We have made progress in many fields but despite that there are some short comings, some tragedies which are not easy to forget.

In the address of the first President of UPA-2 Government there was a mention of reducing the price rise in 100 days, but no progress has been made in this regard. Today, due to financial mismanagement and rampant price-rise. The financial condition of the country has deteriorated. The Government has not performed its duty and has failed to provide effective administration.

The Government has totally failed on the front of corruption. Public services to citizens cannot be made available simply by setting up complaint centres. The corruption has been institutionalized in the last one decade.

Due to corruption, the practice of kickback in defence deals has increased. In a deal of 3600 crores a bribe of 362 crore has been given. A big portion of bribe money in defence deal goes into the accounts of politicians, middlemen, and bureaucrats. Even then, what to talk of punishing, not a single politician has been convicted till today.

A big scam of the Government has come to light before the session. There is no mention of it in the address. This Government has converted the corruption into a serial. The dimension and the frequency of corruption has increased and the power generated corruption is increasing leaps and bounds.

There is no defined defence policy. The government has become helpless to the extent that it has not been able to retrieve the severed heads of Indian soldiers from the Pakistani troops. The country which is dependent on others for basic defence needs, cannot aspire to become a major power. Whether Government is serious in the matter of corruption?

It is a matter of concern for us that Pakistan has given its Gwadar sea port to communist China. The report of the committee which was set up after 1962 China attack, has not been made public till today. This Government is compromising with the national interest and has failed on foreign policy front.

Cash transfer was brought in hurry. It is going to be electoral issue of 2014. I would like to say in this regard that the people living in the villages won't be able to take full benefit of this scheme. A complete infrastructure has to be developed for cash transfer. No progress has been made with regard to the flagship programme of the Address of 2012.

The unique scheme of "Adhar" has become baseless(without Aadhar). Despite having applied for months, people have yet not received their Aadhar cards. Till now only 45 percent cards have been made. There is nothing wrong in saying that this scheme is in doldrums.

In the higher education of HRD, teacher education system has been considered the central point, but Higher Education and Research Commission should also think about women university, Medical university and Children university. In spite of heavy expenditure there is no standard of education. The standard of education is falling continuously. It has been politicised. Governance of education has completely failed and the education system has been reduced to examination system. In the list of top 200 universities of the world, there is no Indian university. Such is the education policy of present Central Govt.

As per the direction of the Supreme Court all the rivers of the country should be linked. It was the scheme

of the NDA Government which was put in the cold storage. It should be implemented. There is no drinking water in half of the six lakh villages of the country. Appropriate changes should be made in MNREGA. It should be liberated from the clutches of corruption

BRTS/Metro Rail are good projects, but immediate decision should be taken with regard to them. The projects of all the states should be sanctioned.

While mentioning the Eleventh Five Year Plan the President said the average annual growth was 8 percent and in comparison to previous decade the poverty has reduced drastically, even though the people of the country are compelled to live in poverty?

With a view to reduce the price rise, the central tax on petro land diesel should be removed completely. The people of the country are worried due to ever increasing rates of Petroleum, Diesel and gas. Even cooking gas is not available to people. The BPL list needs to be corrected.

People are bearing the additional burden of price rise due to the policy of buying bulk diesel by Railway and transport services of the states. This policy should be changed.

Due to continuous price rise the economic growth rate has fallen from 9 percent to 5 percent. The economist Prime Minister has proved failure. The Government is going to present the last budget before the elections, but there is no mention of it in the address. There is no mention as to how Government propose to increase the growth rate. Only trumpet has been beaten about the schemes, but no formula has been given by the Government to combat the price rise and recession. The Government is patting its own back on the question of cash transfer, inspite of an atmosphere of insecurity and fear.

No attention has been paid towards the condition of drought. People are migrating due to drought, as Bidar in Maharashtra is reeling under famine. No attention has been paid towards hailstorm, rain and drought. Today the farmer, who fills the belly of the country, his condition is at the mercy of the Government. In Maharashtra, people get even 200 litres of water on ration cards.

It has been mentioned in the address of the President that we should feel happy at the front of agriculture, because

during the 11th Plan, the growth rate of agriculture and related sectors has been 3.7 percent as compared to 2.4 percent of the 10th Plan. In this context, I would like to apprise Government about a disturbing news where a farmer under the heavy burden of debt was compelled to sell both his kidneys. In spite of all this, he was not given his money. Whether it is the development in agriculture sector? The Government have made no arrangements to combat the situation arising out of the whole crop being damaged due to rain and hailstorm recently. There have been 14 discussions in Lok Sabha on Agriculture, but there is no change in the situation. I would request the Government bring an agriculture price regulation award in the field of agriculture.

In 1947 when the country became independent the share of agriculture in GDP was 52 percent, which today has reduced to 14 percent. It is an alarming situation for our economy.

In the year 2011-12, the milk production in the country was 128 million tonnes and its prices have also increased. The chemical milk is being sold in the market, it should be banned. The construction of godowns under Food Processing Mission should be encouraged but in rural areas no attention has been paid towards storage.

The youths of the country, our future leaders are becoming victims of intoxication. The outlets of selling intoxicants are opening everywhere. Despite ban on the sale of tobacco, its trade is rampant. Our youth are becoming its victims.

There is ban on the sale of intoxicants, tobacco within 100 yards of the educational institutions, but in reality there is nothing like that and even the police does not take any action. At many places, there are shops of Gutka, pan-bidis even within 30 feet of the educational institutions. The Government should immediately take action to stop them. The liquor shops should be removed from residential areas.

No information is available about thousands of children in the country who have disappeared. The law and the police has failed to locate them. The sexual exploitation of children refuses to stop. Under sector 28 of the Protection of children from sexual offence Act 2012, special fast track courts should be constituted in every district for hearing the cases of sexual exploitation of

children and a special public prosecutor may be appointed for hearing of such cases under section 32. But Government have neither constituted Fast Track courts, nor appointed special prosecutor. In such circumstance, Government may be directed to take the required action in this regard.

Not only this, there are many laws to check the sexual exploitation of women, but all are useless. The rape incident of 16th December, 2012 is an incident, which has shaken the nation. Nothing can be more shameful than this in the country.

Despite being innocent, many Daminis are forced to bear all this. Such incidents refuse to abate. An 11 year old girls is raped and she receives threatening letters to take the case back and the law and the police are unable to trace the accused. Whether protection will be provided to such women? Due to these increasing atrocities, the capital of the country Delhi is being known as the rape capital.

A girl child of 6 years, 3 years or even 6 month, who is not even aware of the clothes, is raped and our country not able to take action against the perpetrators of this heinous crime and we say that we are making laws for the protection of women. When will this stop?

The women should not only get respect, they should also get justice without delay and special woman courts should be set up on Gujrat pattern. Today, in many states, the women are at the mercy of Khaap Panchayats, and the justice of these Panchayats is such that married wife husband are forced to live like brother and sister. Why? Because they belong to the same caste.

Today, the terrorism has badly hurt the country. Terrorists are perpetually exploding the bombs - on 13th July explosion in Javeri Bazar of Mumbai, on 1st September, 2011 bomb explosion in Delhi High Court of the capital. Bomb explosion in Pune on 1st August, 2011. Bomb explosion in Manipur on 12th November, 2012 and now on 21st February, 2013 explosion in Hyderabad -Despite many effort, Government have failed to control the terrorism. The Government should have will power to fight with full force, the country and the outfit behind this terrorism.

The Government receives the information about terrorist action two days advance, yet it ignores it. After the bomb explosion, the patrolling and search operation is

increased. CBI becomes concerned after the explosions. This patrolling and search operations should be increased with the receiving of information about bomb explosions. I would beg pardon, but during the address the issue of coal and corruption has been forgotten. The economy is shattered but Government have patted its back. At last I would request the Government that action should be taken at the earliest to avoid such tragedies and law and order should be made more stringent.

[English]

*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The maiden address to the joint sitting of Parliament by the President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee is a masterly narrative of the objectives and achievements of the UPA Government under the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Chairperson of the UPA madam Sonia Gandhi. While fully supporting the address, I wish to recall at the outset itself the President has rightly stated that he is aware that an aspirational India is emerging, an India that demands more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure and enhanced safety and security. The UPA Government is totally committed to fulfill the aspirations of the young Indians in a manner that would include every section of the society, including the poorest of the poor through its inclusive growth strategy. This is well reflected in the Government's latest rollout of the Direct Benefits Transfer System. This would enable government-sponsored benefits such as scholarships, pension and maternity benefits to flow directly into the accounts of beneficiaries, who could access them using their Aadhaar number. Soon, the scheme would also cover wages and subsidies on food and LPG. Our Government is quite confident that this system will help cut down leakages, bring millions of people into the financial system and lead to better targeting of beneficiaries. As the President rightly said, this will be a trend-setter in the use of modern technology to bring benefits to the poorest citizens, especially in rural areas.

Recognizing that the Indian economy is currently experiencing slower growth, the President has stated that the Government is taking steps to deal with the factors responsible for the slowdown. He admitted that inflation is still a problem, though it is easing gradually. Highlighting some positive developments in recent months, the President remarked about a moderation in core inflation

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and recovery in growth. On the farm front, relentless efforts of the farmers coupled with conducive policies of the Government had led to a record foodgrain production for two consecutive years with last year achieving a peak of 260 million tones. Since lack of adequate and quality infrastructure poses a major hurdle in the fast growth of our economy, the Government has taken two major steps to overcome this obstacle. First is the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment to expedite decisions on approvals and clearances for implementation of projects. Second is the creation of Infrastructure Debt Funds to raise low-cost, long-term resources for refinancing infrastructure projects.

The President Address gave us a comprehensive survey of the various measures the Government has taken and proposed to take to make growth process inclusive so that a frontal attack on poverty could be made on a durable basis. The Government's endeavours to improve social infrastructure including education, health and family welfare and other various welfare measures to the weak and vulnerable sections of society were duly taken note of in the address. In the area of foreign policy, the President aptly said the policy is driven by the objectives of creating an enabling environment for our national development, ensuring the security of the nation and fulfilling our international responsibilities. The President address laid due emphasis on the progress New Delhi is making in its engagement with Sri Lanka, including our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil People.

Here I wish to add with all humility that the ethnic Tamil population settled in Sri Lanka centuries ago should be given the right to live in dignity, peace and to follow their profession, as they had been doing before the ethnic crisis that hit their lives in the early 1980s. After two decades of disruption and personal tragedies, the Tamil population in Sri Lanka deserve a better deal in terms of equality of opportunity and civil rights as are being enjoyed by the Sinhalese population. It is the long pending desire of Sri Lankan Tamil populace that Tamil should be declared as an official language along with Sinhalese there. It is also earnestly desired that the Tamil Diaspora settled elsewhere in the wake of ethnic crisis in the island should be brought back to the land of their settlement with international coordination so that these displaced population would

start a new life in Sri Lanka after all the personal problems and discomforts they had suffered in the past.

Finally, I fully support the address of the Hon. President to Parliament and as the President rightly remarked the world today recognizes India's demonstrable democratic and secular practices as a major achievement. I am sure as the President said that the Government would relentlessly pursue its efforts to accelerate economic growth and widen opportunities within our democratic framework.

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman Durgapur): The President's Address is the official document of the Government policies containing details of various programmes and schemes. But I am disappointed to find that the address by the President failed to spell out any concrete measure to overcome the challenge posed by price hike, unemployment, job loss, illiteracy, miserable plight of the farmers, growing poverty, etc.

When we are discussing on President's Address we see that as per the Human Development Index the position of our country is gradually decreasing ranking down to 128 among 177 countries. We are proud to be Indians. But what is shameful to us is that even after 63 years of Independence, we have large number of illiterates in the country. Almost 16.5% of the world population lives in India. But out of the total adult illiterates in the world, more than 30% live in India. Though Government talks about Saakshar Bharat Programme, designed to improve adult literacy, especially among the disadvantaged sections of the society, but that does not reflect the political will of the Government to increase the poor adult female literacy levels. All the districts have not been covered under the scheme and central fund allocated is not upto the mark as needed. The Government talks about Right to Education Act, but that too does not reflect the intention of the Government to implement it properly as because in President's address there is no mention of spending 6% of GDP for education. Rather, the way the Union Government is moving; it is going to make commercialization of Education by encouraging the private players in Education. What is more, while framing the Act and implementing it, federal structure of country should have been kept in mind.

More than 70% of our population lives in country side. Most of them are Kisans. But what is the plight of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

farmers? More than 1 lakh 70 thousand farmers have committed suicide because of the anti-farmers, rather say, anti-people policies of the present UPA Government and also of the policies taken by NDA Government in the past. Nothing has been mentioned in the President's Address about the land reform programme. No new direction has been given for enhancing the irrigation facility and also supplying subsidized seeds and fertilizers and power to the farmers, particularly to small, marginal and poor farmers. What is more deplorable is the Government's decision to decontrol the prices of fertilizers and nutrient based subsidy scheme and also enhancing the price of diesel which have cascading effect. As a result of the liberal economic policies followed by this Government, the agrarian crisis has been deepened. Foodgrain production has declined and the indebtedness of the households has reached to an alarming position to almost 48.6 percent as per NSSO Survey. In President's Address, it is mentioned that official amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill have been introduced. But that does not reflect about how the land loser farmers will be benefitted in real sense for their future livelihood.

Government often claims that minimum support price has been raised for paddy, wheat, sugarcane. But the farmers have not actually been benefitted in face of rising costs. Had the farmers received remunerative prices, they would not have committed suicide in thousands under the burden of debt. The Swaminathan Commission formula for remunerative price- that is -"Remunerative Price = Input Cost + 50 per cent" should be followed for the farmers and the farmers should be given bank loan at the rate of 4%. But without doing what damaging and dangerous move Government is going to implement is the Free Trade Agreement with E.U. and Japan and other countries by allowing those countries for duty free export to India of agricultural and dairy products. It will make the farmers' plight more horrible.

The Government takes pride in NREGA, now named as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. But Government has failed to provide 100 days work to all families for whom the scheme is meant. What is deplorable is that corruption is taking place in some parts of the country in implementation of the programme. The Government should come forward with plans and programmes for the poor, particularly for the rural poor and the poor living in the Busti (Slum dwellers) in the towns. There should be no division as

APL and BPL category because the criteria that Central Government has fixed up is so inaccurate and wrong that it keeps many really deserving poor people out of the list of BPL category. In fact, there is no specific data numbering of families below poverty line. Planning Commission has one data, Arjun Sengupta Committee, Saxena Committee or Tendulkar Committee have another. What is need of the time is to correct the Planning Commission data and enhance the percentage of BPL family.

Price hike of essential commodities has risen to alarming position. Government has failed to keep its promise to control price hike. To add fire to the fuel, Government has recently increased the prices of Petroleum products, thereby causing further rise of price hike. I strongly urge upon the Government to withdraw such hike of petroleum products. Government should take appropriate action to make Public Distribution System universal, without making it a targeted one. In addition to that, as a measure to control price hike, Government should impose ban on forward trading on all agricultural products and stop commodity exchange. Government should distribute 35 kg. of food grains at the rate of Rs.2 per kg. to all BPL families. But there is no mention in the Address about ensuring availability of the food at affordable prices to 77% of "AAM AADMI" whose daily income is less than Rs.20. The Government should immediately implement Food Security Mission.

Another important problem in our country is the question of unemployment. Nothing has been said about creation of new jobs. What is of more concern is the issue of job loss. More than 40 lakh workers have lost their jobs. Even Railway and other departments are not fulfilling their vacant posts. Government should take action on this.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps about tackling the issue of global economic recession affecting Indian industries causing loss to jobs to lakhs of workers and employees. There is no mention in the Address about the fact that 95% of the 43 crore workers are unorganized workers who are not getting and benefit of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 owing to the conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to check illegal mining of various minerals in various parts

of the country. The Address mentions the issue of black money but there is no mention about any concrete steps taken by the Government to bring back the black money deposited in Swiss Bank to India and disclosure of the account holders' name.

Hon. President has referred to in his Address about the threat and danger of Left Wing extremists. These dangerous forces are attacking and taking lives of innocent people, most of whom are tribals and Jawans. In some parts of my Stte West Bengal the same thing is happening. We all should come forward to face the challenge of Left Wing extremism. Union Government in cooperation with State Governments should take firm stand and strengthen joint operation against these divisive forces. But sorry to mention that there is one political party, which is part of the Union Government and they are supporting the so called Maoist activities and demanding for stopping joint operation in my state. This should be condemned.

Another important issue which President has not mentioned is the issue of implementation of the Rangnath Misra Commission recommendation. The Union Government should immediately place the action taken report in the House. In West Bengal in the regime of Left Front Government some positive steps were taken by announcing 10% reservation for backward sections of the Muslim Community. The President Address mention about 15% Point new programme of P.M. to benefit Minority community. But that is not implemented in true sense. Minorities particularly Muslim Minority is suffering from development deficit.

In last three years, Government talks about the issue of 33% female reservation. But the matter is delayed though the Government promised several times to bring legislation in Lok Sabha after it was passed in Rajya Sabha. But that was not done. I strongly urge upon the Government that such legislation should be tabled in this current Budget session.

Another important issue that has not been mentioned in the Address is the case of suicides committed by the women members of SHGs in the last few months in few states due to the humiliation faced and inability to repay the loans provided by the Microfinance Companies.

The President Address mentions about promulgation of an Ordinance on the basis of the recommendations of

Justice J.S. Verma Committee for amending criminal law to provide for stringent punishment for heinous sexual offences against women. But in fact Government has made many changes of those recommendations. Government should have adopted all the recommendations without any change and without ordinance, Government should have placed the Bill in the Parliament. There is no mention in the Address about lack of public investment in the health sector and making it atleast 3% of the GDP.

There is no mention in the Address about withdrawal of disinvestment policy on Public Sector Undertaking and Banking and Insurance Sector. There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps for strengthening the non-aligned movement and also about the need to continue with the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: I would like to express my views on the motion of thanks on Hon. President's Address moved by the government. It is presumed that this Address comes under the policy of government. Today every person of the country is a sufferer. Constant price rise, exposing of corruption cases on daily basis, naxalite violence, suicide by farmers, despite so many problems no positive effort is being made by the government. This situation reveals the inability of government. In other words, this government is itself stating its failure.

Due to failure of the government lakhs of tones foodgrain is rotting in the absence of warehousing. But it is regret to say that the government has taken no concrete action till date in this regard. The Government is deceiving the poor mere showing verbal sympathy to them. That is why various aspects related to common man have been ignored in the Address. Today four to five states in the country are drought affected. I talk particularly of Maharashtra, today even drinking water is not available to common man of Maharashtra. Whole state is facing drought. I was expecting that an announcement to take any concrete step will be made by the Hon. President but we got despaired.

It is clear that the Government is how serious about common man. I come from Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency where despite big role of farmers in production of cotton

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and coal in huge quantity, cotton and banana farmers are not happy. The reason behind is that the input cost of production is on constant increase and the farmers are not getting the price of their product in commensurate to it. If the farmers don't get remunerative price then how will they live their lives properly depending on cultivation.

Why the Government is so waiting? The government does not understand till the common man becomes totally helpless or takes resort of suicide and thereafter thinks to take political advantage by making populist announcement. It is the consequence of the announcement of 52 thousand crore rupees made in the year 2008 from which the government has filled its own pockets in the name of farmers as this scam has been exposed in the CAG Report.

The Government is gathering only its praise by making announcement. Wide publicity was made to waive the debts of farmers but in real sense its benefit was taken by the banks instead of farmers. Similarly, announcement was made to convert Jalgaon railway station in my constituency in to model station but virtually no action has been taken. Common facilities are not available here and the passengers are facing huge difficulty every day. Therefore, I would like to request the government that necessary steps should also be taken to implement the announcement made.

Several matters were raised by ruling and opposition parties in the statements made on motion of thanks, but if the government feels the Address as the mirror of policy, then the government must consider the matters brought to the notice of the government by the Members during discussion and take appropriate steps for taking immediate action thereon, only then this discussion would be meaningful.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnour): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, today we are making discussion on hon. President's Address. But it is very painful to say that hon. President speaks on behalf of the government. The government gives him written Address, he reads out it. So far as I understand, this Address is prepared by bureaucrats because the practical knowledge which we express in the Parliament from time to time has been partially included in this Address, I have felt this. I think that Parliamentary system is the best system of the world. About seven hundred fifty representatives of Lok Sabha and Rajya

Sabha are aware of the problems of their constituencies and mentioned them here. No other system could be better than it. With the strengthening of democracy in their constituency, the representatives of every constituency has to go with the people and know about their problems and they use to raise them continuously. Yesterday, Shri Rahul Gandhi has said a very good thing that the role of MPs and MLAs is not being used fully, it should be fully used. We raise day to day issues, be it Zero Hour, or Rule 377 or our pandemonium, until we strengthen our basic structure, I think, all these speeches and budgets would be like that as if ointment is applied on the bandage putting over injury. It cannot be resolved properly. I would like to tell a small thing, the farmer works so hard continuously and his credit is taken by the government and administration that production increased, but it is the result of farmer's hard work that today we are self reliant an in the position to export also. Hon. Chairman and hon. Members would have remembered that be it procurement of paddy or wheat complaints are received continuously regarding not opening of procurement centre. Its reply comes that bags are not available. Not the condition of our Parliament, Members of Parliament and our administration could be more painful or pitiable than it when we say that we have no bags, that is why we are not able to procure grain of the farmers. I think, until the problems according to the region are identified, till then these cannot be resolved. Every region has its own problem. Hilly area has different problem, plain has different one. The problem which exists in Delhi, it is not necessary that the same would be existed in Manipur too. We formulate plan for whole country. We have talked many a times in this regard here. Hon. Supreme Court had passed order to provide mid-day meal. How the children are suffering due to mid-day meal in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P., I don't think if there is any benefit of it. Such schemes need to be reviewed. Regarding the condition of farmers from MNREGA, its consequence will come before us after one or two years. Farmer is being cut off from cultivation. It is my request to the government that the problem of every area should be identified. The views of public representatives should be given weightage. The government should think over it seriously, take action thereon and problem of each area should be resolved differently. I, through you sir, would like to say that in view of status of infrastructure the biggest responsibility of our government is the security

and honour of common people. No loss is greater in the world than human loss, but today thousands of people are killed in accidents daily. Buses and jeeps fall into ditch on hills daily, we get news that 50 people killed or 40 people killed, boat capsizes. Our priority should be to strengthen that infrastructure. We have no link road, means of transport are not there. At times women and children have to go on food up to six kilometres. We have not think over this problem till date that means of transport should be made available at every route. I will conclude my point in brief. We feel great sorrow to see that the villages are in bad condition. The roads are filled with mud there, thousands of thousand children are coming to school, but they pass through mud and fell down and on the other hand in Delhi already built good condition foot paths were replaced by another tiles for commonwealth games. We and you pass through the Delhi roads daily and see that work has been started to replace those tiles again by another tiles. Such things create discontentment among people of the country. This kind of small incident are there, there is such discrimination. Be it education or medical treatment, discrimination between India and Bharat is continuously going on. Discrimination is being made among medical treatment, education, roads and bridges. We are not in the position to repair the bridges built by Britishers. Situation is very painful. It is my request that schemes should be made and implemented by deciding their priorities. Hon. President is very practical person and he is aware of each and every problem. We express our thanks for the Address he has given and request the government to bring some changes in priorities.

*DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): I welcome and support the address given by the hon'ble President Shri Pranab Mukherji before the jointly convened session of both the Houses during the Budget session 2013. In his Address the hon'ble President has said about the emergence of ambitious India in which all can get equal and more opportunities, more options, better infrastructure, more safety and security and with these expectations he also expressed his concern with regard to big challenges like economic recession, employment safety, safety of women and children, economic social inequalities, before our country. He has also hoped that the youths in the country, full of self-confidence and courage, will cooperate in timely solution of these challenges. I assure the hon'ble

*Speech was laid on the Table.

President that the whole Parliament is committed to rise and progress of the country and in the leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, the UPA Government will leave no stone unturned in achieving it.

While mentioning economic, social, political and global achievements of government in his Address, he mentioned about direct profit transfer system in which the profits given by the government, scholarship, pension, maternity benefits, subsidy are directly transferred to the Account of beneficiaries he repeated commitment to gradually decline of inflation, increase the state of gross domestic production, solution of recession, strengthening of exchequer and enhance the rate of development of the country with the mutual cooperation of central and state governments. The whole House is grateful to you for this.

The UPA Government has seriously accepted the concern expressed by you towards the challenges like increasing of rate of development in agriculture and related areas, record production of foodgrains, commitment to enact National Food Security Bill, horticulture produce, record increase in milk production, approval of first phase of National Dairy Scheme, to encourage public-private participation in construction of additional food godowns, new investment policy for self-reliance in urea production, immediate irrigation benefits, protection of water resources under new national water policy and climate change. The hon'ble President has also commended all the on going welfare schemes in the country during both the terms of UP A government, such as creating more and more jobs under MANREGA for unemployed families, effective implementation of housing schemes for rural and urban poor, acquisition of land, rehabilitation, amendment in the re-establishment Bill, increase the period of current schemes for urban beautification and infrastructure, making available the facilities like Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and Rural Swachha Abhiyan, National Widow pension, old age pension, increase in the pension for disabled. He also said that in future also his government is committed to such schemes meant for securing the interest of common man.

The hon'ble President also appreciated the achievements of the government regarding National women empowerment, protection of women from sexual harassment bill, one stop crisis centre pilot project,

implementation of national higher education campaign, eradication of polio, prevention of foeticide, mother security scheme, National AIDS control programme, National health insurance schemes, national power transmission scheme, providing loan on cheaper rates to poor, reforms in banking sector and effective implementation of all projects run by railway in the country under public private partnership, sound external and sports policy, modernisation of police administration and army. UPA government will keep on effective implementation of such schemes in the interest of the country and the people.

The minute description of every challenge and achievement and appeal that the hon'ble President has done in his address, I, alongwith the entire government and members of Parliament, express my views and support in its favour.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The fundamentals of the Address of hon'ble President is - emergence of ambitious India in which maximum options, better opportunities, large scale infrastructure and more safety and security have been committed. At the same time youths are termed as national heritage and it is true, their self confidence and courage, enthusiasm and energy will take India to new heights and keep strong India always alive. The government will have to take some quick policy decisions to create jobs to remove the disappointment in youths due to increasing unemployment and uncertain future. Only then we shall be able to make a bright India.

Increasing insecurity in women and a weak legal system for the country and lack of timely policy decisions of strong step do not depict the weakness of the government but rather reveal it. It will not be justified to accept the increasing criminal tendency in children as the reason of their mental and physical weakness. Treating 1.5 percent increase in the field of agriculture in 11th Plan as a big increase will not be right because even today there is no concrete policy of the government on the basis of relative price to farmers so that the interest of the farmers may be secured and protected.

The attention of the Government towards higher education is limited. Education is the basic structure of the country in which we can make a healthy and strong society. Even today there is need of expansion of education level in the remote areas. Even today there is heavy shortage

of high schools, higher secondary schools, universities, medical engineering schools in the backward areas of the country. The basic reason of backwardness is these shortcomings which needed to be attended speedily.

Even today the number of poor people and people living below the poverty line is very high. Providing benefits to Awas Yojna and fulfillment of basic necessities, providing safe drinking water to them in a well planned manner is needed today and the panchayats in backward areas and city panchayats may also be included in this task.

The situation is very terrifying in the remote villages and cities in the health sector. The shortage of doctors and shortage of hospitals is impossible to count in numbers. The wide spread diseases and shortage of medicines and the dangerous diseases like dengue-chickengunia are spreading fastly in the villages. There is a need to save villages and small villages. For this a special drive should be launched.

It will be necessary to empower the half of the population which is of women through women empowerment mission but the self-employment and jobs should also be a priority of the Government for women. The honour and interests of women should be protected with their rights and this scheme should be implemented in a planned way.

There will be need to achieve the target of electrification in the backward areas and underdeveloped cities under a pilot project to prove the Government's mission beneficial.

The weavers and micro, small and medium enterprises are needed to be encouraged in the backward areas and the role of the Government should be necessary to increase the investment. The internal and external security of the country is also necessary for the security of the country. The Government will have to play its role regarding activities of bordering nations with a view of safety of the country. More attention should be given to the resources and defence forces in the field of defence. More budget should be allocated for the security of the country and necessary steps in this regard are needed to be taken.

A strong and concrete foreign policy should be implemented. There is a need to create jobs and proper

opportunities for providing jobs and safety of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backlog in jobs should be fulfilled cent percent in a priority basis. Only then the development of scheduled castes can be done in real terms. I welcome the move to waiving of loans of farmers. Today the farmers are feeding the people of whole country and the declaration by his Excellency and scheme of waiving of loans of farmers will provide relief to the farmers in the case of natural or other calamities and they will be benefited by this. The farmers who are not able to repay their loans in time should also get this benefit. I hope and believe that hon'ble His Excellency will give his assent to it.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you Mr. Chairman. We the Members of Left Parties, I belong to the Communist Party of India, wished not to participate in the joint sittings of both the houses in the Central Hall to listen to the President's Address as because most of the Central Trade Unions along with more than thousand independent trade unions called a nation-wide general strike for forty eight hours. Our stand to boycott it is being justified now by seeing the content of respected President's Address as it does not reflect the people's issue and neither could address the aspirations and agony of the people.

On 20th and 21st February the whole nation was engulfed with an unprecedented strike. Despite strong administrative threats in different parts, including West Bengal, millions of workers, not less than 40 crore of working people, resolutely stood on the occasion. We decided to express our solidarity and to stand with the fighting people rather not be present in the ritualization of solemn occasion which has the sanctity of constitution behind it.

If we go through the content of the Address, we can clearly hear the voice not of the respected President of the vibrant and progressive India but the voice of a Government which has succumbed to the pressure of the finance capital and the multinational corporations and made in banal platitudes and sterile homilies without any indication of pro-people thinking or any basic policy formulation. It neither provided any direction nor made any assessment of its own Government.

Sir, price rise assumed alarming proportions. Retail prices went up to double digits; food price rise to 13.36 per cent. It is known to everyone that several protests were staged across the country.

16.00 hrs.

The Government used to claim its success by showing GDP growth rate, though GDP itself is misleading the people. Now that came down to 5 per cent. Last year that was 6.2. That was the lowest since 2002-03. If we see the rate of production in agriculture in comparison to last year, it is 1.8 per cent compared to 3.6 per cent in last year.

Many things have been said and they are claiming the growth of food grains. But what does the Economic Survey report say? It says that the production of food grains has declined by 2.8 per cent; rice - 5.2 per cent, cotton -4 per cent; sugar cane (-) 6.5 per cent declined. Service sector which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of GDP, is likely to grow 6.6 per cent compared to growth 8.2 per cent last year. This downward trend in service sector spells devastation in the economy already suffering from jobless growth. In a successive month of decline, the factory output fell down by 0.6 per cent in 2012; manufacturing from 2.7 to 1.9 per cent. Consumer goods sector declined to 4.2 per cent from 10.1. Consumer durable goods sector recorded growth of (-) 8.2 per cent compared to 5.1; and capital goods sector slipped by 0.9 per cent. So these are the figures.

Sir, lakhs and lakhs of workers have been thrown out of their jobs. More than two and a half lakh farmers committed suicides. Not less than 42 per cent of the farmers are willing to give away their own agriculture. The fertiliser prices are increasing. We are talking about the Minimum Support Price. It is neither supportive nor remunerative. If we compare it with the input cost, it has increased by 40 per cent but the Minimum Support Price increased by only 13 per cent.

In the last part of his speech, the hon. Finance Minister quoted Swami Vivekananda. He said that all the strength and succour you want is within yourself. Therefore, make your own future. But he opted for Foreign Direct Investment. He opted for FIT He opted for Walmart. He opted for Tesco. He opted for Monsanto. This is the mockery. I think he must be well acquainted with the

writings of Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda remarked that no good can be performed by tricks. This Government is following tricks and just quoting Swami Vivekananda. This is nothing but mockery.

I am coming to the other part now. We are talking about reforms. We are not against reforms per se. We have suggested alternate ways on several occasions for progressive development.

First, we have already suggested for proper implementation of the land reforms. Sir, you must have noticed that this year, more than 50,000 farmers have started their padayatras and they concluded it at Gwalior. Hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh met them and gave them assurance that very quickly the Government is going to bring a Bill for proper land reforms.

16.05 hrs.

(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

But nothing is reflected in the President's Address. This is nothing but a mockery. We have suggested for a Universal Public Distribution System but nothing about it is mentioned here. We have suggested for strengthening the domestic market but it has been ignored. It is not only that. I am charging the Government. They are following double role. On the one side, they are trying to have a discussion on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Programme and on the other side, land acquisition and eviction process is going on without any restriction. On the one hand, they are talking about the Food Security Bill and on the other hand, they are talking not about food security, not providing food but direct benefit to the people it is just to dismantle the Public Distribution System which is a mockery of the system. Such kind of a double speak is going on. More or less, they are following some so-called reforms which will open the flood gates for the multinationals and the financial capital at large.

Some members from the Treasury Benches may be very much enthusiastic by such programmes but we are against them. We are talking about a pluralistic system. What is your attitude towards the Tamils of Sri Lanka? What is your attitude towards the problem of Jammu and Kashmir? What is going on in the hilly areas of West Bengal now? Hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharya already mentioned it.

[Translation]

There was an agreement but if it has failed then what is the meaning of it?

[English]

So, why is this Government not initiating any steps by a fresh discussion and intervene in this matter? That is why, it is very painful. We are very much disappointed with the Address of the hon. President. I have high regrets about the President's Address. Even so, I think, this sort of Address and the voice of the Union Government is hopeless, disappointing and painful.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the Address of Hon. President. I would be brief and say that we have not been successful in fulfilling the hopes of the people regarding condition of our country even after 66 years of Independence.

Today, if we talk about internal security, even now people have fear in their minds and we are always frightened about external terrorist attacks. Every year terrorists spread terror in one or other part of our country. Recently on 21st February, 2013, a terrifying incident occurred. If we talk about agriculture, this is the backbone of our country and 70 per cent population of our country is dependent on it. But there are many difficulties in that also. The decreasing ground water level has put the farmers in difficulty. The whole country particularly Gujarat is facing severe drought situation, crops have ruined and farmers are burdened by loans. Therefore, the Government should waive off all their loans in view of their worsening condition.

Our parliamentary constituency Amreli is affected by drought which is a matter of great concern and all the materials which are related to the farmers for agriculture like diesel, petrol, fertilizers, kerosene oil and pesticides are becoming more and more dearer. Their prices have become very high and it has become very challenging to do the farming for the farmers. The black marketing of foodgrains is another serious danger for the farmers.

Today, the decreasing level of ground water is a matter of grave concern for the farmers. There is no other

*Speech was laid on the Table.

means for the people of those villages who are dependent on wells for drinking water and when these wells dry up in the summer season they are compelled to drink contaminated water from village ponds. Due to this they suffer from many diseases and the country which is called a country of villages the people of that country have to suffer with many diseases. The main concern for us today is health of the people. There is commercialization of private hospitals in our country and the condition of our Government Hospitals is very bad.

It is a matter of happiness that a concern about safety of healthy of women has been mentioned in the hon. President's Address. But there is adulteration in the eatable things like milk, ghee, sweets, curd, khoya, cheese etc. No mention in this regard has been made. This is a very serious matter and more than 60 per cent diseases are caused due to this in the whole country.

If we talk about education there is no uniformity in our education system and this is the reason that the education system in our country is being commercialized. Parents are spending lakhs of rupees on their wards. The school in India are being run on corporate style and this is the reason that there is a lot of inequality between education in villages and city. This is the reason that the youth in villages are jobless even after getting Bachelors' degree.

When we talk about employment, we find that our country is lagging behind in view of employment. The literacy rate in our country has risen but employment ratio has not increased accordingly. Even now graduates, post graduates in our country are ready to do the job on a salary of below minimum wage rates. When we talk of Railway the first name comes Amreli district in Saurashtra where no development in the field of Railway has been done even after 66 years of Independence. Even now meter gauge railway is running there and even after a survey done by Railways rail lines have not been laid at some places line Gariadhar etc. which is a matter of concern.

The rise in population in our country is the main cause of these problems and this is increasing day by day and country is burdened with problems. Laws have been made for checking increase in population but this is on the papers only and is not particularly being implemented.

Therefore, favourable policies should be chalked out for health, education, internal security, agriculture and safety of farmers and strengthening these so that system in our country could be improved.

SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH (Sarguja): The hon. President in his address has expressed concern on price rise. In fact, price rise has become a problem for common man. The announcement with regard to implementation of Food Security Act is applaudable. Sincere efforts needs to be made for creating 10 crore new jobs. The president has emphasized for checking crime against women. The implementing national drug policy for determination of drug prices for providing medicine at fair price will help common man. Lowering of inflation and drop in growth rate are matter of concern.

In view of importance of sanitation in checking spread of diseases the government purposes to give top priority to sanitation. Total sanitation drive has been converted into 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan'. Under their programme it has been envisaged to provide total sanitation facilities to all rural families by the year 2022. It an appreciable vision.

More than 32 lakh claims have been filed under the Scheduled Tribes and the other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and forest rights letters have been issued to 13 lakh people. It is a great achievement.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana more than one lakh unelectrified villages have been electrified. Approximately uninterrupted electricity has been provided in 2,85,000 villages. Free of cost power connections have been given to more than 2 crore families. It is highly appreciable. Under that scheme, small inhabitation having population of less than 100 have not been covered. There is a need for a change in it and on humanitarian grounds there is a need for electrifying these small majra-tola as well.

Agricultural growth rate has increased. During last two years, record food grains production has been reported. India is the largest milk producing country in the world. But we need to pay special attention to agriculture sector. The prices of fertilizers should be controlled, also, there is a need for paying attention to the means of irrigation so that migration of labourers can be checked.

I express my thanks on the presidential address.

[English]

*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): If the Address by the Rashtrapati Ji can be treated as the signal of the policies of the UPA-II Government, I have strong resentment and reservations. Our country has been experiencing very severe strains of galloping inflation of Double Digit while the rate of Growth of Economy is lesser than 4.5%. No concrete steps have been envisaged to control the inflation. It is a state sponsored inflation. Food, shelter, job, health, basic facilities and social security are still dreams of the majority.

Aren't we ashamed of the fact that 68.7% of Indian population is living below Dollar 2 per day? Even Hon. Prime Minister has admitted in Lok Sabha that more than half of the Indian children are suffering from malnutrition and hence under weight. It means half of the population will be suffering from stunted growth and consequential deformities of physical as well as psychological. Even after 65 years of Independence we are not able to provide safe Drinking Water, sanitation facilities, education and health coverage to all. If the 'state' is still to deliver its constitutional obligations and shy away from its primary duties, I am afraid the people will lose faith in the system-political as well as economic.

Regional disparities are growing. The gap between the Rich and the Poor is also growing like ocean depth. The PPP models have become a nomenclature for squeezing the people and looting the public wealth. Social justice finds no place in PPPs. They are not at all people friendly. Large scale resentment spreads amongst the people against the PPPs.

From the days of rivalry between man and machine we have entered into an era of the dilemma created by crony capitalism and the greed of the Corporates and the resultant sad plight of the common man. Is the Government concerned about the common man?

While we boast ourselves as one of the top ten economies of the world, our GDP is only 1946.77 Billion Dollars. Compare this Brazil which has a lesser population and lesser area than India, but having a GNP of 2425.05 Billion Dollars in 2012. All the nations who have

*Speech was laid on the Table.

experienced the brunt of the Global Economic meltdown quickly resorted to Government interventions and pumping of more public money to strengthen the Economy. But the Government of India is still following the wrong policy of disinvestment and outsourcing, and by not filling up of the existing vacancies. India could have achieved the target of disinvestment: Since 2001, the ban on recruitment prevailing in various departments and the PSUs including Railways has proved disastrous. When are we going to fill up the existing 1.5 million vacancies? Mere sweet words will not amount to selling of sweets. The proceeds from the sale of equity in the PSUs were always lower than what was expected by the Government. What we need is not mere cosmetic make-ups but the political will-power and strong determination. The address by the First Citizen of India before the joint sitting of the Parliament of India lacks both.

More than half of the Indian population depends agriculture for their livelihood. But the recent trends show diminishing share of public expenditure in the primary sector. Everyday farmers are committing suicide. Agri-workers are losing their work forever. The Government has almost forgotten about its constitutional duty for the land reforms. Without basic changes in the agrarian relations it will be almost impossible to have a breakthrough. In the secondary sector also there is no security for jobs and not to speak of growth of employment. Why the President of Indian Union is silent on the sharp decline on employment opportunities? Why he is silent on those who try to be self employed? I find no justification for allowing FDI in multi-brands retailing in which the second largest number of working people depended upon.

Under the pretext of free trade, foreign companies are welcomed in India through red carpets. But our public sector banks and insurance companies find it difficult to attain the necessary sanction from the concerned regulators from the other side. Indian market is dumped with cheap imports of dubious standards. Why we are not able to regulate the prices of life saving drugs? Food, shelter, health, transportation, education and energy, etc. have all become costlier and dearer to people.

It is a pity that even after the enactment of the Right to Information Act, we have to depend upon debates and deliberation in legislative bodies as well as media of foreign nations to know what happens in our own premises. Indo-

US nuclear treaty during the last days of UPA-I and the FDI in retail sector during the midterm of UPA-II are only some of the examples. Remember, the Executive is responsible to the legislative. I mean the Parliament, and hence ultimately to the people.

Since 1991, India is following the new-liberal economic policies. The 'globalization liberalization' motto is simple for the privatization of public wealth and resources. We now stand at 134th rank out of the 187 countries in the world in the Human Development Index. We fell down from 119th position last year. Even, Sri Lanka is above us. And our Government indulges itself in the psycho feeling of Narcissus, without any sense of reality. I take this opportunity to pay homage to Mr. Hugo Chavez, who passed away today; but whose courageous services and leadership qualities will be a inspiration for the coming generations. Venezuela is having 73rd rank in the HDI and its social security network is an ambitious one.

Why the GOI is still a silent spectator on the issues faced by Indians working abroad? The President's Address have no mention about a Welfare Fund for rehabilitation and no concrete steps for their voting right.

Regarding the establishment of a permanent bench of High Court in the Capital city of Kerala, a Seaport at Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram District and the IIT promise to Kerala made by the Hon. Prime Minister himself have gone in to oblivion? The Peninsular Railway Zone having its Head Quarters at Thiruvananthapuram is yet to be sanctioned. The protection of the Grand Old Cliffs at Varkala in Thiruvananthapuram District and declaring it as National Geological Park has not found a place in the President's Address. These Cliffs are one of the oldest cliffs still existing in the whole world -30 meters straight height from the sea. The first revolt against the British Colonialism was the Anchuthengu (Anjengo)-Attingal Revolt of 1721 and it has yet to gain the due recognition of the Nation. What about the Kotoor - Ambasamudram interstate Highway to connect the capitals of Kerala and Tamilnadu and thereby saving lakhs of rupees spent on fuel?

The traditional industries are labour intensive and the backbone of the villages. Modernization and diversification are yet to take place. Otherwise we will be

losing the beauty of our indigenous technology and tradition of our country. The problems faced by the workers in the traditional sector, fisheries, cashew industry and plantation are not attended with sincerity. Our seas are no more safe for our fishermen. Cutting off the subsidies and giving more and more 'incentives' to the large corporate will not add to social as well as economic justice.

Increasing attacks against women and children is a matter of grave concern and it has become a 'National Shame'. Even our judiciary is under-staffed. Decentralization has yet to come in judiciary and electoral reforms has become over due. The danger caused by the ever increasing black money and its parking abroad under secret accounts have become a threat to the real Indian Economy, thus causing the everyday life difficult for the common Indian. Thus, I reserve my comments on the address of the President of India.

May I conclude my speech by saluting the Holy Pope Benedict XVI, who dropped down last week due to old age and inviting descendants of young blood to take charge. He once said "Globalization has no human face-it is anti-human".

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only India, entire world is reeling under recession. Under present circumstances there is a need for the government to protect poor farmers, labourers and those economically and socially backward. UPA government has taken historical decision by taking steps for progress of these sections. DBT systems is envisaged for benefitting poor labourers, oppressed sections, needy people and those living below poverty line. Under this, money will be transferred in their accounts. At present, money meant for these sections do not reach upto them and the middlemen make hay. Now, under the present system these people will get their rightful money. Sir, through you, I request the government to implement the said scheme in agriculture sector also. We know that the farmers do not get seeds and fertilizers in time. If money is transferred in the accounts of farmers they can buy these items. The president in his address has outlined a number of scheme for farmers and has stated that we have achieved milestone in milk production and in foodgrains production including fruits production. I congratulate UPA government, but, let us not forget that

hard labour of poor farmers is behind this success. Even under odd weather conditions, be it cold, hot or rainy season, they worked day and night and produced grains for feeding our 121 crore population.

Sir, I would like to draw attention of the government to a very serious matter. For years, Haryana and Punjab have been producing record level of food grains. Excessive cultivation has adversely affected. It has resulted in water shortage and ground water in villages has become polluted. In my parliamentary constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh, which is in South Haryana, ground water level has depleted upto 1000-1500 feet. I urge the government to implement schemes for these states at war footing and new schemes should be brought, be it soil rejuvenation, ground water recharging etc. so that people can get clean drinking water.

As I have said, I hail from Haryana and it is desert area. During winter, it faces severe cold and during summer it faces excessive heat. Last year, this area faced severe cold and consequently frost damaged the crops of farmers. I am thankful to UPA chairperson, Shrimati Sonia ji, the Minister of Agriculture who have included 'frost' word under natural calamity. And subsequently, a special Girdawari (survey) was done and compensation of Rs. 31 crore was sanctioned. I urge the government this money be released to the farmers immediately.

Now, I would like to point out that there is a need to amend Land Acquisition Act. It should be provided that fertile land will not be acquired that fertile land will not be acquired at all. And in rarest of the rare circumstances, if such land is acquired, genuine compensation should be paid to the farmers.

It is a matter of pride that by hard work of sportsmen and because of good policies of UPA government, our players brought name and fame to this country. I would, without fail, make a mention of players of my parliamentary constituency Bhiwani who won medals in commonwealth games and in Olympic, Asian Games. I request the government, and also given an assurance that if a sports university is set up in my constituency than these outstanding sportsmen would be able to bring pride to our country. I belong to state whose lakhs of soldiers are protecting country's borders. Talks have been going on with regard to One Rank One Pension for long and the government has taken some steps also. I urge the government to implement OROP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you conclude your speech now?

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not speak for the women of our country. The crimes against these women have been horrible. They have been sexually abused and brutalized. It is the need of the hour that we must frame the most stringent of laws. The severest punishment should be meted out to these criminals to instill fear of law amongst them. In my humble submission, I appeal to this House that capital punishment must be the rule and not the exception in such cases.

This House is having the distinction of having a woman as the hon. Speaker, a woman as the Chairperson of the UPA and a woman as the hon. Leader of the Opposition. All of them are leaders in their own right. The time has come to pass such a strong law and to give a strong message to the perpetrators of such horrible crimes that the harshest punishment will be given out to them.

With such words, I thank you for the time given to me. I support the Motion.

*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): The most important factor in front of the Indian Government is corruption and inflation which the Government has failed to tackle. It is literally very difficult for a normal person of middle class to live a comfortable life in this age of rising prices of commodities daily. So, the Government of India should take some more measures in curbing inflation and corruption. The second factor in which the Government has failed is security of women. Being a women M.P, it makes me feel bad that even our capital Delhi is one of the most unsafe capital in the world. People have protested against this which is a good sign in politics. Many measures should be taken so that the women in India feel safe in India and mostly state in our capital. So, I request the Central Government to become more serious about this only bringing in new bills like sexual harassment of women at workplace Bill will not help but strict laws against the wrong doers should be implemented more strongly which will make the women feel safe. Direct Benefits transfer

*Speech was laid on the Table.

system has many loopholes and it will be difficult for many beneficiaries to benefit from it. Because even Aadhar number is not being available to many Indian citizens and might take a long time in the procedure. As the President's speech mentions a slower growth. It is a challenge in front of the Government to bring the GDP up. There is nothing to cheer at the agricultural front as many farmers are going to suicide and the number in most States is increasing. Many farmers are opting for crop holiday and want to quit farming if they get a better option elsewhere which is a serious problem for agricultural country like India. Sugarcane and cotton production have touched record levels but the farmers are not getting good rate for their products and even the crop bima (insurance) is not available to them on time. So, the speech may seem very promising but the reality is very different. So, I would suggest the Government to be more down to earth and work for a better future of India.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble President of India had addressed the joint session of Parliament on 21st Feb, 2013. You have provided me an opportunity to speak on the motion of thanks on the President's address, for which I am grateful to you.

It has been the tradition of this Parliament that the year starts with the address by the Hon'ble President of India and through that hon'ble President announces the future programmes of the Central Government. In case the Government is functioning from earlier time, achievements in respect of programmes are discussed. At the first instance centre is being ruled by UPA alliance under congress for the last 9 years. Where inflation, corruption is rampant, government has failed on the front of internal and outer security. Foreign policy is a failure, while the farmers and the unemployed youth are taking to suicide out of frustration. The government has badly failed in finding a solution to any of this problem. However, it makes the President make statements in the address which are not true. It pains. The address should atleast be in conformity with the ground realities. So whatever the hon'ble President said in his address to the joint session of parliament, I would start with the last para of that. He stated the we are considered to be such a liberal and pluralistic democracy which has faced very difficult situations and overcome them. India has a great achievement in direct democratic

and non sectarian traditions as such nationalism and the democratic values defining this nationalism need to be guarded constantly as far as their revised in concerned. If I may say so this government has caused a great damage to the Indian nationalism which cannot be redeemed. By soft pedalling with terrorism in the interest of vote bank it has compromised country's internal and outer security which is a matter of regret. Recently we have seen that Kasab and Afzal were hanged. They were enemy of the country. A message should have gone to the terrorists that anybody who ventures to make war against the country will meet such end. They should have been hanged in full public view at the cross road. Through this the terrorists should have been warned. However, our Government prefer to punish the country's enemy silently and this failed to send the right message. By talking of castiest reservations, the Governments throws a challenge before the country's freedom and this tries to divide the society in the name of caste, religion and sects. That is why I am claiming that Government has thrown a challenge before Indian Nationality. Government is itself challenging the Indian nationality. It is because of this only that I selected this para because no nation can imagine of defending its sovereignty without nationality. It is unfortunate that the Indian Nationality faces danger today is from those people who were supposed to stand for strengthening it. What else we can call it when all this is happening and we are simply watching it happen.

Sir, the UPA-2 Government was formed in the year 2009. At that one thing that was stated in the Hon'ble President of India address which I clearly remember, lie had stated that inflation will be controlled within 100 days. You see how people make the Hon'ble President to speak untruths. I want to ask as to how many 100 days have passed since 2009 till date. How many times inflation has risen. Now they have removed control from diesel and petrol allowing the oil companies to loot the public at will. The prices are rising every month. At a time when there was NDA Government in the country, the LPG was free. Consumers were free to take as much LPG as they need. What is the situation today, go to any gas agency from north to south, and east to west, everywhere you will find a long queue before each and every agency supplying LPG, People stand in queue right from 4 in the morning till as late as 12 in the night for LPG cylinder. After all what calamity has befallen us. NDA Government was supplying

9 LPG Cylinder for Rs. 200. Today even after doing away with subsidy, consumers are not able to get gas cylinder. Government is creating financial difficulties for the common consumer. Gas cylinders are sold in the black market. Rise in prices of diesel and petrol will naturally affect the prices of common consumables, prices of these commodities will rise affecting the common man. Government has failed to tame the inflation.

Sir, Government is making claims that inflation will be controlled. Welfare schemes have been formulated in the country. This is something to mislead the people, I feel, it is the misfortune of the country that the farmer who grows food grain for feeding a population of 125 crore people, are compelled to commit suicide due to wrong policies of the Government. They are immolating themselves, farmers do not get fair price for their crops. Now what was the condition of procuring centres of paddy (Rice) and wheat, it is no secret. In such a country it is but natural that farmer will take the extreme step of committing suicide, livery body knows that while farmers are committing suicide, the Jawans posted on the borders are no better. Now a situation has arisen where we are not able to warn Pakistan. Neither we are able to control the corrupt administrative machinery. There was a time when Pakistan surrendered before India. The brave soldiers of India forced 93,000 Jawans of Pakistan to surrender. Today, some coward soldiers of Pakistan beheaded Indians soldiers and take away their head with them while Government of India kept quite. So this is the situation today. Government is out to humiliate the country on every front. It is compelling farmers to commit suicide, breaking the morale of Army. Sir, the President had mentioned of creating employment opportunities, U.P. has not been paid a single paise under MNREGA for the last ten months. Who are the lucky 5 crore people who have been provided employment by the Government. A lot of publicity was given to this scheme which carries Mahatma Gandhi name. An scrutiny will reveal the facts about how corruption is rampant in MNREGA like the CAG split the beans of loan waiver scheme today. Discussion regarding corruption in MNREGA is going on for quite a long time while not a simple paisa has been given to UP under it for the last ten months. As was planned that people will be provided employment under MNREGA, if those people had waited for the day to come when MNREGA will offer them employment, they must have died of hunger had they solely depended on MNREGA.

Who A mention has been made of electrification, 30 percent villages of this country are not covered by electrification. 50 percent villages of this country are such which do not get power supply even for 5 hours. In this situation why government is talking of making people self reliant. Hardly there are two or three states in the country which have good power supply but what about the rest of the country. Now you take yours NCR Delhi itself, here the power supply condition is very bad. In U.P. hardly eight to ten hour power supply is available. Today power has become an essential part of people's life. In the absence of electricity you cannot think of other development potential.

Similarly, Government have talked of direct benefit transfer in para five of the address and for that purpose Aadhar card has been quoted. During NDA regime UID was discussed. I feel that it is necessary in our country seeing the size of India's democracy in the world and mamoth size of its population, the infiltration by our neighbouring countries being made where about these were infiltrators from Bangladesh have already infiltrated into India. It is something to ponder over. Infiltrators from Pakistan are constantly infiltrating into India taking advantage of our open borders. Nepali's also infiltrate into India constantly. In order to solve this problem of infiltration, it was necessary that India should have issued identity cards to each and every citizen of India on the basis of which voter list should have been drawn. As far the situation that exist today, fifty percent of the voter list is fake, carrying fake voters, while the election commission is not doing anything about it. It is simply unconcerned and wakes up only when the time for elections come. Similarly Government is also complacent. Unless and until, there is an identity and Aadhaar Card for everyone in India, how would the Government give the benefit of pension, subsidy on LPG and foodgrains, maternity and other facilities for the common man and the last man of the line? Therefore, I would demand that every citizen in this country should be given Aadhaar Card with no scope of bungling in it and on that basis, the common man of the country will get the benefit of subsidy. Otherwise, all that will remain a dream. To this day the government has issued only 20 lakh Aadhaar Cards against the total population of 120 crore of India. What will the remaining people do, how the government will give the benefit of subsidy to them? Therefore, in lieu of the unnecessary day

dreaming, the government should come down on the ground of reality and it would be better if they work on the ground of reality.

Sir, the Minister of External Affairs is here. Along with the failure of other policies, even on the front of its foreign policy, India has completely failed. Today India does not have cordial relations with any of its neighbouring countries. Pakistan and Bangladesh are its born enemies. Even China always frowns at us and trespasses its borders and we keep mum. What happened in Srilanka and Maldives? The incident of Maldives is a recent matter. Today on behalf of all the hon'ble Members I would say that on account of our failed foreign policy, even our only neighbor Hindu nation Nepal, has become a hostile nation and the centre of anti-Indian activities. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yogiji, you are speaking very nicely but I am short of time.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I will take only another 2-3 minutes. Mr. Minister of external Affairs, I would like to make a mention as to what is happening in Nepal today. From April to February, four separate groups of 75 terrorists of Hizbul Muzahideen outfit infiltrated into India from Nepal which has become an easy route for them. Terrorists are coming into India and when they are caught, they are not put behind the bars but are sent to Kashmir for their rehabilitation which is a very sad and regrettable situation as they are being repatriated in this country by the UPA Government while our Kashmiri Pandits have been compelled to live a life of nomads since last 23-24 years and this government is not doing anything for their rehabilitation. Therefore, through you I would like to point out that whatever has been said by the government through the President Address does not have even an iota of truth. What is happening in Bangladesh since last 10-15 days? Hindus who are in minority in that country are being killed and the government of India is silent. Temples are being demolished in that country but our government is keeping mum. Respected President is in that country and Hindu are being killed there. Even then, the government of India is silent. After all what will you call it? Whether Hindus do not have right to live in this country? Hindus were killed in Pakistan and now they are being killed in Bangladesh. The reaction which was expected, is not coming from the government of India. Even in respect of the maltreatment being meted out to families in Sri Lanka, the government

of India has completely failed in giving their blistering response. Therefore, through you I would like to say that there should have been effective action to check the infiltration from Bangladesh. Therefore, a situation of demographic imbalance has been created in our north-eastern states. The intruders who have infiltrated into India should be sent back and there should be a guarantee of life of every person of Indian origin in any part of the world whether it is Bangladesh, Pakistan or Sri Lanka or any other country. It should be ensured by the government of any political leaning. That is the expectation of the people of India.

Sir, even the field of border management, the government of India is showing a completely careless attitude. We live in the border areas of India and Nepal, which is facing Maoist violence since last 18 years. Even then, Nepal has better roads as compared to that of India. In India, we have about 14 entry points from Nepal but not a single road on our side is in a good condition upto a distance of 50 kms from the Nepal Border. One cannot walk on those roads. That is our border management on the line of border with Nepal. I don't know what is the situation in respect of other border areas along the border line of China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and any other country. Our border management is very poor and dangerous which is trifling with our national security. For the Address of the President, we express our thanks and gratitude for him but the government has opened up a bundle of lies through the President Address. Therefore, it will be very difficult for us to support any of these works of the government. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

* SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): The address by His Excellency the President of India is the guiding tool for the ensuing financial year for the country. The address by the President has stressed for the growth of economy, boosting of investment, protection for women and children and so on.

The country has seen overall growth in recent times. Our food production has increased and the government is trying its best to revive the economy. The cause of concern for us is the decline in our industrial growth which needs to be taken care of. India as a country cannot be dependent

*Speech was laid on the Table.

on import of goods from abroad. We have to see that our industrial production is shoot up and the Indian industry should look world as a market for them like many other countries follow. The govt, should take steps to remove the shackles which prevent the growth of our industrial activity. The right support and incentives should be provided to the entrepreneurs. We should try to cover all our districts somehow industrially involved. This will not only help for the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) but prevent the people migrating from one place to another.

Another area of our concern is the declining trend of our farm activities. Today we may be proud that our food production has gone up, but if you look at the figure of actual cultivation, the area of cultivation is coming down year after year. Reasons are many. The cost of all inputs involved for farming has gone up many fold and the return is not much enthusiastic. Over and above, there is a fear of natural calamity. One more thing which I would like to mention here that there is a growing trend of changing farm land into many other areas of activities, which we need to prevent, otherwise one day we will be short of farm land for cultivation. We are aiming to make an agricultural growth to four per cent of gross domestic product. I urge upon the government that we should make all out efforts to see that we attain this target as India's sizable population depend upon on farm activities.

While the President in his address said that the government is expanding both Indira Awas Yojana to all small and medium towns, here I wish to point out that the amount now sanctioned to the people under these schemes are very less and that with this amount no one can pay for a house. Therefore, the govt, may consider to enhance the amount under these schemes. As we have been saying that children are our future leaders and hope of this nation. I am happy to say that the world is now saying that this is a nation which is going to guide the world one day as this is the nation which has got a young population and this is not the case with many developed and developing nations. Our admissions in schools and colleges are increasing year after year. The India youth is prepared to face the challenge. But the responsibility to make our young students lies with the government. Today many lakhs of students are wanting to go in for higher education, but many of them are disappointed due to lack of money. It is not that we have not taken any action to provide loan to students through banks. But there are complaints that

the banks are not giving loans to the needy students. Therefore, for the welfare of these students, we should constitute organizations like NABARD which will alone can take care of this issue.

His Excellency, the President in his address has said that the relationship with our neighbor Sri Lanka is improving. The relationship of two countries can improve only if both the countries understand the problem of each other. In the case of our relationship with Sri Lanka, I am very sorry to say that Sri Lankan Govt. enforced a war on Sri Lankan Tamil People and reduced the Tamil community through killing by Sri Lankan Army. The whole world was concerned about this massacre. The United States is proposing to move a Resolution against Sri Lanka for its war crimes and human rights violations committed on the innocent Tamils. I feel very sorry that the country from which the Tamils moved to Sri Lanka centuries ago, did not find time to move or is there an intention to move a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government for its human rights violations against Sri Lankan Tamils. But we are happy that now the US has initiated this step. When the entire world has taken note of Sri Lankan President, Mahinda Rajapaksa's dictatorial policies and condemned him as an international war criminal, we are unable to understand as to why our Government has failed to move a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government. Why is our Government hesitating to move such a Resolution before the UN Human Rights Commission? Our Government has totally failed to recognize the double standards of Rajapaksa. When will India understand the man who poses a smiling face but harbours a heart full of poisonous vengeance against Sri Lankan Tamils? Channel 4 has recently telecast the photographs of war crimes committed by Sri Lankan Army against innocent Tamil people. One such photograph was that of the brutal killing of innocent 12 year old boy, Balachandran, who is the younger son of Pirabhakaran. But our hon. Minister for External Affairs says that this photograph could not vouch for its authenticity. We feel that this is a very unfortunate statement from the hon. Minister for External Affairs of our country.

We cannot forget that the Sri Lankan Government, in a single day, massacred more than 40,000 Tamil people consisting of children, women and elderly people. So far more than two lakh Tamils were killed by them. There are even reports that the United Nations authorities were unable

to trace the population of Tamils there. Once the places filled with Tamil people, now, looks like a desert and nobody knows about their whereabouts.

The funds provided by our Government have been diverted to Sinhalese people. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to move our own Resolution before the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva to try Mahinda Rajapaksa for his war crimes, human rights violations and genocide committed against innocent Sri Lankan Tamils as well as support the Resolution to be moved by the United Nations in the UNHRC.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on the President Address. Many hon'ble Members have spoken on it. My parliamentary constituency is Cooch Behar, West Bengal which is a border and adjacent area of Bangladesh. This is the 65th year of our Independence. The burning problem of Jalpaigudi and Cooch Behar is Enclave land and Chitmahal. Its citizens have not been treated with humanity. They have not been imparted education and there is no law and order. They are not getting anything. Today they are living in a world of uncertainties. In this speech on the President Address, I would like to say that yesterday our respected President had gone on the visit of Bangladesh where the governments of the two countries had a dialogue and yesterday itself our President has also come back. Here I would like to demand that both the countries should sit together and work for the transfer of Chitmahal at the earliest because according to the government reports, infiltration from Bangladesh is there just because of non-transfer of Chitmahal. After the terrorist activities, terrorists flee away and take shelter in that area. If there is any terrorist activity in Bangladesh, the terrorists cross over to Enclave to take shelter because there is no law and order. Infiltration is not from Bangladesh alone, it is also from Nepal, which is midway. All the terrorists, be it one belonging to the outfit of Hizbul Muzahiddin or Maoist group[^]infiltrate from Nepal. The borders of this country are not safe. The Hon'ble President, in his address, has spoken about his country, which has spent more than 65 years of its Independence. He has said that most of our people live in villages and electricity has reached in each and every village. All our hon'ble members were saying it. But if you

see the reality, you will know the truth. Even today after 65 years of our Independence, there are still such villages which have no electricity and the people live in darkness. That is a very big problem. The hon'ble President also made a mention of labour, Aadhaar Card and BPL Card. Many families have not yet been given BPL Card. For all the poor people, the government initiates very good schemes but all the poor do not get the benefits of those schemes. If you see the reports from the internal organizations and those from the entire world on the human rights and child education rights and health in India, you will find that the situation on those fronts continues to remain sensitive as everyone in this country is not getting education. In most of the villages, children have been leaving schools and turning to employment to feed themselves. A number of children are dropping out of schools in our country. After 65 years of Independence our public should have lived in peace, but they have not got that peace.

We frame good schemes in Parliament. We have framed the farmers loan waiver scheme and today a matter was raised during Zero Hour that the benefit of schemes framed here are not reaching to the small and marginal farmers of the country. A lot of scams are committed in the country. The House could not work full time during 2009 and 2013. Our budget session has started on 21st February and today is 6th, the House is not working properly. The matter of scam is being raised for the last two days, the law and order situation in the country has crippled. I cannot oppose the President's Address, but cannot support the President's address, as the progress which should have achieved during the 65 years after Independence, that much could not be achieved. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address.

*SHRIMATI DARSHNA JARDOSH (Surat): This Parliament and the Janta of the country were expecting so many things in the President's Address, but as the government of Congress and friends has set aside the public after obtaining the power, similarly the smouldering problems of the public were set aside in this address.

The public is struggling with the price rise, but nothing has been mentioned in the Address to get rid of this problem. Government have not shown any sympathy towards these problems of the public. The Government

*Speech was laid on the Table.

make so many tempting provisions to the public, but they all are far from reality. Just now the Government have launched a scheme to deposit the benefit of subsidy and others direct to the accounts of the beneficiaries. The schemes were made so much lucrative, but it was not mentioned that how it will be implemented. Because the BPL card holder or a widow do not have any account in the bank. If so, what ways and means has been developed by the Government? If they have any account, whether they will fulfill the condition of minimum balance in the Bank? If they cannot maintain the minimum balance, how the money sent by the government will be beneficial to them? These are some questions remained unanswered. There is a Gujarati proverb that "*Doongar door thi Raliyamana*".

The country is struggling from the crimes against women. Last month so many cases of rape were reported in Haryana and Sonajji had to visit that area. Delhi has become the rape capital. Public come on the street in Nirbhya Case, but on the same day a minor girl was raped in Delhi. More rapes were also committed in the same duration. The sensitivity of the Government is seen when the reply to a question by the leader of Opposition was given with a smile. The public wanted to know that when ex-prime Minister Atalji can be treated within the country, that is why that girl was taken to Singapore overnight. The public want to know today also that whether Nirbhya was taken to Singapore for improvement in her health or it was the official decision for keeping the health of Central Government stable.

The concern of safety and terrorism is telling heavily on the country. Today, Pakistan is openly frowning upon the country. It takes away the head of our solders. It is abducting our fishermen of Gujarat on the border of Gujarat even after challenges of the Government. China is besieging us all around. Infiltration is increasing in the country from Bangladesh. Yasin Mallic openly meet our enemy in Pakistan. The public is concerned about such questions.

What happened to the promises made in the budget last year, how many promises were fulfilled, how much progress has been made. Nothing has been told in this regard. FDI has been introduced, but promises were made at that time, Not much investment has come to India.

So, my opinion is that the President's Address is not as per expectation of the public and has failed to fulfil the expectations of public.

*SHRI MAHENDERSINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I would like to express my views on the President's address. We all know that the President's Address is a document of policies of the government, which is approved by the Cabinet. The President's Address is very important in the national context, because it bears the agenda of government for the next year.

All the national challenges were mentioned in the President's address in the Joint Sitting of the Parliament in the historic Central Hall of the Parliament on 21st February, 2013, which include economic slump, price rise, unemployment and employment creation in the country.

These problems do exist in the country since Independence, but we remain unable to find the permanent solution to combat these challenges successfully, failure of government policies and schemes is seen in the President's Address which is called the document of government policies for not suggesting any formula to face the price rise and economic slump or not infusing confidence in public.

The Office of hon. President is the Supreme post under our Constitution and like father of the Nation, but as the hon. President had to read out the Address prepared by the Central Government, so knowledge of proper condition and direction of the country is mandatory for the government so that the general public may have confidence that the government is safeguarding their interests and the welfare programmes are being implemented properly.

The then President Pratibha Patilji had set many targets in this House for UPA Government in 100 days, but these targets are lying unachieved after lapse of thousand days. It can be assumed from the failure of this government that the government is becoming victim of uncertainty gradually.

I would like to present some of the important provisions made by the UPA Government which cannot be fulfilled as under:

1. Pension regulatory scheme is pending since 2011.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

2. National Food Security Act is pending since 2011.
3. Better laws for Land Acquisition is pending since 2011.
4. Women Reservation Bill pending in Lok Sabha since 2010.
5. Revival of Goods and service tax pending since 2011.
6. National Council for Higher Education Bill pending since 2011.
7. Fifty Percent Reservation of Women in Panchayat Bodies Bill pending since 2009.

This is a matter of concern for a progressive nation like India. At the beginning of 15th Lok Sabha the then President hon. Smt. Pratibha Patil in her speech had fixed 100 days home work for Government, but even after passing of one thousand days, apart from one or two announcements not a single announcement has been fulfilled.

Black money is a ticklish problem for the whole country and due to this problem the chariot of development of the nation is unable to go forward. It is estimated that 25 lakh crore rupees of India is lying in foreign banks. There is no mention in the Address of the hon. President about the measures to be taken by the Government to bring black money back.

Today, the common man is suffering from price rise. There is no mention of efforts to be made by the Government to reduce the price rise. There is nothing more has been said about the national security.

There has been a huge Jan Andolan against corruption in the country, but inspite of that no effective Lokpal Bill has been brought so far. The economic system of the country is badly effected due to corruption and scams.

My parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha is an area of tribals, dalits and OBC people which is very backward and neglected, In this, our area there is almost no railway facility and in this farmer dominated area there is not a single rake point. The farmers have to go very far to bring fertilizers in which time and money both are wasted. In our area erops get ruined on large scale by

wild animals. There is no mention in the Address by the Hon. President about the steps to be taken by the Government to protect the crops of farmers from wild animals.

The hon. President has announced several steps in his Address to make the society more inclusive, which is worth welcoming. He has called the Government to go forward on the important subjects like more opportunities, more options, better infrastructure and security for an ambitious India. Now this is the responsibility of the Government to determine its clear direction in the light of Address by the hon. President to take the country forward on the path of speedy development of the country.

With this, I strongly support this motion of thanks.

[English]

*SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks to the Hon'ble President. However, in this process I want to make some observations pertaining to some issues particularly with reference to the State of Maharashtra.

Maharashtra has been facing severe drought conditions. The conditions are unprecedented. There are many districts which are facing severe water and fodder scarcity. Worst hit areas are of Marathwada, western Maharashtra and Vidarbha. There are thousands of villages and hamlets which are completely dependent on tanker water supply. Many fodder camps have started in the State by the State Government. However, the people are leaving the villages and moving to some other places to save their lives. The State Government at its level is making all efforts but the situation is so severe that it requires an immediate intervention by the Central Government. Some special package is needed.

The Government has given, in principle, approval for setting up of a new international airport at Navi Mumbai. The airport at Navi Mumbai. The airport at Navi Mumbai. This airport is critical for the city of Mumbai as well as for the Indian economy. But there does not appear to be any sense of urgency in setting up of the airport. This project has been marred with inordinate delay in land acquisition and securing environment clearances. With this kind of delay in land acquisition etc., the project is bound to have

*Speech was laid on the Table.

a huge cost escalation. It is being reported that the first phase of this project will not be operational before 2017 which was supposed to be operational by the end of 2014 or early 2015. It has also been reported that the delay in land acquisition is because of large track of mangroves which needs to be removed for construction of the airport. This needs clearance from the Central Environment Ministry. I hope that an early decision will be taken in this regard.

There are many stretches in Mumbai-Goa National Highway No. 17 and Sholapur-Dhule NH which requires 4 laning in the economic interest of the State of Maharashtra. They should be included in the National Highway Development Programme on priority basis.

There are many projects which are related to drinking water supply and sewerage which have been submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Central Government. These projects are pending for quite some time. I request that they should be cleared to enable the people to have the benefits of these projects.

The High Court in Mumbai still known by the name of High Court of Bombay. There is a consistent demand that the name of the High Court of Bombay should be changed to High Court of Mumbai. I, therefore, request that an early decision may be taken in this regard.

Maharashtra has around 720 kilometers of coastal line. There is always a danger of infiltration which had taken place in the past. Maharashtra has requested for a new law on coastal security with particular reference to security of commercial projects involving the entry of foreign firms into Indian Ports, etc. This is an urgent issue of national security which requires immediate attention.

The address mentions that under the 11th Plan period, 54,964 MW of electricity generation capacity has been added and by the end of 12th Plan period the target capacity addition is 88,537 MW. I would like to mention that during the 11 Plan period the target capacity addition was more than 75000 MW which was scaled down twice and we could achieve 54,964 MW. I presume that it is mainly because many of the projects could not get clearance on time and were delayed. What preparation has been done by the Government this time so that there is no occasion of scaling down the target during 12th Plan and we will be able to achieve the target of 88,537 in the 12th Plan period?

India is one of the biggest importers of arms and ammunition. For most of our supplies to the armed forces we are dependent on foreign countries. Though we are having defence public sector undertakings but not much progress has been made by these undertaking in developing cutting edge technologies. Since we import a lot, there are more chances that there will be irregularities in dealing with foreign countries in importing arms. Therefore, defence PSUs must be directed to work on specific mandate of indigenization of defence production and in the process private sector may also be involved and encouraged.

The address mentions that the Government has taken significant initiatives under the 12th Plan to strengthen the legal and judicial infrastructure in the country. For this purpose, the Government has also enhanced the funding by Rs.4867 crores in the 12th Plan period. In my view, the amount is not sufficient. With the kind of atmosphere being generated through out the country for security and safety of the women, the demand is being raised to set up fast track courts so that the decisions on the crime against women can be expedited. Therefore, the focus should be, at present, on the setting up of fast track courts instead of general strengthening of judicial infrastructure. In addition to this, there are a lot of vacancies at various levels in judiciary. Many of the High Courts do not even have 50% of the judges. It is in the interest of the delivery of justice that the vacancies in various High Courts and lower courts should be filled up on priority.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill giving reservation in promotion to SC and ST is also pending here after being passed by Rajya Sabha. This should also be passed on priority with including OBC in this bill.

With these words, I support the motion.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. I request you Raghuvansh Babu that do not bring the counting back. After three-four you again come to one.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I will speak serially and not come back. I feel very much encouraged to see you in the Chair. President's speech is the policy and statement of the Government. We come to know that what the Government want to do in the next one year, this is told through the Address of the hon. President.

The paragraph in it is from 1 to 14, but what is in these paras. What they have spoken through the Address of hon. President and what they want to do, I will tell in brief.

Sir, this year is very significant. This is the last budget of the Government and beginning of 12th plan. The world is passing through recession. India is also facing it. What the Address by the hon. President states in such circumstances? Budget has also come, but I will speak about budget in budget discussion. But what is the policy of the Government in the Presidential Address? I am saying from the very beginning that the Government is directionless. Why I say so, because there is no minimum common programme, no target, no objective. Some how or the other the show is going on. I will tell you this by citing examples. First of all I want to raise the issue of farmers. The issue of farmers is also included in the Address by the hon. President. We have people here who have studied in Howard university. Taxi driver was saying to me whether GDP will increase by raising the price of petrol, diesel and gas? When the price of petrol, diesel and gas will increase, GDP will also increase. The Howard studied people are saying it, they are running the country. After studying at Howard, people have become learned men. Finance Minister and Sibal I have also studied there. Hon. Prime Minister would also have gone there when he was in Delhi school of economics. It is said that direct benefit transfer system will be implemented. What is new in it. Money is going in their account under Rozgar Guarantee Scheme, the amount of old age pension is also going in their account, Indira Awas money is also going of course it is not being done without taking bribe, but it is being deposited in account. The Government has announced repeatedly during the last three-four years that they will give subsidy on fertilizers direct. But you are giving it to company. Why you are not giving direct benefit to farmer on fertilizers? Why are you giving it to companies? If Government has courage it should tell. Question no one why you do not want to give direct to farmers? Whatever is received, for that three-four ministers are petting their back by doing press conference that they will transfer direct benefit. You were speaking on 150th Jayanti of Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand Ji had said that you cannot do any big work with trick and cunningness. Will it be good for the country if the Government play tricks and do the work with cunningness and do frauds like this? Such a big country and so many problems. The population

of our country is 125 crore. There are so many problems and you want to solve these with trick and cunningness. It cannot be done. Therefore, give reply if anybody is there to reply.

Sir, now the CAG report has come. It is written in that report that 40 per cent children are victim of malnutrition. In Bihar it is 82 per cent which is maximum. We will inquire about it. Newspapers are publishing that there is growth. But in the report it is 82 per cent. In Andhra Pradesh it is 49 per cent and in Haryana it is 43 per cent. Sir, in Jharkhand it is 40 per cent. It is less than others. But 40 per cent malnutrition is also high enough. Somewhere grain is rotting, somewhere it is starvation this is the Government, What is this policy? Grain is rotting or not? The Government claims that there is adequate grain storage. In that also it is claimed that so many crore tonne has been produced by farmers, farmers produced it after taking burden on themselves. They are cultivating with great difficulties. In Bihar also when all the farmers sold their grains through mediators at the rate of 800-900-1000 rupees per quintal, now the SFC shops have started opening. Now the mediator is doing hoarding. Whether the farmer is getting the minimum support price? They are not getting. Therefore, it is a big question of farmers. I will not pass that also which has been written about farmers in the CAG report. What a big fraud has been done? At that time it was said that we have waived off 71,000 crore rupees. Now it is 12000 crore rupees or how much? That also CAG says that it is fake. Who were to get, did not get and where loans were to be waived off, were not waived and where loans were not to be waived, were waived off. This is the position, same are the farmers and same is the Government and the claim was made that the loans have been waived off. Whose loan has been waived off and whose it was to be waived off? Now CAG has revealed it. Now it will be discussed further. I will not go in details of that. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, there is shortage of time today.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I will only speak in brief. I am making the ground. What is the condition of sugarcane growers? The supporters of Congress party on this side, I am to request them that the people, when they are going to fall the government you save them but do justice with the public. What is the condition of farmers?

What the prices have been settled? It has been claimed in the Presidential address - that production of sugarcane and cotton have been in abundance. What is your support in it? What prices you have settled? What is the price of sugar and sugarcane? That should be compared. Rail Ahmad Kidwai Commission was set up to decide the prices of sugar and sugarcane. At present its prices are half. Why it so? It is the question of farmers. One of the hon'ble member of Ajit Singh's party was just speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Singh Chauhan was speaking.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes Sir, he was speaking that that the bad condition was due to employment guarantee. I had been to village. The farmers assembled. He said that you have done very good work. It has been a blessings for the farmers. But the farmers have said they are not getting from it, and make it labourer guarantee. The farmers are demanding for labour guarantee they are not getting employment guarantee. Where is Department of Agriculture? Is there Department of Agriculture? In labour the diesel, seeds, technology, training and demonstrations all are included. But he is not getting the labourers. The wages have been again increased. Whether the farmers are capable to pay that much wages? Why the subsidy is not in wages? So the employment guarantee should be included with wages. He should work in the farmers field and the government should pay. See gentlemen, whether there is anyone to listen it, someone to see and to know? ...*(Interruptions)* In Employment Guarantee the work should be in farmers field. Some part of wages be taken from the farmers and the Government should pay it. Sir I am talking a new thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu see my compulsions.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, wait a minute. You are talking about wages and I am talking about compulsions. My compulsion is shortage of time.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, with the enforcement of wages your compulsions will be solved. If there is anyone having courage should say. That he will understand and consider it. Why it has not been considered so far? Why the government is indifferent towards farmers?

Why enemy like treatment with the farmers is being meted out? Whether it is the government of millionaires, billionaires, corporate or of baronage? In the battle of Mahabharat Bhishma Pitamaha was teaching, and Dropadi began to laugh. He said, daughter why are you laughing. She said, when I was being undraped you didn't say anything and now you are preaching, then he said he had taken food of Dryodhana. The government formed on the strength of capitalists, how can it be well-wisher of poor, and farmers. The great personality like Bhishm Pitamah could not speak due to the food he took of Dryodhana at the time of undraped, the other people will harp the songs of that, whose foods they take. Why injustice is being done towards the farmers? ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently a strike of Labour organization took place on 20-21 instant. The entire Bharat was Bandh. Why the strike took place, I have read their demands. I support them. The outsourcing of contracts should be banned and the reinstatement on contract system be stopped. Exploitation is being made. At AIIMS a contractor in the name of a Safai Karmi, claims Rs.15 thousand and pay Rs. Lour thousand to him. Eleven thousands goes in the pocket of contractor. It is restoration of outsourcing and contract. The government should come forward and say that we will abolish contract and contractual labour system. The Leftists also go on talking. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no other way out except conflicts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu now you conclude, you are a senior most member.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What are the questions before the country just now - corruption, Price rise and black money? What is in the Presidential address on these three issues? Why the government is silent on all these three issues? What they want, the people go on strike in the country, only then they will do somethings. When the CEO was arrested in Italy. ...*(Interruptions)* then they are conducting CBI inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)* Bribe was taken here. ...*(Interruptions)*, who was caught in Italy. ...*(Interruptions)* The CBI inquiry is being conducted here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh ji I have called the name of another member.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Corruption, black money and the price rise are the three issues. What

the government has to say on these. Why the government is silent? Why the people of this side are silent? These people are like fish in the water. *...(Interruptions)* Here is Prime Minister. Advaniji has brought the waiting list and included his name in it. It is new waiting. *...(Interruptions)* The problems of the people should be solved. Price rise, black money and corruption. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh babu, I have called the name of Shri Prashant Kumar ji, so now you conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The regional imbalances will increase and the unity in the country will be reduced. *...(Interruptions)* About regional imbalances there is something or not in the Presidential Address. *...(Interruptions)* Bihar will get the special state status, the people there are misunderstanding. It is being done. Changes are being done, it has come in the question. *...(Interruptions)* There is no proposal under consideration of the government to review the criteria for special state status. Our Chief Minister is repeating thanks after thanks. What is this bungling. *...(Interruptions)* The secret will be opened. *...(Interruptions)* I want to disclose it. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I am concluding with last point. The teachers in Patna are being lathi charged. *...(Interruptions)* They are being beaten there. *...(Interruptions)* Why the contract teachers were not supported at Patna? *...(Interruptions)* They got support in Allahabad Central University. *...(Interruptions)* Why not in Patna? Tell if anybody have the courage.

Sir, regarding health I want to say that why there were not five AIIMS in Bihar. The population of Uttarakhand is 85 lakh, the population of Jharkhand is two crore, Chhattisgarh two crore, they have got one AIIMS each, but the population of Bihar is ten crore, why don't you give one AIIMS to it?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): There is no AIIMS in Jharkhand.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It has been upgraded. Rajendra medical College has been upgraded. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please now conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What formula you are applying. *...(Interruptions)* Who is the implementer?

...(Interruptions) What are the basis of formulating AIIMS? *...(Interruptions)* Create five AIIMS for it. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, there is one more problem. *...(Interruptions)* Where ever you go you will find jam in every city. *...(Interruptions)* The jam is not being cleared. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu I have called the name of Mazumdar ji.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu a humble man like you will not if cooperate with the Chair, how the house will function?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I want to say last about the cleaning of river Yamuna.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would want to express my views on motion of thanks on the Presidential Address. In the Presidential Address policies and programmes of the Government, top priorities are outlined and highlighted. India is the largest democracy in the world. The Government has implemented a number of schemes, programmes for bringing up the standard of living of the people and their welfare. I hail from Uttarakhand, a hilly state with difficult geographical conditions. Remote villages in the state have been electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Today, when entire world is reeling under economic recession our economy is emerging. The Presidential Address has let a ray of hope in crore of people in the country.

The steps being taken by the Government are indicative of achievements of the Government. Food security will ensure two square meals for every citizen in the country. The Government is sensitive toward common man. The Government has a close eye on each sensitive issue, the Government is taking steps for security of women and a Bill is also being brought in this regard. The hon. President in his address has said that the Government would provide employment to one crore people during next 10 years. It reflects the vision of the Government towards the youth. The hike in pensions of disabled, widows, old-aged is indicative of positive approach of the Government. Doubling the number of colleges of technology, promotion of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

technical education and imparting technical education to maximum youth shows dedication of government towards education, Janani Smaksha Yojana, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, MNREGA, NRHM are such programmes schemes of the Government which are directly benefiting the people. Today, it is a matter of pleasure that we are the largest producers of milk and rice in the world. Government has played an important role in making India polio-free, arrangement of the thousand extra beds in hospital, and increasing seats in medical colleges in the country are a mile stones.

The implementation of a pilot project- one stop crisis centre in government hospitals in 100 districts under Women Employment Mission is an important step. Introduction of DBT system is also quite important, where under, benefits such scholarship to students, pension, maternity benefits will now go direct into the account of beneficiaries. For this purpose, account of the beneficiaries will be linked with Aadhar Number. This new technology will prove to be a guiding factor in providing benefits to the poorest citizens, especially in rural areas. I have some suggestions and if the Government pays attention to these, our economy will strengthen more.

Hill states, especially Uttarakhand are lagging so far as growth rate is concerned, therefore, the Government should take necessary steps to accelerate growth rate. A central university should be set up in Kumaun region in Uttarakhand.

Hill state, especially Uttarakhand lack basic infrastructure. Most of the roads are dilapidated. At the same time, government should take necessary steps for construction of alternative roads.

There is lack of irrigational facilities in hill states, especially Uttarakhand. Water bodies are drying up. The Government should pay attention to it. Uttarakhand has 68 per cent forest cover, the Government should pay economic aid to the state for conservation of forests especially in view of environmental importance.

Exclusive action plan should be prepared for agriculture, vaternary, health, industries, irrigation, drinking water, telecommunications, road. Lack of education is a serious issue in hilly areas. The Government should take special measures for providing primary, secondary, semi-secondary, technical and professional education in such areas.

There is ample scope of tourism in hill states. The government should take necessary steps for development of tourism in such states for promotion of tourism in Uttarakhand-latu Devata in Deval in district Chamoli, Ghantakaraa Devta in Losturpatta in Devprayag in district Tehri, Mao Chandrabadni, Damla Nagrapa and Jwalya in district Pauri, Kali Math and Kartikeya Swami in district Rudraprayag tourist places can be developed as dhams.

Under MNREGS daily wages in Chandigarh is Rs/170, Rs.150 in -scheduled area of H.P., Rs. 170-181 in Andaman & Nicobar Island. Similarly it should be increased to Rs.181 in geographical difficult of Uttrakhand. Private schools along with the Government schools should be covered under SSA. This programme is being intensively run by the Central Government all over the country. Garhwali and Kumauni language be included in Eight schedule to the Constitution and be given the status of national language.

Giving top priority to national security border roads in the country should be constructed without any delay. NoC from forests and environment angle takes time, but in case of border roads it should be obtained promptly and roads be constructed on priority. Arrangements should be made for obtaining NoC through single window system. There is a need for improvement in postal ballot system. A comprehensive scheme should be evolved for promoting herbal farming in hill states.

India is one of the seven biggest countries in the world, second most populous country in the world and one of the world's 4th largest economies. Recently, between 13-16 December, 2012 the incidence of very heavy downpour and cloud burst in Ukhimath and Jucho tehsisl of Rudraprayag district played havoc. 69 people were killed in it. The caused damaged to public infrastructure in excess of Rs.67.42 crore. Out of it, an amount of Rs.39.37 crore was urgently needed. Jua Kimara, Brahmankhohi, Premanagur, Dangwari, Mangohi, Chauic, Salani and Giriya villages of Ukhimath were badly affected and there was heavy loss of like and property in these villages. Land slide caused very heavy losses in Kirora Malla and Timahi village in Jakhali tehsil wherein 70 houses were totally damaged. 44 villages in Ukhimath and Jalkhi is district of Rudraprayag got badly affected, and 1022 population of these villages was effected. Damage was caused to 30.27 hectare land. Simultaneously, 25.175 hectare arable land

was also damaged 66 concrete houses were raged to ground. There was 50 per cent damage to 46 houses and 66 housed were partially damaged. As per the Department of Revenue a loss of Rs.2804.70 lakh occurred 10 road got washed away, a number of bridges including pedestrians bridges got damaged. Large number of people were rendered homeless in the tragedy in Uttarakashi and Ukhimath. There was heavy loss to life and property. In Ukhimath 58 pacca houses were raged to ground. The government should give financial assistance for construction of these houses. Uttarakhand is a border state it touches borders with China and Nepal. Efforts should be made to ensure that no terrorist attack occur in this area. A special action plan should be prepared for preventing recurrence of such incidences in future.

The hill area of Uttarakhand is completely a seismic zone. In this situation it seriously requires an evacuation and rehabilitation policy. Government should consider it. In Uttarakhand villages like Ringwarhi, Mathurah, Pachharah, Chukum, Baithara etc are such which need to be immediately evacuated and rehabilitated.

I would also like to say that the proposed schemes for providing potable drinking water to all people in the country should be taken up urgently. Government should take necessary initiative for early implementation of pending drinking water schemes in hill States particularly in Uttarakhand.

Today, yoga is being given publicity and is being propogated all over the world. India has a number of trained yoga teachers who can impart yoga training to the world, but they are unemployed. They should be provided employment by making yoga a compulsory subject in the educational institutions.

In the end, I support the motion of thanks on the President address and express gratitude of self and the people of Uttarakhand to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Majumdar will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Sir, I congratulate the hon. President of India,

*Not recorded.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, for his speech, which he delivered to the Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament on 21st February, 2013. ...(Interruptions)

In his speech, the President has said that the Government has taken some effective steps to improve relationship with Bangladesh. But, two treaties, such as water sharing of Teesta River and land boundary agreement, have not been mentioned in his speech. But, now, in the context of Bangladesh situation, it should be mentioned because, in 1947, partition had been done on the basis of religion. But, in 1971, Bangladesh had become independent on the basis of democratic secularism. So, the Government of India, the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Bangladesh should solve the issue of sharing of water amicably, without depriving anyone of it.

I assure the House that I am not against the Treaty on water sharing of Teesta River. It is because the people of Bangladesh and the people of West Bengal are brothers. We have same language, same culture and also same food habits. We want to ensure a prosperous Bangladesh.

You are aware that all the rivers of North Bengal have originated from China, Nepal and Bhutan, and ultimately meet in the Bay of Bengal after flowing through the North Bengal and Bangladesh.

North Bengal has six districts with vast population. Its economy depends on agriculture. We, the people of North Bengal, have been spending sleepless nights since September 2011 because of the fear that a disproportionate volume of Teesta water would be diverted to Bangladesh, depriving the land of North Bengal.

16.58 hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*)

We are aware that water issues between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Krishna and Cauvery rivers have not been resolved amicably. Even the Supreme Court had failed in this regard. Water is the lifeline of humanity. So, we, the people of North Bengal, want to know clearly from both the Governments, the Centre as well as the State, as to how much share of water of Teesta River would be given to Bangladesh.

To combat terrorism and maintain peace in the region, the Treaty should be done immediately and amicably, without depriving anyone of water.

In his speech, the President has agreed that Indian economy has slowed down in all respects - the GDP has come down; inflation is increasing; price is constant; growth in unemployment is rapid and corruption cases have come up every month. So, we can easily say that President's Address is disappointing the nation.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Due to time constraint my request to Hon. Members to put their points within three or four minutes.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the President Address to the Joint Session of Parliament. I wish to draw the attention of the Government through the House towards the five basic facts.

First, it has been said that agriculture sector is a matter of pride for us. No doubt the farmer of the country has contributed to the record production of foodgrains by his hard labour. However, the country can be made self-reliant by the farmer if the Government further improve the work environment. This is a common sight that fertilizers are not available to the farmers at the time of cultivation. No subsidy is given on fertilizers. Government is not able to purchase in time the foodgrains or food products produced by them. As a result middlemen purchase that at cheap rates. Resources of irrigation have not been provided widely and adequately.

Government have claimed to have provided electricity to 2 lakh 85 thousand villages under Rajeev Gandhi electrification scheme. However, my constituency could not be benefitted by it. Had there been electricity, the production of foodgrains would have been much higher. My Parliamentary constituency lacks comprehensive source of irrigation while the farmers depend on rains for cultivation, therefore, creation of irrigation capacity needed to be paid special attention.

Secondly, Government has claimed that it has provided employment to 5 crore families in the year 2011-12. However, Government machinery remained uninformed regarding payment of wages under MNREGA to the families. Whether they are getting the wages in time or not.

Poor families get wages on the basis of payment after every two months. This system needed to be corrected.

Thirdly, I would like to tell the House some important things about Indira Awas Yojana. Government has failed to correct the BPL list so far. The voter card is defective. A man of 80 years has been shown as 50 years in the voter card. That villager is brought to the BDO being carried on the Charpai but BDO refuses to allot him Indira Awas. He refuses his claim on the basis of age shown on the voter card.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the same ground, the old man and a widow are refused old age pension and widow pension as has happened in the case with regard to Indira Awas. This fault needs to be corrected.

Fourth, the President Address mentions about land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Farmers are evicted from their house land. However, the value for their house or land is not correctly assessed. So whenever some scheme has to be launched, the acceptance of it should synchronize with process of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. President had said in his address that the internal security of the country faces danger from two things- First terrorism and second naxalims. I come from a Naxalite area. I have led Naxalite movement for 28 years. I want to tell something about Naxal movement. What is this about?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly be brief.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I need atleast 4 minutes time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have already allowed sufficient time.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: As per the figures presented the number of violent incident in 2011 was 611 which came down to 414 in the year 2012. However, the Government did not tell as to how many leftist extremist joined the mainstream. The Government did not show that sensitivity and seriousness which it was supposed to show in this matter. I would advise the Government to visit the area which is Kshudra area and surrounded by forests and mountains. Why extremist activities are present in Jharkhand. Why these activities are there in Bengal,

Dautewada in Odisha? Why these activities are not there in Metro city Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Surat, Gujarat, Maharashtra? Why it is there in the forests and ravines of Palamu? What is the reason behind it? I want to tell you. Sir, I wish to tell that naxalism is no ghost or demon. It is a problem which is related to unemployment, inflation, corruption, districts having no industry, harassment excesses and atrocities, illiteracy, social inequality etc. Today our children, youth, little girls etc. everybody is joining naxalism. There is no employment opportunity available in our area which may attract them and thus stop them from taking that path. In Palamau parliamentary constituency there is migration from a large part of the area. They are prepared to do any work for their livelihood. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken what you wanted to.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I want to say the basic problem relates to poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, drought, famine etc. Our land which is a desert area, should be provided with irrigation facilities. It should be made fit for cultivation. ...(*Interruptions*) Plants should be set up in our area also. We have big rivers in our area. A dam should be made on those rivers to supply water to farmers for cultivation. ...(*Interruptions*) It will make people self-reliant. Cottage industries should be set up in our area encouraging small occupations. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Shri Ajay Kumar.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

** SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): In the President Address, the Government has

* Not recorded.

** Speech was laid on the Table.

not addressed major issues. The country wants to know from the UPA Government that here all the development schemes formulated first in the name of Pandit Nehru and then in the name of Indira Gandhi and now are being formulated in the name of Rajiv Gandhi, why the schemes in this country are not named after other leaders of this country?

60-70 percent population of this country is living on agriculture but in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an irrigation dam was constructed but water began to leak from it and not a single drop of water reached the fields. Crores of rupees were spent on the dam. In fact, the agricultural growth rate in these islands is in negative.

After Tsunami, fields of the farmers stand waterlogged and in the name of the fields' water logging, officers and the tractors joined hands to pocket crores of rupees in the allocation of pumps sets, power tillers and cow dung manure etc.

After water logging of the farmers' fields in Tsunami, farmers, Parliament Members and the BJP workers staged a dharna at Raj Niwas, slept on roads and were imprisoned on their demand of compensation. Farmers representative members of Parliament met the Prime Minister, Home Minister and other Ministers of the country and gave a Memorandum making a demand of compensation in the name of natural calamity and not to acquire the land. On 22nd January, 2012, the Home Minister Shri Chidambaram made an announcement in his press Conference at Raj Niwas that a compensation of Rs. 9 lakh 30 thousand per hectare would be given and land of the farmers won't be acquired.

The Congress party and the Lieutenant Governor of the Islands hatched a conspiracy to reverse the promises made by the Home Minister and the poor farmers are being paid an amount of Rs. 9 lakh 30 thousand per hectare on surrendering their land. Even after a period of 9 years of the Tsunami, the sluice gate of the dam which had been damaged by Tsunami, has not been reconstructed to this day.

In 1974, Sri Lankan Tamil brothers were settled in Katchal Islands and they were not given land and compensation as per the agreement package. On 9 July, 2003, a decision was taken in the meeting of the Chief Secretary of the Administration, Development

Commissioner and the representative Sri Lankan repatriates that 1.5 hectare of land would be allotted in Saitan Khadilabar Plateash and they would also be given employment but even after a period of 10 years, nothing has been done.

Sri Lankan Government killed more than two lakh Tamils. Sri Lankan army is committing rape and atrocities on Sri Lankan Tamil widow women. Recently, Prabhakaran's son Balachandran had been gunned down in a army camp. The Government of India should make pressure on Sri Lanka for the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamils. A law had been enacted in the name of China-Bangladesh population Control but the Government of India continues to be a silent witness. In the name of food security, the UPA Government is talking of cash transfer scheme. Tamil Nadu Government is giving a free supply of 20 kg rice to all the APL and BPL families while in Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, BPL families are being given a supply of 35 kg rice at the rate of Rs. 1 per Kg. I demand that 70 percent people of this country who are really from the BPL families should be given 35 kg rice at the rate of Rs. 1 per Kg or 25 Kg rice free of charge because rice is rotting in the Government godowns.

The UPA Government is meeting out an enemy like treatment to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. During the period of NDA Government, each individual was being given 8 Kg rice which has been reduced to 5 Kg by the UPA-I government.

The UPA-I and UPA-2 Governments did not construct any new rural road in the Panchayat Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti or District Board Area in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the period 2004-2013. In 2008, APWD had handed over rural roads constructed by them but even after a period of 8 years, those roads have not been repaired to this day and it has become difficult to drive a vehicle on that road. For the repair of the rural roads constructed by the Panchayat Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti and District Boards, funds were not received and that road has now become unmotorable.

Panchayat Samitis and District Boards have become defunct. They are not making any contribution in the work of development. The Administration has crippled them.

During the NDA regime, unemployment youth cooperatives used to get employment in Panchayat

Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti and District Board through work order which paved the way of development of villages, employment of the rural population and youth cooperative which has now been completely closed after 2004.

In the year 2002 and 2003, funds were given to the District Board for 7 PMGSY roads but there were bungling in it and the road has not been constructed to this day. Under the pressure of the Congress party, the Administration is not taking any action on it. PMGSY fund was manipulated and even on the demand of a Member of Parliament, the Administration is keeping mum.

The District Board misused the MPLAD funds released during the 13th and 14th Lok Sabha and the Administration itself is in know of things and when the MP of that area made a demand in this regard, the Administration, under the pressure of Congress party is standing with them in this corruption.

The MPLAD fund meant for 13th and 14th Lok Sabha, amounting to about Rs. 2 crore is lying unutilised because the work for which fund was allocated, was not done and with the approval of the MP through the Deputy Commissioner, the fund released under MPLAD fund was not returned.

Even the two year old work meant to be done under 15th Lok Sabha MPLAD fund has not been sanctioned till date.

In the purchase of textiles, Ancofed and EHL has done a scam of more than one hundred crore but the Administration is not taking any action in this regard.

In the Islands, they are purchasing sub standard medicines and a drug test lab report proved it but drugs are being purchased under influence of higher authorities of the Administration because a big amount of Commission is being given for it.

In the name of special status, 4 percent reservation for Chhota Nagpur Community was recommended to the Government of India but the State of Maharashtra has given Adivasi status to Kharia and Oraon in the name of Chhota Nagpur Community. However, the Government of India is not doing anything to give this 4 percent.

The 10th meeting of the Island Development Authority was held by the Prime Minister and a written statement of the Prime Minister on the decision taken in

that meeting was published in the Government magazine but that decision has not yet been implemented. In the name of first time closure of Saraswati Pooja in the Islands, a conspiracy was hatched.

Bahipar Islands, the land of martyrs has been sold out to the foreign companies to convert it into a revelers'den. Andaman Islands were not given the benefit of unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008. The Administration is not paying attention to the shortage of teachers in Mahatma Gandhi Government college, lack of infrastructure, course subjects, hostels, guest lecture payments and repairs etc.

In the Islands, about 500 nurses are jobless. They should be appointed under Time to Care scheme of the Ministry of Health.

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The President's Address is a document of Government. Any Government it may be, it will be their document. This Address does not show the cultural spirit of the country. There is no indication of rich, glorious and united India. This Address hint at the darkness.

A dispute arose between the Hindu gods that who is eligible for coronation among Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. This work was entrusted to Bhrigu Muni. He went to the god Brahma and saw that Brahma was clung to his daughter. Bhrigu said that Brahma is characterless. He will not be worshipped on the earth. Again Bhrigu went to Mahesh. He was in bedroom with Parvati. Ganesh was on guard duty. Bhrigu went inside by pushing Ganesh. Mahesh ran after him with his 'Trishul'. Bhrigu said that Mahesh is 'Tamsi'. Again Bhrigu went to Vishnu, he was sleeping with Laxmi. Bhrigu kicked him in his chest Vishnu hold his feet and said "Hey, Munivar my chest is like stone. Your feet are very soft. You must be hurt. Let me tickle it." Bhrigu then informed the Gods that Vishnu is eligible for coronation.

The King should be tolerant, patient, honest and impartial and these qualities are there in Vishnu. Mr. Chairman, Vishnu is poor but eligible for coronation. Shiv is "Shamshanvasi" he hold the 'damru' in hand as indicator of fearlessness. Parvati does not have even a cot. But Shiv is 'Parmatma'. Deity of gods. He is Mahadev.

The shape of the Government is nowhere in the political system of any country. Dr. Manmohan Singh is Prime Minister but he is not the leader of the party's

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Parliamentary board. He did not won any election. He is not the leader of the House. Such a Prime Minister who is responsible, but do not have powers. Sonia Gandhi has powers, but do not have responsibility. He is Managing Director of Sonia Gandhi. Mr. Chairman, there are many center of power- Rahul Gandhi, Sonia Gandhi, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who do not see, do not listen and do nothing. Such a Prime Minster who say about Rahul Gandhi that he always says Rahul Gandhi ji to become a Minister, but he does not agree. Such a Prime Minister, who is not obeyed by a Parliamentarian, the son of Sonia Gandhi. Prime Minister is waiting for presenting a bouquet to Rahul Gandhi, this is the shade of slavery. Rattan Tata do not accept has invitation for dinner. Is there any such Prime Minister? India is 5 thousand years old. A new nation of 65 years. India is not a country, but a sub-continent in the eyes of others. But I regard it as Bharat Mata. Himalaya is its neck. The hills of North-West are its breast and Ganga-Yamuna are its children from where milk is flowed. The waves of sea in East-West-South are 'Vasant' of Bharat Mata. India is not a geological entity, it is an entity of cultural spirit. Is any shade of slavery can issue guidelines to Government of India. India is surrounded by economic, social, political crises. The defence sector is also in very bad condition.

The growth rate of the country come down from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. The price rise has snatched away the bread from the common man. The agricultural growth rate is static at 3 per cent. The prices of petrol, diesel and gas are increasing every week. Big oil companies have been given the right to increase prices. The Budget of the nation has destroyed. The petrol, diesel and gas are different from Budget. The rail fares are increased before Rail Budget. There are attacks of terrorism from across the border. The Prime Minister of Government says that Pakistan itself is victim of terrorism. There are terrorist attacks in Hyderabad. China had acquired our 32 thousand kilometer land. We are not able to free the land. The Pakistan occupied Kashmir is still in occupation of Pakistan. So, the 24 legislative seats lying vacant. China is constructing dam at three places on Brahmaputra river. The existence of Brahmaputra river is in danger. But the Prime Minister of India is saying that there is no loss of North-Eastern States. When the entire nation is surrounded by terrorism, inflation and safety crises, than Sonia Gandhi weeps by embarrassing her son and say that son, the

power is poison. With the image of such poverty and inferiority, the country could be saved. This is the irony.

Agriculture is the soul of India. 87 per cent population of India is dependent on agriculture. But today only 37 per cent land is under irrigation. Today also the agriculture depend on rain. But the Government believe it achievement when agricultural production is obtained by rain and when there is loss of production, it blames the nature.

Lakhs of farmers are committing suicide. Till date 2,76,000 farmers had committed suicide. One farmer commits suicide after every 30 minutes. When there is good crops, the market are crowded and the soldiers make marry on the border. Agriculture is the social, cultural and economic system of India. Today the daughters are not married for 30 years of age. There is no meaningful system for farmers.

The Government of India decided to waive the loans of farmers to the tune of 65 thousand crores in 2008. But there also been so maan scams. CAG has mentioned in its report that there was a scam of about more than 10 thousand crores. The Government which cannot provide the benefits to janta, what for that Government is?

There is problem of drought in a large part of the country. There is devastation due to floods or draught. The scheme of linking rivers initiated by Vajpayee Government has not been implemented by this Centre Government till date. The rivers should be interlinked.

Bihar is legging behind in development and by legging it behind the India will also be the victim of backwardness. The present Bihar Government is engaged in development work and the growth rate has reach upto 11 per cent. Bihar should be accorded special status and the Bihar is entitled to have the status of special State. There is no indication in the address of dialogue with Nepal Government for taking any action regarding construction of Saptkosi dam on Kosi river.

There is deep darkness in Bihar. The power stations in Barauni and Kati are lying non-functional. Electric Project worth about 99 thousand crores have not been implemented till now. The Government should make arrangements for coal linkage and provide relief from darkness.

There were 42 sugar mills in Bihar at the time of Britishers. Bihar Government has requested for license for manufacturing of ethanol repeatedly. But the Government are doing step motherly behaviour with Bihar. The Government should issue licenses for ethanol to set up sugar mills in Bihar.

At the end I will tell a story which indicates the character of the Government. Madam, there were two country and two kings. There was famine in one country. Second was full of greenery. The famine king asked the greenery king that how greenery is there in your country? The king replied that you will have to live with me for one month. The famine king remained there for one month and slept at night under a green tree. After one month the leaves of that tree dried up. The greenery king said that if the King of one country releases such stinking hot air, than what will be there famine or something else?

I come from Nawada area. Nawada is suffering from draught. The clouds do not pay any visit here. There are rivers, but no water. The rivers take birth during rainy season, get young and die within three months. Nawada is in deep darkness. Rajauli was selected for setting up of a atomic thermal power station. I am raising this question in the House for the last 4 years. Atomic thermal power station should be set up at the earliest.

There is terrible darkness. The nation is unsafe. Soniaji weeping by embarrassing her son and telling that power is poison. She is making efforts for his coronation as Prime Minister. There are repeated demands for making Rahulji Prime Minister. Congress is the mother of terrorism, extremism and inflation. It has made the Government a crockery shop. There is no Governance of any political leadership.

India is in the clutches of terrorists. Nobody is responsible to Parliament. Let us light a lamp of resolution in this terrible darkness.

"Ho gayee hai peer parvat si pighalni chahiye,
Is himalaya se koi Ganga nikalni chahiye,
Mere sine mein nahin, tere sine mein hi sahi
Hai koi aag, to aag jalni chahiye,'

Hangama khada karna mera maksad nahin,

Par shart hai ki jo surat hai vah badalni chahiye.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, I want to thank the President for his address, and I would like to raise some issues in this august House.

[*Translation*]

Hon'ble President has said that the economic growth has gone down from eight percent to five percent. There are two main reasons of it - one is policy paralysis. That is because the bureaucrats have no accountability. The government has failed in fixing the accountability of government officials. Secondly, the main reason is on crony capitalism. It has never been discussed in the presidential address how to develop the national wealth.

[*English*]

So, there was no mention about the national resources. Therefore, it is important for the Government to realise that whether it is coal

[*Translation*]

and whatever have been said about the fiscal deficit.

[*English*]

If the coal was auctioned properly, then we would have saved atleast \$33 billion.

Raghuvansh Babu, Sharad ji and many more members have discussed agriculture. I want to raise only one point. We discuss much about FDI. But the Agricultural Ministry, Rural Development Ministry, Small, Medium and Minor Irrigation Ministry are working on it in their own way. 70% population of India is inhabited in villages. In the Agricultural Ministry budget if minor irrigation, small irrigation Rural development would inter linked, we would have taken some effective steps in the interest of farmers.

So far Jharkhand is concerned, I want to give a small example. In our region the costs of forest products and wild life products have been fixed very low. If it would have been fixed fairly, the income of poor adivasi people of that region would have increased from their forest products. We talk much about the interest of farmers, but even after so many years in the absence of Agricultural

Price Marketing Committee the farmers are compelled to sell their products through middlemen. Molasses is a small example. You sell it after extracting the sugar from sugar cane, because inter-state movement is not in for Rs. 600/- . If the liquor company would be in an open market its price would have been 3,600/-. It means that we want to suppress the farmers and benefit the liquor company. All are aware of it but we would have always been discussing on it, because the liquor mafia will make sure that the molasses is available at cheap rates. This is the situation in every state.

It would be better to talk less about FCI. In Australia 20 per cent of the production are damaged. If we would have invested Rs. Ten thousand crores of FCI in irrigation it would have been beneficial for the farmers. One of the agency of the government, i.e. National Council of Agricultural Applied Economic Research is of the view that above 60 per cent BPL uses PDS system. It means that for above BPL the PDS system is more beneficial.

Many of our friends have discussed on NREGA we are under the false impression that the work on NREGA starts after Gram Pradhan and Gram Sabha. Thereafter, it goes to BDO and thereafter to DDC and from DDC to DC, where the file is opened. Thereafter, which work to start is decided. The villagers are not aware that it is Mahatma Gandhi Rojgar Guarantee Scheme. If you do not get work it is mandatory for the government to pay money to them. You ask any of the villager nobody knows about it. All friends are aware of it.

We all discuss so much but the government do not pay attention towards one main point. In this country the man is suffering from the government officials, it means from the governance reforms. It is not discussed at all. Every citizen of all the districts know that the MPLAD fund is of Rs. 5 crore. Nobody is aware that the D.C. Development budget for the district is Rs. 400 crore and Rs. 70 crore is in NREGA. Rupees 50 crores are in IAP. The public is running after Rs. 5 crores and the government officials are making theft of Rs. 400 crores comfortably. We do not discuss that issue. No politician will every say, not to give the caste certificate, do not issue ration card. But we people are the victim and through this debate I would like to request the government, to Moily Sahib that in the administrative reforms you increase the accountability of government officials. It is time now. If you see in Jharkhand

amongst rich people the number of government officials is more. In Ashok Nagar 90 percent places are of those officers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say to the government through you that we need not to bring FDI. If administrative reforms are carried out in this country, 10 percent development will automatically take place.

In the end I would like to say about Jharkhand, because I hail from the state. Much have been said in Railway budget. Railway earn 40 percent of its income from Jharkhand but its capital expenditure is less than 1 per cent. Similarly the government has completely neglected the eastern states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha. It is my request to you that we are the people of most backward states. Whether it may be Odisha, Bihar or Jharkhand, the attention may be paid to these states.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. I happily support the Motion of Thanks, moved by Shri P.C. Chacko, on the President's Address.

I am quite happy to note that a positive trend has been created on the economic front as a result of the efforts put in by the Government, and the progress we have made in the agriculture sector is also really cheerful.

Sir, paras 30 and 31 of the President's Address are in respect of the minorities. I do admit that this Government has done something for the minorities. In this year's Budget also, the allocation for the Ministry of Minorities and Maulana Azad Foundation has been enhanced. But I do not hesitate to say that the Government has not yet addressed the crux of the problem of the minorities.

I am not denying the fact that the Government has done something, but frankly speaking, I wish to say that the Government has forgotten the subject of reservation. Some of my friends from the other side were saying that reservation on the basis of communities is something like an anti-national act. As far as the minorities are concerned, the most important subject is reservation and reservation alone. If the Government is not putting serious efforts on this, I would like to say that it is a matter of profound regret.

We were talking about the affirmative action since long back. Various Commissions have recommended affirmative action. What affirmative action has the Government taken in respect of the minorities? So, I do not question the integrity and honesty of this Government. I do realise the Government is taking this kind of lukewarm stand on the reservation. I would like to say that it is highly condemnable on the part of the Government. The UPA-II is completing its tenure and is nearing the completion of the tenure of this Government. At least, at this juncture, I appeal to the Government to take a clear cut policy on reservation and all kinds of affirmative actions suggested by various Commissions.

I would also like to say one more thing. That is in respect of this UAPA-Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. Sir, what was the purpose of this Act? It was to curb the unlawful activities. That is okay but I would like to say that this Act is misused like anything. We all know that thousands of Muslim youths are languishing in jails. They are branded as terrorists. I would like to say that the Government should seriously think about it. Sir, this Act is not just giving an open general license to the policemen to keep everybody in the jail.

I would like to tell you what has happened in my place. There is one person whose name is Madani. He is a Muslim scholar. He was in the Chennai jail for nine years. Finally, he was acquitted from all the charges. Again, he is put in Karnataka jail for two years. He is branded as a terrorist. He lost his right eye sight. Now, his left eye sight is also only thirty per cent. He is suffering from all kinds of illnesses. He is not getting justice. Bail is denied to him. Even today, his application is pending. So, I am requesting the Government to take a serious view on that. We should not allow this kind of things in our country. This is against the basic principles of the secularism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Now, I am coming to the other thing. Some of the hon. Members were saying about the NREGA.

Sir, for NREGA, we can be proud of it. NREGA is one of the best flagship programmes this country has ever seen but two important aspects will have to be taken into consideration.

First is the corruption which is there in it. We were all discussing about that. It is not really serving the purpose. Corruption is prevailing in all the sections.

Second is the asset creation. Nobody is taking very serious view about asset creation. These are the two points. How to eradicate corruption in NREGA? How to ensure rural economy and create durable assets as a part of NREGA?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: I am coming to the end. I have a small point. I have one thing to say in para is 42 to 49 of the President's Speech which is in respect of health.

Sir, the Millennium Development Goals tenure is coming to an end in the year 2015. There are stipulations about child health and all kinds of things. I do not want to go into the details. My friends were saying about the malnutrition and things like that. 48 per cent children in this country are under-nourished. These things have to be addressed. What I am suggesting to you is that the Government should publish a white paper on what steps they have taken and what level of achievement they have made in Millennium Development Goals?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Thank you very much.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): At the outset, let me say very clearly that I feel let down by the President's Address because this is going to be the 9th President debate and the reply would be given by the hon. Prime Minister. Muslims have a right to feel aggrieved and feel let down. The reason being that recently employment and unemployment survey of India 2009-10 which was done by NSSO has come out. This clearly says that the literacy level of Muslims for both Muslim OBC and general Muslims is low or as compared to STs, SCs and Hindu OBCs and Hindu general. Literacy level of SCs and STs have improved both in rural and urban but not for Muslims. When it comes to matriculation, in both rural and urban areas, Muslims are the lowest matriculation in numbers in fact lower than SCs and STs. If you compared the period for 2009-10, the levels have gone down. There has been no improvement in matriculation level. When it comes to

higher levels of education, there has been in urban areas in Muslim General Category, 1.5 per cent net decline over the five years period of data comparison whereas it has improved for other categories like SCs, STs, Hindu OBCs, Hindu General and other minorities. It has increased from five to nine percentage points. The gap is increasing. Why is this happening? It is because no substantive action has been taken by this Government.

When we come to public employment, in 2010-11, there is no minority representation in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; no minority representation in the Department of Land Reforms; no minority representation in the Ministries of Law and Justice, Social Justice and Empowerment; and no minority representation in the Department of Food and Public Distribution. In the Ministry of Defence in 2010-11, 800 recruitments were made and only 50 people belonging to minorities were recruited. This speaks volumes about the 15 Point Programme. In the Department of Biotechnology, the same thing is there. In the Department of Financial Services, for 2010-11, 4702 were recruited from minority communities out of 65,000 in Group A and Group B services. Then the Planning Commission says that the poverty ratio estimates for Muslims in urban areas is 33.9 per cent. Where will we go if this is the representation in public employment?

In rural areas, the head count ratio for Muslims is very high. In States like Assam it is 53 per cent; in U.P. it is 44 per cent; it is 34.4 per cent in West Bengal; and in Gujarat it is 31.4 per cent. This is the head count ratio of rural areas by the Planning Commission. My point over here is that if these are the poverty ratios in rural areas, we are not getting our share in MGNREGA. What is the calculation? Only about three per cent of Muslims hold job cards and two per hundred workers are Muslims. When the poverty head count ratio is very high in States like Assam, UP, West Bengal and Gujarat, what is the Government doing in monitoring 15 Point Programme?

When we come to the issue of SGSY, the targets are not being met. The target for Anganwadi centres was 27,598 but only 12,363 has been realised. Now come to the issue of sanction of teachers in districts with substantial minority population. In 2011-12, out of 32,728, the target was 3,000. What was the achievement? It was 7,603. About KGBV in districts with substantial minority population,

in 2011-12, the target announced was 109 but the achievement was only 32. Now what is the percentage of Muslim girls in this KGBV? It is only nine per cent throughout the nation. This again speaks volumes about the 15 Point Programme. In UP, for example, 200 KGBVs are there but only 14 per cent of minority girls are there. About school buildings, the target was 705 but only 228 has been achieved. The target for additional class rooms was 13,883 but only 5,200 has been achieved.

That is why we have pleaded with the Prime Minister on this. But unfortunately, nothing moves over here. We have asked them to make this scheme demand driven and merit-cum means basis for post-matric, pre-matric group. There is no constitutional bar on that. But what does the Government do? It does not agree to it. The 12th Five Year Plan has started. The Ministry has asked for Rs.28,000 crore only for the scholarship schemes. What has the Planning Commission decided? It has said that for the Ministry of Minority Affairs, only Rs.70,000 crore will be given. Where will they go? There is a huge demand for scholarship schemes. For one Muslim scholarship scheme, about 250 boys and girls are competing. There is a huge interest in Muslims to get their children educated. But when we go at the top level, at the 12th standard and at the graduation level, the figures are pathetic. Why are they not coming forward to support us?

I want to ask the Government one thing. What has happened to the commitment on Prevention of Communal Target Violence Bill? Where is that Bill? If the other parties are not agreeing, why can they not tell the Congress ruled States to bring a law which will control communal violence? You take the case of Maharashtra. The fire took place in Dhulia. It took 12 days for the Government to realise it. In Bharatpur, Rajasthan, 12 Muslims were butchered inside a Masjid. In Assam also, it has happened.

Now we come to the figures given by the Home Ministry. In 2005-09, 648 people have been killed in communal violence. This number is higher than the fatalities which have happened in terrorist violence. It is high time that the Government brings this Bill. This Bill was passed by the NIC.

I come to the last point. Shri Azad Ahmad Mirza, a DRDO scientist was released today. He was released today because the NIA did not find any evidence against

him. His contract was terminated by the DRDO. What was the reason? He had a two year contract as a scientist. We do not have a scientist in our community. He was wrongly implicated. He was released by NIA. The DRDO has cancelled his contract.

I want to know from the Government what sort of secularism it is practising. Col. Purohit is lodged in a jail in Maharashtra for four years and the same MoD is giving him his salary for the last four years. Why do you not monitor all these things? This was revealed not by me, this was revealed through an RTI application filed by Maj. Upadhyay who is a co-accused with Col. Purohit. The Government does not know about it.

There is another issue which I want to bring to your notice. It is high time that the Delhi Special Police Cell is disbanded. Or at least create a responsible and accountable mechanism. The Jamia Association has come out with 16 cases wherein all these boys are exonerated. They spent four to eight years in jail, and the Government asks for examples. I am giving 16 cases of those boys who are exonerated by courts of law, who were picked up by the Delhi Special Police Cell. Does this Government have the guts to suspend the Delhi Special Police Cell officers who have destroyed the lives those boys?

When it comes to Afzal Guru, I do not want to comment on the sentence. What I would like to say to the Government is that there is one politician from Haryana who is convicted and who can make telephone calls and address public meetings in Haryana, but you did not have the courtesy to at least allow Afzal Guru's wife to speak to him before he was hanged. What kind of humanism are you practising here? What kind of message are you sending?

I want to know what the fate of Ranganath Mishra Commission is. Where have the recommendations gone? You are in the ninth year of your rule. You have to go to the public. The Muslims are not going to accept these announcements. They want to see some practical change and development. But unfortunately it is not there. It has not happened.

Terrorism is a new religion. Terrorists are hurting us, killing us. They do not see whether I am a Hindu or a Muslim. But we want to politicise this. We want to cast aspersions on it. It is high time that the country got united. And for God's sake, control this media. After half an hour

of every bomb blast they know what happened. If that is the case, the media anchors should be made the Home Minister of the country. All these media anchors who sit on their thrones at nine in the night and pronounce judgments, know everything. Where is this information coming from?

Lastly, I request the Government of India to examine my proposal of opening a diplomatic channel with Taliban. US is leaving Afghanistan in 2014. We have invested crores of rupees in the development of Afghanistan. If we do not engage with them, then we will be allowing our neighbouring country to enter over there and use that territory for antinational activities. Gulf countries have opened an Embassy and are talking to them.

I once again urge upon the Government to act on its promises. Your promises are going to make a difference, whether you come back here or not. If not, the Muslims have another fourth route also. It is not just three, they have a fourth route also. Please ensure that these promises are implemented.

[Translation]

*KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg) The Government, through Hon. President's Address, has praised itself but if we see it deeply then we find that there is no reality in their claims on ground level. If we see G.D.P. then this Government itself is admitting that its growth rate which was 8 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan, has decreased to 5.4 per cent today. As a result unemployment and inflation both have raised and the life of commonman has become more difficult and painful than earlier.

On one hand this Government is happy because agriculture growth rate has increased from 2.4 per cent of 10th plan to 3.7 per cent, on the other hand, they have no reply of this fact, if such a growth has taken place in the agricultural sector then why such number of farmers have committed suicide in the last year? If any growth has taken place then prosperity must be there, why is it not visible? Why the citizen of each section of this country is disappointed from this Government?

On one hand you claim that our foodgrain storages are fully filled in and we have 662 lakh tonnes of foodgrain reserves, on the other hand prices of these very foodgrains are going up in the sky and these foodgrains have become far way from the reach of poor people.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Central Government has recently introduced cash transfer scheme wherein amount of subsidy may directly be transferred to the accounts of the beneficiaries. But the question arises as to what is its basic aim? And before implementing it whether its all pros and cons were given serious thought? Today the poor of this country at least gets foodgrains supplied through Public Distribution System and at last his family has not to deprive of food of course, it is a fact that this system has a number of discrepancies and it a source of corruption. But you imagine of that situation when this money will be misutilized. If the head of family spends it in wrong doing then what will happen of his family? And if that commodity is not available in the market in the price of the amount of subsidy is being released in it then what option he will have? This is the thing to handover the poors in the hands of market and why this is being implemented just now? It is clear that the centre is utilizing it as election strategy. If the centre is so concerned about the poors then other measure could be taken for that. Distribution system could be improved, and the leakage that is being talked about by the Centre could have been checked.

If we talk about security of women, then today the women in this country are feeling so insecure themselves which would not be happened earlier perhaps. The number of incidents of rape and oppression are being reported today, it has not happened earlier. It is right that the centre has enforced strict law through ordinance to check these incidents but it is well known to all that security is not ensured mere making a law. The security is ensured when security departments perform their duties honestly and they should be provided with adequate resources and force for this. The Centre has not mentioned anything about it.

I represent Chhattisgarh state. It is a newly formed state and the basic aim of forming of new state is that the region concerned is developed properly, its resources could be utilized for the people of that region. The second point is that if state is small then administrative efficiency will be there and transparency will be existed in introducing and implementing the schemes. But when a new state is formed, it has to face resources crunch. Money is required for infrastructure, administrative arrangement and development. Since being a newly formed state, it takes time to develop revenue resources. For the development of newly formed states, centre should provide special

package but the Central Government has not made any announcement on this also.

The overall fact is that the Centre has not made any serious effort regarding sensitive issues. The figures are itself revealing its failure on economic front.

[English]

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon'ble Chairman Sir I am extremely happy to take part in this Motion of Thanks to the Presidential Address. Hon'ble President has listed the achievements and programmes of the government. But he has not announced any scheme meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a matter of great concern. Sir, human waste is still being removed by human beings in this country, which is disgraceful and a cause for agony. In his Address, Hon'ble President has simply mentioned that a law has been enacted to address this issue. However, the government has not announced any scheme for its implementation. We worship Mahatma Gandhi with great regard as the father of nation. Ironically, we do not follow the principles of Mahatma Gandhi sincerely. I wish to bring two important issues to the notice of the government. Prohibition of liquor is an important principle for which Gandhiji stood up throughout his life. But government in all the states of the country have opened liquor shops as they consider it a major source of revenue. The governments make the people of the country liquor addicts. Especially the youth of this nation, including the school going children are also addicted to alcohol. This is again a matter of serious concern. If we really consider Mahatma Gandhi and regard him as the father of our nation, prohibition of liquor which was close to his heart should be followed hundred percent in reality. Prohibition of liquor should be announced as a national policy and as the policy of every state government. I urge upon the Union government to implement prohibition of liquor throughout the country.

Secondly, Gandhiji, wished that there should be no capital punishment in the country. People belonging to all communities especially the minorities, poor and the downtrodden, are mainly affected by capital punishment. Mostly all nations of the world preach that on humanitarian grounds there is a need to ban capital punishment.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Approximately 104 nations of the world have completely banned capital punishment. These countries have removed capital punishment from their laws. Gandhiji had forgiven Naturam Godse, who shot bullets at him. The people of India who wish to follow the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi do not follow his principles. Gandhiji said capital punishment is a sin and it should not be practiced. We still follow this horrible practice of killing our fellow countrymen by hanging them to death.

I urge upon the Union Government to give up the capital punishment. Moreover, hanging of Afzal Guru is not an acceptable one in any way. Afzal Guru has been executed without even informing his family. I strongly condemn this attitude of the government which has not allowed Afzal's family members to receive the dead body. He was buried in the prison itself. I also urge that three persons belonging to Tamil Nadu, who are kept to be hanged in connection with the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, should be released. And I request the Government to consider the case of four person who are in the row for sentence to death in connection with Veerappan case.

Moreover, our fishermen are suffering. Especially fishermen of Tamil Nadu are being attacked by the Lankan Navy every now and then. In this extreme situation, the fishermen have put forth some genuine demands to the government. These fishermen should be given the tribal status and the loans availed by them should be completely waived off.

People belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not in safe in this country. Gandhiji said untouchability is a sin. But even after 65 years of Independence, untouchability is still prevalent in the country. People living in rural areas are targeted; their houses are gutted down with fire. Atrocities against them continue to happen. In order to give protection to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the government should adhere strict implementation of Acts & Laws that are aimed to prevent violence against them.

[Translation]

*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): Hon. President's Address is government document, which decides the situation and direction of the Government. But it is important that the present government has no ideology,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

no will power with regard to decide situation and direction of the country. Consequently, to say inflation has gone out of control, corruption is on its peak and the Government has been unable to bring the black money back stacked in foreign country during 9 years tenure.

Today the country is passing through a crisis. The foreign policy and internal policy of the country are very lax. But the Government has no concerned of that. The Government had introduced so many schemes but their schemes could not reach at ground reality. In the Budget for the year 2008, hon. Finance Minister had made a provision to waive the debts of farmer but debtor farmers could not take its benefit whereas the ineligible farmers got its benefit and this scheme was drowned in corruption. Today a new scam is exposed in every sector. For example scam in helicopter procurement for VVIP, scam in waiving of debt. When CAG report comes and uproar is made in the House only then the Government gives assurance of inquiry. The scam can only be checked when a scam is exposed, it should be investigated with strong will power and guilty persons should properly be punished.

The Central Government has not been able to implement any such rule or action plan for development of the country and to make India powerful so that the country can become powerful and we can say it with pride that our country India is not backward in any area. During 65 years of independence, the congress party has been in power for most of the years but in the leadership of Congress the country has been ruined instead of its development. The GDP is going down constantly. Inflation rate is increasing. In the President's Address, no meaningful efforts has been made to curb it. This Government only cares for chair not for country. Being or not being of such Government is equal thing.

*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Maharashtra State did not find the Address by the Hon'ble President useful or beneficial. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. The whole economy has come down due to draught. Actually MANREGA scheme is useful for poor so that no one dies of hunger. But my Ahemadnagar district is the only district where most of the tehsils have been declared drought affected. There is no drinking water for the people, no fodder for cows-buffaloes. The number of milch cattle is declining due to shortage of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

fodder. The people of my area are bearing double brunt of draught. On the one hand there is water problem, on the other hand less milking and thirdly, it takes six months in getting wages under MANREGA. If the money is not given in time, how can a farmer face the famine. There is no mention in the Address about linking of canals. It is very unfortunate. Many committees have been set up to study the draught situation in the State, the members have appeared before the committee as witness. But the recommendations of MPs have been ignored. Many Government officials have visited the famine hit State. Drought/ famine has become tourism for them but the State did not get anything.

I had given one information through State to Centre that with the assistance from State and Centre, funds are given to plenty of schemes. But, distributing the money with partiality, no village could be developed as per target. I had said that one village may be chosen from panchayats and all development schemes should be completed there first, so that it may become the guiding village for the rest of the villages. In my parliamentary constituency Padamshri, Anna Hazare and Poparshan Pawar has done it. If the Government shows will power, the other villages will also have water. In the country 3678 places have been declared protected, but these places which depicts the history of the country are lying in a dilapidated condition due to lack of maintenance. There is no mention of those also. Kumbh mela will start in 2015 in Nasik. There is no mention of development work there. Terrorisms and atrocities on women should decline and the culprits should not be spared. Marathi language is three thousand years old. The opportunity of giving it the status of State language and promoting Marathi language, so that the Marathi people could take pride of it, has also been lost.

There is no mention of remain committed towards keeping the image of the country clean.

[English]

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the both Houses of the Parliament. I am heartily thankful to HE President for very encouraging, practical and full of facts speech he had expressed. I have heard so many speeches in my long political carrier but HE President delivered the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

marvelous full of fact and figure speech. I see that under the leadership of Hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, we will achieve all the goal and aspirations the country need in present time.

During the period of UPA-1 and UPA-2 agriculture production is a record production. The construction of the roads in the country are complete in stipulated period and very speedy. The production of electricity has touched the high peak with the help of our scientists and committed, devoted staff of the country.

I am thankful to the UPA-2 for proper implementation of MNREGA. In this scheme, we are providing about Rs.145 per day per person and thank to UPA-2. I would make a request to Govt. of India to extend work days to minimum 200 days in a year.

I want to draw attention of this august house towards security of women. I need to mention that an innocent female beaten by the police official in District Taran Tarn, Punjab. It is shameful act by the official. They proved how the RAKSHAK became BAKSHAK. They must be punished.

I want to make a suggestion that there is need for more care in agriculture sector, especially in the state of Punjab.

[Translation]

*SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): The Presidential Address is said a reflection of Government activities and is also a resolution of activities. The President has said in his Address that his Government has started direct benefits Transfer systems. This is not the question that by which system you will cooperate with the poor. But the question is that even after the 55 years of congress rule after the independence 29.8 per cent people of the country are living below the poverty line. But there is no scheme with the Government for their economic development and they remain poor. Only according to new system the Government is going to give them the same benefits in the form of cash which benefits they already get from various ways.

The literacy rate of this country is 74.4 per cent in which the women literacy rate is only 65.46 per cent. There is no such resolution and target whose achievement may be included in the next year presidential address.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The basic problem of common people is drinking water. In this country there is arrangement of drinking water only for 54 per cent people in urban areas and 21 per cent in rural areas. There is no resolution of the Government in the country also. Today, the power of the country is agriculture. We can establish ourselves in the world market by increasing this power, but only 36 per cent agricultural land is deprived of irrigation. For this also, no target has been fixed by the Government. The Government is feeling happy only on monsoon based agriculture.

In a country where more than 20 crore people are living without pucca houses, we have done the work of making farmers more worried by repeating the resolution of constructing 10 lakh houses in 5 years. Not starting scholarship scheme for the children of poor men, is a joke with the poor. It is not in the national interest to make it only religion based.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an ambitious scheme of the Central Government, but in the entire India it looks like breaking us. Particularly, the Government is not serious about shortage of teachers and more financing of States. The teacher problem is becoming serious in the whole country. The entire country is facing electricity problem. After the execution of nuclear agreement with America it appeared that tomorrow the country will get rid of power crisis, but today the Government do not even talk of it.

The Government has renovated the temples in Kambodia, Myanmar and Laos, but it is difficult to understand that why it is not giving attention towards temples of India. In today's world of globalization whether the Government want to make India only a market. The Indians are concerned about the way the Government is bringing foreign capital in retail trade in the name of economic reforms and doing interference with the traditional economic system.

It is also a matter of concern that how the industrialists are investing Indian capital in foreign. How the educated youth in India will get employment. In a country like India creation of jobs should be the priority of Government, but the directionless UPA Government is not able to keep it in priority list.

The number of jobs declining due to computerization and machinery, therefore, Government should create jobs

on priority basis to remove unemployment. Efforts should be made to make the capital free from polarization for strengthening of Indian economy. I want to draw attention towards my State Jharkhand. This State is full of mines and minerals. The State is rich yet the people there are poor. There is so much poverty in Jharkhand that the people are cutting from the mainstream of the nation. If we see from the point of view of economic backwardness, the per capita income is minimum here in the country. There is no will of UPA Government to increase per capita income. There are tribals and extremism in Jharkhand. Land is barren. People do not get drinking water. They are far away from getting electricity in required quantity. There is unemployment, compulsions, but it is not understood why UPA Government do not give special assistance to this State.

After the creation of this State, there was a period of instability there. For this also congress was responsible. The Government want to run the State through President Rule or through a puppet Government. Forming Government by giving support to Madhu Koda, falling the BJP Government, getting the State looted through Madhu Koda, there are many such examples which have blocked the development of the State.

Even today, congress is ruling there through President's rule. The BJP Government took majority decision in the meeting of its Council of Ministers that the legislative assembly should be dissolved and elections are held, but the Central Government recommended for imposing President rule. The President rule is imposed only for that period, because the opportunity is given for an alternative Government. When there is no possibility of alternate Government then why there is President rule. The people of Jharkhand want to know it. President rule is a system according to Indian Constitution, but it is not an alternative of democracy.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Sir, I thank you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue. We are ally of UFA so I stand to support the Government and the Presidential address. But there are something which should be said in the House, if we do not tell who else will tell? I am seeing the exchange of words from both the sides. Someone is talking from this side and some from the other but nobody is giving solution of the problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak, all are listening.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: The elections are ahead, the public is watching all these things on T.V. and the decision that the public will take in election. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please keep silent. Don't disturb.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: You go on speaking, doesn't matter. I will also go on speaking. The Government has taken the programme of aadhar. It is a very good scheme, which is to approach the people directly. But whether the people will get the direct benefit? We hear about thousands of good schemes of the Government. The Government forms many good schemes, planning is done but when we go in the field, we find somewhere it is implemented 02 percent, somewhere 5 percent and somewhere 10 percent. It is a matter of regret. I want to talk particularly about aadhar. In our Assam, there is flood and erosion areas. People live in boats. In the flood people move from one place to another by 10 to 20 kms and their documents go on missing. They do not have land documents and when they visit to bank the bank does not open their bank accounts. I have placed my point, many times in the House. I placed my demand in this connection that such people who live in such type of locality, the Government of India asks for the documents, they should give recognition to anyone document, so that the poor people may get the benefit of good schemes.

I want to appreciate the Government that it has allocated Rupees one thousand crores for women. But I also want to say that the project may not take such a shape that one thousand crores have been sanctioned and not even one hundred crores are spent on it and the money had reached in the pocket of someone and the poor people are deprived of the benefit of it. If so happens, then it is a matter of sorrow.

So far the farmers are concerned, the entire House has said for the farmers. Today the farmer is committing suicide. He is starving. My house is in Maharashtra. It is draught prone area. How the people are living there, the Government should give careful attention to it. The farmers are in need of help in every manner. The farmers should be granted compensation and their loans are required to be waived.

The flood and erosion has become the fortune of our Assam. The flood wash away many people from one place to another. I want to say through you that the Government should formulate any such scheme, particularly for erosion and grant special package to the Government of Assam, so that something is done to prevent soil erosion, otherwise the Brahmaputra one day will engulf the entire Assam.

I, through you, want to talk about Communal Violence Bill. It should be implemented as early as possible and the guilty persons, how high ranked officer he may be, how great Minister he may be, how much prominent official he may be, should not be pardoned. The incident of Jiaul Haq took place two days ago, such incident should not take place anywhere, for it the officers should be arrested and sent to jail.

Now, I want to talk about Muslim reservation. As Owaisji has just said Muslims are major part of this country and are the part of a body. If you kill him in a half way, somewhere in education, as Owaisi ji has said with full figures, how the Muslims are being placed in the back. Whether it is being done under some planning? It is a matter of regret that this time Minority Commission has allocated Rs. 3511 crores for six minorities communities. Rs. 41561crores have been allocated for our SC brothers and Rs. 24 thousand crores for ST people. I am not talking only about Muslims, but talking about all the minorities. At least 24 thousand crores have been allocated, that should be released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down. You have told your points.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Sir, I want to place one or two more points. So far the implementation is concerned, the entire House will feel sorry that the fund released under the Minority Commission, one hundred crores have been released to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad college. Where the education is imparted to Muslims. This fund was to release last year but only rupees one lakh had been released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Sir, I want some more time to speak on Assam. I am from the associate party of UPA. Madam has also said that some more time will be given to me. Sir, we have to go in the elections, we have to do some work in order to win the election. All the people will have to work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: I will request the Madam for our long pending demand about Dhubri. It may be given attention. Thereafter, there is need of establishment of Unani Medical college. ...*(Interruptions)*

*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I support the Motion on vote of thanks on Presidential Address moved by my senior colleague Hon. Shri P.C Chako and seconded by Hon. Dr. Girija Vyas. The Presidential Address came at such a time when the country is passing through odd and pleasant both situation. The Hon. President gave physical details of all these and the efforts made by the Government to face all these situations in the coming years. In the hon. President Address explicitly mentioned of the various challenges before the country and to trace ways and means for their solutions along with the details of success achieved by the Government is clearly mentioned. I would like to mention first of all the positive and important point in the speech which I felt.

Our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said,

[English]

"We are one of the world's oldest civilisation and one of the youngest nation. Our country's demographic profile has undergone a major evolution. Now there is a preponderance of youth. This is a decisive factor in determining our nation's destiny".

[Translation]

As per the census of 2011 in India 70 percent population is of those who are below 35 years of age. In our country we have a massive gathering of 55 crore youths. They have their own aspirations and ambitions. If the youth power get proper direction and resources, the development and the progress of our country will be at the top in the world.

It has been mentioned in the address that the National Skill Development Corporation in the coming 10 years have the objectives to skill about 50 crore people in different trades. This effort of the Government is commendable because it will assist the youth in becoming self sufficient, which will have great impact on the overall

*Speech was laid on the Table.

development of the country. Due to the sustainable efforts of the Government the gross enrolment ratio in higher education has increased more than 20 percent. The day is not far off when every child in the country will be taking benefit of the education, due to the steps taken under this. My suggestion at this stage is that the quality of education, being imparted to the students who have secured admission in the appropriate educational institution should be improved.

The world is passing through a phase of economic recession for the last some years due to which the expected level of economic development has been very low. Our country has also not been remained untouched from these worldwide affects and as a result thereof, the Gross Domestic Product Rate (GDP) has come to 5.4 percent during the first six months of the current financial year.

It is to be mentioned here that from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 the GDP rate was 8.25 percent. The experts drew a conclusion during this period that the poverty in India reduced at the rate of about 2 percent per annum. Due to this development rate, it was possible for the Government to run many schemes of social welfare for progressive upliftment and development for each category of the society.

The decline in Gross Domestic Product Rate (GDP) is really a matter of concern. In the address delivered by hon. President full faith has been expressed that due to the provisions of economic reforms and proper investments we will be able to again achieve the target of development rate from 8 to 9 percent shortly.

The hike in the rate of inflation is another matter of concern, but I am happy to say that today this rate has come down to the minimum level of 6.6 percent of 3 years. The economic experts are of the opinion that the increase in Inflation rate is a natural phenomenon in the expanding economy but the need to put proper break on this is always there. I fully believe that our Prime Minister who himself is a world famous economist will definitely be able to be successful in guiding our country to come out of this difficult situation.

This is a matter of great pleasure that we have achieved a record production of foodgrains during last two years even after facing many difficulties and untiring efforts of farmers. Alongwith this there is a big contribution of

agricultural loans made available by the Government in this. Our Government is firmly determined that no Indian should face hunger. Very soon Government will introduce a National Food Security Bill before the Parliament for approval.

Necessary reforms are being made in the Public Distribution System in the country so that genuine beneficiaries may get the benefit of schemes run by the Government. An arrangement is being done that every Indian citizen could get minimum and nutritious food on reasonable prices. These days the use of chemical fertilizers is being reduced in the world day by day. I suggest that the farmers who use organic fertilizers should be given financial help and the foodgrains produced by them should be provided separately.

The production of pulses and oilseeds in our country is not sufficient to meet the requirement and we have to resort to import pulses and oilseeds in heavy quantity. Therefore, effective steps are needed to taken to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds.

A strong and healthy India is our dream. Under the National Rural Health Mission which was started in the year 2005 about 1.45 lakh health workers have been recruited in different States. In the same period 43500 health related facilities have been started or augmented the level. 7000 PHC and 3300 CHC are included in this. These efforts have resulted in reducing the maternal mortality rate to 212 from 254 and infant mortality rate to 44 from 57 per lakh. The duration of life expectancy has also increased to 66.1 years during 2006-10. During the period of 1996-2000 it was 61.9 years. Approximately 1.1 crore women have got benefit through mother care scheme which is a part of National Rural Health Mission. 6more health institutes have been started in different parts of the country on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS).

This fact cannot be denied that it will take time to arrange for proper medical staff, doctor, medicines and other facilities but a good initiative has been taken by the Government from which a certain category of people will be able to take benefit of these facilities which was deprived of these facilities upto now. I congratulate my Government for this, particularly Ministry of Health. Due to these efforts very soon every citizen of the country will get better health services and medicines.

Many a times concern has been shown in this House on the matter of rising population in the country. The population in our country has reached at such level where any economic development fails to provide basic facilities of different types to this population. We are about 125 crore today and very soon we will be termed as a country of largest population. This is not a matter of pride. We will have to take decisive steps at proper level so that it may not take a dangerous dimension.

The year 2012 will always be remembered in the history of Indian Sports because India's performance in the Olympics organised in London was best of all Olympics upto now. Though, it was the best of all Olympics upto now but if we see the ratio of medals and population, there is a need to do much in this field. Sportsmen of every sport should be given proper regard and world level facilities should be made available to them.

A decline in extremist incidents is seen in Jammu and Kashmir, left wing extremist affected areas and north-eastern parts of the country. Our security agencies deserve to be complimented for this. But the extremist incident happened in Hyderabad on the evening of 21st has proved that a small negligence in this direction can be a reason of big disaster. We need to take further more concrete steps in this direction and create adequate coordination among national and State agencies at different levels. Our security agencies should get proper training, weapons, directions and orders at right time so that these agencies can accomplish their assigned duty without any discrimination. This will generate and strengthen faith among people towards the Government. One more thing has attracted my attention towards the point made in the address of hon. President and that is Direct Benefit Transfer System.

As per the experience upto now it has been seen that the benefit of the schemes run by the Government does not reach to the people for whom these schemes are being run. When this schemes is fully implemented the amount of help being provided to the poorest of poor people by the Government in rural areas, remote areas will be regularly deposited in their accounts directly. This will put a check on the irregularities in this matter.

I have full faith on my Government that under the able leadership of Chairperson of UPA hon. Sonia Gandhiji

and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, it will prove to be successful in fulfilling the promises made to the people and achieve the targets fixed.

With these words, I support this Motion of Thanks.

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The hon. President in his address to the joint session of parliament on 21st February, 2013 highlighted the achievements of the government and its future plans. UPA Government has been in power for the last nine years. There is no mention of the pace with which corruption, prices, unemployment have increased. When UPA-2 assumed power, the Congress said that it will bring down the prices within 100 days. But four years have gone by. Not to speak of poor people, even common men are unable to get two square meals. The prices of essential commodities have sky rocketed. The hike in prices of petrol, diesel, LPG has become unbearable. The rate of inflation which was 4.7 per cent in 2007-08 has increased to 7.6 per cent in 2012-13. If we look at CPI, it has increased to 10 per cent in 2012-13 from 6.2 per cent in 2007-08. The GDP (cost factor) which was 9.5 per cent in 2005-06 has fallen to 5 per cent in 2012-13. In case of agricultry and forestry it has declined to 1.8 per cent from 5.1 in 2005-06.

Year 2012-13 was declared as 'Horticulture Year'. Himachal Pradesh is a hill state and fruits are produced in the state in plenty, especially apple. It should be ensured as to how the state gets maximum benefit especially in view of horticulture year. Special arrangements should be made for preserving fruits through cold storages. Arrangements for better 'route stock' should be made for boosting apple production and import duty on it should be increased so that domestic apple producure can have level playing field in international market.

There is lack of irrigation facilities in hilly areas. There is a need to emphases on lift irrigation scheme in hill states. In view of very small holdings in hilly areas farmers can't depend only on farming and moreover there is a lack of irrigation facilities, the crops would dry up and they would face starvation. If the irrigation facilities are available youth will not run here and there for employment and he would easily earn his livelihood there only.

MNREGA is a good scheme but it is reeling under corruption and consequently it is damaging the scheme.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If the government pays special attention to it then only its benefit would reach the common men. The ratio of labour and material fixed to 40:60 should either be reversed to 60:40 or it should be fixed to 50:50. Poor families are given grants for construction of a room under 'Indira Aawas Yojana'. My submission is that in plain areas an amount of rupee one lakh and in hilly areas an amount of rupee 1.25 lakh should be given as grants so that construction can be somewhat of good quality. It is not possible with the recent hike. There are small cities in hill states and consequently people over there are not able to get full benefits under "Rajiv Aawas Yojana". Therefore, the criteria of population should be lowered so that these small cities become eligible.

'Total sanitation Drive' has been rechristened as 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan'. But, we have observed that certain panchayat in rural areas declared as 'Nirmal Panchayat' have gone back to the same condition. Therefore, there is a need for providing clean drinking water in all the villages. STs/SCs have been confined to mainly 'vote bank' in the last 65 years. The manner in which the upliftment of these sections was desired under various scheme, that has not been done. Further, they have not even got the desired benefits of reservation. It should be inquired into? Today, not a single person from these sections is occupying the post of a Secretary. From outside, it seems that lot of facilities are given to these sections. But, the fact is that these sections are facing many kinds of social harassment. On paper, budgetary allocation is supposed to be made for SCs/STs on the basis of their population, but the ground reality is different. Either they are not given anything, or if at all something is given, then it is being misused. The government should pay attention to it. In some of the states, certain castes demand that they be covered under STs or be excluded from the list of SCs and some areas demand that they be declared as scheduled tribe areas. We have not been able to identify these sections during the last 65 years. The government should constitute a commission and settle it once for all as to which caste belongs to which sections, which castes are SCs and which castes are STs. People of Gujjar community live in our hill states. They rear animals and are landless. They are migratory, they keep moving from one place to another. They are deprived of drinking water, electricity and other facilities. Arrangements should be made by starting an area specific programme for them. Today all the countries,

different cultures are coming into closure and large countries like ours can't escape from getting influenced by western countries. The condition of senior citizens has gone worse. In old age, when they need the support of their children, they are being deserted. Therefore, the government should give a monthly pension of at least 750 to each person above the age of 65 years, apart from free medical facilities so that he can live in his family honourably. A law in this regard should be strictly enforced.

The pace of work under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduytikaran Yojana in rural areas is a matter of concern. It should be completed in a time bound manner and action should be taken against the guilty persons.

Post delivery system of our post offices is facing many glitches. In view of modernization a letter takes, sometimes months in reaching a distance of 19 kms. The government should pay attention to it as even these days important letters are delivered through post. Many a times children get their roll numbers, call letters after the examination or interview is over.

Himachal Pradesh is a peace loving state. Youth in this state feel pride in joining armed forces and serve the nation. But youth of this state are not recruited these days and quota of the state has declined owing to recruitment on proportional basis. No action so far has been taken with regard to 'One Rank One Pension'. It has caused resentment amongst ex-servicemen. The government should take a decision in this regard. In the end, I want to say that the government should take these issues seriously and take action in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the hon. Member says will not be recorded. Shrimati Putul Kumari.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Sir, the Budget session started with the Address of the President and today you gave me an opportunity to speak. I thank you for this.

Sir, when Pranab Dada came into President House, he broke some old traditions and introduced new rules. That arose the hope that there would be something new in his address. But, overall his speech was a Government speech, wherein the successful implementation of

*Not recorded

Government policies was discussed. 64 years have passed since independence. If we see, during this period, for 54 years there was the rule of a single party. For ten years, non- Congress Government was in power. If we narrate the story of success or failure, the main credit goes to one party. There is no mention of increasing population, price rise and unemployment in the Address of the President.

When we go to the villages, hundreds of people are seen in every meeting in the same village. If we see the whole area, there are thousands of such youths, who are less educated. When these under educated take the route of metropolitan cities, they make both ends meet by doing one thing or the other.

But we shall talk about the educated youths, whether they are doctors with degree, engineers or technical expert. What the Government are doing for them? There is no mention of any scheme in this regard. We have so many doctors, but our Primary Health Centers are without doctors. Every year a large number of students pass out with degrees, but there is dearth of teachers. In the same way there is shortage of engineers in the Engineering Department. In other departments also, we see such things. What we should do for them, so that vacant posts are filled with such educated people? No policy has been outlined in this regard. There is no mention of any such policy. Ever increasing corruption has emerged as a big challenge in the country. A good scheme goes waste due to corrupt officials. What policy we are formulating to fight the corruption. What punishment we are going to award the corrupt people. It is a subject which needs to be seriously pondered upon.

If we talk to women safety Bill, then we see that a bill has been passed. The Government are also very sensitive. Despite all the statutes in existence, after the heinous incident of 16 December, 2012, we daily read about such incidents in newspapers. It is the same country where we used to say that the Gods reside where women are worshipped. But what is our condition today. Today the women are crying with tears in their eyes and milk in their bosom. This is our condition today. What strict steps we are going to take with regard to the safety of women? What message we are going to deliver to those cruel people who are responsible for such a heinous crime? A strict message should go in this regard.

Terrorism is a very sensitive subject. Our country is fighting with it with all sources at its disposal. It is a big challenge to sovereignty and democratic system of the country. It is a forum where we are allowed to speak because we are independent people. If we don't get a forum to speak, where we shall go to express our views?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are giving you sufficient time. But you express your views in brief.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Mr. Chairman, the terrorism is a big challenge to this democratic system but no concern has been shown for it. There is no scheme for naxalites. The naxalism has arisen out of social and economic disparity but the roots of terrorism are spread to far countries, it is controlled from there, and has camps there? But we are doing nothing in this regard. But by showing our magnanimity why are we giving such a message to the world that we are weak, whereas great poet Dinkarji had said

"Chhenta hai swapn koi aur tu tyag tap se kam le.
Yeh paap hai.

Punya Vicchinn Kar dena use barh raha teri taraf jo haat hai"

Therefore, we should give a strong message. In the recent past, the soldiers of our neighboring country, did a heinous act with our soldiers. If we go into the past, a small country shows us eyes and threatens us. Bangladesh also did such act and we could not give them stern warning. This problem needs to be addressed to. A well publicise programme, Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme is being run by the Government. There are 37 such villages, where there is not a single pole of electricity and they say that work has been completed. ...(*Interruptions*) There are 17 such villages where line has not been laid, but the poor people are being forced to pay the electricity Bill.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): May I take the liberty of placing on records my sincere and

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

hearty compliments and grateful thanks on behalf of all my Hon'ble colleagues to His Excellency, the President on his address for the first time as President of India at the joint sitting of the two Houses. I am overwhelmed with a sense of pride to be associated with this Government in its developmental measures.

I am fully in agreement with the hope expressed by His Excellency about the potential of our youth, their aspirations, passion, and energy which are no doubt poised to take the country to a new dimension.

I am sure, my Hon'ble colleagues too would join me in welcoming the initiative of the Government to implement the Direct Benefits Transfer system, a visionary idea conceptualized by the Vice President of our Party, Rahul Gandhiji, which would enable Government-sponsored benefits such as scholarships, pensions and maternity benefits to flow directly into the accounts of beneficiaries, who can access them using their Aadhaar number. And I am sure, my Hon'ble colleagues would join me in complimenting Shri Rahul Gandhi ji for this extraordinary concept. It is indeed significant to note that system this will also cover wages and subsidies on food and LPG in due course and the assurance that the system will not be a substitute for public services but will be complementary to the Public Distribution System.

The Government has been making steadfast advance towards increasing the GDP growth rate, with its announcement of a roadmap for fiscal consolidation by containing the current year's fiscal deficit at 5.3% of the GDP and its coordination with the State Governments to reach a consensus on the Goods and Services Tax. A noteworthy growth in the agricultural and allied sectors, horticulture, dairy and farming, was possible only because of the emphasis laid by the Government on its innovative policies and guidelines.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme continues to break new ground in view of the Government's effort to provide work to those who seek employment during times of hardship and, commendably, around 5 crore households were provided employment under the scheme in 2011-12. In addition to this, we are pleased to note that the Government has substantially enhanced the assistance under the Indira Awas Yojana by increasing it from Rs.45,000 to Rs.70,000

per unit in plain areas and from Rs.48,500 to Rs.75,000 per unit in hilly and difficult areas including Left Wing Extremism affected areas.

While finalizing the next phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, the Government has thoughtfully extended the tenure of the current Mission till March 2014 for completion of on-going projects and for sanction of new projects so as to maintain the momentum of development of urban infrastructure. We would like to place on record our appreciation for the Government's decision to create a separate fund of Rs. 1,000 crore in order to give a push to capacity building efforts of Urban Local Bodies. The Government's proposal to extend the Rajiv Awas Yojana to all small and medium towns, with a target of one million houses in the 12th Plan deserves accolades.

The Government's strenuous efforts in promoting overall development in the health sector, we have completed two years in January 2013, without detection of even a single case of wild polio-virus. This is the longest polio-free period in the country ever since eradication efforts were launched.

I am indeed proud to announce on behalf of my colleagues from Tamil Nadu that we are very happy to be associated, though in a miniscule manner, with the developmental activities of our Government under the able guidance and leadership of our respected Madam Sonia ji and Hon'ble Prime Minister. Apart from giving attention to the various people-oriented welfare measures, our Government is keen to take India into the forum of "Developed" countries from her present place in the "Developing" countries. Our UPA Government has been involved in various infrastructural development in its previous term and in its second successive term, it is significantly striding towards success in its every endeavour.

Not only in the field of infrastructure, our Government has left no stone unturned towards improving the standard of living of its people. Right from secondary education up to the level of specialized and advanced technical education, it has given specific importance in attending to the basic needs of the people such as agriculture, irrigation, housing, electricity, health facilities. Besides these, the other areas such as science and technology, aviation, transportation both on rails and roads, ports, shipping,

etc., have also been given due importance while formulating the policies so that maximum benefits reach the citizens of our country.

I also would like to thank His Excellency for the statement he had made in address that we are making progress in our engagement with Sri Lanka, including in our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil People. I, on behalf of the Hon'ble Members from Tamil Nadu and also on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, would urge upon our Government, to ensure that we join hands with the United States in bringing out a Resolution against Sri Lanka to categorically implement the Recommendations of its own LLRC and impress upon the UN to enforce that Sri Lanka should abide by and initiate action to implement the Report of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Committee (LLRC), which recommended various rehabilitation, resettlement and render Justice for morbid things.

In conclusion, on behalf of my hon'ble colleagues not only from the State of Tamil Nadu but also the in the whole House, I take this opportunity to express our sincere and grateful thanks to His Excellency for having addressed the joint sitting of the two august Houses for the first time in his capacity as the president of the nation, and assure His Excellency our unstinted support in all the endeavours of our Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Address of the President. First of all, I thank the hon. President for he has promised to bring a Bill to punish the cruel people responsible for inhuman atrocities on women and girls. I do not want to talk much about the rest of the subjects, but I would like to place some things on the Table of the House. The Central Government has failed to adopt a policy which should have been adopted for improving the economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. Today, I would like to urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister and hon. Sonia ji that there is need to allocate an amount of one lakh crore of rupees annually for the educational and all round development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. Now, I want to take you on a tour of Bodoland for some

time. The Bodoland pocket has a population of thirty lakh. An amount of Rs. 60 crores has been earmarked in the budget of this year for this population.

[English]

For a population of 34 millions, only Rs. 60 crore has been earmarked. It is a matter of shame on the part of the people of Bodoland. If this Rs. 60 crore is divided among three million people, how does it come to each person/ member. It comes to only Rs. 2000? Is it enough? What can be done with Rs. 2000?

[Translation]

I would request the hon. Prime Minister that an arrangement of Rs. 1000 crores of direct fund may be made by the Central Government for the development of Bodoland pocket.

Sir, there is not a single airport in Bodoland. Hon. President has assured to provide new airports at some places.

[English]

Why has it mentioned about the urgent need of domestic airport at Kokhrajhar? Through you, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take appropriate steps to establish one domestic green field airport at Kokhrajhar at the earliest possible.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your views. Now be brief.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: With this, I would like to state that there is no Central University at our place. Therefore, I request that a Central University should be established in Bodoland region. Besides, if you will provide one Central Agriculture University, one I.I.T., one I.I.M., ten Poly technique Institutes, ten I.T.I, we would be able to impart education to youths there.

Apart from it, there is a serious issue that infiltration of foreigners is going on large scale in Assam and north Poorvanchal. I am to request that the Government should arrange to prevent those infiltrators.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, now you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Please end your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I would like to appeal to the Government, through you to create the much long awaited reparate state of Telengana for which has already been long over due ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Helen Davidson.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Even after having two terms i.e. almost ten years by the UPA Government, the condition of the country is worsening. I think that mismanagement of Government, steps of increasing prices and corruption are mainly responsible for it.

There is not a slight mention of these things in the whole Presidential Address, which the Government presents under a road map. The condition of health services in the country is pitiable. Particularly, in villages, the condition of PHC and CHC is very bad. There are lines of patients. But neither there is any doctor nor any nurses. Medicines are not available there and the test laboratories are only for name sake. There is neither infrastructure in hospitals nor any facility. To face such a situation, a promise was made to the country to allocate 2.5% of GDP in the last year's Presidential Address.

Almost 1.2 percent GDP was allocated last year for health services. I am sad and surprised that there is no mention of it in this Address. Malnutrition has been found on large scale particularly in children and women in the entire country. But there is no mention of it in this Address.

On the one hand, we are talking of increasing GDP of the country, but the attention is not paid towards malnutrition of women and children. I think that a campaign

*Not recorded

should be started to prevent malnutrition. It can certainly result in development of the country.

We are fortunate that India is most youths nation in the entire world. There are 65 percent youths in our population. I see that there is no mention of giving the responsibility of nation building to this youth power.

There is no solid provision in the Address for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I am to request that budgetary allocation should be made for SCs/ STs according to their population.

India is a federal country. Alongwith the Center, States also give their important contribution in the development of the country. Today many States of the country are giving their important contribution in India's development. I think there is no mention of federal structure of the country in this document of future policies of the Government. Mr. Chairman, I represent Ahmadabad West of Gujarat.

Today, there is mention allover about the development of Gujarat. In power production, Gujarat is the surplus State. There is round-the- clock electricity is available at all places including villages, under 'Jyotigram Yojna'. Gujarat has achieved great success in renewal energy i.e. solar energy and in the gross electricity production of 900 mw, only Gujarat contributes 600 mw. Gujarat has also received great achievement in agriculture development and have achieved 11 percent agriculture development rate.

I understand that along with this developing State, we should appreciate the success of all States and should adopt their success strategy.

[*English*]

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I would like to express my views on the motion of thanks for the Address which Hon'ble Rastrapati ji has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the February 21, 2013.

I whole-heartedly support the motion as moved by Hon Shri P.C. Chacko and seconded by Hon Smt. Girija Vyas.

Let me first start with the issues that are our immediate concern: Emerging of an aspirational India; Our

*Speech was laid on the Table.

economic growth *vis-a-vis* economic slowdown; Good Governance; Black money, Corruption, Terrorism; Internal security and of course International Relations. The Presidential address did try to address all these issues in a very sensible manner. We must thank the Hon President for the same.

In a developing country like ours, where democracy is getting matured, the most basic issue is to empower its citizens. How to do it is the crux of our entire endeavour. To me, it is a possible proposition.

Please refer to Para 5 of the Address - *"An important initiative that the UPA government has taken recently is the rollout of the Direct Benefits Transfer system. This would enable Government sponsored benefits to flow directly into the accounts of beneficiaries, who can access them using their Aadhaar number. This system will help cut down leakages, bring millions of persons into the financial system and lead to better targeting of beneficiaries. It will definitely be a trend setter in the use of modern technology to bring benefits to our poorest citizens, especially in rural India. "We all know that India lives in villages."*

However, there is a word of caution. That is, the Direct Benefits Transfer System will not be a substitute for public services and will be complementary to the Public Distribution System.

In Para 10 of the Address, Mr. President has given a reason to cheer on the agricultural front. The growth in agriculture and allied sectors during the 11th plan was 3.7% as compared to 2.4% in the 10th plan. This has strengthened our economy which is otherwise rural based that could stand against the last recent global recession. This speaks of everything. It speaks of a national character which every one of us should try to emulate in order to achieve our national aspirations.

The present UPA Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson, has been able to conduct itself very successfully in this direction through our National Flagship Programmes and various Welfare Schemes. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Right to Information Act, and Right to Education Act to mention a few. For this, we have to take decisive strides towards reaching these goals. The road is long, but our journey is in progress. I, very respectfully, urge upon all the Hon'ble

members in this august House to extend their fullest co-operation to this endeavor.

The Second being the case of rising prices of essential commodities and more particularly petroleum products (PPs). It is the fervent hope of every one of us that the prices of essential commodities get stabilized immediately. However, all of us are aware of the fact that considering the enormous size of the country and her population size, it is but natural that the demands are more while the supply is limited. This theory of demand-supply is, to a large extent, responsible for the price rise. But we cannot leave it here. Our subsidy regime is still on. We must find ways to mitigate the same very earnestly and quickly.

This government is doing exactly the same. I am confident that all these Flagship Programmes and these Welfare measures of the UPA Government, will certainly bear fruits sooner than later.

The third being the successful delivery mechanism of all the flagship programmes and welfare scheme of the UPA Government. Here, I would like to mention the combined responsibilities of the federal Governments - State Governments and the Union Government. I am afraid; the transparency in the governance is still to be put place in many parts of the Federal Governments. This scheme and these programmes require to be judiciously and holistically implemented. So, they also require the leadership and guidance of the Union government. At the same time, we have to ensure that these schemes reach the people for whom they are intended.

Next I would like to make a sincere attempt to address the issue of terror in the country and abroad, which is nevertheless an issue both National and International. Terrorism as I do understand is a war against humanity. The zero tolerance policy on terrorism of our Government has to be practiced in its fullest meaning both in spirit and in action. Civilizations grew on the lives of millions and that the King can do no wrong shall not continue to remain and it had been the greatest tragedy of mankind. We who practice Democracy should think together and work together for a better world so that our children enjoy the fruit of their birth and live happily. Together we must be able to give to our children a better tomorrow.

In para 87 of the Address it is mentioned that the security situation in J&K and the NE has shown a

perceptible improvement. We are very happy about it. Let us all pray that the trend continues and wish peace prevails because we know peace always pays and that to handsomely.

Of late there has been reports of huge drug trafficking in the border areas this year. On January 11, a team of Special Intelligence Unit (SIU) Imphal West seized large quantity of contraband Pseudoephedrine tablets worth around Rs. 1.5 crore from Imphal Airport. On February 15, a team of police force seized a huge consignment of the same drug worth Rs. 1.3 crore from Mantripukhri.

On February 24, a colonel of the our Army and an Assistant Manager of a private airline are among six persons apprehended by district police commandos for their alleged involvement in smuggling of psychotropic drugs worth nearly Rs.25 crore. In the same evening again, personnel of Narcotic & Affairs of Border (NAB) seized another huge consignment of Petas-TR tablets worth around Rs. 8 lakhs from the Imphal Airport.

As per report available, yesterday again, four cartons of Katemine Hydrochloride tablets which contain pseudo hydrochloride component and one number of IP Ektamine (500 mg) were also seized from a private house in Imphal. A total of 2316 strips of Katemine Hydrochloride tablets were also found inside the four cartons seized.

What is worrying me in sharing this piece of information with the Hon Members of this august House is the involvement of army personnel and private airlines. I am afraid; it appears that this type of trafficking might have been continuing for quite pretty long time. At the same time, the risk involved for the large number of youth in that part of the country by the proliferation of these contraband drugs. The border areas of our country may be Northeast or J&K, which are otherwise categorized as special category states, suffer. In these states, Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act (AFSPA) has been promulgated and here Army is engaged in counter-insurgency operations under the Act. This Act provides immunity to the army from being tried without the prior permission of the Union Government. This is dangerous and undemocratic.

I am always for the repeal of this AFSPA. Time has come for the Act to go. I do very sincerely urge upon the Union Government please repeal this Act for the sack of humanity. Under this Act, the state of Manipur has been

seeing many orphans, widows, parents who do not know whereabouts of their missing children.

Lastly, I would like to mention about our independent foreign policy which remained in tact. This was being debated by some of the Hon'ble members on the other side. We do not agree with them. Our independent foreign policy is intact. Our relations with neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka continue to grow from strength to strength and particularly relations with Myanmar where democracy is coming up through our Look-East Policy are really improving.

Finally, I wholeheartedly support the motion as moved by Hon'ble Shri P.C. Chacko and seconded by Hon'ble Smt Girija Vyas and request all of you Hon'ble Members present here in this august House to pass the Motion unanimously.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Respected Sir, I express my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak in this debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I rise here in support of the President's speech.

In his speech His Excellency has mentioned about the employment provided under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme by the Union Government to five crore households in 2011-2012. Under this Scheme, only people of village panchayats in the country are benefited. But the poor people in town panchayats having the same life style of the people of village panchayats are deprived of the benefits of this Scheme. It is kindly requested that the MNREGA Scheme may also be implemented in town panchayats also by extending this MNREGA Scheme to town panchayats so that lakhs of poor families will also be benefited in our country.

I am sorry to say that the hon. President has not mentioned even a single line about interlinking of rivers in the country. Water scarcity is the huge threat to the present and future generation of the country. A litre of drinking water is sold for Rs. 15 in most parts of the country. Likewise, in future also, water will play an important role in the economic growth of our nation. So, I insist on the Government to concentrate more on interlinking of rivers and make water available to the nation throughout the year.

17.52 hrs. (*MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair*)

His Excellency mentioned about the steps taken by the Government to ensure the educational empowerment of minority communities. But he has not mentioned anything about the social security to minorities and reservation to minorities. In some places there is an increase in the incidents of attacks on the minority community. Every Indian citizen, belonging to any religion or community, has a right to live in our country. And our Government should ensure safety and reservation to the minorities in the nation.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the UPA Government for creating a separate Department, the Department of Disability Affairs, as our Thalivar Dr. Kalaighnar had created a separate Department, the Department of Differently Abled in Tamil Nadu during his regime as Chief Minister. In the same manner the UPA Government should also use the term "Differently Talented" or "Differently Abled" instead of 'disability' in its official use.

The increase in pension for disabled beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and for widows under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Scheme from Rs. Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month will not be sufficient to meet their minimum basic needs. So, the pension amount for both the disabled beneficiaries and the widows must be increased to Rs. 1,000 per month.

I am glad to know from the Address of His Excellency that the Government has realized the importance of research studies. Research in the agriculture, energy and infrastructure sectors should be developed. Indian research scholars should be encouraged to work in India instead of going abroad after learning from India. If they expect more remuneration the Government must come forward and give them the same so that more inventions and discoveries can be done by the Indian students. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Research centres in our country are very less compared to other developing nations.

His Excellency, in his Address, has mentioned that coastal security has also been further strengthened. How can we say that the coastal security has been further strengthened when the Indian fishermen of the Tamil Nadu State are often attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Your time is up. Thank you so much.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: I will conclude within a minute.

Indian fishermen are attacked by the Sri Lankan Coast Guard and by the Sri Lankan fishermen in the Indian boundary itself. If our Indian Coast Guard is alert and cautious about such issues, it would have stopped the Sri Lankan Coast Guard or the Sri Lankan fishermen from entering the Indian Sea boundary. *...(Interruptions)* I plead with the Government to safeguard the Indian fishermen in the coastal States and to take steps to avoid the entry of other nationalities through the Indian coasts in the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Shri Gorakhnath Pandey to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Madam, I just take one more minute. Keeping in view the growing issue of harassment and atrocities on women, I would like to emphasize upon the hon. President's point on this issue. The Government is deeply concerned about sexual offences against women. The Government has also promulgated an Ordinance amending the Criminal Law to provide for stringent punishment for heinous sexual offences against women.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Madam, I am grateful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak on Presidential Address.

Madam, the hon. President presents the statement of Government activities. He talks of budget arrangement on Government's saying and doing. But it is a matter of grief that the Government has not expressed its concern in Budget and Address about increasing price rise, corruption, terrorism. Prices are rising in the country. Now the next day of Presidential Address, the Rail Budget and General Budget has been presented. The next day of it the prices of diesel and petrol has increased. It became an

*Not recorded

issue of discussion in the whole country that rail fare increased before the Budget came. Rail freight was increased. The next day of Budget, the prices of diesel and petrol were increased.

Madam, I would like to say the hon. Prime Minister that this country lives in villages. India is a country of villages. The sole of India lives in villages. Labourers, farmers, helpless people lives in villages. See their plight today that even after the 65 years of independence that farmer in the village is at the verge of starvation. It was said today that a report on it has come. Government had formulated a scheme of waiving loans of farmers. The large promises were made in the Budget for the year 2008. More than crore of farmers have been deceived. Crores of rupees have been looted. This is the real picture of the country.

Madam, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that we come from village. We see the bad condition of villages. Even today there are such villages, where there is no electricity, no water, no roads, no education arrangement, if schools are there, teachers are not there. This is the condition of villages. How many poor are there in the villages? To whom you want to give subsidy? To whom you want to give that system who are on the verge of starvation? Farmers are doing suicide. When you do not know the exact number, how will you provide those facilities to them? How you will give the subsidy? There is no electricity in villages. The basis of agriculture is electricity. But there is no electricity in the villages today. Why farmers are committing suicide today? Their fertilizer is costly. The prices of fertilizers are increasing. Subsidy should be given on fertilizers. But the subsidy is being given to capitalists. Subsidy should be given on diesel. The cost of farmers cultivation is increasing. This is unfortunate. Madam, hon. Agriculture Minister is sitting here. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their produce. Farmers are committing suicide. Before this I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh. Our former Chief Minister, sister Mayawati ji gave subsidy to farmers, labourers and also on education, health services, housing and endeavoured to improve the ground reality in villages. Today, Muslims are being killed. Murders are taking place, law and order is in bad shape. ...(*Interruptions*) Attention should be paid to it.

Madam I would like to draw attention of the hon. Prime Minister towards weavers. Hon. Member Rahulji made a number of announcement when he toured Varanasi. Bhadohi's world fame carpet industry is in poor condition, it needs a subsidy of crores of rupees. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude. Your time is over. Take your seat.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: I am sad to say that the carpet industry is taking its last breath. In Mau, Dara Singh ji hails from there... weavers are perplexed. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. You please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record. Hon. Prime Minister to speak now.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The presidential address is a document on Government policies. But it contains no clear cut vision for checking inflation and combating recession.

The Government made a commitment that it would provide job to 10 crore youth in a decade. It has envisioned a 25 percent increase in GDP, but we are facing tough competition in GDP, but we are facing tough competition from China. Why we are only emerging as a consumer and not able to emerge as a manufacturer and exporter of good quality products. Despite implementing several skill development schemes our youth are still going abroad in search of jobs. Why are we unable to provide their job security and use his skill in national interests, whereas, our youth are full of energy?

Our Government talks a lot about employment but there is no clear cut action plan for 43 crore workers employed in unorganised sector. Our traditional jobs were based on social needs which used to cater to the needs of crores of people. People of Vishwakarma community were always engaged in manufacturing of bullock-carts and coats. People of Prajapati community used to manufacture earthen pots, toys, idols. Vanshkars used to

*Not recorded

**Speech was laid on the Table.

play drums. Their women used to send invitation on behalf of various communities on the occasions of weddings, bhagwat katha etc. They also used to convey obituary. They also used to manufacture pattals and daunas of leaves at their homes. Dhobis used to wash clothes at the time of birth of a child in a family or on death of a member in the family. People of Balmiki community were engaged in day to day cleanliness. People of Rankbar Community used to bring water. But now all these communities are facing unemployment. Automation and modernisation of agriculture, i.e. use of tractor etc, use of other machines, plastic pots/utensils, have rendered carpenter community jobless. The use of DJ in place of traditional drums etc have rendered a particular section of society jobless. The use of thermos and pattals and daunas of plastic, use of washing machines, plastic toys and fridges have rendered sen- community, Vishwakarma community, prajapati, washermen community jobless. Employing contract workers for cleanliness, right from Panchayats, municipal corporations upto the Parliament has rendered balmiki community jobless. Earlier Rankwars used to fetch water on grand social occasions offering water at Piau etc. But now a days, a tanker full of water comes to your door merely on a phone call and there is provision of door to door water supply. There is no mention of keeping these skills alive and further providing training for gainful employment.

The Government says it will give new cycle rickshaw and hand pulled thela at subsidised rates. Alright, but the Government fails to see this poor condition of hand pulled thela owners. He gets no work, whereas, auto rickshaw get enough work. And one with hand pulled thela keeps waiting be it cold, heat or rain. Goods are normally carried by auto trolleys etc. Poor hand pulled thela owner finds it very difficult in repaying his loan and sending his children to good school.

It is rightly mentioned in Arjun Sen Gupta Report that 70 percent population in India is able to earn Rs. 20 per day for their livelihood. And see a film maker, he gets Rs. 100 crore for a film, there are lawyers who charge hefty fee as Rs. 50 lakh or more. No clear cut action plan in envisaged for workers in unorganised sector. The dream of Bharat Nirman can't be fulfilled unless the Government acts for rehabilitation of these sections.

Agriculture growth has been good but draught in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and elsewhere has shaken the formerly economically. Only paying loan to them will not suffice, we need to do something more. Unseasonal rain and hailstorms have damaged the crops in Madhya Pradesh, where agriculture growth rate has touched 18 percent and the State Chief Minister was awarded Krishi Karman Award by the Hon. President of India. Financial assistance should be given to the hailstorms affected farmers in the State.

Land in Bundelkhand is fertile but there is lack of irrigation facilities and there has been draught for the last 7-8 years. In view of it, the period of Bundelkhand package should be extended and canal network and dams should be constituted in Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Damoh, Sagar, Datia districts in M.P. There was a plan for interlinking of Cane- Betwa rivers under Interlinking of Rivers Schemes of NDA Government. No work has been done in this regard despite a court order in this regard, therefore, there is a need for an immediate action in this regard. Chandelkalin ponds in Bundelkhand are historical heritage. These can be cleaned, renovated and interlinked then used for irrigation. Minerals especially iron ore are available in abundance in Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Sagar districts. Initiative needs to be taken for setting up a steel plant at Chhattarpur. State Government has sanctioned setting up of a University in Chhattarpur and the recommendation has been sent to UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development. All the formalities be completed expeditiously so that a university can be set up.

Pakistan sponsored terrorism is raising head in different parts in the country, be it Hyderabad, Delhi, Varanasi and many innocent people lose their lives in the explosions caused by the terrorists. It has caused great resentment amongst public. Killing of two soldiers at border and beheading one soldier and taking his head has received sharp criticism across the country. The relations with such a neighbour can't be maintained at the cost of national interests. We need to take tough steps, secure our borders and strengthen the security. We should strongly check infiltration from abroad, identify foreign infiltrations staying in India and repatriate them straightway. Infiltration is not confined to Assam, Bengal, Bihar or Delhi even Mumbai is also not untouched. Navi Mumbai hills have fallen prey to it.

The address does not contain any policy for checking corruption. No mention of steps proposed to be taken for bringing back black money stashed abroad. The employees get somewhat relief when they get dearness allowance commensurate with increase in rate of inflation, but a common man's life is becoming miserable day by day. The bench mark of Rs. 32 and 26, respectively for urban/ rural areas, required for sustaining livelihood is a mockery. The rural population migrating to the cities in search of jobs and MNREGS has remained a job provider only on paper.

Housing schemes, be it for urban or rural areas, are meaningless, totally inadequate. The initiative lacks concrete measures in proportion to the increase in population. The proposal for constructing 10 lakh houses in small/ medium cities, is no solution.

Increasing incidence of sexual violence against women and children is a matter of serious concern. Enactment of law won't help out, but its strict compliance.

National Rural Health Mission is incomplete unless sufficient doctors, para-medical staff, nurses are made available along with the medicines.

There is no provision for education and rehabilitation of disabled children. There are no schools for them in all the districts. Rehabilitation centers alone are not enough, proper arrangements should be made for their rehabilitation.

Increasing prices, corruption and series of schemes can't be country's model of development. Bharat Nirman will be incomplete without the development of common men.

Women Reservation Bill has been pending since 2010. 50 percent reservation to women in Panchayats has been pending since 2009. A law for tackling communal riots has been pending since 2011. National Food Security Bill has been pending since 2011 and Land Acquisition Bill since 2011 and Goods and Services Bill since 2011.

In the end, I would say that the Government is moving in a directionless manner. It has no vision for respect for democracy and upliftment of common men.

*SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): The hon. President in his Address has stated that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

agricultural growth rate is increasing. It is praiseworthy. But when I look at the face of the farmers in Saurashtra, I feel pity. Agricultural growth rate may have increased to 3.7 percent from 2.4 but the condition of farmers has not changed. Farmers in Maharashtra are facing draught. Situation is same in Saurashtra. Famine in Saurashtra has put farmers in critical condition, should we wait for the things to turn further serious. Cannot we take some measures at this stage so that we can protect farmers from a catastrophe?

Saurashtra produces best long staple cotton. When the Government talks of economic development and growth then there is a need for opening Cotton Research Center over here.

The hon. President has said that the Government will construct 10 lakh houses under Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojna. We have progress to make India slum free. But the reality is moving in reverse gear. In Gujarat slums are increasing every day. There is a need to ponder over it seriously. The Government has announced launch of Secondary School Education Drive but there is no needful infrastructure. Shortage of teachers has made it blunt. My submission is that the Government should ponder it over and frame a policy in this regard.

Every Indian has a right to education and health. The Government is considering it. The Government has allocated adequate funds under NHRM but the irony is that still people are facing difficulties in getting health facilities. The Government should ensure access of every citizen to good health services. Apart from it, assistance being provided under Prime Minister Relief Fund needs to be hiked. The hon. President, in his address has stressed on rural development and it should also be as the development of rural India will indeed be. The development of our country. But in absence of proper implementation schemes such as Nirmal Gram Yojna have failed to bear fruits. We should make concerted efforts for effective implementation of such schemes. The period for JNNURM has been further extended from 2012 to 2014. But have we ensured that the funds released under the scheme is properly utilised. We need to conduct its honest auditing.

The hon. President has expressed concern over climate change and increasing pollution and he has advocated for constitution of Committees for solving the issues relating to it. But, I am shocked to see that the law

on pollution are grossly violated in my Saurashtra region. I have repeatedly knocked the Government's door in this regard but of no avail. Everybody is aware that Gujarat is our industrial State and that's why people from Saurashtra have to visit the national Capital Delhi very often. But it is quite unfortunate that no city in Saurashtra has air connectivity to Delhi. I urge the Government to provide air connectivity from Rajkot and Bhuj to Delhi.

*SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): I move the following amendment to the Hon. Presidential address:

Consideration on the system to be evolved for the flow of irrigation water upto the tail end of canals and provision of more tube wells.

Consideration of construction of over head tanks for the villages having more than 2000 population in order to resolve the drinking water crisis and for making available 6000 hand pumps in Fatehpur constituency may be considered.

More and more employment may be provided to the educated unemployed in my Constituency under Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Making available the houses to all the poor under Indira Awas Yojana besides those who are in B.P.L. in my Constituency.

Houses in my Constituency Fatehpur, Bindki and Khagu may be made available in small and medium town scheme under Rajeev Awas Yojana.

Consideration on grant of pension to all the widows in my constituency under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

Special consideration may be made to include the people of minorities community of my Constituency and of the districts in Uttar Pradesh in Maulana Azad Scholarship Scheme for the students of Minorities communities.

In order to improve the education amongst poor, high school and inter-colleges may be considered to open in block level villages. In addition to it to encourage primary education in every village more schools should be opened.

It may be considered to open ITI centers in Uttar Pradesh and in my Constituency for technical and industrial trainings.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

For higher education, the poor students of my Constituency may be included in Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme.

In the field of medical, it may be considered to establish Nursing school and medical college in my constituency.

It may be considered to open a Primary Health Center in each of the village having population of 2000 in my constituency.

My constituency Fatehpur the villages having the population of 300 may be connected with roads under the New Rural Roads Scheme.

It may be consider to electrify each of the village and habitats in my Constituency Fatehpur under Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme.

It may be considered to increase the storage capacity in order to provide viable price to the farmers for their produce and improving the acquisition system under National Food Processing Mission.

It may be considered to provide more subsidy on fertilisers in order to make available the fertilisers to the farmers at appropriate time for increasing their produce.

It may be considered to pay compensation to the farmers for the damage of their crops due to natural calamities.

Keeping in view the poverty in villages the number of BPL and APL be increased and arrangements to distribute food grains at cheap rates may be made.

All the above mentioned important issues may be made available in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh and in my Constituency Fatehpur in particular.

*SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): The hon. President has not made any concrete mention about the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Congress Government is in Center and the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh is continuously being neglected. The farmers of eastern Uttar Pradesh are regularly effected sometime by flood and the draughts. There is no mention in the Presidential Address about the irrigation and provision of water. Most of the districts in Uttar Pradesh have no

*Speech was laid on the Table.

hospitals etc. for the treatment of chronic diseases, like meningitis, cancer, heart diseases. The persons suffering from these diseases have to rush to Delhi- Lucknow for their treatment and it is difficult for the poor to bear the expenses. There is need to open an AIIMS like hospital in Poorvanchal and it is also needed that Sir Sunder Lal Hospital of Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya be equipped with modern facilities. The eastern Uttar Pradesh is much backward. Due to the lack of industry large number of youths here are unemployed and they have to travel to other states in search of employment. So there is need to set up new industries in Poorvanchal, so that the unemployed youths may get employment.

Three districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by the naxalites- Chandauli, Sonvadhra, Mirzapur. There is lack of basic amenities. There is neither a big hospital nor any education center or neither the industries had been set up there. Due to which naxalites activities are continuously on the increase. Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Bowl of Paddy'. The farmers there produces paddy as compared to the farmers of China and America. The ancient district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi besides cultural and religious capital is an old mythological city of the world. The situation there is grave. There is no mention in the hon. Presidential address for the development of this district. There is need to formulate a special action plan for the development of Varanasi. The foreign tourist in large number and the people from various parts of India, having religious faith visit this place every year in large number.

Due to the constant negligence of Poorvanchal, the resentment is continuously increasing amongst farmers, youths and weavers. The economic condition of weavers, weaving the world famous banarsi sari is going bad to worst day after day. The weavers belonging to minority community live nearby Banaras. The amount given under Pradhanmantri Sadak Yojna and Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification Yojana is much less. The condition of roads in Poorvanchal are shabby. Thousands, hundreds villages have not been electrified till today. There is acute crisis of drinking water in these areas. Many diseases are spreading due to non-availability of pure drinking water. Funds should be made available by chalking out the special scheme for providing clean drinking water. Provision should be made

to provide agriculture loan to farmers at least from 8 lakhs to 10 lakhs at 3 per cent interest rate.

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The tradition of describing the achievements of the Government is maintained by the President every year. I welcome it but, the fact where we actually stand today, only the grass root level leaders or the common man or the last man with regard to whom we are talking about since independence can tell.

There is contradiction in the achievements of the Government which the hon. President has enumerated and the reality. I was disappointed to hear and read the President's Address. The President has made effort to touch almost each and every subject.

Recession, employment generation, global economy, terrorism, health, widow pension, minority empowerment, science and technology and what not has been mentioned? It seems as if Ram Rajya has come. There is all around peace, prosperity, progress, employment in the country, as if everybody is satisfied.

This address is full of figures. I am at loss to understand that when the poor men ask for food, clothing and house, will the Government show him the chart of figures and ask him to meet his demands by looking at the figures because we have made progress.

According to the address there is no starvation, unemployment, poverty, neither farmers are committing suicides nor there are rapes, there is peace, prosperity and progress everywhere. The Hon. President has enumerated 114 points of progress and prosperity in the whole speech. But in reality it is not so. The country is passing through a terrible phase. The land of farmers is being snatched, minorities are dissatisfied, women are being ill treated, unemployment is at its nadir. The people are agitated. The President has also felt the heat of these agitations. It is a recent thing, I am not going back very far in past.

Please refer to point 90 of the address of the President, wherein it has been said that my Government is committed to reforms for more transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If the Government is that much clean, then with which honesty, integrity and transparency this helicopter scam, commonwealth scam, 2G scam, coal scam and all these scams are taking place. Means Government takes credit of good things and distances itself from bad ones.

The neighbouring country is taking away the severed heads of our soldiers. It sends terrorists in the shade of sporadic firing. Our relations with them have not yet become normal. Terrorists are being hanged, and they should be. The law is equal for everybody in the country. But most of the people are helpless poor people. They commit crime for the greed of money. But has the Government ever been able to touch their bosses. They are simply mercenaries whom we are hanging but the Master mind is sitting somewhere else. There is no mention of this in the Address of the President.

The President has simply mentioned the neighbouring country China in the Address at point no. 101. They are making actual progress, not in speeches. Their progress can be felt. The population of China is more than ours. They have successfully organised Olympic games. We are far behind in the matter of sports.

Strategically, China has tightened its grip over India along its maritime border and geographical border. China is constructing huge roads on its borders, constructing helipads and manufacturing ships. Manufacturing sophisticated weapons. Alongwith this it is escalating its grip over our market. Despite all this, Government has allowed self-destroying step as FDI in the country. Due to price rise common man is not able to purchase goods in the country. He is buying cheap Chinese goods. The demand for goods made in the country is negligible. Only raw material is being exported in bulk.

I would like to draw the attention of Government especially towards some facts:

1. The President made no mention of giving special status to Bihar in his Address.
2. The President made no mention of areas affected by naxalite violence, from which Bihar is also tremendously affected, in his Address.
3. The President has made no mention of giving loans on easy terms to farmers and giving remunerative price of their produce in his address. As a result of all this farmers are compelled to commit suicide.

4. The President has made no mention of any scheme of giving pension to old farmers in his Address.
5. The President has made no mention of giving direct subsidy to farmers for fertilizers.
6. As I have mentioned it earlier also that one can understand the logic of providing subsidy on diesel for use in agricultural to farmers, but one fails to understand the justification of giving subsidy to big capitalists, mill owner, people driving big cars for running towers of mobile telephone companies and to hoteliers. During the financial year 2012-13 a subsidy of 23 thousand crore was given to these capitalists and the farmers had to bear the burnt because the real entitled people could not make use of the subsidy.
7. The President has made no mention of continuous violation of Indian borders by neighbouring countries in his address.
8. The President has made no mention to check the adulteration of edible items.
9. The President has made no mention of unprecedented increase in the prices of cement and steel which has shattered the dreams of middle class people of making their homes.
10. The President has made no mention about the return of black money deposited in the foreign countries in his Address.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to lay the following suggestions with regard to discussions in the House going on the Motion of Thanks on the Address of the President.

In para ten of the Address there is mention of Agriculture Development wherein the Hon. President said that during the 10th Five Year Plan the agriculture growth rate was 2.4 per cent, whereas during the 11th Five Year Plan agriculture growth rate was 3.7 per cent. He also expressed happiness over this. It would have been good for democracy had he mentioned the growth rate of agriculture in BJP ruled States.

In para 20 of the Address, there is mention of providing employment to five crore families under MNREGA but there is no mention of linking agriculture

*Speech was laid on the Table.

with MNREGA. In addition to this if by making amendments in MNREGA, RUB on Railway crossings and ROB on Railway Platforms are made it, on one hand will encourage the agriculture development and on the other, it will help in reducing the rail accidents.

The Hon. President, along with agriculture, has described India as largest producer of milk, but in this country water is sold at Rs. 15 per bottle and in rural areas milk is bought at an equivalent rate. Therefore, had he mentioned about minimum price of milk, it would have been a revolutionary step for the country.

In Para 27 of the Address, there is mention of widow pension and oldage pension, but there is no mention of universal pension which is the need of the day and labourers are staging a dharna at Jantar Mantar.

In para 33 of the Address, there is mention of giving scholarships to the students belonging to scheduled castes but there is no mention to this effect that it will be equivalent to the scholarship being given to the students belonging minority community. It shows the Government's inclination in safeguarding the interests of scheduled castes has reduced.

In para 42 of the Address, announcement has been made with regard to Polio-free country, but the speed at which dengue, Chikunguniya and swine flu is spreading is a matter of concern.

In para 44 of the Address, there is mention of Nursing staff and doctors but there is no mention to regularise the doctors, para medical staff, accountant etc. employees working on contract in NRHM, whereas it is the demand of the hour to regularize it.

In Para 52 of the Address, the Hon. President has promised to provide employment to 10 crore people in the next 10 years, whereas in the Address, action plan only for the next one year is presented. Therefore, it should be amended as to how many people would be provided employment in the year 2013-14.

In the Address, there is no mention of including self-defence games for providing security to women, which is a matter of concern and after the incident of Delhi gang rape, the woman organisations have raised this demand strongly.

With regard to internal security, the President said that his Government was alert, but the recent incident of

bomb explosion shows the CCTV cameras in a particular area we found non-functional. How can we say that Government is alert on the issue of internal security? It is a big question mark on our security.

There is mention of direct benefit transfer system in para 5 of Address, but there is no mention as to how it will be implemented. How it will be ensured that the scam which occurred in loan waiver scheme for farmers will not happen in direct benefit transfer system. It should have been mentioned in the Address about the responsibility.

In the Address of President there is mention of nationalism and spiritualism but there is no mention of Setu Samudram which is a matter of concern. Therefore, as per the report of Pachauri Committee, there should have been mention of protecting the Ram Setu.

In Para 40 of the Address, the President, has made a mention of higher education campaign but as per the rating of International agencies, there is not a single Indian University in the list of top 200 universities of the world. The President has not shown concern over this.

In para 53 of the Address of the President there is mention of Traffic Reforms but due to increase in the number of vehicles, there is always a problem of traffic jams in big and small cities, therefore, there should have been mention of a policy with regard to vehicle control or population control in this para.

There is no mention of female foeticide in the Address of the President because as per the census of 2011 sex ratio has again disturbed and there is no mention in the Address to correct it, which is a matter of concern.

Natural oil has been found in western region of Rajasthan, but it is injustice to the people of Rajasthan that there is no mention of setting up a refinery, giving special package for drinking water to Rajasthan, giving Rajasthan the status of special State and giving approval to the proposal of Rajasthan Legislative Council.

At present, Governments of different parties are there in the Centre and the States. There is no mention of Centre- State relations in the President Address. We are of the view that the Central Government should set up a Commission like Sarkaria Commission in the present circumstances, which should gave its report so that country could make progress as per the demand of time.

*SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): I support the motion of thanks on the President Address. India has made a lot of progress after independence and continue to do so under the guidance of Prime minister Dr. Manmohan singh and UPA chairperson. UPA government has given huge amount to the state governments for the development of rural and urban population. As against it, there remains a lot to be done which is as under:-

1. Most of the budget provision will have to be made for the development of rural areas. Arrangement will have to be made for drainage and clean toilets in the villages. Special attention will have to be paid towards farmers.
2. There is need to provide special package to backward area, after identifying it.
3. The pending projects in the field of education, especially in rural areas needs to be completed. As a KMV school in village Gajja, Block Bhunga, District Hoshiarpur has been opened in the rural area for the last two years and children are studying there. Ten acres of land has been given by Panchayat Gajja in the name of KMV, but the central Government has not yet allotted money for construction of school building. The government should pay special attention towards backward areas.
4. There is need to change the definition of old age pension, because it has become very difficult for old people to live their lives. Every person of India above the age of 65 years or 70 years should get the pension.
5. Small Municipal committees will have to be strengthened for the benefit of people living in the towns. In the direction of women Empowerment, strict and stringent laws will have to be enacted to provide immediate justice to them. It is essential to provide financial assistance to poor families for health care. There is an acute need of a cancer Hospital in my Hoshiarpur Constituency. Many cancer patients in malwa region of Punjab die without treatment in Hoshiarpur District.

In the last, I would only say that 75 percent of the people live in the villages. This sector has least developed during the last 65 years. As roads are nowhere to be seen,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

there is no arrangement for transport. In absence of modes of transport, there will not be any source of employment. Please attend to these issues.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

Now the time is over. Prime Minister was to reply on 6.00 O'clock. You please sit down. I understand your grievance. Please respect the time.

[English]

MR. PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I rise to join all Members of this august House in conveying our sincere thanks to hon. President for his enlightened Address. The debate on the President's Address has been vigorous and wide ranging. I thank all the hon. Members who have contributed to this debate.

Madam, as hon. President mentioned in the initial parts of his Address, our economy has faced a difficult situation in the past one year. Hon. Members are aware that our growth has slowed down and the fiscal deficit has risen. Inflation has been a persistent problem in the last two years. The Current Account Deficit is substantially higher than what we would like it to be. The Finance Minister has dealt with all these issues in his Budget speech, and before that the Economic Survey tabled in this House gave a fairly comprehensive picture of the state of the economy. I would therefore be brief in speaking about the challenges that confront our economy and what we need to do to overcome them.

*Not recorded.

However, Madam, I do wish to emphatically endorse the view of the Finance Minister that the slow-down in the economy need not persist, and that we are fully capable of putting the country back on a high growth path of 7 to 8 per cent per annum in the next two to three years. To achieve this, we need to increase the rate of investment, especially in infrastructure. Our effort, therefore, will be to raise domestic savings, contain the growth of subsidies and encourage private investment.

While our aim is to achieve an average GDP growth of 8 per cent during the 12th Plan and agricultural growth of 4 per cent, the focus will continue to remain on inclusive growth. Inclusive growth implies not only reducing poverty, but also improving regional equality across and within States, uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and minorities, closing gender gaps and generating more and better employment opportunities. Our policies have been designed to fulfill these objectives.

Madam Speaker, I listened with great interest to the speech of the hon. Shri Rajnath Singh ji, and the best I can do is to compare the nine years of UPA rule with the six years of NDA rule so that our countrymen can draw a proper appreciation of what has been done in these nine years.

Madam, first I take the growth of the GDP. If you look at the period of nine years including the current period of slow down, our average growth rate in these nine years will be 7.9 per cent. As against this, the NDA six years yielded no more than six per cent.

Madam, it is true that growth in 2012 has slowed down, but nowhere else is the growth profile in an upward direction. Europe is in recession, the US' growth rate is very low; Japan is stagnating; Brazil's growth rate is less than two per cent and South Africa's growth rate is 2.3 per cent. In the light of the prevailing global situation, our growth rate looks to be impressive even though we are not satisfied with it.

Madam, inclusiveness of the growth process can be judged in many ways. The first and foremost is the concern with the wellbeing of our farmers, what happens to agricultural production and as I said earlier from 2004-05 to 2011-12, that is the UPA period, the growth rate of agricultural production and allied activities was 3.5 per

cent. The corresponding growth rate from 1998-99 to 2003-04 of the NDA period was no more than 2.9 per cent. Because agriculture has grown at a faster rate, also because of a number of inclusive policies put in place by our Government, like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, the per capita consumption in rural areas during the UPA period has grown at the rate of per annum 3.4 per cent. In the NDA period the per capita rural consumption grew by no more than 0.8 per cent per year.

I come now to real wages in agriculture. Real wages in agriculture in the Eleventh Plan Period have grown at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent. In the previous decade the growth rate of real wages in agriculture was no more than 1.1 per cent.

Madam, with regard to poverty, in the UPA Period, poverty declined at an average annual rate of two per cent per annum. In the preceding ten years, the rate of decline was no more than 0.8 per cent.

Madam, we are all concerned about the slow down in industry. But when we compare the nine years' period in which the UPA has been in Government, our industrial growth rate average is 8.5 per cent, the corresponding average for the NDA from 1998-99 to 2003-04 is no more than 5.6 per cent.

With regard to regional inequalities, inter-State growth differential has narrowed and inter-State inequality is not increasing. The so-called BIMARU States have also done much better in the UPA Period than was the case previously.

In terms of education and skill development also the achievements of the UPA are really notable. The key instruments for promoting inclusiveness and empowerment are education, health and skill development. There has been near universal enrolment in primary schools and a steady increase in average number of years of schooling of the labour force.

The Right to Education Act is a major landmark of the UPA.

Madam, with regard to higher education, there has been an unprecedented expansion of central universities. Their number has gone up from 17 in 2004-05 to 44. The IITs have gone up from 7 to 16. The number of IIMs has

gone up from 6 to 13. The member of Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research have gone up from 1 to 5. Indian Institutes of Information and Technology have gone up from 2 to 4. The result is that the gross enrolment in higher education, which was 12.3 per cent in 2006-07, has gone up to 18 per cent in 2011-12.

With regard to health, Madam, National Rural Health Mission has made a very important start. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a huge UPA initiative and it provides in-patient cover to 3.4 crores of families. The infant mortality rate has fallen from 58 to 44. The maternal mortality rate has fallen from 254 to 212. The life expectancy at birth in 2000-01 was, 62.5 years, and by 2010-11 it has gone up to 66 years. Literacy rate, similarly, has gone up from 64.8 to 74 per cent. The death rate has declined from 8.4 per cent to 7.1 per cent.

Madam, it is not my case that what we have achieved is the optimum level. I do recognise that growth requires further efforts to boost it. We need to do lot] more to promote inclusiveness health and education require greater attention, environment protection measures have to be adopted with greater amount of firmness. But I would respectfully submit to this august House that what has been achieved is not something which can be belittled as Shri Rajnath Singh ji tried to do.

I know that BJP has a particular view towards the economic and social policy of the UPA. A few days ago, a conclave of the National Council of BJP assembled in Delhi used the choicest abuses for the Congress establishment and Congress leadership including myself. It is not my intention to reply them in that language because I do believe that our work and our performance are the best judges of what we have achieved. A poet has said:

[Translation]

"Humko Unse wafa ki hai ummed, jo nahi Jaante wafa kya hai."

[English]

Also, Madam, there is a proverb.

[Translation]

"Jo garajte hai woh baraste nahi"

[English]

We have seen this arrogance not for the first time. The Shining India campaign in 2004 led to disastrous results for the BJP. In 2009, they fielded the iron man Advani ji against the lamb that Manmohan Singh is, and we all know as to what was the result. I am convinced that if the people of India were to look at our record in these nine or ten years, they would repeat what they did in 2004 and 2009.

Madam, several hon. Members have expressed concern about the state of agriculture. I share that concern. Farmers in our country are the most important constituent that the UPA cares for. We have done utmost to give our farmers remunerative prices, and here I make bold to say that the procurement prices of wheat, of rice and other products have been raised in a manner which was never seen ever before in the history of this country.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav ji, he is not yielding. Please sit down.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: I share the concern of the hon. Members on the need for focused attention to the agricultural sector. That has been our priority. It will remain our priority. The achievements of our farmers in keeping us self-sufficient in food are indeed extraordinary. They work hard under adverse circumstances and they deserve all possible assistance.

It is for this reason that we have increased the Minimum Support Prices as never before. If you look at these prices across various commodities, they have increased by 50 to 200 per cent since 2004-05. Since the year 2004 we have more than doubled the Minimum Support Prices for wheat and paddy. Credit flow to the agricultural sector has increased since 2003-04 by nearly 500 per cent. The 12th Plan allocation for the sector has been fixed at over twice the size for the 11th Plan.

Madam, it is the result of the hard work of our farmers and our policies that the average annual rate of growth in the agriculture and allied sector which was stagnating at the level of 2.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent during the Ninth and 10 Plans respectively increased to 3.7 per cent during the 11 Plan despite the occurrence of a countrywide drought in 2009.

It is true that the growth of the agricultural sector during 2012-13 is, at present, projected at 1.8 per cent. But the revival of the monsoon during the latter half of the kharif season and improved prospects of rabi due to conducive weather conditions give me hope that the actual growth rate during this year would be higher than the figure that I have mentioned.

To address the issue of shortage of covered storage capacity, the Government had formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme in 2008. A capacity of 181 lakh metric tonnes has been sanctioned under this Scheme, of which 43 lakh metric tonnes of capacity has already been created.

Madam, an issue that did not come up significantly in the debate but which I wish to flag is that of water. Shri Devegowda ji, in his own way, referred to this problem. I do agree that we have a national problem in the distribution of water of the inter-State rivers, and I hope that the country would recognize the great importance of dealing with this problem in a holistic perspective.

The UPA Government recognises the management of water resources as a major challenge. Shrimati Supriya Sule referred to the need to give greater importance to the construction of check dams. We have already decided to modify the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to make it more effective, and expand the Watershed Development Programme during the 12th Five Year Plan. Apart from agriculture, urban and industrial water demand also needs to be managed more efficiently. Our ground water resources need to be better preserved. We will be bringing forward proposals on a new ground water law and a national water framework law very shortly.

Madam, several hon. Members, cutting across party lines, have expressed concern over incidents of violence against women. This is an issue, which unites all sections of our House, and I sincerely appeal to all sections of the House to speak with one voice. If there are any legislative measures, which we can agree upon, they can be then pushed forward at a much higher speed than is normally done when it comes to legislation through Parliament. I sincerely hope that we will, with one voice, agree to go forward in a manner which will do justice to 50 per cent of India's population, that is, our women and children.

Let me reiterate to this august House the commitment of our Government to ensuring the dignity, safety and

security of every woman of our country. We have adopted a series of measures—legislative, institutional and procedural—which reaffirm the collective responsibility of this Government in this direction as more and more women enter public spaces. The Government has been prompt in acting on the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, by promulgating an Ordinance amending and strengthening the law to deal with crimes of sexual violence against women. I am happy that 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012' was passed by Parliament last week.

We have a number of schemes in place to provide restorative justice to victims of rape and sexual violence through financial assistance and support services. The National Mission for Empowerment of Women would be implementing 'One Stop Crisis Centre's for providing all necessary services for women victims/survivors of violence at a public hospital in 100 Districts.

A new umbrella scheme for protection and empowerment of women and a toll free 24x7 helpline for women as a Central Sector Scheme across India is on the anvil.

The Government's resolve is further reflected in the announcement of the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech that an additional amount of Rs. 200 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development to address issues of gender discrimination. The Nirbhaya Fund of Rs. 1,000 crore announced by the Finance Minister is further testimony of our Government's solidarity with our girl children and women as we pledge to empower them and keep them safe and secure. However real and effective change in the status of women in our country can come only if there is a change in our societal values. We need to collectively work towards this goal.

Madam Speaker, some Members have stressed the need to implement the Sachar Committee's Report to raise the standard of living of the poor among the minorities. The Sachar Committee submitted its Report in 2006. The Government accepted 72 out of 76 recommendations made by the Committee. The majority of the recommendations can be clubbed under (i) education, (ii) access to credit, (iii) Wakfs and (iv) special development initiatives. I believe that our Government has done good work in each of these areas. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Ministry of Minority Affairs today implements three scholarship and one fellowship schemes for minorities. ...*(Interruptions)* During the Eleventh Plan period, more than one crore students benefitted from these schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: In the year 2012-13, nearly 15 per cent of the total priority sector lending has been availed of by the minority communities. In addition, the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation has disbursed credit totalling over Rs.1,100 crore to nearly five lakh Muslim beneficiaries. The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has been approved by the Cabinet and will be introduced during the current Session of Parliament. I am also happy to inform the House that contours of a National Wakf Development Corporation will be finalised in the near future. The Multi-sectoral Development Programme to provide basic amenities was launched in 90 identified backward minority concentration districts and is now being modified to focus at the block level. An amount of Rs.3,400 crore has been released to State Governments on this account up to February 2013. ...*(Interruptions)* Besides this, relevant social sector Ministries have been mandated to provide at least 15 per cent of the outlays for the development of minorities under the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme.

Madam, good governance is a *sine qua non* for the benefits of the programmes of the Government to be realised by our people. Towards this end, I would like to reiterate our commitment to ushering in reforms for greater transparency, probity, integrity and accountability in governance. We are committed to the enactment of the legislations proposed in this regard, particularly the Lokpal Bill, the Whistle Blower's Protection Bill and the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, which already stand introduced in the Parliament. I would seek the cooperation of all Members of the House for the expeditious passage of these pending Bills.

Madam Speaker, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav raised the issue of corruption in the implementation of MGNREGA Scheme and suggested its discontinuation. I would like to

*Not recorded.

mention that the Scheme, which is implemented through the State Governments, provides a safety net to a very large number of rural families in times of distress. Our Government has taken several measures to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of this Scheme.

The measures undertaken include social audits through Gram Sabhas, placement of information on critical parameters in the public domain, disbursement of wages through banks and post offices, audit by Chartered Accountants at the Gram Panchayat level, formulation of standard operating procedures for redress of complaints and issue of guidelines for State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. The States have been asked to set up an Ombudsman for redress of grievances under the Scheme in districts.

The Government is also considering the setting up of a concurrent evaluation office to evaluate the performance of various rural development schemes, including MGNREGA with a view to enable mid-course corrections. We are committed to working with States to ensure the highest level of transparency and accountability of this significant scheme.

Madam, since the UPA came to power in 2004, we have sought, to the extent possible, to encourage and create an international environment conducive to our primary task of transforming India. In this quest, we have utilised the opportunities that existed to further India's interests by obtaining the removal of restraint and sanction regime on India, encouraging international investment in India's development, and building cooperative and peaceful relations with other powers.

I can say with certainty that our standing in the world and our ability to pursue our interests has gone up in the last nine years. There is greater international understanding now of our challenges such as terrorism and there is a growing international acceptance of India's rightful place in the global political, economic and security architecture, including the United Nations Security Council. We have safeguarded our interests in global negotiations on such vital issues as trade and climate change. We have increased our access to markets, capital, energy, minerals and advanced technology.

When faced with challenges such as the international financial and economic crisis, we have successfully

mitigated its effects on India to a considerable extent. We have safeguarded our interests in global negotiations on such vital issues as trade and climate change. We have increased our access to markets, capital, energy, minerals and advanced technology.

Madam, Members have raised the issue of human rights violations during the conflict in Sri Lanka and the lack of progress on reconciliation, accountability and political devolution in Sri Lanka. The Government takes the sentiments expressed by Members very seriously. We are firmly of the view that issues of reconciliation and political devolution in Sri Lanka need to be addressed with a sense of urgency.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): For past three years, your Government is keeping quiet. For past three years, what your Government did, is lukewarm. It is not good.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: We have consistently called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to fulfil its public commitments for the implementation of the 13th Amendment and for building further on it so as to achieve a meaningful political settlement. We have also urged that elections to the Northern Provincial Council be held at the earliest and have called for effective and time-bound implementation of the constructive recommendations contained in the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission report. This was also the message, Madam, I conveyed to President Rajapaksa during his visit to India in September 2012. We will continue to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to implement these steps and take forward the process of reconciliation and settlement.

As regards the issue of a draft resolution expected to be Tabled by the United States at the forthcoming Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, our decision will depend on the substance of the final text Tabled in the Council. We will, however, be guided by our consistent position that we support proposals that seek to advance the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

I wish to assure the House that our Government will remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to promote a durable settlement of the Tamil problem that enables the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka to lead a life of

dignity and self-respect with equal rights. I also assure the Members that we will remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka with regard to the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

I would also like to respond to the concerns raised by some Members on China. At the outset, I wish to underline that India and China are two large neighbouring countries with a long history of civilisational interaction. In my view, there is enough space in the world today for both countries to achieve their developmental aspirations. While we do have differences over the border issue, since 1988 we have evolved mechanisms to address the issue and to maintain peace and tranquillity on the border. Having agreed to guiding principles and political parameters for a boundary settlement, with Premier Wen Jiabao in 2005, today our special representatives are discussing a framework for settlement of the boundary. Members will understand that this is a complex and sensitive issue and that its resolution could take time. Pending a settlement, both sides are committed to maintain the *status quo* and peace and tranquillity in the border areas. Last year, our two countries established a new mechanism to ensure this. We had also agreed that differences on the boundary question should not come in the way of mutually beneficial cooperation.

We will continue to manage our overall relations with China with maturity, recognising opportunities for common development and convergence of interests with China on many regional and global issues. The new leaders of China have conveyed to me their desire to strengthen our strategic communication and to forge a better future for our relations. This is also the goal of our Government. We should engage the new China confidently and constructively in a spirit of national consensus.

Madam, some hon. Members mentioned China's dam-building activity on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra. We can and we do use diplomatic engagement and dialogue to ensure that these activities, which are taking place on Chinese territory, do not, in any way, harm the livelihood of our people and our ecology. We have raised these concerns with China at every level and, as a result, have begun dialogue and cooperation with China on trans-border rivers. Upon recent reports

about new dams being planned on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra, China officially assured us that these are run-of-the-river projects and will not result in water storage. We will also continue to assure ourselves in this regard, using our own means. I assure hon. Members that we remain vigilant about all developments in India's periphery or elsewhere that could affect our security, unity and territorial integrity, and we will take all necessary measures to respond to them.

Madam, concern has been expressed in the House about the situation in Maldives. India has always stood for a stable, prosperous and democratic Maldives. As a close and friendly neighbour, India remains concerned about the ongoing political instability in Maldives since the transfer of power in February, 2012. We are closely engaged with all political forces and stakeholders in Maldives and encourage them to resolve their issues through dialogue.

The Election Commission of Maldives has announced that Presidential Elections would be held in September 2013. India will support all efforts to ensure a free, fair, credible and inclusive Presidential election that can contribute to durable peace, stability and prosperity in the Maldives. We will continue to monitor the situation and take all necessary measures to strengthen our relations with and to protect our interests in Maldives.

Madam Speaker, our dialogue with Pakistan continues in order to normalize our relations: promote bilateral cooperation and people-to-people contacts; and resolve outstanding issues. Progress has been possible in some areas like trade and people-to-people contacts. But, incidents such as the barbaric manner in which two Indian soldiers were killed on the Line of Control (LoC) in January 2013 vitiate the atmosphere and cast a shadow on the bilateral dialogue process. Further, we are yet to see tangible progress in dismantling the terrorism infrastructure in Pakistan and in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the Mumbai terror attack of November 2008. Normal, good-neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan—free from the threat of violence, and enhanced bilateral economic cooperation—would be in our mutual interest. We also expect Pakistan to take steps to create a conducive environment to take the process of normalization forward.

We have an abiding interest in a stable, strong, united, democratic and prosperous Afghanistan, which is

no longer a safe haven for terrorism. As Afghanistan undergoes political, economic and security transitions in 2014 and beyond, we will continue to help build Afghan capabilities to evolve peacefully and fight terrorism and extremism.

Madam Speaker, hon. Members have also raised a number of State and sector-specific issues during the debate. While I am not going into these issues for want of time, I would like to assure you that we have taken note of them. I am advising my colleagues to make sincere efforts to address them to the satisfaction of the hon. Members.

With these words, Madam, *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): What about the Hindus in Pakistan? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: With these words, Madam, I once again join Members in thanking the hon. President for his insightful Address, which I commend for adoption with acclamation.

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of Amendments have been moved by the Members...

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, while replying the discussion the Prime Minister read out a couplet targeting BJP. He said:

"Humko unse wafa ki hai umeed,

Jo nahi jaante wafa kya hai"

Madam Speaker, you know there is an etiquette of Shayari. A couplet must be replied. Therefore, I would reply by reading out not one but two couplets. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Then it will be a debt on him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Prime Minister, Sir,

*Not recorded.

"Kuch toh majbooriyan rahi honghi,

Yun hi koi bewafa nahi hota"

What were those compulsions? Our compulsion is that you are doing infidelity with the country, therefore, we can't be loyal to you, for committing infidelity with the country. I am narrating another couplet for you.

"Tumhe wafa yaad nahi, humey Zafa yaad nahi,

Zindagi aur mauth ke do hi toh tarane hai,

Ek tumhe yaad nahi ek humey yaad nahi".

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of Amendments have been moved by the members to the motion of thanks.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shall I put all the Amendments to the vote of the House together or does any Hon. Member wants any particular Amendment to be put separately.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now done. They have said. Right to reply is not these. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: L. O. P. have spoken.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no right to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this? Let me proceed with this.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. It doest have right to reply because Chackoji has initiated and Girija ji had seconded it. LO.P has spoken. Now let me speak. Let me move it forward.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute, you please sit down. Let me find a solution to it. One minute Mundeji, I have started it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have started it. There is no to tradition to call in between. We have started it once, Let me complete it. Thereafter, I will give you an opportunity to speak in brief, but in very brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Then allow everybody. All should get an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, how it can be.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let me proceed with this, Shri Rajnath Singh Ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. What do you want?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I had told you something, now sit down.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved by the hon. Members to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. This is not the process where I can stop. Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, you should allow Shri Rajnath Singh Ji. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2013'."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath Singh ji, now, be very brief to make your point.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, many many thanks to you. While expressing my views on the motion of thanks on the The Presidents Address, I wanted to know from the Prime Minister that the way the sarpanchs in the Kashmir Valley are being killed, the extremists and terrorists are challenging democracy, the government needs to pay special attention to it so that sarpanchs may be given assurance that there will not be any threat to their security. In this regard, the Prime Minister has not said anything. Regarding Telangana, I wanted to know as to what is going to be done try the government. I had demanded a CBI inquiry in to the farmers' loan wavier. What the Prime Minister in going to do in the regard? The Prime Minister, while expressing his views, has said that barking dogs seldom bite. I do agree that it is correct. But to day, the Prime Minister has tried his best to make most of his lung power on the opposition. During the last 9 years to this day. I have never seen him in that aggressive mood but now, I find him in that mood with the closing of this period of 9 years. I look at it as a good omen as I know that a lamp flares up before it wipes out and now the time his come for the ouster of this government. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we shall take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Badri Ram Jakhar.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Madam speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue.

18.51 hrs. (Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the chair)

Sir, I demand a new railway line for Bilada and Barr and an allocation of Rs. 275 crore for the same from the government to open railway booking at Teori station. Through you, I would like to demand from the railways that the round of train no. 16126 - 16125 running between Jodhpur and Chennai for once a week should be increased. I also demand an increase in the round of train no. 11089 -11090 which is operating between Jodhpur and Pune. The round of the train no. 17038 - 17037 running between Bikaner and Hyderabad should also be increased. A large number of emigrants from my state live in Chennai, Pune and Hyderabad who face a lot of difficulty in their to and for journey to their home state. Kindly try to increase the round of these trains. I emphatically demand that the railway minister may kindly be asked to increase the rounds of these trains and to allocate Rs. 275 crore for a new railway between Bilada and Barr for the benefit of the people.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Chairman Sir, I would like to raise an important and long pending demand of the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to implement CCS (pension) scheme who have joined the service in NVS prior to January, 2004 and also to give 10 per cent special allowance to non-teaching staff as has been granted to teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya.

Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD in its 154th and 198th report strongly recommended about this thing. Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi Committee had strongly recommended about the implementation of CCS Pension to NVS employees. The Joint Secretary of MHRD had urged NVS to review the amendment of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules and Pension, Gratuity and Provident Fund Rules so as to make the introduction of

CCS Pension applicable for the employees of NVS by 31st August, 1995 which was unsympathetically left out in the cold.

Sir, the written assurance was given by the Secretary of MHRD to the Joint Action Committee of Associations of Employees of NVS on 29th January, 2010.

But they had a strike for ten days. The Government is not ready to implement the function. Even our Prime Minister also extended the CCS (Pension) Scheme in Punjab University. The same favour can easily be extended to other universities. I urge upon the Government to do all possible to implement the CCS (Pension) Scheme with ten per cent Special Allowance to the teaching and non-teaching staff who also work in the NVS.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): Mr Chairman Sir, here I represent my constituency Gautam Budh Nagar, also known by the name of Noida which the highest revenue earning district of Uttar Pradesh. Recently, on 20 and 21st February, during the country wide strike, the antisocial elements in Noida indulged in a wide spread looting the arson bringing the law and order situation in that area to a collapse. Moreover, they also misbehaved with the women workers. During that strike, 1200 industrial units of that area were damaged, 33 vehicles were set on fire and industries suffered a loss of Rs. 1500 crore. When I tried to contact the SSP, Gautam Budh Nagar in this regard, he did not respond. During the period of strike, Noida police continued to remain a silent spectator. At the global level, Noida is widely known as an industrial hub. If there is such a situation of Law and order and the industries in that area are not given protection, they would be compelled to migrate from that place. Therefore., through you. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Home Affairs to direct the Uttar Pradesh government to ensure separate security arrangements for the industries and to give compensation for their loss. Besides this, strict action should be taken against the anti social elements found guilty and to identify the idle police personnel for proper action against them.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Nowadays, India

has become a hot bed for conducting unregulated clinical trials on human beings by international drug companies. It is mostly the poor down-trodden and Adivasis who are the victims of such trials. The enforcing machinery and monitoring authorities have failed to keep track of the trials. Many deaths occur due to such clinical trials and most of the death cases remain unnoticed. The monetary compensation is given only in few cases and that too very negligible. The Supreme Court also pulled up the Centre for allowing the uncontrolled clinical drug trials on humans. These trials have to be done under the supervision of the Union Health Secretary. But there is no such practice so far. In this regard, several Committees have been formed. There is no report or no action taken so far. Forming the Committees and the Commissions is just to divert the attention on this issue. It is creating havoc across the country. The Government have to protect the health of every citizen invariably. It is the obligation of the Government. Such deaths must be stopped and illegal trials should be stayed. The Government has to handle this menace urgently. I would like to urge the Government, through you Sir that the Government should understand the need to bring a new legislation to regulate the conduct of clinical trials in a more transparent manner with effective counter checks by the concerned authorities.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr Chairman Sir, Healthcare System in Jharkand has collapsed. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the government to it. There has been a very big scam in NRHM in that state. A minister of that state and Health secretary is in jail but the government has not learnt a lesson from it. Since that state is under President Rule, the central government is directly responsible for the law and order deterioration in that state.

19.00 hrs.

A large structure of NRHM has been created but it is without doctors, nurses, compounders, equipments, X-ray machines and pathologists. There is no lady doctor and not a pediatrician. Hospitals do not have provision of oxygen. Ambulances are not available. Mamta vahans are in a bed shape. Even the facility of ambulance to be provided on Phone no. 108 by the government, is also in a very bad shape.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the overall situation in Jharkhand, be it in respect of still birth rate, infant mortality rate, mother safety or the food services for the women at the time of delivery is in a very bad shape. You must have seen in ICTS that Aanganwadi centres are in a miserable condition and in respect of those medical colleges and hospitals whose foundation stone had been laid two years back, not a single brick has been laid to construct a building to this day. I am not talking of any particular district but the entire state of Jharkhand is in a miserable state. Therefore, I urge upon the central government that since they are running that state, they should not confine themselves to the paper work and not to play with the life of the people of that state. Instead they should bring about radical changes in the Health care system of that state and a CBI inquiry should be initiated against those who are responsible for this scam in the NRHM and those found guilty should be sent behind the bars.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to the Lok Sabha constituency of Bhadohi of Uttar Pradesh which is educationally backward even today.

Sir, the Hon'ble minister had told in this House that a central school would be set up in each and every district of the country. On two-three occasions I have also raised this matter in this House that my area Bhadohi is a rural area and situated between Kashi and Prayag and is educationally a backward region. My area is at a distance of 80 kms from Varanasi and Allahabad and the people of that area have to cover such a long distance to get admission in a central school. The district collector of my area has sent a proposal of land. The Hon'ble minister had given an assurance that in Bhadohi and other districts which have no central schools, central schools would be setup but I am sorry to say that no action has been taken in this regard till date. Through you I would like to submit to the Hon'ble minister that there are several such districts where there are more than one central school and even more central schools are being setup but it is not so in the rural areas. I am talking of my area Bhadohi where from a proposal has also been received. Therefore, the hon'ble minister should take immediate steps to set up a central

school in that area so that even the people of rural area may get education in a central school.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): In the year 2011-12 due to the policies of the Central Government, in various states like West Bengal, Assam, parts of Bihar, the jute cultivators have been devastated. The previous policy of the Government entailed that foodgrains and sugar would be transported and supplied in jute bags only. But later it was decided that synthetic bags would be used instead of jute bags. As a result, price of jute has fallen drastically and the jute growers have incurred huge losses. Jute is a cash crop but it is not purchased by the Jute Corporation of India. Things have come to such a pass that the jute factories have also been shut down and there has been retrenchment of labourers. They are facing great difficulties. The MSP is also not paid to the cultivators which in fact, should be announced by the Government beforehand. The policy of the Government must immediately be changed and use of synthetic bags should be banned. When on one hand, poor jute growers are losing everything, the Government is looking after the interests of the industrialists who manufacture synthetic bags. Now is the season of jute cultivation. If the Government does not clarify its policy on jute at this juncture then once again there will be huge losses in jute sector. Thus I would request the Government to enquire and find out what the actual price of jute should be. The Government must ensure that the farmers get adequate price for their cash crops and do not incur losses in future. Only then, the jute industry will be able to survive. With these words, I thank you for allowing me to raise this matter during Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nripendra Nath Roy associates himself with Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Chairman, I would like to attract the attention of the Central Government through you, Sir, to the burning problem of teachers of Central Schools deputed in the various parts of India. Central schools are set up and operated by the Government of India. The teachers of Central School and other workers are the employees of Government of India, but the

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali

Government are openly doing discrimination with the teachers of Central Schools and other workers. At the one hand, government had provided the facility of treatment under CGHS, on the other hand the teachers and other workers of the Central schools deputed in cities and far flung areas of the country are kept deprived of this facility, whereas they are also the employees of the Central Government. The teachers and their family members do not have other way only to go to private doctors for treatment in case of illness. The situation worsens when they are caught by serious illness.

In view of the circumstances, I demand to the Government to take proper steps for providing CGHS facility to the teachers and other workers of Central schools alike other Central employees.

[English]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter concerning all the Indians about the alarming rise in the rate of suicides that are taking place in the country in recent times.

In the year 2011 alone, the National Crimes Record Bureau puts the total number of suicides in India at a staggering 1.35 lakhs. That means that in India, at least 16 people commit suicide every hour.

While the social and economic causes lead most men to commit suicide, the report says that the emotional and personal reasons including divorce were the causes for women to take this extreme step.

The NCRB report further suggests that family problems accounted for almost one-fourth of the suicides and that 70 per cent of the victims were married.

All of us concede that it is a very serious problem. Apart from taking efforts to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people, the Government must also do all that it could so that awareness is created in the society and that people do not take to this extreme step. The Government must give wide publicity through electronic and print media, and make the people realize that killing oneself is not the way to get love and attention from others.

There is a need to inculcate Indian values, ethos and culture in our people so that they do not think that suicide is a permanent solution to a temporary problem.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the work of construction of limited height sub-ways with the open cut method, with a height of three and quarter meter to three and three quarter meter, at the unmanned level crossings on the Nainpur- Chhindwada, Balaghat- Nainpmv Gondiya- Balaghat-Katangi, Tirodi-Tumsar railway line on South- East- Central Railways has started. By the construction of these limited height sub-ways, the people of villages adjacent to railway lines will have to be deprived forever of the transportation of heavy vehicles and the life of villagers will be disturbed. Often there are cooperative societies in the villages, rice, paddy, wheat and fertilisers are transported by heavy vehicles. If the height of these sub- ways is not increased, the villagers will face too much hardship. The rural people will not get ration at all.

My submission to the Railway Minister is that height of 20 sub- ways on Nainpur - Chhindwada route, 27 sub-ways in Balaghat- Nainpur route, 24 sub-ways on Gondiya-Balaghat route, 14 sub-ways on Balaghat- Katangi route, 20 sub- ways on Tirodi- Tumsar route should be increased and some rail over-bridges be constructed at some level crossings otherwise the janta of the area will stage agitations. The responsibility for which will be of railway and railway officers. I hope that the railways will pay attention towards this problem at the earliest.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring this matter to your cognizance that thousands of farmers, Sadhu - Sants and Janta have planned a Padyatra from Mathura in view of polluted and water less Yamuna and had departed from Delhi. I, through you Sir, would like to request the Government that Yamuna is lying dried up. Yamuna water is withheld at Hathini Kund. Very less water is released in Yamuna from Hathini Kund and the water of Yamuna is consumed by the people of Delhi. No water is left in Yamuna at Mathura-Agra. I would like to inform the Government that water in Agra and Mathura is saline water and nobody can drink the underground water. But the people of Agra and Mathura are bound to drink the Yamuna water. But even after orders of Supreme Court, drains are falling in Yamuna and people are compelled to drink that water. I would like to attract the attention of the Government to this fact that only 20 percent people are capable of purchasing Bisleri water

and rest 80 percent are bound to drink that dirty water resulting in spread of such serious illness among them that they die at the age of 40 to 50. I would like to submit, through you, Sir, to the Government that Uttar Pradesh Government has also kept mum in this regard. Why the share of Uttar Pradesh in Yamuna water is not given to it? I appeal to the Uttar Pradesh Government also and to the Government that Taj Mahal is situated on the bank of Yamuna and the foundation of Taj is laid on the wooden platform and that wood is drying up. If adequate quantity of water is not released in Yamuna, the Taj Mahal will certainly collapse one day. Let the Taj Mahal collapse, but the Janta of Agra should survive. I fully support the Padyatra of Sants and farmers. Water should be released in Yamuna at the earliest.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agarwal and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Prof. Ramshankar.

[Translation]

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on the very important question of drinking water of Jharkhand State. Jharkhand State is situated on the plateau area where ground water is not available. A serious water crises has arose due to production of foodgrains in a large part of Jharkhand State, particularly, the Dhanbad district is suffering from serious water crises. So, I through the House, demand from the Government that rural water supply scheme should be started in Jharkhand State, so that the people get rid of water crises and be benefitted.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, Sir, would like to bring a serious matter in the House and I think that railway Ministry will be only awake, when two- four murders are taken place in our area. Balia district won the independence at first. Thousands of people staged dharna two times at Revati Railway station for halt of trains and demonstrated several times, I also wrote many times to railways, but the Ministry of Railway do not pay any heed. There should be stoppage of Chapra-Durgsarnath Express, Sealdeh Express, Balia Varanasi passenger should be extended upto Chapra, stoppage of intercity express at Revati and they are unable to provide a stoppage of intercity like train.

The platform is too low that people fell down in endeavor of boarding the train. Similarly, the Janta is agitating for stoppage of Godan- Durg-Pune and Bapudham express trains at Salempur. People are staging agitations and dharnas daily for stoppage of Bapudham Superfast express, Shalimar and Gorakhpur- Pune express trains at Belthara road railway station. They are staging agitation for stoppage of Varanasi- Gorakhpur intercity train at Yera railway station and further the people had given an ultimatum. The railway officers had sent letter two time stating that they will provide a stoppage of trains at the earliest, but unfortunately, Ministry of Railways are not providing us anything. Therefore, my request to the Government is that at least provide stoppage of the train which originates from nearby. I am also a public representative and may I not join them. So, make arrangements for stoppage of these train at the earliest.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. There is very much disappointment in the Nagouri area due to this time rail budget. My Parliamentary Constituency is Cooch Behar and Dinhata is the largest sub-division. The population is seven lakh. The people of this area were hoping that some new trains will be given to Dinhata in this Budget. But when hon. Rail Minister presented the rail budget, then nothing has been announced about Dinhata whereas people were hopeful. The train No. 3147 Uttar Bang express goes to Cooch Behar. Train No. 3148 goes to Uttar Bang to Sealdeh. So, we have to travel through Cooch Behar. This train do not go to Dinhata. Ours is a agricultural area. Dinhata is the largest sub- division of Cooch Behar. Our demand is re-route the train No. 3147 and 3148 from Cooch Behar to Dinhata- Bamunat and Sealdeh, so that the people of Dinhata can get connectivity with Kolkata as there is no train for them. I, through you Sir, demand that Uttri Bang train should be extended upto Dinhata or a new train be introduced upto Dinhata.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Gadhtiya, in Ibrahimpur villages of Madhuban division of East Champaran district of my Parliamentary Constituency has remain deprived of development since independence. It is very surprising that the people of this area are still unconnected by rail with the district headquarter Motihari and the main city of North Bihar Muzaffarpur. The people had to travel 50 kms to reach the city for treatment or for

any other important work. The situation worsens in rainy season. Many people lose their life for want of medical facilities as the city is so far by road. If a RCC bridge is constructed at Ibrahimpur ghat at this division, the population of about 40,000 will be benefitted a lot. A large number of people of Gadhiya, in Ibrahimpur ghat to Mehshi division, Sahebganj of Muzaffarpur district, Sheohar district, Sawai Patti and Tetariya will be directly connected with Nepal by construction of this bridge, which will be proved helpful in overall development of these areas. The importance of construction of this bridge can be estimated by this thing that the population of this area will be connected with the capital of Bihar, which will be proved useful for them.

So, I through this House, request the Government that a RCC bridge should be constructed at Ibrahimpur ghat of Gadhiya village of Madhuban division of East Champaran district. So that the people of this area may get facilities and development of that area can be made possible.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of Government to the foundation stone laid by the Central Road Transport Minister for construction of a new bridge at National Highway No. 8 over Narmada river near Bharuch- Jhadeshwar between Surat and Baroda in Gujarat on Delhi-Mumbai route. The foundation stone was laid six months ago, but it is a matter of sorrow that the construction of work of the bridge has not been started till date. We always witness traffic jam on this bridge. Vehicles in thousands-lakhs number ply on this Mumbai-Delhi National Highway No. 8. There remain traffic jam due to this reason. The people not only from Gujarat but Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc states are suffering a lot.

I, through you, draw the attention of Central Government to these bridges, the foundation stones of which had been laid and to start the construction work immediately. The work of bridge over Narmada river connecting Bharuch-Ankaleshwar, that is golden bridge demand may be completed at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to raise an important demand of our area, Thisayanvilai, regarding the opening of a new PRS Centre.

Thisayanvilai is a town panchayat located in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. Thisayanvilai is surrounded by fishermen folk which includes villages Koodankulam, Uvari, Perumanal, Kuthankuzhi, Kooduthali, Koottupanai, Thomaiyarpuram, Idinthakarai, Kootapuzhi, Koothankulam and Panchal having a population of one lakh people. They are mostly fishermen. The people are facing a lot of difficulties to book their tickets in the absence of a PRS counter. Thisayanvilai is presently not connected with rail also. There is a long pending demand for the same. And Sir, it is an essential one too. Oral permission was given by the DRM Office, Madurai for its opening. Location for it was also identified at the Post Office of Thisayanvilai and necessary arrangements were made but they require permission of the Railway Board.

As it is an important genuine public demand, I humbly urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways, through you, Sir, to direct the Railway Board to grant necessary permission for opening of a PRS centre at Thisayanvilai Town, Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. Hon. Minister is sitting here, my point relates to an important matter of land acquisition and you are also bringing a Bill in this regard. There is a Bakhira lake in Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh in my area and a bird sanctuary has been developed there. The Government has acquired more than two thousand hectare land of the farmers twenty years ago and nothing has been paid to them till date. After acquisition the bird sanctuary was developed there. The farmers are making payments of revenue of their land and if they go to their land, legal proceeding are instituted against them. 22 years have lapsed, but they have not been paid any amount as compensation.

I, through you, Sir, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this fact that reasonable compensation should be paid to the farmer, who are still making payment for land revenue. They do not have any means of livelihood. When they go to their land, legal proceedings are initiated against them. The lake which has been declared as bird sanctuary has not been developed even after years together. Only wild animals

live around that lake, which destroy the crops of farmers and only it has been declared a bird sanctuary on papers. Our submission is that Government should pay special attention to this matter, so that the farmers of that area could get reasonable compensation for their land and special attention be paid for development of the lake as bird sanctuary.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. I am a Member of Parliament from Bahraich. Ghagra river flows from side of Bahraich. Many people were stated to be missing in Ghagra river as a boat drown on 28 of the month. Dead bodies of five persons were recovered and I was present at that time. I would like to request the Government provide some relief to the affected people. The Uttar Pradesh Government has also not shown any generosity in this regard.

Through you, I would like to tell that they should get all the facilities which they deserve either from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh or the Union Government. I remember that day when I reached there at Guddevi and Bandi, tears came out of my eyes. The corpse was recovered before me. I was present on the spot. I waded through the water to fish out the corpse which was transported immediate by ambulance. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): I would like to draw your attention to the land acquisition which is being carried out in my Parliamentary constituency Daman amidst protests by locals. Daman is a small place having an area of 72 sq. kilometre. The land of villages Katheria, Makharh, Daneth, Beempu, Karaiyya etc is being forcibly acquired by coast guards for the purpose of expanding the existing airport there. Entire Nani-Daman is likely to be finished as a result of this. This is generating a lot of heat among the people there. Daman is divided in two parts that is Nani-Daman and Moti-Daman. This is part of Nani-Daman. The people of Nani-Daman are likely to face great inconvenience in case the land of this area is acquired. Here all the people are having their houses and agriculture fields. The residents of this place have been living here for hundreds of years. They are engaged in farming since the times of their ancestors. Being the local Member of Parliament I am making efforts to stop this land acquisition. The local people wish that the airport should remain as it is. They are not prepared to

part with even an inch of land for its expansion. It will not be allowed to be expanded. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Government have provided for reservation in favour backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes in the matter of appointment through admission examination in the different central educational institutions. The number of seats was increased in central educational institutions for admission in central universities under Central Education Institution Reservation in Recruitment Act, 2006. However, the reservation in admission examination provision is being grossly violated in all the universities including Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya. Reservation rules are being constantly violated for the last three years by Kashi Hindu Vishwa-Vidyalaya while conducting admission tests for selecting candidates for research work. No reservation cell in place in many central universities as a result of which it is difficult to monitor them. General category candidates are being appointed on the posts reserved for backward classes, scheduled castes while making appointment for teachers and other administrative level posts in Central Universities. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, I would demand from the Government of India to take action to stop filling of reserved seats and the posts by general candidates in Kashi Hindu vishwavidyalaya resorting to bungling. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI (Thoothukkudi): Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I rise to bring to your notice about the abduction of sixteen fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy. All these fishermen belong to my constituency. They were engaged in fishing in the Gulf of Mannar in three mechanised fishing boats. They have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy.

Sir, incidents of apprehension and harassment of innocent Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy have become a regular occurrence. This is creating a feeling of insecurity and fear amongst the fishermen community.

I would request the Government of India to kindly urge the Sri Lankan authorities to immediately release the sixteen fishermen with their three boats. The Indian Government should take all necessary steps to ensure that this incident does not occur again.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, a very big delegation of National Fish workers forum has been sitting on dharna at Jantar Mantar since 4th of March. These people are supporting a population of about two crores of fishermen. They wrote a letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister also. This matter is related to Ministry of Petroleum in particular. I would like to ask the Government that the demand over which they are sitting on dharna may be fulfilled. It is request to the Government on behalf of the House.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, today I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Women and Child Development towards the important scheme namely Integrated Child Development Scheme which is under her Ministry and happens to be completely centrally sponsored scheme. The concerned State Governments are responsible for enforcing this scheme. Based on the demand from the local people and people's representatives of the area concerned. Anganwari centres and small anganwari centres are opened under the scheme. In the matter of opening a small anganwari centre the requirement for the centre in respect of rural areas, having a population between 150 to 400 while in the matter of river and coastal areas it is between 150 to 300.

Sir, there is a village Kashikheri Poori in my parliamentary constituency Rajgarh, which comes under, Jerapur project. According to the present survey carried out under project its population is 498. This village is situated on the bank of river chhapi and on the other end of a big irrigation pond. There is a demand from the people of the area for opening an aanganwari centre in the village for which I have been in correspondence with the concerned department constantly right from the year 2010. I have raised this matter in the House through questions also, however, the result is nil.

Sir, it is an important issue.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you want, you have already raised it. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, through you my humble request to the Government is that

when a just and permissible under rules demand in not categorised as demand by State Government officials and staff, then why not do away with the provision relating to opening of demand based small aanganwari centres under this scheme.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, about 240 houses belonging to dalits (downtrodden) and tribals in village Novakhali, Police station Kannauj, district South 24 Pargana East in West Bengal were turned into ashes by burning them. This property (household effects) was destroyed. At present, all these affected families are living in the open. Section 144 has been clamped in that area. After the incident out of 240 affected families only 113 families have been given a cheque for Rs. 1000 of each by way of economic assistance. However, most of the people could not get the cheque encashed so far for they were not having a bank account. The people who were responsible for the fire are moving about freely. They have not been arrested so far.

Sir, this case comes under purview of Prevention of Atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Act. However, no action has been taken under it so far. I demand, through you, from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to get the matter enquired impartially. Team from Sc/St Commission should be sent there. Human Rights Commission may also be sent here. There victims should be provided employment in addition to the economic assistance at the rate of Rs. 2 lakh each. They should be provided a house under Indira Awas Yojna and Rajeev Awas Yojana.

[*English*]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir. I would like to bring to the attention of the House the serious concern of the safety and well-being of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu who are now being attacked almost on a daily basis by the Sri Lankan Navy/miscreants. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalavi Amma has written to the hon. Prime Minister about the detention, immediate intervention and release of 16 Tuticorin fishermen who have been detained by the Sri Lankan Navy. These frequent incidents of arrest and detention of Tamil Nadu fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary line which is very close to the shore of Indian cities like Tuticorin, Rameshwaram, Kodyakarai, etc. causes unrest in Tamil Nadu. This also

creates a lot of tension and unrest among the fishermen in Tamil Nadu. There has been a uniform pattern of the personnel of the Sri Lankan Navy harassing/attacking the fishermen of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister, through you, Sir, for the immediate and permanent solution for the fishermen of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray. Please be brief.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I will just make my points only regarding the Mahatma Gandhi Government College, Mayabandar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell it briefly. Your name is not in the main list. We are giving you an opportunity as a special case. Please be very brief. Do not take much time.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, Mahatma Gandhi Government College was opened in Mayabandar in 1994. Six subjects and 20 posts of teachers were sanctioned there. However, the actual appointment was made on 10 posts. The college is being made to function with the help of 15-20 guest lecturers. They are being paid Rs. 1000 of each as salary. According to University Grant Commission, they should be paid at least Rs. 25000 per month as salary. The same college is paying stipend at the rate of Rs. 1000 per month. That should be raised to Rs. 2500 per month. The subjects which are taught at JNRM College, Port Blair should be taught at Mayabandar College also. I have one more demand to make. Repairs to hostel and college buildings including rooms and staff rooms are not being carried out in that college. I would demand for improvement of college to make it good by providing it necessary infrastructural facilities in my Island. We spend Rs. 47 thousand per child. Government should arrange for a quality college that is what we demand.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, I want to raise the issue of foreign expatriate workers. There are about 11 lakh workers working in Saudi Arabia, Muscat, Dubai and other foreign soil. Among them, 11,000 are

missing. These people have died due to snake bite and black scorpion bites. Families of these workers who are missing, if they have not received any communication from these places, they should be declared dead. Once the Government of India announce them dead, their families come to the streets. My request is that those workers who are missing should be declared dead and within one year, compensation should be given. One of the families of these workers should be given employment. This is a very important issue. Many workers are facing this problem. Many families of missing workers are on the street. This issue should be taken seriously by the Government of India and should do the needful at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you that you have provided me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

Sir, the object of constituting National Capital Region Planning Board was to develop infrastructural structure and transport linkages with a view to bring about uniformity of these facilities as they exist in capital so that people feel encouraged to settle down in NCR towns thus reducing the burden of population in Delhi. However, it is a matter of regret that most of the schemes of the board which was constituted under the Ministry of Urban Development are far from the target fixed for them. The high speed train service between Delhi-Meerut under Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) and the Delhi-Meerut Express Highway Scheme was to be completed by 2011 but till now they are on the paper only. The Board while speaking about failures in implementation of these schemes says that it does not implement any infrastructural development scheme. It only finances the schemes of the State Governments or the schemes selected by its executing agencies. In this situation when NCR, the planning board has no power of implementing these schemes and while these schemes for development in different districts are not included in the priority list of State Government, how these schemes will be implemented. Sir, I have raised this problem in the House several times earlier. About two years back on 22nd March, 2011 I wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. However, nothing came out only meetings are

taking place. Things have come to this extent that the State Highway between Meerut and Delhi and Hapur and Delhi Highway face a situation of constant jam as a result of which it takes about four to five hours to cover a distance of 80 km. Pressure of traffic is constantly increasing on these routes which is a source of tension for the people of this area.

I would request the Government, through you, that the Government should take urgent steps to start high speed train between Meerut Delhi and as also to undertake

the construction of Meerut-Delhi Express Highway and urgently implement these schemes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m, the 7th March, 2013.

19.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 7, 2013/Phalguna 16, 1934 (*Saka*)*

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