

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

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420/4(from below)	Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan
483/26	Shri Mukesh Bhairvdanji Gadhvi	Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi
767/7 (from below) 768/17	Shri V. Narayansamy	Shri V. Narayanasamy
771/15	Shri Choudhry Shruti	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti

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THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 24, 2010/Phalgun 5,
1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM VIETNAM

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly and the Members of the Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Tuesday, 23rd February 2010. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Excellency the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Vietnam.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the issue of price rise...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 21, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I should not need to speak so many times. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please just take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am going to say something about the Adjournment Motion Notice, which I have received. Will you allow me to say it?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am going to speak just about that please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Notices of Motion for Adjournment to Discuss Price Rise in the Country

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yesterday many hon'ble Members could not speak on the Adjournment Motion. I would request them to speak today and be brief and submit as to why this motion should be admitted.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, this debate is continued since yesterday. Our leader of Opposition and Shri Mulayam Singhji, only two leaders could speak yesterday. Yesterday, we also listened to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I made repeated

request in your chamber also. The Minister is referring to the Rules 58 (2) and 58 (3). I would just say that there is a big difference between his approach and my approach in interpreting the said Rules. Price rise is scorching the stomach and is unabated. Today its effect is devastating and if we do not introduce the Adjournment Motion today in the House, the people of the country will never forgive us. We do not want that any thing should happen in the House beyond the business in regard to debates in the House. That is why, I made a request in your chamber. I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also in regard to raise those issues only, which are quite serious at present. The issue of price-rise is serious enough for immediate discussion. Price-rise is haunting people for years. In this country, when the price rise haunts, starvation follows. I would request you that the people of this country and the world are looking forward to this House and you are the supremo of the House. I admit that with his request or submission the Rules 58 (2) and 58 (3) are being violated for the first time. There is a great difference in the perception of this rule. So far as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs belonging to the treasury Benches and the Opposition is concerned, all are of the same opinion. There is a complete logic, force of conviction behind it. In a way, the force is of the people of this country who are facing a very distressful situation. We sit here peacefully, but it becomes difficult for us to go outside the House. It becomes difficult for us to go on visits outside. The people say we do not raise this issue properly in the House. I would like to submit before you that the interpretation of the Rules being done by Bansalji in the House is not correct. Under this Rule, our points are covered under an Adjournment Motion and thus, this Rule is more in favour of us. That is why, I am making a submission to you. The question that is haunting the mind of the Government is that there would be voting. You do not have lack of majority. Leaving aside the rules, we would like to discuss the matter so that we could express our anger before the people of the country by casting our votes under a division. We want to fulfil our obligation by casting our votes under a division on this occasion of history. We do not want to be involved in your discussion. Your opinion is that

you have everything right whereas our opinion is that you have left the policy in lurch for the last 60 years from every point of views including the issue of food security. I do not want to hold discussion on it, I will speak when the discussion is held on it. In regard to this Rule, I would like to contend that the Rules are interpreted more by you. I would request you to take up the adjournment Motion now after listening to both sides. The Railway budget is to be presented shortly. So we do not want to create any kind of interruptions in the working of the Government as well as the country. My colleagues were of the opinion that this issue should not be let to go off easily. But after effortful deliberations, we reached on consensus that there should be no hindrance in regard to the railway budget. We want to run the country. We want to give suggestions in regard to their modus operandi for running the affairs of the country. They want to interpret the Rules 58 (2) and 58 (3) in such a way as to put a lid on the burning issue of price-rise to get away from it. Sweeping this issue under the carpet is not proper for the country as well as for all of us, so, there is a need to hold discussion on it. I would request you on behalf of the crores of people of the country to pave the way for the smooth functioning of the House by admitting this Adjournment Motion. This is my request to you and with these words I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, we moved the Adjournment Motion in the House yesterday on this issue only. When you had called an all-party meeting for the first time even then the leaders of all the parties had requested you that the first priority was in regard to the constant rise in prices in the country. Crores of people of the country are compelled to sleep hungry. We should hold discussion about their distress in this regard. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs referred to the Rules yesterday. In regard to that reference I would like to submit that the human suffering sometimes goes above the laws. Therefore, I wish to submit that there is a need to hold discussion on the distressful situation caused due to the constant price rise that is making the poor of the villages suffer today in the country. Today the country has registered decline in productivity

and the most unfortunate situation is that the people of this country have elected all of us to be here and you are the patron of us, so naturally there is much expectations from you that being the Speaker you would apply your privilege to admit the Adjournment Motion moved by all the opposition parties and the leaders of other parties and allow holding discussion on the issue to put a check on rising prices in the country. So, I would like to submit before you that today there is constant price-rise, oil prices are increasing. I understand that there are several causes behind it and the people seek an answer to the puzzle that time and again Ministers of this country talk about checking price-rise, but it goes up all the same. It is not once, but several times the Ministers of this country...(Interruptions).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I was listening to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs yesterday. The constant price-rise in this country is all due to the wrong economic policies of the Government and in order to cover this up, buck is repeatedly being passed on the State Government...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You conclude now. Take your seat now.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I seek your protection and would like to request you that the Adjournment Motion that we have moved...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Your speech is over.

Shri Sudeep Bandyopadhyay, you, speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Discussion should be held on this motion, this is a very important issue, this is what I request you...(Interruptions). We, the people of the country, know and have kept in mind the

issue of starvation and human distress prevailing in the country. That is why, I want to request you to check the constant price-rise being witnessed in the country by admitting the Adjournment Motion and allowing discussion thereon...(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Hon. Madam, price rise issue is no doubt a burning issue of this country. People of this country are eagerly waiting to see that this Parliament should discuss this issue with all priority and make some attempts to check the price rise both by the Central and the State Governments. Now the question is under which rule? If it is under Adjournment Motion, Adjournment Motion indicates in the other way, a No-Confidence Motion to the Government. How can a Government agree to a proposal or to a rule which is initiated against the Government? They cannot ever accept it. But the Government has accepted that this issue is to be discussed, even after keeping the Question Hour in suspense, under Rule 193. Under Rule 193 we can get a discussion for seven and a half hours. But under Adjournment Motion, we can get only two and a half hours time. Most of the Members are keen to speak on the issue. We fully agree and support that the discussion be initiated under Rule 193. I fully support the proposal moved by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the entire Opposition has been demanding and asking not for a discussion on price rise but a discussion under specific rule, that is, Adjournment Motion. When you called the meeting of Leaders of Political Parties, we had seen the mood of the leaders of the entire Opposition. Why are we asking for admission of Adjournment Motion? As per rule also, I can quote Rule 58. It says, "the right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance..." Is the unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities not a matter of urgent public importance? Does the Government not consider this a matter of urgent public importance? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, in fact, no other matter is more important than rise in prices of essential commodities. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, this is a recent happening also. What is the argument of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? His argument is that the prices have been rising since this Government came to power in 2004 and so this is not a matter of recent occurrence. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

Achariaji, please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When we discussed this issue in the first week of December last year under Rule 193, what was the food inflation? At that point of time, food inflation was much less than what we are facing today. It has touched 20 per cent now. Never during the past 26 years, food inflation touched 20 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* And this Government has decided to increase the price of urea by 10 per cent. This is also a recent happening. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please be brief. I asked you in the beginning to be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This will add fuel to the fire.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much, Achariaji.

[Translation]

Please take your seat now.

[English]

Shri Mahtab may speak now.

*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, this is a Himalayan failure of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, kindly take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, we want that this issue concerning the 90 per cent population of our country should be discussed under Rule 184.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have raised all your points.

[English]

Please take your seat Mr. Acharia. Nothing will go on record now except what Mr. Mahtab is going to say.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not going on record. Shri Mahtab, please start.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Madam, he is always being disturbed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now take your seat.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I may be allowed to speak from this seat.

Madam, the entire Opposition has given notice for Adjournment Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Mahtab says.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: They have taken their seats. You sit down, please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation].

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, Speaker, at times, in this House we have reflections of Assembly proceedings. But today, we are discussing whether this House is going to deliberate on the Adjournment Motion or not. For the last two days we have discussed this in this House and also in your Chamber. I subscribed to the view that the Adjournment Motion, which has been moved by very many Members of this House, should be accepted, and as per the conditions of the rules, the Government also should be courteous enough to accept it. But at what time? Already, that time has been over.

As far as I understand, I do not want to reveal as to what was transpired in your Chamber but I would only subscribe to the view that the Adjournment Motion has a specific criteria and a specific impact. I would subscribe to the view that has been put forth by the Leader of the Opposition that we have discussed the issue of price rise a number of times in this House and in the Upper Chamber of Parliament. But having to have discussion on the Adjournment Motion has a specific impact not only on the Government but also on the other stakeholders who are responsible for the price rise.

Therefore, I support the view and also request you to consider the discussion on the Adjournment Motion.
...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Rajgarh): Madam, notice for adjournment Motion has been given by the entire opposition on the issue of price rise. On behalf of my party, I rise to speak in favour of the Adjournment Motion. For the first time in this House, it is being felt that alongwith the entire opposition some of the constituents factions of the ruling party, too, have subscribed to the notice for Adjournment Motion on the issue of price rise. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I have said that this issue should be discussed under Rule 193.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you on your legs? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, I am experiencing it for the first time in this House that besides the Opposition there are also certain constituents of the ruling party, who are feeling the pain of price-rise...*(Interruptions)* and have given adjournment motion...*(Interruptions)*, no confidence motion...*(Interruptions)*. Even the allied parties supporting the Government accept the fact that today the people across the country are suffering the scourge of price rise, the prices have sky rocketed. Two days back, H.E. President referred to the common man addressing the joint sitting of both the houses, however, the common man is being grinded by price rise. What is the plight of the poor? today, people are dying of starvation. Unemployment is growing leaps and bounds. Prices are sky rocketing. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, this issue of price rise is above all rules. It is the duty of the Government to provide food and basic amenities to all. The Government is not fulfilling

its duty, it is shying away from its responsibilities.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is alright now. Thank you.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: That is why, they do not want to discuss the issue of price rise under the Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, if this situation continues, there would be a civil war in the country. The people of the country would agitate without any abetment. ...(Interruptions) The godowns and warehouses of the country would be looted. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent. You have raised your points.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It is bound to happen in the country and the Government will be responsible for it. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The hon. Member should speak in a responsible manner. What is he talking?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: When the common man would starve, the hunger would compel the poor and foodgrain godowns would be looted and its onus would lie on the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Nama Nageswara Rao is going to speak.

...(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, today the issue of price rise is quite significant for the country. The Opposition Leader raised this matter and all other Leaders discussed this issue in the meeting of Leaders and the BAC. We expect you to allow this matter to be raised at first. Through you, Madam, I would like to submit that our country has the highest number of starving population in the world. 20 per cent population, approximately 212 million starving people, are in India. It is a matter of concern for all of us that this number is growing. Food production is declining day by day compounded with rising inflation. The rate of inflation is growing everyday. This is the most important issue which we wish to discuss. That is why, I, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, support the adjournment motion moved by the Opposition and request to take up the adjournment motion immediately.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, they are referring to the rule here. Price rise is a burning issue today affecting all sections. The lower class, middle class, lower middle class, farmers, youth, students—the entire country is groaning under the seourge of price rise. Call for a historic Bihar bandh was also given against it and we exempted the train services so that it may not be intercepted. Many leaders alongwith Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav raised this issue among the people. People are agitated with the public representatives as to why they are silent on the issue. ...(Interruptions) that is why, we called upon you without any pertinacity and requested and authorised you completely to deliver justice by admitting the adjournment motion. We are here to work and the biggest work required to be done in the country is to check price rise. Hon'ble Prime Minister holds frequent meetings. We read in newspapers that according to him the States are not cooperating. The States are passing the buck on the Union Government in Delhi and Union Government is passing the buck on State Governments. Where this matter is stuck? UPA Government openly announce that the Government is having so much of foodgrains that it is not having enough space to store it. In the last session of Parliament, the hon'ble Minister of Food

was asked as to how much stock of foodgrain they have. He replied that the available foodgrain can last upto 8 months. Madam, in this very country our Government fell on the issue of prices of onion. The onions are now available at the rate of Rs. 35 per kg. The prices of sugar and potato are sky-rocketing. I heard that an hon'ble Minister has said that the purchasing power of people has increased, therefore, the people are eating more. This issue can be raised on with your permission. Our purpose is not to bring down the Government. The Government will not fall even if we try to do that. Anybody speaking from Mr. Bansal's place will speak the same language. Therefore, he is not that much guilty, because the person who will hold that office, will speak the same language.

Madam, please look into the issue because this is a burning issue. If this fire spreads in the country, everybody will suffer the consequences. Rules do not fill the belly. 500 people have died in Bihar due to starvation. Who is responsible for it? Hoarding and black-marketing is taking place. The goods are available in the country, if one is having money, he can purchase it.

I heard that the Prime Minister has told that Chief Ministers of States to do de-hoarding, and rectify PDS, but nothing appears to have taken place. People are dying of hunger, therefore, the Union Government at Delhi and all State Governments are responsible for it. Therefore, please accept it and listen to everybody's views.

[English]

We are answerable to the people of the country.

[Translation]

This is not only the responsibility of the ruling party, but ours as well. We are answerable to the people. The people from media are also purchasing flour at the rate of Rs. 17 per kilogram.

"Aamdani athanni aur kharcha rupaya,

Yeh kaise ji raha hai sab bhaiya.

(How to live with less income and more expenditure)

You have to contemplate on this issue. Therefore, please accept it. It is not so, that only BJP has given this notice, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Left Parties, Shiv Sena and our party has also given it. Therefore, hold a debate on this topic by adjourning the other business of the House. All of us have to collectively resolve this problem and find out the solution to this problem. We do not believe in creating uproar. When we have assured that we will fully cooperate with you, then you must also cooperate with us. Please accept the notice for Adjournment Motion and hold discussion on it, this is my submission.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, we are not discussing price rise. We are discussing the admissibility of Adjournment Motion. We are discussing rules and procedure in the House. One of my best friends, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal yesterday said that this cannot be discussed under the rule because price rise has been happening for the last 6 years. What he had said is not fully untrue. But the Rule Book says that the Adjournment Motion can be accepted by the Speaker. It does not require the permission of the Government.... (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I did not say that. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It does not require.

I would quote Rule 56, Page 29:

"Matter of urgent public importance (That is the Adjournment Motion) may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

Therefore, Madam, it is totally your prerogative.

The second point is whether it is of recent occurrence. I agree that the price rise is a continuous feature in the country for the last several years. I would tell why it is recent. As per the Government figure for the last four weeks the price of food grains has been increasing by nearly 20 per cent, as never before. Madam, my point is the price of luxury goods is not increasing in the country. The price of automobile is decreasing. The price of air travel is decreasing but the

price of *atta* is increasing and that is the recent occurrence.

Secondly, sub-section of the Rule 58 fulfils our argument. Price rise has been unprecedented in the last four weeks as never before and it is the price rise of the food products. It is an explosion of the food prices. Therefore, it is recent.

Thirdly, why do we want Adjournment Motion? It can be a Short Duration Discussion but Adjournment Motion means extraordinary parliamentary device because the situation is extraordinary. The situation in the country is extraordinary. Let my friend, Mr. Bansal place the price rise of the food products which is increasing today to two years back. The Government statistics says that in the last 30 years it has never increased like this. Therefore, the situation is extraordinary and since the situation is extraordinary, we should take recourse to extraordinary parliamentary practice as enshrined in the rule book. This is our right. This is not a gift of the Government. It is a right given by the rule book. Therefore, I would like to know why it cannot be accepted. It is not a question of censure. In that case, a No-Confidence Motion can be brought. We are not for that. We would like to give a message to the country. The country must be given a message by Parliament that the extraordinary situation is being taken note of by the Parliament and Parliament is doing its job by taking this extraordinary method. I am afraid if the Government stands in the way that will give a wrong message to the people. We are answerable to the people, the Government is answerable and the Opposition is also answerable. It will be misunderstood by the people. It will be interpreted as if the Government does not want to recognise it as an extraordinary situation. Mr. Bansal, that will never give a good name to you and neither to the Prime Minister.

Therefore, I urge upon the Speaker of this House to agree to Adjournment Motion considering the extraordinary situation arising out of galloping inflation of food prices during the last four weeks.

Lastly, the Government decision to decrease and reduce fertiliser subsidy is a recent happening. That is going to further accentuate price. The Government is

thinking of increasing the price of petroleum products and that will increase the prices. Therefore, it is absolutely recent and it should be accepted by the hon. Speaker in keeping with the highest traditions of the Indian Parliament.

[Translation]

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Today, the common man is suffering due to inordinate rise in the prices of essential commodities. The poor people are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. The situation is extraordinary. Kindly accept the notices for Adjournment Motion given by hon. opposition members on the issue of price rise. When the masses are suffering, we should not hide behind rule-books, practices and procedures. The Parliament should send a message to the people that we care for them. We are concerned about them. We should not talk about rule-books just to avoid discussing an issue of urgent public importance. Hon. Speaker Madam, I hope that you will listen to our request for an Adjournment Motion on this issue, so that the plight of the people is voiced in the House and corrective measures are taken by the Government.

11.39 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, notices of adjournment of the business of the House have been given by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Sarvashri Gopinath Munde, Ananth Kumar, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh, Shri Basudeb Acharia, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.

Hon. Members, I have carefully examined them in terms of the Rules of the House as well as precedents in the last two days and have also heard the hon. Members in the House. All these notices deal with the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

price rise which is a very serious issue. The whole country is concerned about it and is looking up to Parliament to find a solution. I must also add that the Chair is equally concerned about the burning issue of price situation.

I think it is the duty of this House to discuss this issue in all its seriousness. Now, the question is whether the notices of adjournment are admissible under the Rules. Rule 56 says that a definite matter of urgent public importance may be discussed by adjourning the business of the House. The term 'urgent' in the Rule has been interpreted by my illustrious predecessors in a string of rulings.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It has no meaning.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

As per these rulings, the term "urgent matter of public importance" must have arisen suddenly in the manner of an emergency. Further, it has also been held that the Chair has to take into consideration the technical meaning of the word 'urgent' used in the Rule relating to adjournment motion.

Rule 58(iii) says that the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

The subject matter of the notices of adjournment motion before me namely the price rise has not arisen suddenly in the manner of an emergency. This House had discussed it in the last Session. So it cannot be held that the issue is one of recent occurrences or urgent in the sense in which it is used in the Rule.

11.43 hrs.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: The notices can also be tested in terms of another Rule namely Rule 58(vi) the Rule of anticipation. This House is going to discuss shortly the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address

and the General Budget. The President's address contains references to the price situation in the country and it is certainly going to be discussed during these debates. In this context, I would quote a ruling given by Shri G.V. Mavalankar, one of the illustrious Speakers of this House. I quote:

"....The right to move adjournment motions has certain limitations. One of the limitations is that it should not anticipate a debate in the House. The point is that, if Hon'ble Members have a fairly good chance of raising the question on a debate, then it will not be permitted as an adjournment motion."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am bound by the Rules of this House. I cannot also ignore the rulings of my predecessors. The Rules of the House and the past rulings on the subject do not allow me to admit these notices.

However, as I said in the beginning, the subject matter of these notices is extremely important. It is the duty of this House to discuss it. I have allowed a discussion on it under Rule 193 after the Railway Budget. Just after the Railway Budget there will be a discussion on price rise under Rule 193. The hon. Members have given notices under Rule 193 also. Here, I must state that the rule of anticipation which I applied in the case of adjournment motion applies in respect of discussion under Rule 193 also. However, the Rule of anticipation in respect of adjournment motion is mandatory in nature, whereas it is flexible and amenable to liberal interpretation in the case of a notice under Rule 193.

Hon'ble Members want a detailed and focused discussion on price inflation. Though the debates on Motion of Thanks and the General Budget are about to take place in which this issue can be discussed, considering the seriousness of the price situation and the hardship it causes to the common man, I will allow a discussion on it today itself. The discussion shall be under Rule 193. It can start after the Railway Budget.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Compensation to Displaced Persons

*21. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target to provide employment and compensation to the displaced persons due to establishment of coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases for grant of employment and the compensation pending with the public sector coal producing companies and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) No target has been fixed for employment or compensation in lieu of employment.

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

(c) There are 2036 claims for employment or compensation in lieu of employment pending with the subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL). The company-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of Pending Cases
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	40
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	367
3.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	0
4.	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	199
5.	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	1044
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	54
7.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	332
Total		2036

These cases are pending mainly on account of disputes in land ownership and establishing linear descendency.

(d) The instructions have been given to CIL and its subsidiary companies to dispose of pending cases of employment and compensation in lieu of employment on priority basis. Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs) including offer of employment to the land losers or their dependents is a continuous process depending on the requirement of the coal mine projects. Project Affected Families are identified and rehabilitation plans for each project are

drawn up for providing the rehabilitation benefits including employment in a phased manner, as required during the life time of individual projects.

[English]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*22. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any

evaluation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since its inception;

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

(c) whether SSA has failed to achieve its targets during 2009-10;

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

(e) the funds allocated and spent on SSA during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, Stage-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The various components of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are periodically evaluated through independent studies. The independent studies conducted under SSA include, *inter-alia*, (i) Sample Survey of Out-of-School Children; (ii) National Evaluation of Civil Works, (iii) Study on Para Teachers, (iv) Evaluation of Academic Support Structures, (v) Study on Teacher Attendance, (vi) Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), (vii) Learning Achievement Survey for classes III, V and VII/VIII. The studies and evaluations provide valuable

information of the quality of interventions under SSA. SSA also has a monitoring system through the District Information System for Education (DISE), which generates an Education Development Index (EDI) for States based on access, infrastructure, teacher and outcome indicators.

(e) A Statement-I on cumulative progress under SSA under key parameters of opening new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and recruitment of teachers for each State is enclosed. The budget estimate for SSA for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 13,000 crore, against which Rs. 12,067 crore has been released till 16-2-2010. Statement-II giving details of Central funding released to States/UTs in the last three years and the current year (as on 16-2-2010) is enclosed.

(f) For effective implementation of SSA, a rigorous monitoring system has been put in place, which includes *inter-alia*, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review missions on programme progress. In addition, statutory and independent annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews are conducted under SSA.

Statement-I

Cumulative Progress Under SSA till 31-12-2009

S. No.	State	New schools opened	School buildings constructed	Additional classrooms constructed	Teachers recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7958	9566	42052	39766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	1789	3102	5271
3.	Assam	1521	7132	44038	0
4.	Bihar	31253	12404	132339	160145
5.	Chhattisgarh	16801	17953	33474	59938

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	5	0	177	169
7.	Gujarat	0	797	20145	0
8.	Haryana	2301	1943	16831	8936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1151	0	9784	3453
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12038	9130	5522	27222
11.	Jharkhand	26903	25809	38638	81711
12.	Karnataka	10541	3287	39683	21798
13.	Kerala	0	397	6944	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52991	42328	77102	78672
15.	Maharashtra	7502	15594	45303	12158
16.	Manipur	0	457	163	0
17.	Meghalaya	4047	2468	2604	8965
18.	Mizoram	310	1201	868	1609
19.	Nagaland	106	171	4607	0
20.	Orissa	16605	14271	36368	68752
21.	Punjab	1901	884	17738	4813
22.	Rajasthan	47890	8340	72128	93119
23.	Sikkim	84	58	341	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	6813	6765	27956	25473
25.	Tripura	1556	1568	1727	3902
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43056	49780	233390	249481
27.	Uttarakhand	2323	3604	5760	5998
28.	West Bengal	4135	4802	112566	59032
29.	Andaman Nicobar	10	1	118	67
30.	Chandigarh	18	14	220	757
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	92	58	301	377
32.	Daman Diu	8	12	75	63

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	6	10	1399	36
34.	Lakshadweep	8	5	18	28
35.	Pondicherry	10	10	238	41
Total SSA		300895	242608	1033719	1021937

Statement-II

*GOI Releases and Expenditure during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10
under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		GOI releases	Expenditure*	Gol releases	Expenditure*	GOI releases	Expenditure*	Gol (releases as on 16-02-2010)	Expenditure* (as on 31-12-2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46245.56	72236.73	28100.00	43225.95	71031.78	93526.52	28569.90	39292.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7143.74	9978.27	11043.55	11039.93	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	6009.72
3.	Assam	51464.72	42389.70	28903.62	54623.2	42740.91	55426.39	42480.00	27643.92
4.	Bihar	107744.39	155708.97	135417.64	194222.17	186158.47	209431.2	95000.00	149353.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	50182.20	64341.50	46787.76	66685.9	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	60604.09
6.	Goa	724.12	1405.29	899.57	1269.76	804.41	1273.85	550.58	971.35
7.	Gujarat	14806.97	28102.88	22658.26	27604.61	25432.47	34076.51	18034.73	25185.35
8.	Haryana	25647.12	30388.70	14220.00	22988.77	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	30961.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6250.75	10057.88	7638.30	10882.92	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	8619.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22083.37	31624.72	20063.27	27059.15	20532.59	26622.06	37363.27	23402.88
11.	Jharkhand	51515.00	64639.24	80748.99	80623.91	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	66084.16
12.	Karnataka	54206.98	70192.82	40604.78	68739.93	51578.19	89806.77	44220.60	59010.39
13.	Kerala	6382.00	10159.20	8323.42	13890.13	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	12494.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110879.68	148894.45	86769.94	121186.62	85569.35	153094.3	107749.00	118494.82
15.	Maharashtra	52158.56	78115.07	45729.96	76383.12	67386.02	98285.15	48023.00	62337.2
16.	Manipur	9.24	1799.78	1850.95	2086.24	321.21	782.48	1500.00	1045.41
17.	Meghalaya	4294.00	7181.86	9359.63	10854.02	9440.36	10794.75	8383.00	7783.05
18.	Mizoram	3441.69	4760.32	4212.02	4718.29	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	3751.71
19.	Nagaland	2315.20	230.86	4596.00	4576.17	2867.87	3203.96	4413.00	1877.38
20.	Orissa	44010.95	65778.72	62853.68	80401.37	49080.9	84525.3	63061.60	68796.5
21.	Punjab	12879.92	15805.66	10493.88	12705.46	13808.1	26102.2	20044.00	22925.97
22.	Rajasthan	75809.82	111679.04	101307.20	134401.35	108326.8	162651.25	127124.00	150275.86
23.	Sikkim	402.14	863.00	1036.25	895.76	1075.31	1890.2	1586.00	1332.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	37329.65	55760.67	53125.09	60672.13	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	57727.66
25.	Tripura	5330.01	8705.50	4178.49	4294.16	6464.12	6937	7473.00	5524.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	206654.00	265381.00	204758.00	2944.82	212884.89	331477	196011.90	227258.8
27.	Uttarakhand	16934.00	20527.05	13162.80	18572.09	11444.45	22072.55	13997.29	17063.09
28.	West Bengal	61736.80	94214.72	90571.68	101725.21	65169.37	124384.2	94142.00	102417.53
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	419.62	586.28	187.10	261.62	780.54	1128.42	312.44	451.19
30.	Chandigarh	300.00	708.00	934.95	1314.98	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	1732.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	310.75	418.54	287.19	104.63	622.73	350.18	415.94
32.	Daman and Diu		26.19		130.91		139.06	169.00	101.68
33.	Delhi	4230.24	4958.20	1671.55	2973.37	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	2240.46
34.	Lakshadweep	87.47	8.85		112.33	70	230.42	143.80	55.03
35.	Puducherry		407.82	577.07	666.52	638.59	1141.82	669.96	758.96
Total		1083719.91	1477929.69	1143203.94	1556557.24	1261120.41	1905652.36	1206700.83	1363701.71

*including state share

[Translation]

Development of Backward Districts

*23. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for identification of backward districts in the country and districts identified as per these norms, State-wise;

(b) the schemes being implemented for development of the districts identified as backward and achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any review in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Various norms have been adopted for the identification of backward districts under different schemes. However, the specific scheme for the development of backward districts in the country is the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which 250 districts have been identified for coverage. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts are common in the two lists. The NREGP districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The list of 250 districts under BRGF and the list of 17 parameters used by IMTG are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

Other programmes for backward districts are the

Special Plan for the 8 KBK districts, which are being allocated funds under the BRGF as well, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the development of 90 districts identified as backward and the special package for Bundelkhand region, recently approved by the Government. The norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Through the BRGF, the Central Government provides funds for the 250 identified districts. The District Component of the BRGF, implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant Components. The Development Grant fills critical gaps in the integrated development of the districts through a participative planning process. The Capacity Building component seeks to upgrade the skills of the elected representatives and functionaries of local governments. The BRGF has not only addressed critical development gaps in the district but has also strengthened the planning and implementation process at the village, intermediate and district level through capacity enhancement. The Special Plan for KBK districts has mitigated the problems arising from adverse socio-economic indicators. Similarly, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) through its multipronged approach has begun to show positive results. Statement-IV showing the position regarding allocation and release of funds under the BRGF, Special Plan for KBK Districts and MSDP is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The BRGF programme is being reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through intensive interactions, conferences and workshops, field visits and development of information bank as well as through commissioning of independent evaluation studies. A World Bank review of BRGF undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has, indicated *inter-alia*, that BRGF investments are meaningful and that local governments implement the schemes with speed and quality. The study also points to the need for advance planning, greater convergence and a strong technical secretariat for the District Planning Committees. The implementation of the KBK Special Plan is being closely reviewed by the Planning Commission alongwith the State Government to ensure the attainment of the

scheme's objectives. Similarly the MSDP performance is being monitored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Ministries and State Governments concerned take corrective action on the basis of the review meetings.

Statement-I

List of 250 Districts covered under the Districts Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund

Andhra Pradesh

1. Adilabad
2. Anantapur
3. Chittoor
4. Cuddapah
5. Karimnagar
6. Khammam
7. Mahbubnagar
8. Medak
9. Nalgonda
10. Nizamabad
11. Rangareddi
12. Vizianagaram
13. Warangal

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Upper Subansiri

Assam

1. Barpeta
2. Bongaigaon
3. Cachar
4. Dhemaji
5. Goalpara
6. Hailakandi
7. Karbi Anglong

8. Kokrajhar
9. Lakhimpur
10. Marigaon
11. North Cachar Hills

Bihar

1. Araria
2. Aurangabad
3. Banka
4. Begusarai
5. Bhagalpur
6. Bhojpur
7. Buxar
8. Darbhanga
9. Gaya
10. Gopalganj
11. Jamui
12. Jehanabad
13. Kaimur (Bhabua)
14. Katihar
15. Khagaria
16. Kishanganj
17. Lakhisarai
18. Madhepura
19. Madhubani
20. Munger
21. Muzaffarpur
22. Nalanda
23. Nawada
24. Pashchim Champaran

25. Patna
26. Purbi Champaran
27. Purnia
28. Rohtas
29. Saharsa
30. Samastipur
31. Saran
32. Sheikhpura
33. Sheohar
34. Sitamarhi
35. Supaul
36. Vaishali

Chhattisgarh

1. Bastar
2. Bilaspur
3. Dantewada
4. Dhamtari
5. Jashpur
6. Kabirdham
7. Kanker
8. Korba
9. Korea
10. Mahasamund
11. Raigarh
12. Rajnandgaon
13. Surguja

Gujarat

1. Banas Kantha
2. Dahod

3. Dang
4. Narmada
5. Panch Mahals
6. Sabarkantha

Haryana

1. Mahendragarh
2. Sirsa

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba
2. Sirmaur

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Poonch

Jharkhand

1. Bokaro
2. Chatra
3. Deoghar
4. Dhanbad
5. Dumka
6. Garhwa
7. Giridih
8. Godda
9. Gumla
10. Hazaribagh
11. Jamtara
12. Koderma
13. Latehar
14. Lohardaga

15. Pakur
16. Palamu
17. Ranchi
18. Sahebganj
19. Saraikela Kharsawan
20. Simdega
21. West Singhbhum

Karnataka

1. Bidar
2. Chitradurga
3. Davangere
4. Gulbarga
5. Raichur

Kerala

1. Palakkad
2. Wayanad

Madhya Pradesh

1. Balaghat
2. Barwani
3. Begul
4. Chhatarpur
5. Damoh
6. Dhar
7. Dindori
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Katni
11. Khandwa
12. Khargone

13. Mandla
14. Panna
15. Raigarh
16. Rewa
17. Satna
18. Seoni
19. Shahdol
20. Sheopur
21. Shivpuri
22. Sidhi
23. Tikamgarh
24. Umaria

Maharashtra

1. Ahmednagar
2. Amravati
3. Aurangabad
4. Bhandara
5. Chandrapur
6. Dhule
7. Gadchiroli
8. Gondia
9. Hingoli
10. Nanded
11. Nandurbar
12. Yavatmal

Manipur

1. Chandel
2. Chura Chandpur
3. Tamenglong

Meghalaya

1. Ribhai
2. South Garo Hills
3. West Garo Hills

Mizoram

1. Lawngtlai
2. Saiha

Nagaland

1. Mon
2. Tuensang
3. Wokha

Orissa

1. Balangir
2. Boudh
3. Deogarh
4. Dhenkanal
5. Gajapati
6. Ganjam
7. Jharsuguda
8. Kalahandi
9. Kandhamal
10. Keonjhar
11. Koraput
12. Malkangiri
13. Mayurbhanj
14. Nabarangpur
15. Nuapada
16. Rayagada
17. Sambalpur
18. Sonepur

19. Sundargarh

Punjab

1. Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

1. Banswara
2. Barmer
3. Chittorgarh
4. Dungarpur
5. Jaisalmer
6. Jalore
7. Jhalawar
8. Karauli
9. Sawai Madhopur
10. Sirohi
11. Tonk
- 12.. Udaipur

Sikkim

1. North District

Tamil Nadu

1. Cuddalore
2. Dindigul
3. Nagapattinam
4. Sivaganga
5. Tiruvannamalai
6. Villupuram

Tripura

1. Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh

1. Ambedkar Nagar
2. Azamgarh

3. Bahraich
4. Balrampur
5. Banda
6. Barabanki
7. Basti
8. Budaun
9. Chandauli
10. Chitrakoot
11. Etah
12. Farrukhabad
13. Fatehpur
14. Gonda
15. Gorakhpur
16. Hamirpur
17. Hardoi
18. Jalaun
19. Jaunpur
20. Kaushambi
21. Kheri
22. Kushi Nagar
23. Lalitpur
24. Maharajganj
25. Mahoba
26. Mirzapur
27. Pratapgarh
28. Rae Bareilly
29. Sant Kabeer Nagar
30. Shravasti
31. Siddharth Nagar
32. Sitapur

33. Sonbhadra
34. Unnao

Uttarakhand

1. Chamoli
2. Champawat
3. Tehri Garhwal

West Bengal

1. 24 Paraganas South
2. Bankura
3. Birbhum
4. Dinajpur Dakshin
5. Dinajpur Uttar
6. Jalpaiguri
7. Maldah
8. Medinipur East
9. Medinipur West
10. Murshidabad
11. Purulia

Statement-II

17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts

1. Economic

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) % of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

2. Social and Educational

- (i) % of SC Population

- (ii) % of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

- Percentage of households with pucca walls
- Percentage of households with safe drinking water
- Percentage of households with electricity; and
- Percentage of households with water closet latrines

3. Health

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

4. Amenities

- (i) % of Households without Electricity
- (ii) % of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) % of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

Statement-III

The Norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs

Criteria for religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level:—

- Literacy level
- Female literacy rate
- Work participation rate and
- Female work participation rate

Basic amenities indicators at the district level:—

Allocation, Release of Funds and Expenditure for MSDP

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Amount released	Expenditure
2008-09	540.00	270.85	Nil
2009-10	990.00	748.92 (As on 23-02-2010)	203.43
Total	1530.00	1019.77	203.43

Statement-IV

The position regarding allocation and release of funds under the BRGF (District Component), Special Plan for KBK and Multi-sectoral Development Programme

Allocation and Release of BRGF (District Component) Funds

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2007-08	4670.00	3600.00
2008-09	4670.00	3889.75
2009-10	4670.00	3369.53 (As on 8-2-2010)
Total	14,010.00	10859.28

Allocation and Release of Funds for Special Plan for KBK Districts

(Rs. in crore)

Year	ACA/SCA allocated	ACA/SCA released
2007-08	130.00	130.00
2008-09	130.00	130.00
2009-10	130.00	130.00
Total	390.00	390.00

Review of Teachers Training Programme

*24. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review the existing teachers training programme and its curriculum;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) Act;

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

(e) the time by which the said amendment is likely to be made alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has undertaken a review of the Curriculum Framework on Teacher Education of 1998 and decided to prepare a new Framework with a view to align it with the guiding principles and philosophy laid down in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, recent developments that have taken place in the field of teacher education, and the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The curriculum and content of existing programmes on teacher education would undergo a change based on the new Framework.

(c) and (d) The Government proposes to amend the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) Act, 1993 in order to clarify that the NCTE Act applies to schools and teachers of schools, and thus, the minimum qualification laid down by the NCTE for appointment of teachers in schools shall be binding on all State Governments/UTs. The clarification through the proposed amendment became imperative since the Supreme Court in a recent judgement had held that the NCTE Act does not apply to ordinary educational institutions such as schools and accordingly, in the matter of qualification of teachers for schools, the NCTE Act would not be binding on the State Governments.

(e) The proposed amendments to the NCTE Act, 1993 are likely to be placed before both Houses of the Parliament in its ensuing session.

Issue of Passports

*25. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passport applications received per day in all the passport offices in the country including under the Tatkal Scheme, Passport office-wise;

(b) whether cases of delay for obtaining passports continue to be received;

(c) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(d) whether cases of irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in issuing passports including from the Lucknow Passport Office;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any mechanism exists at the Ministry level to monitor such complaints and take appropriate action;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the precise steps taken by the Government in the recent past to improve the functioning of Passport Offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A Passport Office-wise statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) While Passport Offices have adhered to time-targets in respect of issue of passports under Tatkal Scheme, there are delays under the normal stream. The main reasons for delays include: (i) delay in receipt of police verification reports, (ii) incomplete/wrong filling in of passport applications, particularly those submitted at the District Passport Cells/Speed Post Centres; (iii) shortage of officers and staff in some Passport Offices.

(d) and (e) Passports were issued with wrong identities to some persons from a few Passport Offices.

On preliminary investigations, it has been found that such passports were issued either based on fake documents and recommendatory police verification or under Tatkal Scheme on verification certificates/three documents. Some procedural lapses were also noticed during inspections. Action has been taken against the erring officials.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) A multi-layer system exists to look into complaints relating to corruption, irregularities and delay. Appropriate action is taken in each such case by the Vigilance Section and Grievance Cell in the Consular Passport Visa Division of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Complaints can also be registered directly with Chief Passport Officer by email, fax and letter, besides registration of complaints at the website of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(h) The Ministry takes proactive steps to continuously improve the passport issuance system. Some of the steps taken are: (i) regular inspections of the Passport Offices by senior officers and the vigilance; (ii) review of procedures; (iii) special drive to liquidate arrears; (iv) temporary additional deployment of personnel on need basis to Passport Offices; and v) Ministry is in the process of implementation of the Passport Seva Project which will vastly improve the passport services.

Office-wise Statement

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	Total No. of Passport applications, including Tatkal applications received in 2009	Average No. of Passport applications, including Tatkal applications received in 2009 per day
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	296523	1210
2.	Amritsar	97386	397
3.	Bangalore	300327	1226
4.	Bareilly	66063	270
5.	Bhopal	77593	317
6.	Bhubneswar	43753	179
7.	Chandigarh	254721	1040
8.	Chennai	236121	964
9.	Kochin	222291	907
10.	Coimbatore	71081	290
11.	Dehradun	42378	173
12.	Delhi	283007	1155
13.	Ghaziabad	114988	469

1	2	3	4
14.	Guwahati	41564	170
15.	Hyderabad	325856	1330
16.	Jaipur	175078	715
17.	Jalandhar	132810	542
18.	Jammu	20714	85
19.	Kolkata	225183	919
20.	Kozhikode	186723	762
21.	Lucknow	350744	1432
22.	Madurai	126467	516
23.	Malappuram	134678	550
24.	Mumbai	275888	1126
25.	Nagpur	60342	246
26.	Panaji	29933	122
27.	Patna	180557	737
28.	Pune	114751	468
29.	Raipur	23799	97
30.	Ranchi	42349	173
31.	Shimla	25085	102
32.	Srinagar	34922	143
33.	Surat	85130	347
34.	Thane	148477	606
35.	Trichy	118762	485
36.	Trivandrum	136560	557
37.	Vishakapatnam	64196	262
Total		5166800	21089

*[English]***De-recognition of Deemed Universities**

*26. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether any Review Committee was set up to study the functioning of the Deemed Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to de-recognise a large number of such Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number of students likely to be affected as a result thereof, State-wise;

(e) the directions of the Supreme Court in the matter; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the students studying in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Review Committee constituted by the Government consisted of eminent experts—Prof. P.N. Tandon, formerly of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and a former President of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA); Prof. Goverdhan Mehta, FRS, a former Director of Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and a former Vice Chancellor of Hyderabad Central University; Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, former Vice Chancellor of Anna University and presently Chairman, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Prof. Mrinal Miri, former Vice Chancellor, North East Hill University (NEHU), Shillong and former Chairman, Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Review Committee mentioned in their report that while some institutions deemed to be

universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44 such institutions, did not deserve to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. In respect of these 44 institutions, the Review Committee had found family-controlled management architecture (in privately managed such institutions); unrelated academic programmes and deviation from the original mandate of grant of deemed to be university status; lack of evidence of "quality" research; and the freedom and flexibility in matters of admission, intake capacity, programmes and fee-structure had not been exercised in a responsible manner. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee.

The details of students likely to be affected in the event of revocation of declaration of the 44 deemed to be universities are, approximately, as under:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory Administration (and number of institutions deemed to be universities)	Number of students likely to be affected (as per details furnished by the institutions deemed to be universities)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (1)	1280
2.	Bihar (1)	560
3.	Delhi (1)	135
4.	Gujarat (1)	1803
5.	Haryana (3)	16532
6.	Karnataka (6)	12108
7.	Maharashtra (3)	41384
8.	Orissa (1)	7316
9.	Puducherry (1)	365
10.	Rajasthan (3)	45554
11.	Tamil Nadu (16)	53550
12.	Uttarakhand (3)	6938
13.	Uttar Pradesh (4)	7495
Total (44)		195020

(e) A Writ Petition (PIL) [WP (C) No. 142 of 2006] is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Court has issued notices to all 44 institutions as well as the State Universities in whose territorial jurisdiction the institutions are located. It also directed the Government to maintain *status quo* as regards the said institutions till the date of the next hearing, on 8th March 2010. On the directions of the apex Court, both reports have been tendered in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in sealed covers, by the Learned Attorney General for India.

(f) The Government constituted a Task Force consisting of the same members as that of the Review Committee to advise the Government on the action plan regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee. The terms of reference included the plan of action for protecting interests of students. The Task Force has given its report containing their suggestions on protecting the interest of students on revoking declaration of the relevant deemed to be university. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Task Force also.

De-Silting of Rivers

*27. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to siltation, major rivers, lakes, reservoirs get shallow which results in loss of water and recurrence of floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has launched any programme to mitigate the problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to check de-siltation of rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes Madam, due to siltation, major rivers, lakes and reservoirs get shallow which results in loss of water the recurrence of floods.

(b) Based on the sedimentation data of 144 reservoirs collected by Central Water Commission, the average annual loss in gross storage capacity of the reservoirs has been estimated as 0.44% due to siltation.

(c) The Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources has been conducting surveys to assess the capacity reduction in case of selected reservoirs and the survey of 26 reservoirs has been completed. A scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) has been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests since June 2001 for conservation and management of 58 nos. of polluted and degraded lakes including desiltation, in urban and semi-urban areas in the country.

(d) The details of sanctioned project for conservation of 58 lakes at an estimated cost of Rs. 883.94 crore are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The desiltation of rivers on large scale is not techno-economically viable as it is associated with the problems of disposal of excavated earth and high cost of repeated desiltation and maintenance of river channels after desiltation. However, in case of absolute necessity, specific reaches of rivers can be considered based on model studies and techno-economic viability by the State Governments.

Statement

Details of Lakes Conservation Projects Approved Under NLCP

State	Name of Project	Date/year of sanction	Approved cost (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1. Karnataka	3 lakes of Bangalore namely Vengai-ahkere, Nagavara and Jarganahalli	February, 2002	11.48

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	Bellandur lake, Bangalore	January, 2003	5.54
—do—	Kotekere lake, Belgaum	—do—	5.64
—do—	Bhishma lake, Gadag		2.50
—do—	Lal Bagh, Bangalore		1.66
—do—	Channapatna lake, Hasan	2004-05	4.97
—do—	Sharanbhasveshwara lake, Gulbarga	2004-05	4.89
—do—	Akkamahadevi lake, Haveri	2004-05	2.64
—do—	Kundawada lake, Davangere	2006-07	3.41
—do—	Kote Tavarekere lake, Chikmagalur	2006-07	3.64
—do—	Tripuranthkeshwar lake, Bidar	2006-07	4.77
—do—	Gowramma and Hombalamma lakes, Magadi town, Bangalore Rural		
—do—	Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	2008-09	13.37
	Sub total		69.18
2. Andhra Pradesh	Banjara Lake, Hyderabad	May, 2009	4.30
	Sub total		4.30
3. Maharashtra	Powai lake, Mumbai	June, 2001	6.62
—do—	9 lakes in Thane	Dec, 2002	2.52
—do—	Mahalaxmi Lake, Vadagaon		1.85
—do—	Rankala Lake, Kolhapur	2006-07	8.65
—do—	Varhala Devi Lake, Bhiwandi	2006-07	4.60
—do—	Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	2008-09	4.32
	Sub total		28.57
4. Rajasthan	Mansagar lake, Jaipur	Dec, 2002	24.72
—do—	Anasagar lake, Ajmer	2007-08	15.28
—do—	Pushkar sarovar, Ajmer	2007-08	48.37

1	2	3	4
—do—	Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur	2008-09	41.86
—do—	Pichola lake system	2008-09	84.75
	Sub total		214.98
5. Tamil Nadu	Ooty lake	June, 2001	1.75
—do—	Kodaikanal lake, Dindigul	2006-07	10.42
	Sub total		12.17
6. Tripura	3 lakes of Agartala	March, 2005	2.02
	Sub total		2.02
7. Uttaranchal	4 lakes in Nainital	July, 2003	16.85
—do—	Nainital lake, Nainital	August, 2003	47.97
	Sub total		64.82
8. West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar	Oct, 2002	6.96
—do—	Mirik lake, Darjeeling	August, 2004	4.01
—do—	22 km stretch of Adi Ganga in South 24 Parganas	May, 2008	24.94
	Sub total		35.91
9. Jammu and Kashmir	Dal lake, Sri Nagar	Sep, 2005	298.76
	Sub total		298.76
10. Kerala	Veli Akkulum lake, Thiruvananthapuram	Sep, 2005	24.56
	Sub total		24.56
11. Orissa	Bindu sagar lake, Bhubaneswar	March, 2006	3.50
	Sub total		3.50
12. Madhya Pradesh	Rani talab, Rewa	2006-07	3.31
—do—	Sagar lake, Sagar	2006-07	21.33
—do—	Shivpuri lakes, Shivpuri	2007-08	51.99
	Sub total		76.63
13. Nagaland	Twin lakes in Mokokchung	Oct, 2009	25.83
	Sub total		25.83

1	2	3	4
14. Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga lake, Govardhan	March, 2007	22.71
	Sub total		22.71
	Grand Total		883.94

Standard of School Education in Rural Areas

*28. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Annual State of Education Report 2009 has revealed that the standard of school education is not upto the mark in the rural areas of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is brought out annually by Pratham, a Non Governmental Organisation. ASER-2009 presents certain positive findings, including *inter alia* that (a) 96% of children in the age group 6 to 14 in rural India are enrolled in school, (b) the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 age group had dropped from 4.3% in 2008 to 4% in 2009, (c) the percentage of out-of-school girls in the 11-14 age group has dropped from 7.2% in 2008 to 6.8% in 2009, (d) there has been a slight decline in the percentage of children enrolled in private schools between 2008 and 2009, (e) the percentage of children in Class 1 who can recognize letters had increased from 65.1% in 2008 to 68.8% in 2009, (f) the percentage of children who can recognize numbers has increased from 65.3% in 2008 to 69.3 in 2009, (g) there is an increase in useable toilets and improvements in availability of drinking water. ASER also points to certain areas of concern, including that (i) children's attendance varies

considerably across States, (ii) multigrade grouping is widespread, (iii) there is an increase in tuition classes across all grades, (iv) there are no major improvements in learning levels for children in higher classes.

Government is committed to universalizing access, retention and improving the quality of elementary education through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal programme. Government has also enacted the Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 as consequential legislation to the Constitutional (86th Amendment) Act, 2002. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and the Constitutional (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 will come into force with effect from 1st April 2010. The enforcement of the provisions of the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 will ensure systemic reform for improvement in the quality of education.

Shortage of Qualified Scientists

*29. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in the various research institutes/laboratories in the country;

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

(c) whether there is migration of these scientists to private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to retain

these scientists and also check migration of scientists from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development at induction level in various research institutions and laboratories in the country. However, at senior level, with the setting up of large number of Science and Technology institutions of higher learning, shortage of scientists is experienced by some centres of excellence and institutions. Similar situation also exists in select and specialised fields of science and technology.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The migration of qualified scientists to private sector reported by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is limited to 5 out of about 4500 and Ministry of Earth Sciences is 5 out of about 250 during the last three years. Other Science and Technology departments have not reported any significant migration to private sector during the last three years.

(e) Government have taken several measures to attract scientists to undertake Research and Development activities in the country. These measures include induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans, setting up of centres of excellence/incubation centres in the universities, academic institutions and laboratories, setting up of new institutions of higher learning, better pay scales to scientists as per the 6th Pay Commission, creation of additional posts in Scientist 'H' grade in Science and Technology organisations, enhancement in the fellowship emoluments, promotion of university research and scientific excellence etc.

Attacks on Indians In Foreign Countries

*30. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether attacks on Indian students in Australia and other countries are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including loss of lives and property suffered, for the last two years till date, country-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Australia has acknowledged that the attacks on Indians are racial;

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

(e) whether the efforts made so far in the regard have not produced desired results; and

(f) if so, the details of the action plan of the Government to ensure safety and security of Indians and their property abroad and to render financial and legal assistance to the victims of such attacks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Though there was a spurt in the number of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students in Australia, in the month of January 2010, after a gap of over six months, there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a consistent rise in the recent past of such incidents either in Australia or other countries.

(b) Details of attacks on Indian nationals including students for the last two years, as available in the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Though there has been no such acknowledgement from the Government of Australia, it has been conceded that some of these attacks could have racial overtones.

(d) The Government of India has reiterated that it is the responsibility of the Government of Australia to ensure that such attacks cease forthwith.

(e) and (f) Government of India is deeply concerned about the plight of Indian national, including students in Australia. The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of the Indian community in Australia, to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd, during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students, including Indian students. The Indian Mission and Posts are pro actively following up

these incidents very closely and are in constant touch with the Federal and State Governments at all levels. The Indian Mission/Posts also maintain regular liaison with the students in universities and other educational institutions, *inter-alia*, through participation in the meetings and seminars organised by the local government and law enforcement authorities, as well as the Indian community. Guidelines for students who propose to study in Australia, as also those already studying there, are posted on the websites of the Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs, External Affairs as well as those of the Indian Mission/Posts in Australia. At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of incidents of attack on Indians including students in various countries during 2008 and 2009 (as reported by Indian Missions abroad)

Sl. No.	Country	Details of incidents
1	2	3
1.	Australia	Details attached at Annexure enclosed.
2.	Bulgaria	During last three years there have been five cases of assault on Indian nationals, including on Embassy officials, which seem to have occurred due to spurt in crime/ rise in unemployment.
3.	Canada	In Langley in Vancouver there were 6 Indo-Canadians were attacked on 09-06-09 by four Caucasian teenager who had troublesome past.
4.	Cyprus	One case of assault on an Indian couple was reported in 2008.
5.	Germany	In 2009, there were 5 reported cases, out of which only two cases may be termed as attacks on foreigners by locals.
6.	Ghana	Two incidents were reported in 2008, where the victims were Indian nationals. In 2009, an Indian was murdered during the course of an armed robbery, while another was robbed of 23.20 kgs of unrefined gold.
7.	Iran	Two incidents of attack/looting of Indian businessmen in Zahidan were reported in 2008 and 2009 by miscreants.

1	2	3
8.	Ireland	One incident of mugging of Indian national was reported in April 2009.
9.	Italy	An Indian student was attacked by miscreants in Rome in September 2008 and another Indian was sprayed paint and put on fire in February 2009.
10.	Ivory Coast	One case of attack on an Indian national reported in 2008. This was reportedly part of the mounting protests from local youth against the company in which the Indian national worked.
11.	Kazakhstan	One incident each in 2008 and 2009 has been reported.
12.	New Zealand	On 31-01-2010, an Indian taxi driver was murdered in Auckland.
13.	Philippines	There were reports of 14 cases of kidnap-for-ransom and murder in 2008 and 7 in 2009.
14.	Poland	One incident of racial attack against 7 Indian students was reported in October 2008 who were abused racially in a local pub. One student was attacked with sharp weapon and had to be hospitalized.
15.	Russian Federation (Moscow)	During the last 3 years, there were 17 incidents of violence/attacks against Indian nationals, including students, reportedly for robberies and attacks by miscreants for gain.
16.	South Africa	Two Indians were attacked by criminals in Johannesburg, one died of injuries sustained in the attack and the other was seriously injured.
17.	Sudan	One Indian was shot dead in October, 2009 by robbers in Juba.
18.	UK	During the last three years, three incidents of attacks on Indian nationals have been reported from UK. The motive for such attacks has been reported as robbery.
19.	USA	<p>In June 2008, an Indian student was punched in the face and a student tried to take off his turban. In January 2009, an Indian national was attacked by a three cases were alleged hate crimes with possible racial overtones.</p> <p>There was another case of mugging of an Indian diplomat in New York outside his house. He suffered minor injuries. There were 4 other cases of murder of 4 Indian nationals.</p> <p>Our Mission in Washington recently in December 2009 came across a case about a Sikh student being thrown into swimming pool brutally assaulted in West Texas. The attackers were shouting "Osama bin Laden" and Go Back to Afghanistan." The Mission has not been able to identify the Indian student involved. The Sikh Coaliton has taken up the matter with the US Department of Justice and investigations are on.</p>

1	2	3
20.	Ukraine	Some stray incidents of racial attacks during 2008 (2 cases) where member of Indian community and students received minor injuries. No cases have been reported in 2009.

Statement-II

Steps Taken by the Australian Government

- A Task Force headed by the National Security Advisor Duncan Lewis was set up in the office of the Australian Prime Minister in June last year to formulate a 'whole of government' approach to the issue and liaise with State Governments the action being taken by them.
- In January 2010, another Standing Consultative Group has been set up involving the federal and Victorian state Governments.
- In Melbourne as well as in Sydney, where there are significant populations of Indian students, the police have increased patrolling where incidents have occurred.
- In Melbourne, police presence has been stepped up especially around train stations and high crime neighborhoods.
- Numbers of police, including in plain clothers, on late night trains taken by students, has been increased.
- The Victoria State Government's Robbery Task Force has been doubled; the police force is also being increased in a major crack-down on crime, especially at stations; the police have been given wider powers to move unruly people on and to search for weapons without a warrant, which has already led to arrests. CCTV systems have been set up to monitor key crime areas and catch offenders. A mobile CCTV van has also been deployed to monitor main trouble spots.
- Victoria has set up a 24 hotline for students who need advice and help.
- Sentencing laws have been amended to require judges to take into account hatred for, or prejudice against, a particular group as an aggravating factor when sentencing.
- In Melbourne, a 24 hour support and assistance International Student Care Service has been established to provide assistance with counseling, legal assistance and other support services, including in Hindi and Mandarin.
- Over 54 arrests have been made and sentences have been handed down; investigations are continuing and more arrests are expected.
- Community reference group involving the police, state governments and members of the Indian community and representatives of the High Commission and Consulates have been set up in several states—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, West Australia and South Australia, to facilitate communication and increase awareness on safety issues.
- The Federal and State Governments have taken steps to regulate and reform the universities and institutions, including the appointment of educational agents abroad. Several private colleges have been audited and many closed down; the students so affected have been placed in other colleges offering the same courses.

Annexure**High Commission of India****Canberra****Attacks on Indian Students, Taxi Drivers and Others—01 January 2009 to 19 February 2010****Australian Capital Territory—Student**

S. No.	Date of Attack	Name (S/Shri)	Edu. Institute/ Service	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack	Confirmed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	29-01-10	Dhaivat Bhakshi	ANU College of Business and Eco.	Kinloch, Northbourne Ave., Canberra	Assault and robbery - \$ 150 and passport robbed	By victim, reported to police

Queensland—Student

1.	22-01-10	Sandeep Goyal	Student/Taxi driver	Brisbane	Assault and racial abuse	Arrests made
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Queensland—Taxi Drivers

1.	25-01-10	N.A.	Taxi driver	South Brisbane	Assault	Police
2.	26-01-10	N.A.	Taxi driver	Morningside	Assault	Police
3.	26-01-10	N.A.	Taxi driver	Storey Bridge Hotel	Assault	Police

Queensland—Others

1.	26-10-09	Dr. S.S. Gill	Retired	Translind Bus service in Brisbane	Racial abuse by bus driver	By victim's son who complained to Translink; driver dismissed from service
2.	21-01-10	Hardik Patel	Motor Mechanic	MacGregor	Assault and robbery	Arrests made
3.	27-01-10	N.A.	Pizza delivery boy	Brisbane	Assault	
4.	27-01-10	N.A.	Doctor/PIO	Gold Coast	Assault/racial abuse	

Western Australia—Students

1.	12-02-2010	Navdeep Singh Kawaldeep Singh	Students	Morley, Perth	Stabbed by fellow Indian student Jagdeep Singh over dispute on accommodation	By the Police and admitted by the offender. Jagdeep Singh is under Police custody till 24 February.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New South Wales—Students						
1.	07-06-2009	Nitin Tilante	Student	Central Station	Motivated assault; racial remarks	Victim; no arrests made
2.	07-06-2009	Nitin Tilante	Student	Central Station	Motivated assault; racial remarks	Victim; no arrests made
3.	23-06-2009	Not Known	Student	Train from Merryland to Blacktown	Robbery and Assault	Police; arrests made
4.	23-06-2009	Not Known	Student	Blacktown railway station	Robbery and Assault	Police; arrests made
5.	28-06-2009	Not Known	Students	Geroge Steet, Sydney	Drunken assault	Police; arrests made; victim did not press charges
6.	Not known	Sajinder Singh	Student	Redfern	Assault	Indian community
7.	07-08-2009	Mohit Mangal	Student/Service	Macquaire Field	Robbery and Assault	Police
8.	27-08-2009	Bhavik Thakkar	Student	Westmead Railway Station	Robbery and Assault	Victim
9.	15-11-2009	Ravinder Singh Bhody, Daler Singh, Sandhu	Student	Olympic Drive, Lidcome	Assault	Victim; arrests made
10.	28-11-2009	Nilesh Patel, Sunil Kumar, Sekedu Vias	Student/Service	Harris Park	Personally Motivated Attack	Police; investigations are ongoing
11.	29-12-2009	Ranjodh Singh	Student Spouse	Griffith	Murdered	Police have arrested 3 Indians; case in court
12.	11-01-2010	Amit Patel	Student/service	St. Mary's	Assault	Victim; no arrests made
13.	16-02-2010	Verinder Singh	Student, Holmes Institute	Victoria Road, Rydaimere	Assault/robbery	NSW Police and later by the victim
New South Wales—Others						
1.	24-05-2009	Rajesh Kumar	Service	Harris Park	Petrol Bomb attack	Hospital; no arrest made
2.	01-06-2009	Kanwarjot Singh Waraich and Inderjot Singh	Service	Argyle Street, Parramatta	Motivated assault	Victim; arrests made by police

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3.	02-02-2010	Vipin Anand	Service	Blacktown	Assault	Victim; police complaint regd.
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South Australia—Students/Others

1.	11-06-2009	Jaskirat Singh	Student/Service	Adelaide	Assault	Victim; arrest made by police
2.	15-07-2009	Angrez Singh	Student/Service	Adelaide	Robbery and Assault	Victim; police took statement from 5 drunken persons
3.	03-08-2009	Sukhbir Singh	Student/Service	Adelaide	Assault	Police; no arrest made
4.	28-12-2009	Ashish Joshi	Student	Adelaide	Assault	Victim; police case registered

Victoria—Students

1.	9-05-09	Saurabh Sharma	Carrick	Werribee Line (in train)	Assault	By victim
2.	23-5-09	Sarabjeet	-	Westall Stn.	Assault	By victim
3.	23/24-5-09 (Midnight)	Sravan Kumar Theerthala	Cambridge College	Glen Roy	Assault by Screwdriver	By victim
4.	—do—	Sandeep	—	—do—	Assault/stab wounds	By victim
5.	—do—	Kiran	—	—do—	—do—	By victim
6.	—do—	Subhash	—	—do—	—do—	By victim
7.	—do—	Srinivas Gandhi	—	—do—	Assault/minor scratches	By victim
8.	—do—	Srinivas Reddy	—	—do—	—do—	By victim
9.	—do—	Naresh	—	—do—	—do—	By victim
10.	—do—	Srujan	—	—do—	—do—	By victim
11.	26-5-09	Vinod	MIC Uni.	Broadmeadows Stn.	Assault	By victim
12.	27-5-09	Chirag Patel	Horticulture Skills Australia College, Swanstonst	Keon Park Train Stn. On Epping line	Robbed/Beaten up by group of 5	By victim
13.	28-5-09	Sandeep Kumar	Cambridge Collage	—do—	—do—	By victim

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	31-5-09	Ashish Sood	Carrick Institue	Chapel Street, Prahan	Roughed up by boys	By victim
15.	2-6-09	Nardeep Singh	TAFE Chisholm	Stud Road-Dandenong	Assault by Knife/shallow by group of 5/slash across chest	By victim
16.	5-6-09	Amrit Pal	KAPS Institute	Outside New Market Station	Attack by knife by one	By victim
17.	5-6-09	Hardik Gajjar	Swinburne Uni	Carlton	Attack	By victim
18.	5-6-09	Parwinder Singh	Carrick Institute	Narranwarren South	Assaulted while driving taxi	By victim
19.	7-6-09	Kamal Jit	—	St Albans	Attacked	By police
20.	7-6-09	Nek Ram	—	Windsor Railway Station, Prahran	Theft and assault—derogatory comments on Indian appearance	By victim and police
21.	7-6-09	Karan Chawla	—	Windsor Railway Station, Prahran	Theft and assault—derogatory comments on Indian appearance	By victim and police
22.	12-6-09	Sunny Bajaj	Deakin University	Chandler Park Reserve, Allandale Road, Boronia	Assault and robbery by two offenders who racially abused victim	By police
23.	23-6-09	Mir Kasim Ali Khan	Hospitality, Victoria Institute of Technology	Region 4 Div 2, outside 461 Station St. Box Hill	Assault	By Police
24.	28-6-09	Resham Singh	Hospitality, Della Int'l College, Burke Street, CBD	Dandenong Railway Station	Assault and racial abuse 4-5 'black' offenders—turban pulled off and hair cut	By victim
25.	11-7-09	Rishi Sharma	MITH, Elizabeth Street, CBD	Bentleigh (on premises of Wrap and Go)	Assault by one white Caucasian offender; racial abuse and violence; minor injuries	By victim
26.	27-7-09	Paramjeet Singh	Student-Cambridge College	Glen Roy Train Station	Assault by about 5-6 white males in their 20s after Paramjeet intervened when 2 males teased a girl of Indian origin in a train	By victim

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	4-8-09	Gaurav Kakkar	Student of Hair Dressing-Sheela Baxter College. 100 Flinders St	North Carlton	Assault by 4-5 persons after capsicum spray and chilly flakes in eyes of victim	By victim
28.	1/2-10-09 Midnight of 1st and 2nd	Vinod Muthuswamy	Student-Comm Cookery at Carrick Instt. and doing casual work at Stamford Plaza Hotel	Porter Street, Dandenong	Assault and robbery by 3 persons in the 15 year to 20s demanding cash and mobile after he was returning home from work.	By victim
29.	24-10-09 Midnight of 24-25th October	Jaspreet Singh Dhami	Student - MIT	Cooper Street, Opp Epping Railway Station	Assault by two of the five youths; turban removed	Police and victim
30.	1-11-09	Pushpal Singh	Student-Masters in IT-Swinburne University working part time	Broadmeadows Shopping Centre	Assault by 2 Lebanese guys in 19-20 year age group during day time-5 pm-after their car hit victim's car parked in loading zone while he was on work. They ran away but later returned and were arrested by Police	By victim. Police investigating
31.	2-11-09	Amrit Goyal	Student-Automotive Engg from Australian Industrial System Institute, Londsdale St	Bladin Street Laverton	Assault and racial Abuse by 1 boy in 12-14 year age group	By victim
32.	7-11-09 Approx. 3:30 pm	Sai Rati Tiwari	Bachelors in Information Systems from Australian Technical Management Institute	Frankston	Assault by two 'whites' in 17-19 age group; told to go back to India	By victim
33.	7-11-09	Sunil Kumar Patel	Diploma in Automotive Engng	Frankston	Robbery	By victim

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	14-11-09	Mr. Rodney Raj	Students-Masters in Intl Business.	Deakin University	Assault and racial abuse by his neighbours—2 ladies (in early 30s) and one man (early 40s or late 30s). They abused him, and attacked him with an iron post and steel chair inflicting injuries on forehead, back and swollen eye. Had to take one week off from work.	By victim
35.	14-11-09	Mrs. Rathna Chinnappa	MBA Student	La Trobe University	Harassment	By victim
36.	23-12-09	Udhay Sankar Jayachandran	Adv Diploma in Hospitality Mgmt, Holmesglen Institute of TAFE, Moorabbin Campus	Frankston Stn	Punched by 1 person (of a group of 4-5 people) on the forehead above the right eye	By victim
37.	6-1-10	Ashish Kumar	Hospitality at Hales	Car park at Coles Shopping Centre	Abused and attacked by 5-6 guys with wooden sticks and one knife; counter-attacked in self-defence; detained at Oakleigh Police Station	Alleged incident is said to be follow-on to a previous fracas on 27-10-09 at Westall Station in which case a report was registered in Dandenong Police Stn.
38.	6-1-10	Jatinder Ahuja	Community Welfare at Cambridge	—do—	—do—	—do—
39.	6-1-10	Navdeep Arora	Community Welfare at Cambridge	—do—	—do—	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	14-1-10	Ranjith Kumar Katta from Andhra Pradesh	Cert. III in Graphics Western Instt of Technology, Melbourne	At work-Caltex Service Station, Albert St., Sebastopol, Ballarat, 0330 am	Assault and robbery at work; 2 offenders aged about 17 and 30 years respectively	Police arrived and offenders were arrested after a lady customer raised alarm
41.	15-1-10	Satheesh Kumar Thatipamula, AP	Master of Engg System in Mining Engg—Ballarat University	While driving taxi, around 3 am	Abuse [why u f... Indians are here, threats to kill] by 48 year old man from Navigators near Ballarat	Offender clearly drunk; arrested by police, pleaded guilty and convicted by court
42.	15-1-10	Pamidutt Valluru, AP	Studying MBA (Intl Mgmt)-Ballarat Uni [completed 1st Yr]	While driving taxi from Delacombe to Birdwood Av, around 2345 hrs	Assault by 4 offenders— all whites around 18 years age—who attacked him, and briefly stole his taxi/ they were clearly drunk	Reported— Police investigating
43.	25-1-10	Two male students	Details not available	Swanston Street, CBD	Assault by a group of 10 persons of Asian appearance	9 people arrested—5 charged— police investigating
44.	26-1-10	Vikas Tiwari	Comm. Welfare at Cambridge Int'l College	While dropping off passengers at Sunshine around 6 am in the morning	Assault over a fare dispute; victim sustained injuries to nose and cheek bone; treated at Royal Melbourne Hospital	Reported to police
45.	Satinder Kumar Sharma	2nd Semester of Hospitality at AIC	Attacked outside their residence on 72 Widford Street in Glenroy	Attack by a gang of around 12 to 15 people of mixed ethnicity; students retaliated by banging on the attackers' cars with cricket stumps; car was damaged in the process	Police have apparently charged the four with damage to property	
46.	Mandeep Singh	1st Semester of Automotive Engg at Cambridge	—do—	—do— (was slashed by a knife across the hand)	—do—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		College, Lt. Collins St				
47.	Sandeep Rai Bali	Last semester in Hair Dressing at Sheila Baxter instt 100 Flinders St	—do—	—do—	—do—	
48.	Saurav Kohli	2nd Semester of Hospitality at Holms Glen in Glen Waverly	—do—	—do—	—do—	
49.	6-2-10	Rajan Katkam	Second semester in Graphics Pre Press at ANC, Swanston ST	Abused and bashed in a bus from Frank- ston Stn to Rye	3 offenders in 20-25 yers age group; bashed by one on the forehead and threatened further if seen	Reported to Police; one offender caught/ on bail; charges not known

Victoria—Taxi Drivers

S. No.	Date of Attack	Name S/Shri	Occupation	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack	Confirmed	Comments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	7-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Brunswick St Fitzroy	Taxi driver—offender produced knife and demanded money	By police	
2.	7-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Lalor Football ground	Taxi driver—10-15 males attacked vehicle with sticks and bottle	By police	
3.	11-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Tullamarine Freeway- Essendon	Assault on Taxi Driver by female offender on sexual advances being rebuffed	By police	Offender also assaulted police on their arrival
4.	11-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Brunswick Road, Brunswick	Assault on taxi driver— offender was another taxi driver	By police	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	13-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	I/S Main Hurstbridge Road and Station Street Diamond Creek	Assault and racial abuse by two males	By police	One suspect identified
6.	13-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	St Albans Train station	Assault	By police	Victim and offender both Indian
7.	14-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Outside Tower Café, Swanston St.	Assault	By police	
8.	14-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Richmond area	Assault and robbery	By police	
9.	20-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Corner Webb St and Yarra Street. Warrandyte	Assault and anti Indian remark	By police	
10.	20-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Brady Road, Dandenong North	Robbery of mobile after punching victim	By police	
11.	21-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Judith St and Cameron Parade Bundoora	Unlawful assault and taxi fare evasion	By police	
12.	20-6-09	Name not given	Taxi Driver	Marybirmong Rd, Ascotvale	Armed robbery	By police	
13.	24-7-09	Vadbhag Singh	Taxi Driver	Richmond	Assault and robbery by 2 males—produced knife and demanded cash at early hours 4.00 a.m.	By victim to Richmond Police Stn	Case referred to Embona Task Force by Police—2 persons arrested and charged
14.	25-9-09	Onkar Bains	Taxi Driver	Hungry Jacks car park, Richmond	Assault and robbery by offender	By victim	Offender [Michael Hurley] is a Essendon team footy player; victim stated he needed no assistance from Consulate

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	09-12-09	Ravinder Singh	Taxi Driver	Colliers Crescent, Brunswick West, around 2 am	Assault-stabbed in chest, right lung punctured/robbery-wallet taken and days takings	By victim and police	
16.	15-1-10	Rahul Swaraj	Taxi Driver/owner of Bun Samosa restaurant	Grevillea Rd, Ballarat, around 1 am	One of two passengers pulled a knife after getting out of the taxi on seeing which the cab driver drove away; no injury sustained	By Police	
17.	17-1-10	Name not known	Taxi driver	Geelong	Assaulted by two passengers under the influence of drink; suffered a black-eye; other passengers came to assistance of driver	By police	Offenders apprehended
18.	20-1-10	Satish Kumar	Taxi driver	Plenty Road, Reservoir. Melbourne, around 2 am	Abused by female passenger for leaving friends behind due to legal limit on number of passengers/Attacked by male passenger; treated for facial injuries	By police	Police have released footage of couple involved taken from camera in cab, asking for public assistance in identification

Victoria—Others

1.	25-5-09	Baljinder Singh	Cook	Carnegie	Robbed/Stabbed in Stomach	Reported by victim	
2.	28-5-09	Pawan Kumar		Jacana Train Stn.	Robbed/Assault	From victim	Both Pawan and Sandeep were together when attack took place
3.	31-5-09	Mr. Sayyad Wajid Ahmed	On spouse visa	Blackburn Road. Mt Waverly	Punched on face; broken tooth/injuries on nose, lower lip	By police/cousin	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	2-6-09	2 males; names not given	Not given	Ascot Vale Station	Grabbed by 2 offenders produced knife and demanded money	By police	
5.	2-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Barkly St, Footscray	Grabbed and attempt to take wallet	By police	
6.	4-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Sydney Road, Brunswick	Punched to head	By police	
7.	4-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Main Road, East St Albans	Phone snatching and fight	By police	
8.	4-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Lohse Street Laverton	4 Indian victims ran to safety after-offenders (1+5) chased for money	By police	
9.	4-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Victoria Street and Racecourse Road, Flemington	Mobile and money snatching on producing knife	By police	
10.	5/6-6-09	Vikrant Rajesh Rattan		Kelvin Crove, Springvale	His car torched		
11.	6-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Morris Road Hopper Crossing	Grabbed by two male offenders/ money and moblie stolen	By police	
12.	6-6-09	Name not given	Not given	North Brighton Stn	2 male offenders grabbing and demanding money	By police	
13.	7-6-09	Kamal Jit	Not given	St Albans	Head injury; attack by three "black" men	By police	Reported in the media on 8th June; confirmation recd on 10th June; police still waiting for victim to make a formal statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	8-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Crown Casino complex	Victim left with large bruise and swelling on right arm/elbow	By police	
15.	9-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Corner Burwood Highway and Blackburn Rd. East Burwood Tram Stop	Assault and robbery on knife by 4 offenders point and money demanded; victims handed over wallets	By police	
16.	10-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Intersection of railway parade and Fawkner Road, Pascoe Vale	Demanded money on knife point; victim threw purse with \$150; no injuries	By police	
17.	10-6-09	Name not given	Not given	121 Fitzroy St. Kilda	Armed robbery; no injuries	By police	Mini Mart
18.	10-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Land Reserve Carnegie	Indecent assault on female victim; no physical injuries	By police	Victim has specifically requested that media not be informed
19.	10-6-09	Name not given	Manager/staff of general store	Footscray (inside store named India at Home)	Robbery/Offender also threatened to kill Indians	By victim	Not the first incident involving this shop; first time threats have been made
20.	10-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Thomas Street, Dandenong	Assault on female victim on being told she was Indian	By police	Offender described as Afghani
21.	11-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Doncaster	Assault on taxi driver; male offender made racial comments and punched victim 4/5 times	By police	
22.	11-6-09	Name not given	Employed in unknown capacity in Deakin University	Gillard Street, Burwood	Armed Robbery by Two offenders (Caucasians)	By police	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	11-6-09	Name not given	Door-to-door salesman	Whitely Crescent Craigieburn (in victim's residence)	Robbery by one offender: assault by 2nd offender on same day	By police	
24.	11-6-09	Name not given	Manager of "Mumbai Spice"	In store: Main Road West St Albans	Robbery and assault on female victim/ punched in face, pack of cigarettes stolen	By police	
25.	11-6-09	Name not given	Door to door salesman for AGL Electric Company	Glenroy at Evell Street	Assault on 3 victims	By police	
26.	13-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Bus stop-Station St south of Whitehorse Road, Bux Hill	Assault and robbery by 3 offenders	By police	Incident witnessed by bus driver
27.	14-6-09	Name not given	Not given	11 Stanley Street. Keysborough	Criminal damage	By police	
28.	14-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Cnr Racecourse Road and Lambeth St. Kensington	Assault	By police	Victim and offender both Indian
29.	14-6-09	Name not given	Security Guard	Castello's Hotel, Princes Highway, Pakenham	Assault	By police	
30.	14-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Oakleigh Railway Station Portman Str, Oakleigh	Assault by 2 offenders; racial abuse and threats	By police	
31.	15-6-09	Mariyattah Basil	Computer repair business	71 A George Street Morwell	Threats to damage business	By police	
32.	14-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Intersection of Waverley Street and Electric St JACANA	Assault	By police	
33.	14-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Princes Highway Mulgrave at Springvale Road Intersection	Assault/Attempted damage to property	By police	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	16-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Warrenwood Av Hoppers Crossing	Verbal dispute/assault- victim and offender Indian in appearance	By police	
35.	17-6-09	Name not given	Not given	BP Service Station-274 Diamond Creek Rd, Diamond Creek	Assault/threats to kill victim by 2 male offenders and obscenities in Hindi	By police	
36.	17-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Haughton Road Clayton South	Rocks thrown at House—no damage	By police	
37.	17-6-09	Name not given	Doctor at Duff Street Medical Centre	Monahans Road at Intersection with Duff Street, Cranbourne	Attempted armed robbery—offender demanded SUBTEX drug from doctor with knife and threatened doctor, staff and police	By police	Offender arrested, charged and remanded in custody
38.	17-6-09	Name not given	Security Guard at Shopping Centre	Rear of Wyndham Shopping Centre—Sayers Road Hoppers Crossing	Assault/attempted theft	By Police	
39.	17-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Preston Railway Station	Assault by offender— Victim received a chipped tooth	By Police	Offender arrested and released on summons
40.	18-6-09	Name not given	Not given	In the grounds of Westall Secondary College and Westall Primary School-Rosebank Av	Assault	By Police	
41.	18-6-09	Name not given	Not given	St. James Avenue, Springvale	Abduction/Rape	By Police	Offender is also Indian in appearance
42.	19-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Wilson Street, Brunswick	2 offenders abuse female victim 'to go	By Police	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				towards Jewel railway station	back to her own country' and assault victim with bike chain		
43.	19-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Intersection Royal Av and Glen Huntly Rd, Glen Huntly	Stabbing : 3 offenders in car argue with 3 male victims walking on road and followed; knife produced and slashed at 2 victims	By Police	Arrests made; Offenders and victims Indian in appearance; 2 males charged and remanded.
44.	19-6-09	Name not given	Not given	On tram 59 on Flemington Road	Robbery [wallet, mobile] and assault by 2 male offenders after victim refused demand for money	By Police	
45.	20-6-09	Name not given	Not given	Hanson Road inter section with Grand Blvd Craigieburn	Serious injury	By Police	
46.	20-6-09	Name not given	Not known	I/section of Flinders and Swanston streets	Assault	By Police	
47.	21-6-09	Name not given	Not known	Private residence, Pioneer Drive, Deer Park	Large crowd (20) of African in appearance and Pacific islander smash windows to premises: make racist remarks and threats to occupants	By Police	Premises targeted in retaliation due to an alleged fight where an African was allegedly beaten by Indian in appearance men.
48.	23-6-09	2 victims— names not given	Not known	South east side of I/S of Main Road West and Pennel Ave, St. Albans	Assault and robbery by 3 males of African appearance	By Police	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	24-6-09	Names not given	Not given	Burwood; outside Hungry Jacks at 8 am	Assault by a group of 5 males; minor injuries sustained by one person in the group of 4 males of Indian appearance	By police	Group which was attacked tried to fight back
50.	24-6-09	Names not given	Not given	Carpark of Burwood East Shopping Centre at 2245 hrs	2 males of Indian appearance involved; one suffered cut to the head with a broken bottle	By police	Victims have refused to make statement
51.	16-9-09	Sukhdip Singh	On spouse visa; unemployed	Epping, Legend Entertainment Bar	Assault by a mob of 40 to 50 people who also verbally abused the victim	By Police	3 others were involved in the incident who were relatives of Sukhdip and of whom two were Australian citizens of Indian origin.
52.	2-1-2010	Nitin Garg	Part time at Hungry Jacks and intern in an accounting firm	In Cruickshank park between Yaraville station and Hungry Jacks outlet at Somerville Road	Stabbed in stomach	By Police	
53.	5-1-10	Rohit Kumar	Lawyer employed with legal firm (Freethills)	Public toilet in Town Hall bldg. Cnr of Collins and Swanston St	Punched in face by 2 men in 20s	By victim	
54.	9-1-10	Jaspreet Singh	On Spouse visa; has franchise in a courier company	Grice Cr. in Essendon	Alleged assault by 4 to 5 offenders and who then set car on fire in which process victim also suffered extensive burn injuries	By police and victim	Reported to Police

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55.	29-01-10	Javeed Pasha	Debt Collector with Dun and Bradstreet	Intersection of Balaclava and Hawthorne, around 8 pm	Abused and assaulted by three boys aged 18 to 20, with a girl as onlooker	By victim's wife	Police have alleged that Javeed attempted rape and may be charged accordingly

India's Policy on Afghanistan

*31. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Conference on Afghanistan was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the Conference and the stand taken by India on the issue of Taliban;

(c) whether major countries and the United Nations have shifted their stand on Taliban;

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

(e) the future strategy chalked out/being decided by the Government of India on its Afghan policy in the changed scenario?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Madam. An International Conference on Afghanistan was held in London on January 28, 2010.

(b) The London Conference had three broad agenda items: security; development and governance; and regional cooperation. The Conference was co-hosted by Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary General Ban ki-Moon and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Over 60 countries, alongwith representatives of certain international organizations, were invited to the Conference. EAM led the Indian delegation to the Conference.

In the Communique issued after the Conference, the international community underlined its support for the Government of Afghanistan and its security, development and governance, and pledged to maintain its long-term commitment to Afghanistan. India's stand was to ensure an emphasis on the international community's long-term engagement in Afghanistan, the central and coordinating role of the UN, a focus on the resolve to combat terrorism, condemnation of terrorist groups, and the importance of the Afghan National Security Forces assuming a leading role in ensuring security. While supporting the Afghan Government's efforts to reintegrate those individuals who abjure violence, give up the armed struggle, accept the values of democracy, human rights and pluralism as enshrined in the Afghan constitution and do not have ties with terrorist groups, India stressed on the need to ensure that the Afghan led peace and reintegration process should be inclusive and transparent.

(c) and (d) The participants in the London Conference, which included major countries and was co-hosted by the United Nations, reiterated their resolve to combat terrorism and condemned in the strongest terms all attacks by the Taliban and their extremist allies. The London Conference did not endorse reintegration with the Taliban as a whole, but welcomed the plans of the Government of Afghanistan to offer an honourable place in society to those willing to renounce violence, participate in the free and open society and respect the principles that are enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, cut ties with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and pursue their political goals peacefully.

(e) India is actively engaged in assisting the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the

reconstruction and development of that country as a means to bringing about stability in Afghanistan. As a neighbour of Afghanistan, India cannot remain immune from developments there. It is committed to supporting the Government and the people of Afghanistan as they build a democratic, pluralistic and prosperous country. India believes that in this period of transition in Afghanistan it is imperative to strengthen the Government of Afghanistan and its capacities at various levels. India will continue to consult with countries in the region and beyond in support of peace and stability in Afghanistan. India will continue to press the international community to act effectively to ensure that terrorist and extremist groups targeting Afghanistan from beyond its borders are denied safe havens.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya(s)

*32. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the norms adopted for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) in the country including the backward districts of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the places identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) the funds earmarked/sanctioned for the purpose

and utilised during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(e) the number of proposals received from the State Governments in this regard and their present status; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence and para-military personnel. KVs are opened on receipt of proposals from the sponsoring agencies including Ministries of Government of India, State Governments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Institute of Higher Learning, committing the availability of requisite resources, which include land for construction of permanent building and temporary accommodation to commence the school. Norms for opening of KVs are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) A proposal to open new KVs during the 11th Five Year Plan is under process.

(c) The locations of new KVs would depend on the viability of the proposals received from the sponsoring agencies.

(d) Separate funds have not been earmarked for opening of new KVs. However, there is an allocation of Rs. 1500 crore for the Kendriya Vidyalaya scheme during the 11th Plan. Budget estimate under "Plan" for Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last three years and the actual utilization during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Budget estimate ("Plan") (Rs. in crore)	Release (Rs. in crore)	Utilization (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	235.00	235.00	235.00
2007-08	300.00	250.00	250.00
2008-09	300.00	300.00	300.00
2009-10 (Upto 19-02-10)	300.00	300.00	300.00

Since 1-4-2006, 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened. The amounts sanctioned for these new

KVs utilized during the last 3 years and the current year are as follows:—

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Amount utilized (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	Nil	Nil
2007-08	3.40	3.40
2008-09	19.76	19.76
2009-10 (upto 19-02-2010)	41.90	41.90

(e) As on date, KVs has 91 proposals from State Governments for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas. Feasibility of 46 such proposals has been ascertained and the feasibility studies for the remaining 45 proposals are in various stages of process. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

Norms for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1. Proposal for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) is considered only if sponsored by one of the following:—
 - (i) (a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.
 - (b) State Governments.
 - (c) Union Territories' Administrations.
 - (d) Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories (as in iii).
 - (ii) Free of cost land as defined under two categories viz. (i) Minimum (ii) Desirable, the details of which are as under:

Sl. No.	Location	(i) Minimum requirement (in acres)	(ii) Desirable extent (in acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Metropolitan city	02	04

1	2	3	4
II.	Hilly Areas	04	08
III.	Urban Area	04	08
IV.	Semi-Urban/ Rural Areas	05	10

The Sponsoring Authority will, however, be liable to provide land as per 'desirable norms' but where that does not become possible despite best efforts, they would be under obligation to make available land atleast to the extent of 'minimum norms', free of cost.

- (iii) (a) When there is a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Government or of the Government of India Undertaking individually or jointly (250 in the case of Special Focus Districts).
- (b) When there is minimum potential enrolment of children of specified categories for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya belonging to categories I to VI which may be 200 or an average of 30 per class whichever is more.
- (iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available, free of rent or on nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does construct its own Vidyalaya building on the land leased to it; and

(v) Provision of the residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff, should be made available by the sponsoring authority. The number of such residential units needs to be earmarked before the school is opened.

2. A new Kendriya Vidyalaya may be opened in the campus of Government of India undertaking if it agrees to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure including accommodation, land and future development facilities as also

the proportionate overhead charges on the proposed Vidyalaya provided the need for such a Vidyalaya is established with reference to the location and non-availability of alternate educational facilities.

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

Statement-II

A. List of Proposals for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas received from State Government where feasibility has been ascertained

Sl. No.	Name of Place	State	Sponsored by	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	State Government	Civil
2.	PTC Deragaon, Distt. Golaghat	Assam	State Government	Civil
3.	Rangia, Distt. Kamrup Rural	Assam	State Government	Civil
4.	Tamulpur, Distt-Saksa	Assam	State Government	Civil
5.	Udalguri, Distt-Udalguri	Assam	State Government	Civil
6.	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar	State Government	Civil
7.	Maharajganj, Distt. Siwan	Bihar	State Government	Civil
8.	Bhakli, Distt. Rewari	Haryana	State Government	Civil
9.	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh	State Government	Civil
10.	Quaziabad, Udipora, Kupwara Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Government	Civil
11.	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Jharkhand	State Government	Civil
12.	Palayad, Thaleserry, Kannur Distt.	Kerala	State Government	Civil
13.	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Kerala	State Government	Civil
14.	Pathnamthitta, Pathnamthitta Distt.	Kerala	State Government	Civil
15.	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Kerala	State Government	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Koppal, Distt. Koppal	Karnataka	State Government	Civil
17.	Umaria, Umaria Distt.	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
18.	Malanjkhanda, Balaghat Distt.	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
19.	Raisen, Distt. Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
20.	Betul, Distt. Betul	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
21.	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
22.	Harda, Distt. Harda	Madhya Pradesh	State Government	Civil
23.	Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
24.	No. 2, Cuttack, Cuttak Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
25.	Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
26.	Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
27.	Sonepur, Subarnapur Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
28.	Deogarh Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
29.	Jaipur, Jaipur Distt.	Orissa	State Government	Civil
30.	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa	State Government	Civil
31.	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa	State Government	Civil
32.	Nuapada, Distt., Nuapada	Orissa	State Government	Civil
33.	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab	State Government	Civil
34.	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Puducherry	State Government	Civil
35.	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan	State Government	Civil
36.	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan	State Government	Civil
37.	Virudhunagar Distt.	Tamil Nadu	State Government	Civil
38.	Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	State Government	Civil
39.	Etah, Etah Distt.	Uttar Pradesh	State Government	Civil
40.	Chero, Salempur, Distt. Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	State Government	Civil
41.	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	State Government	Civil
42.	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	State Government	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	State Government	Civil
44.	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttarakhand	State Government	Civil
45.	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal	State Government	Civil
46.	Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.	West Bengal	State Government	Civil

B. List of Proposals where feasibility studies are in various Stages

Sl. No.	State		Location of Proposed KV	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
47.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Tenali, Guntur Distt.	A W.P. No. 2358 of 2007 is pending before High Court of Andhra Pradesh pertaining to allotment of land for the KV.
48.		2	Naidupet, Distt. Nellore	The proposed land and building were not found suitable.
49.		3	Kalichedu, Distt. Nellore	The proposed land and building were not found suitable.
50.		4	Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor	The proposal has not been received in the prescribed format.
51.		5	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	The proposal is pending for inspection by KVS.
52.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Dillopoliang, Lower Subansiri Distt.	The proposed land and temporary building were not found suitable.
53.	Assam	1	Chirang	Prescribed formats have been sent to the districts administration on 25-02-2009 for filling up.
54.	Bihar	1	PPCL, Amjhore, Distt. Rohtas	The Districts administration has been advised to clear title of land and building from PPCL furnish.
55.	Chhattisgarh	1	Rajnandgaon	Proposal is under process by KVS.
56.		2	Hasaud, Distt. Janjgir Champa	Proposal is under examination.
57.		3	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur	Proposal is under examination.

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Gujarat	1	Amreli District	Proposal in prescribed format has not been received.
59.	Haryana	1	No. 2 Rohtak	Conditions stipulated in the proposal there in are not in consonance with the prescribed norms of KVS.
60.		2	Ramrai, Distt. Jind	Proposal received from the District administration is incomplete.
61.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Gumarwin Distt., Bilaspur	Availability of land and temporary building is yet to be assured by the Sponsoring Authority.
62.		2	No. II Shimla	The then C.M. Himachal Pradesh, had taken up the matter in August 2004 reg. opening of a second KV at Shimla. No proposal has been received in prescribed format from concerned sponsoring authority.
63.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Proposal is under examination.
64.	Karnataka	1	Haveri	District administration has been requested to commit provision of suitable land and temporary accommodation.
65.		2	Gulbarga (Aland)	Proposal is under examination.
66.		3	Davangere	Proposal is under examination.
67.		4	Gadag	Proposal is under examination in KVS.
68.		5	Ramanagara	During August 2007, the then C.M. Karnataka requested for establishment of KV at the newly created district of Ramanagara. No proposal has been received in prescribed format from the concerned sponsoring authority.
69.		6	Chickaballapur	The then C.M., Karnataka had requested for establishment a KV at the newly created district of Chickaballapur. No proposal has been received in prescribed format from the concerned sponsoring authority.
70.		7	Hutti, Raichur Distt.	Proposal received from the District Administration is incomplete.
71.	Kerala	1	Mattanur, Distt. Kannur	Sponsoring authority has been requested to send a complete proposal.

1	2	3	4	5
72.		2	Nedumangad, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	A reference has been received from Secretary Education to Government of Kerala. However, the proposal has not been received in the prescribed format.
73.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Ashok Nagar	Proposal received from the District Authorities is incomplete.
74.		2	Civil Lines, Satna	Temporary accommodation has not been made available.
75.		3	Katni	Proposal received from the Sponsoring Authority is incomplete.
76.		4	Maihar, Distt. Satna	Proposal is under examination.
77.		5	Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone	Proposal received from the district administration is incomplete.
78.	Maharashtra	1	Gadchiroli	Proposal received from the district administration is incomplete.
79.	Manipur	1	Chandel Distt.	No formal proposal has been submitted by the district administration in the prescribed format.
80.	Meghalaya	1	Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills Distt.	No rent free temporary accommodation is available in the district administrations.
81.	Mizoram	1	Champhai, Distt. Champhai	Proposal is under examination.
82.	Orissa	1	Joda, Distt. Keonjhar	Proposal received from the district administration is incomplete
83.		2	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, District Mayurbhanj	The proposal has not been received in the prescribed format.
84.		3	Meramundali, Distt. Dhenkanal	The proposal is under examination.
85.	Rajasthan	1	Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh	Suitable land is yet to be identified by the Sponsoring Authority for locating the school.
86.	Tamil Nadu	1	Krishnagiri	Proposal has not been received in the prescribed format.
87.		2	Pudukkottai	Proposal is under examination.
88.		3	Theni	Some clarification have been called for from the district administration on the proposal.

1	2	3	4	5
89.		4	Salem	The District administration has not signed to allot land and building free of cost to start a KV.
90.	Tripura	1	Dharmanagar (North Tripura)	District administration has not committed to provide lands free of cost.
91.	Uttarakhand	1	Deghat	Confirmation regarding availability of land with clear title is awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Cultivation of BT Brinjal

*33. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce commercial cultivation of BT Brinjal;

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

(c) whether various States, the scientific community and the farmers have opposed the introduction of commercial cultivation of BT Brinjal in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up a moratorium on the introduction of BT Brinjal and Genetically Modified (GM) foods and to undertake laboratory and field studies in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has imposed a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal event EE-I on February 09, 2010 till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment, including the rich genetic wealth existing in brinjal in our country.

(c) Some of the State Governments, NGOs and some sections of the scientific and farming communities have expressed apprehensions on the safety of Bt brinjal and have called for extreme caution as Bt brinjal is the first Genetically Modified (GM) food crop to be introduced in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government has imposed moratorium only on commercial release of Bt brinjal event-EE-I till such time independent scientific studies establish that Bt brinjal is safe for the human health and environment from the point of view of its long term impacts. The moratorium is not applicable to other GM food or food crops. However, all GM crops will have to undergo prescribed tests to establish that they are safe for human health and environment.

Tiger Reserves

*34. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Tiger Reserves including the Palamau Tiger Reserve are in a state of deterioration;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the condition of these Tiger Reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Out of 39 tiger reserves in the

country, as many as six are disturbed on account of extremist engineered disturbances, which include: Palamau (Jharkhand), Valmiki (Bihar), Similipal (Orissa), Namdapha (Arunachal Pradesh), Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh) and Indravati (Chhattisgarh).

(c) Special teams, consisting of experts outside the Government system, were sent to these tiger reserves for an appraisal of tiger status, protection efforts in vogue, administrative/ecological problems and managerial issues, soliciting suggestions for restoring the area and eliciting local support to strengthen protection. The reports received from these teams have been sent to the respective Chief Ministers for needful action. Further, reserve specific advisories have been issued for stepping up protection, managerial actions, while addressing the issue of low population of tigers/prey animals, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. A copy of the milestone initiatives taken for strengthening tiger conservation in the country is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

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

Legal steps

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

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local

people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4-09-2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6-6-2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified

by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq. km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial Steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling transboundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution alongwith China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an

intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20-10-2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

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

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29-2-2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police,

with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.
23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.
26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.

28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.

29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.

30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

IPCC Report on Himalayan Glaciers

*35. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the assessment report of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggesting disappearance of Himalayan glaciers by 2035 was based on flawed data;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto including the steps taken by the Government to remove the misconception in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake a scientific study of the Himalayan glaciers in view of this revelation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check the melting of these glaciers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), suggesting disappearance of Himalayan glaciers by 2035 was based on poorly substantiated estimates of recession. In drafting the paragraph on the subject in question, the clear and well established standards of evidence, required by the IPCC procedures, were not applied properly.

The view of the Government is that there is a need for a comprehensive and long term studies to determine the causes of recession of glaciers including the impact of global warming on Himalayan glaciers. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published a discussion paper titled "Himalayan Glaciers: A state-of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacial Retreat and Climate Change authored by Shri V.K. Raina, Ex. Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India. This paper contains information on Glacier Monitoring and key finding of recent studies in the Indian Himalayas and notes that glaciers have retreated throughout history as part of a natural cyclic phenomenon.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change which was launched in June 2008, envisages a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system amongst its 8 national missions. A new reserach centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. This Mission and the Centre would address the issues of Himalayan glaciers. The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She), which are shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Projects

*36. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various States, including Madhya Pradesh for granting approval for major irrigation projects during the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(b) the details of the projects approved by the Union Government alongwith the funds allocated and released to each of the approved projects;

(c) the reasons for the delay in granting approval to the rest of the projects including Ranjit Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) 86 major irrigation projects porposals (comprising of both new projects and those needing approval of revised cost) in the country including 11 projects of Madhya Pradesh were received in CWC during the last three years (Since April 2007 till January 2010). The list of the new projects and those needing revision of cost is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

116 irrigation projects (new and projects needing approval of revised cost), both major and medium irrigation projects including 14 projects of Madhya Pradesh were accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects during the period April, 2007 to January 2010, the list of which is enclosed as Statement-III.

Irrigation is under the purview of the State Government and irrigation projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own priorities and availability of Resources. However, Central Government also provides financial assistance to State Governments for some projects on submission of funding proposals subject to those meeting guidelines of AIBP in vogue.

The details of project-wise central assistance released under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme in respect of major/medium projects are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Ranjit Sagar Project of Madhya Pradesh has not been received in Central Water Commission for appraisal.

Time taken in clearance of projects depends upon time taken by State Governments in furnishing satisfactory responses to the observations raised by the Central Water Commission and submission of other mandatory clearances from other agencies including the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc. as may be necessary.

Statement-I

*New—Major projects received during April 2007-
January 2010*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
01.	Andhra Pradesh	3
02.	Assam	—
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
04.	Bihar	4
05.	Chhattisgarh	1
06.	Gujarat	—
07.	Goa	—
08.	Himachal Pradesh	—
09.	Haryana	1
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Karnataka	4
13.	Kerala	2

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Mizoram	—
18.	Meghalaya	—
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Orissa	—
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	1
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tripura	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	2
26.	Uttarakhand	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	West Bengal	1
Total		30

Details of New—Major projects received during April 2007-January 2010

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Date of Receipt
1	2	3	4
01.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sripadasagar Lift Irrigation Scheme	07/07
		2. Rajiv Sagar Lift Irrigation Scheme (Dummugudem)	11/07
		3. Indira Sagar Lift Irrigation Scheme (Dummugudem)	01/08
02.	Assam	—	
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
04.	Bihar	1. Eastern Kosi Canal Project-ERM	05/09
		2. Western Kosi Canal Project	01/08

1	2	3	4
		3. Nepal Benefit Scheme, Gandak Project-ERM	04/09
		4. Proposal for Kosi Barrage Restoration work	12/08
05.	Chhattisgarh	1. Mahanadi Reservoir Project	1/2010
06.	Gujarat	—	
07.	Goa	—	
08.	Himachal Pradesh	—	
09.	Haryana	1. Rehabilitation, Modernization of Canals and Renovation of Drains to Recharge the Ground Water	01/08
10.	Jharkhand	1. Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	09/09
		2. Kanchi Barrage and Allied Works with restoration of its Canal System	12/08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Restoration and Modernisation of Main Ravi Canal-ERM	08/09
12.	Karnataka	1. Harangi Irrigation Project	07/07
		2. Hemavathy Project	07/07
		3. Yagachi Project	07/07
		4. Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme Revised	8/2009
13.	Kerala	1. Malampuzha Project	07/07
		2. Chitturpuzha Project	11/07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	1. Jigaon Irrigation Project	12/09
		2. Upper Parvara Irrigation Project	01/10
16.	Manipur	—	
17.	Mizoram	—	
18.	Meghalaya	—	
19.	Nagaland	—	
20.	Orissa	—	
21.	Punjab	1. Modernization of Canals being fed from River Sutlej-ERM	02/08

1	2	3	4
		2. Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700 to 447929-ERM	07/08
		3. Relining of Rajasthan Fedder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	07/08
22.	Rajasthan	1. Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder Canal and Indira Gandhi Main Canal	09/09
23.	Sikkim	—	
24.	Tripura	—	
25.	Tamil Nadu	1. Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone areas of Santhakulam, Thisaiyanvilal, by interlinking of river Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers	10/08
		2. Excavation of Link canal to interconnect Ponnaiyar River with Palar River through Cheyyar River and augmenting supply to Nandan Canal	01/09
26.	Uttarakhand	—	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Restoration of Capacity of Main Western Gandak Canal System-ERM	05/09
		2. Virat Sagar Dam Scheme	07/09
		3. Umarhut Pump Canal Phase-II	04/08
28.	West Bengal	1. Dwarakeshwar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project	04/07

Statement-II

*Revised—Major projects received during
April 2007-January 2010*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
01.	Andhra Pradesh	3
02.	Assam	1
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
04.	Bihar	3
05.	Chhattisgarh	1
06.	Gujarat	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
07.	Goa	—
08.	Himachal Pradesh	—
09.	Haryana	—
10.	Jharkhand	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
15.	Maharashtra	15	23.	Sikkim	—
16.	Manipur	1	24.	Tripura	—
17.	Mizoram	—	25.	Tamil Nadu	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	26.	Uttarakhand	—
19.	Nagaland	—	27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
20.	Orissa	4	28.	West Bengal	2
21.	Punjab	2			
22.	Rajasthan	2		Total	56

Details of Revised—Major projects received during April 2007-January 2010

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Date of Receipt
1	2	3	4
01.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Flood Flow Canal from SRSP	6/09
		2. J. Chokha Rao Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme	12/09
		3. Rajiv Lift Irrigation Project (Bhima Project)	3/09
02.	Assam	1. Champamati Irrigation Project	09/09
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
04.	Bihar	1. Batane Reservoir Project	03/09
		2. Dakra Nala Pump Canal Scheme Phase-I, Part-I (Irrigation)	04/08
		3. Punpun Barrage Scheme	04/09
05.	Chhattisgarh	1. Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project	06/09
06.	Gujarat	1. Sardar Sarovar Project	10/07
07.	Goa	—	
08.	Himachal Pradesh	—	
09.	Haryana	—	
10.	Jharkhand	—	

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Modernisation of Ranbir Canal	05/07
12.	Karnataka	1. Ghataprabha Stage-III	3/09
		2. Malaprabha Project	3/09
		3. Karanja Irrigation Project	10/08
		4. Upper Krishna Project State-I	2008
		5. Upper Krishna Project State-II	2008
13.	Kerala	—	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Mahan (Gulab Sagar) Irrigation Project	11/07
		2. Rajeev Sagar (Bawanthadi)	05/09
		3. Indra Sagar Project (Unit-II) Canal	07/09
		4. Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project	06/09
		5. Mahi Project	06/09
		6. Bansagar Dam Unit-I	05/09
		7. Bansagar Canal Project	04/09
		8. Bariyarpur left canal	03/09
		9. Sindh River Project Phase-II	06/09
		10. Punasa Lift Irrigation Scheme	4/09
		11. Bargi Diversion	5/09
15.	Maharashtra	1. Lower Dudhana Project	09/07
		2. Warna Irrigation Project	01/08
		3. Dhoni Balakawadi Project	04/08
		4. Rajiv Sagar (Bawathandi) Project Joint Venture of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	02/08
		5. Upper Penganga Irrigation Project	07/07
		6. Tillari Inter-state Irrigation Project (A Joint venture of Government of Maharashtra and Goa)	07/07
		7. Kukadi Irrigation Project	05/09
		8. Khadakpurna	06/09

1	2	3	4
		9. Waghur	09/09
		10. Tarali	07/09
		11. Lower Wardha	12/09
		12. Bembla	12/09
		13. Gosikhurd Irrigation Project	12/07
		14. Nandur Madhmeshwar Irrigation Project	05/08
		15. Punand Irrigation Project	11/08
16.	Manipur	1. Thobal Multipurpose Project	08/2009
17.	Mizoram	—	
18.	Meghalaya	—	
19.	Nagaland	—	
20.	Orissa	1. Kanupur Irrigation Project	1/08
		2. Lower Indra Irrigation Project	11/08
		3. Subamarekha Irrigation Project	6/07
		4. Lower Suktel Project (Major)	10/09
21.	Punjab	1. Shahpurkandi Dam Project	07/08
		2. Extension of Kandi Canal Stage-II	01/10
22.	Rajasthan	1. Narmada Canal	12/09
		2. Gang Canal Project	01/10
23.	Sikkim	—	
24.	Tripura	—	
25.	Tamil Nadu	—	
26.	Uttarakhand	—	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Modernisation of Agra Canal	07/07
		2. Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch system	09/09
		3. Sarju Nahar Priyojana (L.B. Ghagra Canal)	01/10
		4. Modernisation of Lahchura Dam	04/09

1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	1. Subernarekha Barrage Project	06/08
		2. Teesta Barrage Project 1st Sub Stage of State I of Phase I	05/07

Statement-III

List of Irrigation Projects Accepted by Advisory Committee of MOWR on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects and Approved by Planning Commission since 2007-08

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Benefits in Ha./ MW	Date of Approval by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	89th	27-06-2007	D'zuza Irrigation Scheme	Nagaland	Medium	75.2	10146	
2.	89th	27-06-2007	Punpun Barrage Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	199.41	13680	05-10-2007
3.	89th	27-06-2007	Madhya Ganga Canal Pariyojana Stage-II	Uttar Pradesh	Major	1105	225430	
4.	89th	27-06-2007	Lower Indira Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	521.13	38870	
5.	89th	27-06-2007	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Manipur	Major	715.81	33449	
6.	89th	27-06-2007	Chandrabhaga Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	188.925	8135	05-10-2007
7.	89th	27-06-2007	Sapan Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	200.7	7195	05-10-2007
8.	89th	27-06-2007	Uttarman Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	123.169	5280/0.5	20-09-2007
9.	89th	27-06-2007	Wang Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	162.782	7068/3.0	20-09-2007
10.	89th	27-06-2007	Morna (Gureghar) Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	129.641	3075/0.8	20-09-2007
11.	89th	27-06-2007	Pentakil Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	169.67	14332	24-09-2007
12.	89th	27-06-2007	Sidhatha Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	66.35	5348	08-11-2007
13.	90th	26-09-2007	Shah Nahar Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Major	310.89	24772	17-01-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	90th	26-09-2007	Changer Area LIS (Revised)	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	88.09	3.041	
15.	90th	26-09-2007	Bateshwar Sthan Ganga Pump Canal, Phase-I (Revised)	Bihar	Major	389.31	27603	
16.	90th	26-09-2007	Bansagar Canal Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	1674.11	150132 (Additional)	25-04-2008
17.	90th	26-09-2007	Parkachik Khawas Irrigation Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	35.44	2262	
18.	90th	26-09-2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major	845	264000	11-12-2007
19.	90th	26-09-2007	Sangola Branch Canal	Maharashtra	Major	287.77	11288	17-12-2007
20.	90th	26-09-2007	Sulwade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	290.88	8533	10-12-2007
21.	90th	26-09-2007	Sarakhade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	202.48	11320	10-12-2007
22.	90th	26-09-2007	Prakasha Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	178.91	10180	10-12-2007
23.	91st	07-11-2007	Purna Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	213.1	7530	25-04-2008
24.	92nd	27-02-2008	Gosikhurd Irri. Project, Revised	Maharashtra	Major	7777.85	250800	14-05-2008
25.	92nd	27-02-2008	Dudhganga Irr. Project	Maharashtra	Major	1460.57	81975	02-04-2008
26.	92nd	27-02-2008	Kanhirapuzha Irri. Project (ERM)	Kerala	Medium	30	21853/2806	01-08-2008
27.	92nd	27-02-2008	Modernization of Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Major	951	177337	31-03-2008
28.	92nd	27-02-2008	Hippargi Irrigation Project	Karnataka	Major	1521.78	74742	04-04-2008
29.	92nd	27-02-2008	Rengali Sub-Project-RBC (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1290.93	143490	
30.	92nd	27-02-2008	Chelligada Dam Project (Revised)	Orissa	Medium	201.01	3876	
31.	92nd	27-02-2008	Khuga Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Manipur	Medium	335.16	14775/1.5	
32.	93th	22-05-2008	Orissa Integrated and Water Management Investment Programme (OIAWMIP)-Tranch-1					08-08-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			(a) Mahanadi Chitropola Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	395.45	25160	
			(b) Improvement of Taladanda Main Canal Project (ERM)	Orissa	Major	101.32	53602	
			(c) Improvement of Gohira Irrigation Project	Orissa	Medium	23.1	12456	
			(d) Improvement of Remal Irrigation Project	Orissa	Medium	12.57	5607	
			(e) Improvement in Sunel Irrigation Project (ERM)	Orissa	Medium	25.93	14159	
33.	93th	22-05-2008	Kudali Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	271.79	8480	
34.	93th	22-05-2008	Modernization of New Pratap Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	47.6	13309	01-09-2008
35.	94th	09-07-2008	Lower Gol Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	360.37	15686	12-08-2008
36.	94th	09-07-2008	Lower Pedhi Project	Maharashtra	Major	283.1	17023	14-08-2008
37.	94th	09-07-2008	Upper Kundlika Project	Maharashtra	Medium	72.7	2800	09-09-2008
38.	95th	20-01-2009	Proposal for Kosi Barrage Restoration Work	Bihar	Major	88.65		16-03-2009
39.	95th	20-01-2009	Kelo Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Major	606.91	22810	20-02-2009
40.	95th	20-01-2009	Channelisation of Bata River from RD 10230 to 19700 Mtr.	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	34.67	1537.81	
41.	95th	20-01-2009	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project	Andhra Pradesh	Major	10151.04	436000	
42.	95th	20-01-2009	Utawali Medium Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)	Maharashtra	Medium	109.64	5394	
43.	95th	20-01-2009	Lower Panjara Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	34.73	7585	01-04-2009
44.	95th	20-01-2009	Nandur Madhameshwar Irrigation Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Major	941.33	45124	17-04-2009
45.	95th	20-01-2009	Kamani Tanda Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Medium	78.49	4750	01-04-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46.	95th	20-01-2009	Kandi Canal Extension from Hoshiarpur to Bachaur (RD 59.50 to 130.00 km) Stage-II (Revised Estimate)	Punjab	Major	346.62	23326	
47.	95th	20-01-2009	Teesta Barrage Project 1st sub stage of stage-I of phase 1 (Revised)	West Bengal	Major	2988.61	527000	
48.	97th	27-03-2009	Punad Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)	Maharashtra	Major	157.78	10,846	
49.	97th	27-03-2009	Rajiv Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised Estimate)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	1969	82151	
50.	97th	27-03-2009	Western Kosi Canal Project (Indian Portion)-Revised Estimate	Bihar	Major	1307.21	219600	
51.	97th	27-03-2009	Malampuzha Irrigation Project ERM	Kerala	Major	11.08	45108/ Stabili- zation 1926	
52.	97th	27-03-2009	Chitturpuzha Irrigation Project (ERM)	Kerala	Major	34.57	33880 Stabili- zation 4,964	
53.	97th	27-03-2009	Restoring Capacity of Sharda Sahayak system (ERM)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	319.23	1750000 Stabili- zation	20-08-2009
54.	98th	09-07-2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major	1660.88	433000	07-12-2009
55.	98th	09-07-2009	Renovation and Restoration of Bheema Samudra Tank (New)	Karnataka	Medium	9.375	2530	
56.	98th	09-07-2009	Punasa Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	488.08	36758	18-09-2009
57.	98th	09-07-2009	Dongargaon Tank Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Medium	67.039	3942	16-09-2009
58.	98th	09-07-2009	Krishna-Koyne Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Maharashtra	Major	2224.76	121256	13-10-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
59.	98th	09-07-2009	Kanupur Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1067.51	47709	2-12-2009
60.	98th	09-07-2009	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	564.77	41794	
61.	98th	09-07-2009	Lower Indra Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1182.23	38870	02-12-2009
62.	98th	09-07-2009	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	4049.93	187462	
63.	98th	09-07-2009	Relining of Rajasthan feeder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	Punjab	Major	952.1	93117	23-11-2009
64.	98th	09-07-2009	Relining of Sirhind feeder from RD 119700 to 447927-ERM	Punjab	Major	489.165	34548	23-11-2009
65.	98th	09-07-2009	Eastern Ganga Canal Project (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	892.44	105000	
66.	99th	24-08-2009	Krishna Delta Modernization Scheme including Pulichintala Dam Project (New)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	3684.5. (2411.25+ 1273.25)	575000	13-10-2009
67.	99th	24-08-2009	Eastern Kosi Canal Project (New ERM)	Bihar	Major	750.75	735500	
68.	99th	24-08-2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Medium	154.65	11120	
69.	99th	24-08-2009	Gandorinala Irrigation Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Medium	240	11655	26-11-2009
70.	99th	24-08-2009	Indira Sagar Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	3182.77	16900/ 1000	
71.	99th	24-08-2009	Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2504.8	283324	
72.	99th	24-08-2009	Mahi Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	490.39	26429	
73.	99th	24-08-2009	Upper Beda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	224.41	13400	
74.	99th	24-08-2009	Gul River Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Medium	96.62	3025	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75.	99th	24-08-2009	Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Revised)	Punjab	Major	2285.81 653.97	37173/ 168MW	
76.	99th	24-08-2009	Modernization of Lahchura dam (Revised)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	299.36	46485	23-11-2009
77.	100th	09-10-2009	Upper Sankh Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	141.19	7,069	
78.	100th	09-10-2009	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	75.69	2,601	
79.	100th	09-10-2009	Surangi Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Jharkhand	Medium	41.17	2,601	
80.	100th	09-10-2009	Ghataprabha Stage-III Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	1210.51	1,77,822	15-12-2009
81.	100th	09-10-2009	Malaprabha Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	1383.48	1,96,132	
82.	100th	09-10-2009	Bhima Lift Irrigation Project (New)	Karnataka	Major	551.93	24,292	15-12-2009
83.	100th	09-10-2009	Karanja Irrigation Project (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	532	44,574	15-12-2009
84.	100th	09-10-2009	Upper Krishna Project Stage-I (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	6891.59	4,59,000	22-01-2010
85.	100th	09-10-2009	Upper Krishna Project State-II (Revised)	Karnataka	Major	3959.8	2,27,000	22-01-2010
86.	100th	09-10-2009	Guddada Mallapua Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Karnataka	Medium	115.4	5,261	15-12-2009
87.	100th	09-10-2009	Bargi Diversion Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	5127.22	3,77,000	17-12-2009
88.	100th	09-10-2009	Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	239.99	17,061	
89.	100th	09-10-2009	Dolaitabi Barrage Project (Revised)	Manipur	Medium	215.52	7,545	01-01-2010
90.	100th	09-10-2009	Khuga Irrigation Project (Revised)	Manipur	Medium	381.28	14,755	
91.	100th	09-10-2009	Gumti Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	83.01	9,800	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
92.	100th	09-10-2009	Manu Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	98.71	7,600	
93.	100th	09-10-2009	Khowal Irrigation Project (Revised)	Tripura	Medium	91.64	9.32	
94.	100th	09-10-2009	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna (New)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	806.5	149,764	23-11-2009
95.	101th	30-11-2009	Nepal Benefit Scheme-2009 Gandak Project (New)	Bihar	Major	171.84	69,600	
96.	101st	30-11-2009	Batane Reservoir Project	Bihar	Major	113.81	12,126	
97.	101st	30-11-2009	Punpun Barrage Project (Revised)	Bihar	Major	658.12	13,680	
98.	101st	30-11-2009	Modernisation of Ranbir Canal Project (Revised)	Jammu and Kashmir	Major	176.89	55,418	
99.	101st	30-11-2009	Bariyarpur Left bank canal Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	477.26	43,850	
100.	101st	30-11-2009	Bansagar Canal Project-Unit II (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2143.65	2,49,359	
101.	101st	30-11-2009	Sindh River Project Phase-II (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2045.74	1,62,100	
102.	101st	30-11-2009	Singhpur Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	200.52	6,000	
103.	101st	30-11-2009	Bah Irrigation Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	250.33	17,807	
104.	101st	30-11-2009	Dhom Balkawadi Tunnel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Major	848.89	12,670	
105.	101st	30-11-2009	Tillari Irrigation Project (Revised)	Maharashtra and Goa, joint venture	Major	1612.15	30,733	
106.	101st	30-11-2009	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Manipur	Major	982	33,449	
107.	101st	30-11-2009	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Major	1041.81	29,845	
108.	101st	30-11-2009	Telengiri Irrigation Project (Revised)	Orissa	Medium	474.05	13,789	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
109.	101st	30-11-2009	Tatko Irrigation Project	West Bengal	Medium	19.76	2,494	15-01-2010
110.	101st	30-11-2009	Patloi Irrigation Project	West Bengal	Medium	17.28	2,158	15-01-2010
111.	102nd	29-01-2010	Bansagar Dam (Unit I) Project (Revised)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	1582.94	4,93,000	
112.	102nd	29-01-2010	Khadakpurna River Project, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Major	917.95	24,864	
113.	102nd	29-01-2010	Tarali Irrigation Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Major	870.9	19,498	
114.	102nd	29-01-2010	Upper Penganga Project (Revised) Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Major	3038.42	1,16,728	
115.	102nd	29-01-2010	Lower Dudhana Irrigation Project (Revised)	Maharashtra	Major	1349.5	44,482	
116.	102nd	29-01-2010	Umarhut Pump Canal Phase-II, (New-ERM), Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Major	73.69	49948 (19,820 Rtr)	

Statement-IV*Central Assistance released under the AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs.)
		Total central assistance released under AIBP
1	2	3

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects**Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)	327.1700
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamayal) (V) (C)	25.3300
3.	Jurala (VI) (C)	245.1890
4.	Somasilia (V) (C)	164.52510
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)	77.1400

1	2	3
6.	Madduvalasa (V) (C)	66.8000
7.	Gundalavagu (V) (C)	4.0050
8.	Maddigedda (V) (C)	3.7920
9.	Kanupur Canal (III) (D)	1.9200
10.	Yerrakalva (V)	28.4630
11.	Vamsedhera Ph. I (C)	37.1160
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP (PMP)	382.4000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II (PMP)	74.2690
14.	Tadipudi LIS	48.2200
15.	Pushkara LIS	47.0847
16.	Ralivagu (PMP)	6.7095
17.	Gollavagu (PMP)	60.4700
18.	Mathadivagu (PMI)	37.0200

1	2	3
19.	Peddavagu (PMP)	50.6250
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir (PMP)	99.3525
21.	Valligallu Reservoir (PMP) (C)	62.3355
22.	Ali Sagar LIS (PMP) (C)	16.3700
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS (PMP)	703.1300
24.	A.R. Guthpa LIS (PMP) (C)	17.5000
25.	Nilwal (PMP)	18.4000
26.	Khomaram Bhima (PMP)	145.5400
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	99.7310
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	33.0060
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project (C)	11.8620
30.	Palemvagu (PMP)	9.5355
31.	Musurimilli Prolect	62.9500
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS (PMP)	1165.6710
33.	Indra Sagar Polavaram 2008-09 (XI)	225.0000
(Andhra Pradesh) Total		4358.6317
Arunachal Pradesh		
(Arunachal) Total		0.0000
Assam		
34.	Pahumara (A.P. 1976-80) (C)	9.2900
35.	Hawaipur LIS (VI)(C)	4.9650
36.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	0.6550
37.	Dhansiri (V)	96.0970
38.	Champamatl (VI)	25.7370
39.	Borolia (A.P. 1978-80)	23.3370
40.	Kolonga (V) (C)	0.5000

1	2	3
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)	4.2240
42.	Bordikarai (V) (C)	7.0130
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX) (C)	36.3626
44.	Integ. Irri. Scheme Kollong Basin (V) (C)	12.9820
		0.0000
(Assam)-Total		221.1626
Bihar		
45.	Western Kosi Canal (III)	228.6990
46.	Upper Kiul (V)(C)	22.5790
47.	Durgawati (V)	65.0900
Bansagar (V)		83.5000
48.	Orai Reservoir (V) (C)	11.4005
49.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)	3.3901
50.	Sone canal modernisation (VII) (C)	168.4490
51.	Batane (V)	3.3350
52.	Punpun Barrage Project	32.6340
53.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage 2008-09 (XI)	18.6300
(Bihar)-Total		637.7165
Chhattisgarh		
54.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	243.7800
55.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)	3.5400
56.	Jonk Diversion (IV) (C)	7.6000
57.	Koserteda	36.0790
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir	26.9545
59.	Barnai (C)	2.6500
60.	Kelo 2008-09 (XI)	13.5230

1	2	3
61. Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)		66.0040
(Chhattisgarh)-Total		400.1305
Goa		
62. Salauli Phase-1 (IV) (C)		17.7500
63. Tillari (V)		186.9200
(Goa)-Total		204.6700
Gujarat		
64. Sardar Sarovar (VI)		5375.3585
65. Jhuj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		4.7400
66. Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		6.4550
67. Mukteshwar (VI) (C)		10.8630
68. Harnav-II (V) (C)		0.0650
69. Umaria (V) (C)		0.1350
70. Damanganga (IV) (C)		9.4700
71. Karjan (V) (C)		7.6000
72. Sukhi (V) (C)		5.6500
73. Deo (V) (C)		0.5000
74. Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		3.1100
75. Aji-IV (IX)		14.7060
76. Ozat-II (VIII)		13.6000
77. Brahamini-II (IX)		4.0000
78. Bhadar-II		3.8360
(Gujarat)-Total		5460.8885
Haryana		
79. Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)		2.5000
80. WRCP (VIII) (C)		76.0400
81. JLN Lift Irri. (V) (D)		12.0000
(Haryana)-Total		90.5400

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh		
82. Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)		132.7250
83. Sidhata (IX)		48.0300
84. Changer Lift (IX)		51.5675
85. Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10		32.4000
(Himachal Pradesh)-Total		264.7225
Jammu and Kashmir		
86. Marwal Lift @ (IV) (C)		0.3000
87. Lethpora Lift @ (V) (C)		3.3161
88. Koil Lift @ (V) (C)		0.5000
89. Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)		58.7580
90. Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII) (C)		18.6760
Mod. of New Pratap Canal		4.7697
91. Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII) (C)		7.6160
92. Rajpora Lift (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		45.6362
93. Tral Lift (A.P. 1978-80)		44.6971
94. Igophey (X) (C)		9.6300
95. Rafiabab Lift Irrlaation (IX)		32.9855
96. Zainglr Canal (IX) (C)		4.8492
97. Mod. of Dadi Canal Project		31.5534
98. Mod. of Martand Canal		14.8988
99. Mod. of Mav Khul		7.1049
100. Mod. of Babul Canal		6.7584
101. Mod. of Kandi Canal		16.2000
102. Parachik Khows Canal Project		4.0500
103. Mod. of Ahji Canal (XI)		2.4300
		0.0000
(Jammu and Kashmir)-Total		314.7293

1	2	3
Jharkhand		
104.	Gumani (V)	31.4020
105.	Torai (V) (D)	2.5000
106.	Latratu (VII) (C)	2.1300
107.	Kansjore (VII)	11.0400
108.	Sonua (VI)	19.2460
109.	Surangi (VII)	13.2844
110.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.5150
111.	Upper Sankh	15.1100
112.	Panchkhero	8.2420
	(Jharkhand)-Total	103.4694
Karnataka		
113.	UKP Stage-I (IV)	853.8530
114.	Malprabha (III) (PMP)	188.8400
115.	Hirehalla (VI) (C)	64.2400
116.	Ghatprabha (V) (PMP)	422.5600
117.	Karanja (V)	189.0300
118.	UKP Stage-II (IX)	1282.1288
119.	Gandorinala (VIII)	97.2410
	UKP St. I Phase III	239.3282
120.	Maskinala (C)	3.2260
121.	Votehole Medium Project (PMP) (C)	0.2900
122.	Varahi Project	42.2190
123.	Dudhganga Interstate Project (PMP) (XI)	3.8300
124.	Mod. of Bhadra (PMP) (XI)	99.0090
125.	Hippargi Project (PMP) (XI)	140.9900
		0.0000
	Karnataka-Total	3626.7790

1	2	3
Kerala		
126.	Kallada Project (III) (C)	32.5000
127.	Muvattupuzha (V)	133.1291
128.	Karapuzha (PMP)	2.7188
129.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM (PMP) (XI)	0.9045
	(Kerala) Total	169.2524
Madhya Pradesh		
130.	Indira Sagar (VI)	804.7144
131.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V) (C)	364.9840
	— Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	273.8920
132.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)	50.1060
	— Rajghat Dam (V)	42.2030
133.	Sindh Phase-I (VI)	425.5460
134.	Sindh Phase-I (IV) (C)	14.8760
135.	Mahi (VI)	182.6070
136.	Bariarpur (V)	94.0110
137.	Urmil (V) (C)	2.3910
138.	Banjar (V) (C)	1.1960
139.	Bawanthadi (VI)	65.2911
140.	Mahan (VI)	31.4800
141.	Omkareshwar (VIII) Ph.-I	151.8859
142.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V) Ph.-I	130.3280
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km.) Ph.-II	114.4702
	Bargi Diversion Ph.-III	34.7000
	Bargi Diversion Ph.-III (2008-09)	7.3690
143.	Pench Diversion Project Ph.-I	6.6600

1	2	3
	Omkareshwar Project Ph.-II	65.7100
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph.-III	82.0860
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.-III	86.2600
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.-IV (2008-09-XI)	19.6830
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.-I and II) (2008-09-XI)	42.6400
14.4.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI) 2008-09	158.8653
145.	Lower Goi (XI) 2008-09	32.5860
146.	Upper Beda (XI) 2008-09	40.3400
	(Madhya Pradesh)-Total	3326.8809
Maharashtra		
147.	Gosikhurd (VI)	423.1757
	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)	1170.0000
148.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	13.5500
149.	Waghur (V)	284.3898
150.	Bhima (III) (C)	44.5050
151.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)	7.7000
152.	Upper Wardha (V) (PMP)	247.0245
153.	Wan (VI) (C) (PMP)	59.5636
154.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)	43.7350
155.	Vishnupuri (A.P.1978-80) (C)	5.4145
156.	Bahula (V) (C)	11.5240
157.	Krishna (III) (C)	213.1066
158.	Kukadi (A.P. 66-69) (C)	270.1856
159.	Upper Manar	59.4885
160.	Hetwane (C)	50.4955
161.	Chaskman (C)	95.3777

1	2	3
162.	Upper Pen Ganga	120.0659
	— Bawanthadi	83.2590
163.	Lower Dudhana	107.7418
	— Tillari	41.5600
164.	Warna	48.3750
165.	Wan Phase-II	2.0295
166.	Punad	95.1713
167.	Pothra Nalla (PMP)	15.3935
168.	Utawali (PMP)	41.0546
169.	Purna (PMP)	47.5111
170.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	218.7020
171.	Kar (PMP)	18.5970
172.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	99.5590
173.	Lal Nalla (PMP)	20.1700
174.	Khadakpurna (PMP)	286.3370
175.	Arunavati (PMP)	21.6400
176.	Tajanpore LIS	6.4300
177.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)	5.5600
178.	Kadvi (C)	14.0000
179.	Kasarsai (C)	3.3700
180.	Jawal Gaon (C)	2.7300
181.	Kumbhi (C)	18.6000
182.	Kasari (C)	1.5100
183.	Patgoan (C)	13.9750
184.	Madan Tank (C)	1.5105
185.	Dongaragaon	16.8990
186.	Shivna Takli (C)	16.4002
187.	Amravati (C)	1.1820

1	2	3
188.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	13.8247
189.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)	471.0660
190.	Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project (PMP)	22.6900
191.	Sapan Irrigation Project (PMP)	78.6050
192.	Uttarmand Project	4.3740
193.	Sangola Branch Canal	78.6700
194.	Pentakli Project (PMP)	23.2200
195.	Tarali Project	94.1300
196.	Dhom Balakwadi Project	41.1460
197.	Morna Gureghar Project	9.8200
198.	Arjuna Project	40.6729
199.	Prakasha Barrage	44.2675
200.	Sulwade Barrage	69.4840
201.	Sarangkheda Barrage	48.9490
202.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09	129.4200
203.	Wang (XI) 2008-09	14.5260
204.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09	33.8196
205.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10	47.7500
206.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium	6.7500
207.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium	10.1250
208.	Krishna-Kovna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10-New	111.9200
	(Maharashtra)-Total	5763.7991
	Manipur	
209.	Khuga (VI)	140.1780

1	2	3
210.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	350.4993
211.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	67.2415
	(Manipur)-Total	557.9188
	Meghalaya	
212.	Rongai Valley (VIII)	4.0000
	(Meghalaya)-Total	4.0000
	Mizoram	0.0000
	(Mizoram)-Total	0.0000
	Nagaland	
	(Nagaland)-Total	0.0000
	Orissa	
213.	Upper Indravati (KBK) (A.P. 1978-80)	336.4574
214.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	598.5026
215.	Rengali (IV)	261.5638
216.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)	21.8500
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)	34.8355
217.	Upper Kolab (V) (C)	56.5122
218.	Titlagarh (VIII)	49.7065
219.	Lower Indra (KBK) (IX)	726.6169
220.	Lower Suktel (IX)	232.3875
221.	Potteru (IV) (C)	25.4300
222.	Naraj Barrage (IX) (C)	35.8050
223.	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	59.3350
224.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	94.3176
225.	Kanupur (VIII)	283.9888
226.	Chheligada Dam	13.1275
227.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)	26.0090

1	2	3
228.	Salandi Left Main Canal (C)	6.1900
229.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)	8.6500
230.	Rukura (XI) 2009-10-New	7.0635
	(Orissa)-Total	2878.3488
Punjab		
231.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)	249.7900
232.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX) (C)	99.3300
233.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara (IX)	38.0966
234.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)	29.8500
235.	Kandi Canal Extension St. II	34.2600
236.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch (New ERM)	24.7500
	(Punjab)-Total	476.0766
Rajasthan		
237.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	3.1250
238.	Chhapi (V) (C)	38.2250
239.	Panchana (V) (C)	43.3770
240.	IGNP Stage-II (V)	582.7202
241.	Bisalpur (VII) (C)	41.5600
242.	Narmada Canal (VI)	987.1320
243.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	1.3150
244.	Chauli (VIII) (C)	48.2810
245.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)	113.6520
246.	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)	214.3630
		0.0000
	(Rajasthan)-Total	2073.7502
Tripura		
247.	Gu:mti (V)	22.5470

1	2	3
248.	Manu (VI)	26.0116
249.	Khowai (VI)	24.8700
	(Tripura)-Total	73.4286
Tamil Nadu		
250.	WRCP (VIII) (C)	20.0000
	(Tamil Nadu)-Total	20.0000
Uttar Pradesh		
251.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)	233.6900
	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II (XI)	56.2500
252.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)	131.0000
253.	Saryu Nahar (V)	747.7250
254.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)	73.2700
255.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)	3.0000
256.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)	1.0000
257.	Bansagar (V)	543.6335
258.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)	20.0000
259.	Tehri (VII) (C)	589.7530
260.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)	30.9000
261.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	194.8729
262.	Rajghat Canal (V) (C)	70.1680
263.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V) (C)	44.6190
264.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (C)	7.0710
265.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	38.8108
266.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	24.7904
267.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10	9.0000

1	2	3
268.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10	21.3750
		0.0000
	(Uttar Pradesh)-Total	2840.9286
Uttarakhand		
	Total	0.0000
West Bengal		
269.	Teesta Barrage (V)*	152.9240
270.	Kangsabati (II) (C)	26.7100
271.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI) (c)	1.0000 0.0000
272.	Tatko (V)	2.2520
273.	Patloi (VI)	3.4974
274.	Hanumata (VII) (C)	1.7827
275.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+	13.2880
	(W.B.)-Total	201.4541
Sikkim		
	(Sikkim)-Total	0.0000
Grand Total		34068.4681

[English]

Inter-Linking of Rivers

*37. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) the present status of inter-linking of rivers in
the country;

(b) the budgetary allocation made in this regard
and spent so far, project-wise;

(c) whether the viability of the same has been re-
assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Ministry of Water
Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation)
formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water
Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin
transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/
areas which comprises two components, namely,
Himalayan Rivers Development Component and
Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National
Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under
the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical
studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of
NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various
studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16
under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan
Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).
Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular
Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under
Himalayan Component have been completed. Detailed
Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely, Ken-
Betwa has also been completed. Further, NWDA has
taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after
concurrence of the concerned states, namely Par-Tapi-
Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal which are planned to
be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link
namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijawada) link is
part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh.
Planning Commission has given investment clearance
to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra
Pradesh has taken up the above project including link
component as per their proposals. The name and
status of link proposals under NPP is given in the
enclosed Statement.

(b) National Water Development Agency (NWDA)
has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 277.72 crore from
1982-83 upto January, 2010 for preparation of Pre-
Feasibility Reports (PFRs)/FRs/DPRs of link proposals
under NPP, preparation of PFRs/FRs of intrastate links
and other studies in this regard. Further, the Government

has provided a budget outlay of Rs. 182.80 crore for the above works by NWDA during XI plan (2007-12) against which NWDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 76.52 crore upto January, 2010. The expenditure is not maintained project-wise.

(c) to (e) The viability of link proposals under NPP is assessed at every stage of their formulation as is done for any other water resources project. While preparing PFRs, their techno-economic viability is established at the preliminary stage. The FRs of such link proposals which are found techno-economically viable at PFR stage are taken up. While preparing FRs various studies such as Survey and Investigation,

hydrological analysis, rapid socio-economic and environment impact assessment studies, etc. are carried out. Thereafter, DPRs of such link proposals which are found viable at FR stage are taken up with the concurrence of concerned states. At DPR stage the detailed studies regarding all the aspects of the link proposal are carried out. Thereafter, such proposals alongwith requisite statutory clearances from other Ministries/Departments are considered by the Advisory Committee of the MOWR for approval. As present DPR of one link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed. However, stage has not yet reached for placing this link proposal before Advisory Committee of MOWR for approval.

Statement

List of Water Transfer Links Identified under NPP and their Status

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	— FR completed
2. Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	— Taken up by the state as per their own proposal
3. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	— FR completed
4. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	— FR completed
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	— FR completed
6. Krishna (Srisailam)-Pennar link	— FR completed
7. Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	— FR completed
8. Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	— FR completed
9. Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	— FR completed
10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link*	— FR completed
11. Damanganga-Pinjal link*	— FR completed and DPR taken up
12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link*	— FR completed and DPR taken up
13. Ken-Betwa link*	— DPR completed
14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	— FR completed
15. Netravati-Hemavati Link	— PFR completed
16. Bedti-Varda link	— FR taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1. Kosi-Mechi link	— Entirely lies in Nepal
2. Kosi-Ghaghra link	— S and I works taken up
3. Gandak-Ganga link	— S and I works taken up
4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link	— FR completed (for Indian portion)
5. Sarda-Yamuna link	— FR completed (for Indian portion)
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link	— S and I works completed
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	— S and I works completed
8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link	— S and I works completed
9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	— S and I works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	— S and I works taken up
11. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	— S and I works taken up
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link	— S and I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	— S and I work completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	— S and I work completed

* Priority links

PFR—Pre-Feasibility Report; FR—Feasibility Report; DPR—Detailed Project Report; S and I—Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

North-East Water Resource Authority

*38. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted/decided to constitute a North-East Water Resource Authority (NEWRA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof including the terms of reference, tenure and composition of the Authority; and

(c) the progress made so far by the Brahmaputra Board in the execution of flood control schemes particularly in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Progress made for so far by the Brahmaputra Board in the execution of Flood Control Schemes is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Progress
A. Flood Control and Anti-erosion Schemes		
1.	Majuli Immediate Measures (Estimated cost Rs. 5.92 crores)—Assam	100%

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Progress
2.	Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion under Phase-I (Estimated cost Rs. 56.07 crores)—Assam	95%
3.	Emergent work recommended by Standing Committee on Majuli (Estimated cost Rs. 4.99 crores)—Assam	100%
4.	Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion under Phase-II and III (Estimated cost Rs. 115.3 crores)—Assam	10%
5.	Dholla Hatighuli Phase-I (Estimated cost Rs. 10.47 crores)—Assam	100%
6.	Dholla Hatighuli Phase-II (Estimated cost Rs. 4.95 crores)—Assam	100%
7.	Dholla Hatighuli Phase-III (Estimated cost Rs. 8.47 crores)—Assam	100%
8.	Dholla Hatighuli Phase-IV (Estimated cost Rs. 53.11 crores)—Assam	15%
9.	Protection of Nagrijuli, Tamulpur and Rangia town from flood and erosion of river Puthimari/Barmnadi (Estimated cost Rs. 4.89 crores)—Assam	100%
10.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Kushiabil and Durgajan Village at Dimapur of river Dhansiri (S) in two phases (Estimated cost Rs. 2.64 crores)—Nagaland	100%

B. Drainage Development Schemes

1.	Harang Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 30.49 crores)—Assam	98%
2.	Amjur Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 14.45 crores)—Assam	15%
3.	Borbhag Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 7.23 crores)—Assam	26%
4.	East of Barpeta Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 1.34 crores)—Assam	30%
5.	Jakaichuk Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 2.96 crores)—Assam	50%
6.	Jengrai Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 1.49 crores)—Assam	30%
7.	Singla Drainage Development Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 3.54 crores)—Assam	3%

Recommendations of NKC

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

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has proposed to bring graduate degrees in science at par with other professional streams and to introduce a four year Bachelor in Sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge Commission in its report on "More talented students in Maths and Science" had proposed that a four-year bachelor degree may be introduced in

science programs to bring graduate degrees in science at par with other professional streams to enable students aspiring for a research career to directly enter a Ph.D. programme. The intent of the proposal was that it would enable students aspiring for a research career to directly enter a PhD programme and provide them with inter-disciplinary skills, niche skills required in industry or training, *inter alia*, in science education and communication. Universities have academic autonomy to introduce courses and programmes in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the grant of first degree through formal education) Regulations, 2003, wherein such programmes shall be not less than 3 years' duration.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Education

*40. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

(a) whether the budgetary allocation made to the education sector is adequate to provide necessary and quality education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of Gross Domestic Product spent on education during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government to raise public spending on education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Central Government has launched several new schemes in the XI plan such as Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Model Schools, ICT in schools, National Mission in Education through ICT, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQUIP) Phase II, Establishment of new institutions and upgradation of existing institutions, new scholarship scheme etc. These initiatives are expected to lead to increased access while ensuring quality and inclusiveness in education sector.

The expenditure on education by Departments of education and other departments of Centre and State as percentage of GDP available for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are 3.63, 3.74 (Provisional) and 3.78 (Provisional) respectively. During XI Five Year Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been allocated Rs. 2,69,873 crore (Rs. 1,84,930 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 84,943 crore for the Department of Higher Education) which constitutes 19.4% of the total XI Five Year Plan allocation, as compared to 7.7% in the X Five Year Plan. This substantial increase in central plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government towards raising public spending on education. Overall progress towards this goal would however, also depend on the efforts made by the States.

[English]

Income of North-Eastern States

231. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net domestic product data figures released by the National Accounts Division of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), shows that income in seven of eight North-Eastern States is below the national average;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the success of implementation of the employment schemes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Net Domestic Product data released by the National Accounts Division of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), as on 29-1-2010 in respect of Eight North Eastern States alongwith All

India for the last five years is enclosed as Statement. The reasons for low Net Domestic Product of NE states as compared to All India is on account of special problems of North-East, such as its geographical location, inadequacy of physical infrastructure, low level of entrepreneurship, etc.

(c) and (d) Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of Planning Commission conducted an Evaluation Study on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act through Institute of Applied Manpower Research on sample basis which included 2 States (Assam and Meghalaya) of the North East. Some of the highlights of the Study are as under:

1. The study showed that 12 to 52% female headed households of the sample state got engagement through NREGA.

2. One tenth of the people of the sample states revealed that 10% of the eligible adult members were not included in the job card.
3. 80% of the households expressed that they didn't get work at the stipulated time.
4. Only 2% of the beneficiary headed households opened bank accounts.
5. 38% of the households informed that the Gram Panchayats did not take measures to check migration.

Study summarises that NREGA has created employment opportunities for the rural poor and uplifted their standard of living. The full evaluation report along with the tables have been placed on the Planning Commission website.

Statement

*NE States Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices
(As on 29-01-2010)*

						(In Rupees)
Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	22,185	22,291	25,717	28,945	33,302
2.	Assam	16,900	18,378	20,194	21,991	23,993
3.	Manipur	16,433	17,772	18,630	19,780	21,062
4.	Meghalaya	21,170	23,355	26,387	29,811	33,674
5.	Mizoram	22,417	24,029	25,682	27,501	29,576
6.	Nagaland	20,133	20,255	20,892	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	23,791	26,628	29,819	33,349	37,553
8.	Tripura	22,836	25,700	27,816	28,806	NA
All-India Per Capita NNP		23,198	26,003	29,524	33,283	37,490

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India Central Statistical Organisation

NA: Not available

**Declaration of Irrigation Projects as
National Projects**

232. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Governments for declaration of some water projects as national projects;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) The details of the project proposals received from State Governments for declaration as national projects is given below: The channel for clearances of the project to be declared as national project is High Powered Steering Committee, Expenditure Finance Committee/ Project Investment Board and thereafter by the Government.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project	Status with reference to guidelines/decision of the High Powered Steering Committee
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram	Approved by the High Powered Steering Committee. Meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee is proposed on 5-3-2010 to consider project proposal.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Not being considered as one project of State is already in pipeline
3.	Orissa	Rengali	Revised investment clearance is required to be obtained by the State Government.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Saryu	Revised investment clearance is required to be obtained by the State Government.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal	Revised investment clearance is required to be obtained by the State Government.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanher Irrigation Project	Does not satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the scheme of National projects. Irrigation potential of the project is less than 2 lakh ha.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	Do not satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the scheme of National projects. Irrigation potential of the project is less than 2 lakh ha.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak System	Proposal withdrawn by the State Government.

1	2	3	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Phase II	Not eligible as per guidelines
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion	Under consideration

Exploitation of Coal Reserves

233. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) proposes to explore new areas for exploitation of coal reserves;

(b) if so, the locations identified for the purpose, mine-wise;

(c) the quantity and value of coal available in these areas for exploitation;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to employ the local unemployed youths of these areas in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. All the coalfields of the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh under the command area of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) will be explored. Estimates of the quantity and value of coal can be given only after exploration. Employment is offered to the land oustees/their dependents on receipt of their claims, on their meeting the eligibility criteria, as per the provisions of the extant Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy and the norms of the company.

Agreement on Water Sharing with Foreign Countries

234. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 34 per cent of the available water sources in India, has its origin outside the country;

(b) if so, the names of the water sources and the countries in which they are situated;

(c) whether the Government has so far entered into any long-term agreement for water sharing with the Governments of these countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The main course or the tributaries of rivers Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) and Indus originate from neighbouring countries. The names of the river basins and the countries from where main courses or tributaries originate are as under:

River	Country
Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna	China, Nepal, Bhutan
Indus	China, Afghanistan

About 30% of the upstream catchment area of Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna and about 13% of upper catchment of Indus lies in neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not entered into a long term agreement for overall water sharing with these countries. However, India has entered into agreement for bilateral co-operation on specific issues related to water.

Integrated Energy Policy

235. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Energy Policy adopted by the Government of India calls for fiscal policies that take care of the externalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Policy also calls for leaving the pricing of coal to the market;

(d) if so, the details of the mechanism the Government has established to integrate the environmental externalities related to coal, especially ill health of human population and eco-systems due to coal mining and coal-based electricity generation plants and other industries, into the market determined pricing of coal; and

(e) if not, the time by which such mechanism would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Integrated Energy Policy recommends that for economic efficiency and for promoting optimal investment in energy, the energy market should be competitive wherever possible. However, competitive markets alone will not ensure efficiency in the area because of negative environmental externalities associated with some fuels, potential supply risks and also the scope for exploitation of temporary shortages. These problems can only be addressed through appropriate fiscal policies to take care of externalities and independent regulation to take care of anti-competitive market behaviour.

As a general rule, the prices of all commercial energy sources which are tradable i.e. exportable or importable, such as petroleum products, coal and natural gas, should be set at trade parity prices at the point of sell. Competitive markets would lead to trade parity prices ensuring that energy use and inter-fuel choices would be economically rational.

(c) The said policy suggests, *inter-alia*, that high quality coking coal and non-coking coal which are exportable should be sold at export parity price as determined by import price at the nearest port minus 15%.

(d) The unit cost of coal production provides for environmental cost including mine closure cost, compensatory afforestation cost and cost of environmental mitigation measures.

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

[Translation]

Fee Structure in Private Schools

236. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for fee structure in private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provisions made by the Government to keep a check on fee structure of private schools; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in case of violation of the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) *inter-alia*, prescribe the following:

- (i) "Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school.
- (ii) In case a student leaves the school for such compulsion as transfer of parents or for health reason or in case of death of the student before completion of the session, *pro rata* return of quarterly/term/annual fees should be made.

- (iii) The unaided schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during the mid session."

The Affiliation Bye-laws also provide for withdrawal of affiliation in the event of financial irregularities including channeling of funds for purposes other than those provided for in the Bye-Laws and in the event of disregard of rules and conditions of affiliation even after receiving warning letters.

[English]

Indians Languishing in Foreign Jails

237. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners in jails in various countries, country-wise, offence-wise and gender-wise;

(b) whether the government has taken up the

issue with the respective countries to secure release of the prisoners from foreign jails;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A Statement showing details of Indian prisoners in foreign jails is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government of India, through its Missions/Posts abroad, makes all possible efforts with the Foreign Governments to provide necessary assistance to Indians imprisoned in foreign jails, which include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, seeking consular access to detainees and prisoners, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails and repatriation to India of those who are released. The Indian Missions/Posts abroad remain in regular touch with the families of the arrested Indians.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Indians in Foreign Jails as on February 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Indians in Jail		Offence/Charges
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	6	Nil	Fake visa, alcohol smuggling, prostitution charges
2.	Algeria	2	Nil	Murder and bribery
3.	Angola (With Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe)	Nil	Nil	—
4.	Argentina (With Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Paraguay)	1	Nil	Forged Passport

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Armenia (With Georgia)	1	Nil	Cheating
6.	Austria	Nil	Nil	—
7.	Australia	39	NA	Stealing, incest, rape, stalking, forgery, fraud, assault, dangerous driving, drug possession, attempted murder and conspiracy etc.
8.	Azerbaijan	2(M)	Nil	Murder, Drug Smuggling
9.	Bahrain	133	—	Illegal stay, Murder and Embezzlement of money
10.	Belarus	5(M)	Nil	Human trafficking, Illegal Migration, Forgery of documents
11.	Bangladesh	327	15	Smuggling and Illegal entry without proper documents
12.	Belgium (With Luxembourg)	51	Nil	Human Trafficking, Murder, Rape, Falsification of Documents, Various crimes
13.	Bhutan	61	Nil	Forgery, Drug abused, Burglary, Larceny, Illegal possession of fire arms, Display of weapons, Robbery, Molestation/Rape, Illegal sale/use of harmful chemical substances, Auto striping, Drowning, Possession of controlled substances, public intoxications, Elopement
14.	Botswana	Nil	Nil	—
15.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	—
16.	Brunei Darussalam	5 (Gender NA)	Nil	Illegal stay, rape and Possession of dangerous weapon
17.	Bulgaria (With Macedonia)	4	NA	Illegal Entry
18.	Cambodia	2	Nil	Overstay
19.	Canada	19		In view of Privacy Laws, the Canadian authorities do not indicate details.
20.	Chile	Nil	Nil	—

1	2	3	4	5
21.	China	169	5	Drug Trafficking, Cheating, Rape, Credit Card forgery, Kidnapping, Robbery, Human trafficking Money laundering
22.	Colombia (With Costa Rica, Ecuador)	3	Nil	Fraud, impersonation
23.	Congo-Dem Rep (With Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic)	NA	NA	—
24.	Cote d'Ivoire (With Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone)	Nil	Nil	—
25.	Croatia	Nil	Nil	—
26.	Cuba (With Dominican Republic, Haiti)	1	Nil	Drug trafficking and corruption of minors
27.	Cyprus	1	Nil	Serious injury to a Cypriot.
28.	Czech Republic	Nil	Nil	—
29.	Denmark	3 (Gender NA)		Manslaughter
30.	Egypt	1	1	Murder and Drug smuggling
31.	Ethiopia (With Djibouti)	2	Nil	Illegal entry
32.	Fiji (With Tonga, Tuvalu and Cook Islands)	Nil	Nil	—
33.	Finland (With Estonia)	3(M)	Nil	Illegal human trafficking
34.	France (With Principality of Monaco)	NA	NA	Due to the Privacy Laws, the French authorities do not provide details of arrested Indians
35.	Germany	2	NA	Manslaughter and Rape
36.	Ghana (With Burkina Faso, Togo and Niger)	Nil	Nil	—
37.	Guyana (With Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis)	Nil	Nil	—
38.	Greece	18(NA)		Details regarding gender and crime have been sought.

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Hungary (With Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Nil	Nil	—
40.	Indonesia (East Timor)	8	Nil	Drug smuggling and Violation of immigration laws.
41.	Iran	11	Nil	Drug trafficking, premeditated murder and diesel smuggling
42.	Iraq	Nil	Nil	—
43.	Iceland	Nil	Nil	—
44.	Ireland	Nil	Nil	—
45.	Israel	12	2	Murder, Rape, Assault, Illegal stay
46.	Italy (With San Marino)	109	—	The Italian Government maintains privacy about prisoners and does not inform despite having been requested.
47.	Jamaica (Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands)	Nil	Nil	—
48.	Japan	10	Nil	Violation of the Emigration law, Robbery, Theft and Murder
49.	Jordan	18	—	Over stay, Fake documents and financial irregularities
50.	Kazakhstan	1	Nil	Fraud and irregularities of documents
51.	Kenya (With Eritrea, Somalia)	Nil	Nil	—
52.	Korea (DPR)	Nil	Nil	—
53.	Korea (Republic of)	Nil	Nil	Overstay and rape
54.	Kuwait	228	16	Murder, Theft, Smuggling, Illegal stay, Drug trafficking
55.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil	Nil	—
56.	Lao PDR	1	Nil	Fraud
57.	Lebanon	41		Illegal stay, Murder and Drug offence
58.	Libya (With Malta)	18	Nil	Illegal entry, Imprisonment of criminal charges

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Madagascar (With Comoros)	Nil	Nil	—
60.	Malaysia	458	37	Immigration offence, Overstay, lack of proper documents and possession of narcotics and contraband
61.	Maldives	14	2	Murder, Drug Trafficking, Cheating and Child abused
62.	Mali	NIL	NIL	—
63.	Mauritius (With Belize and Gautemala)	9	1	Drug charges
64.	Mexico (With Guatemala)	NIL	NIL	—
65.	Morocco	2	NIL	Illegal entry
66.	Mongolia	NIL	NIL	—
67.	Mozambique (With Swaziland)	NIL	NIL	—
68.	Myanmar	34	1	Illegal Entry and violation of Arms Act
69.	Namibia	NIL	NIL	—
70.	Nepal	365	12	Murder, Robbery, Cheating, Industrial crime, Treasury looting, Arson, Drug Trafficking, Illegal Trafficking in animals and Poaching
71.	Netherlands	NIL	NIL	—
72.	New Zealand (Samoa, Nauru and Kiribati)	11		New Zealand Government maintains Privacy Laws and does not inform the Mission about arrested Indians.
73.	Nigeria (Benin, Chad, Cameroon)	NIL	NIL	—
74.	Norway	1	NIL	Norway maintains Privacy Laws and did not inform the Mission about arrested Indian.
75.	Oman	50	5	Theft, Murder, Looting, Molesting under-aged, Kidnapping, Forgery, Dud Cheques, Human Trafficking, Adultery, Alcohol, Running brothel
76.	Pakistan	842	—	Violation of entry provisions, Foreigners Act and Laws pertaining to security.

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Palestine	—	—	—
78.	Panama (With El Savador, Handuras, Nicaragua)	Nil	Nil	—
79.	Papua New Guinea (With Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)	1	—	Fraud
80.	Peru (With Bolivia)	Nil	Nil	—
81.	Philippines (With Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia)	3	Nil	Violation Immigration laws, Kidnapping and Rape
82.	Poland (With Lithuania)	19	Nil	Illegal stay
83.	Portugal	2	—	Drug smuggling, murder
84.	Qatar	366	26	Illegal stay, Drug Trafficking, Murder, Forgery, Sexual harassment and Adultery
85.	Romania (With Albania, Moldova)	Nil	Nil	—
86.	Russian Federation	3	Nil	Manslaughter, Drug Smuggling and Extortion
87.	Saudi Arabia	1226 (Gender NA)	—	The Saudi Government does not provide details.
88.	Serbia (With Montenegro)	Nil	Nil	—
89.	Senegal (With Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia)	Nil	Nil	—
90.	Seychelles	2	Nil	Drug abuse
91.	Singapore	225	12	Alien, Long term Drug, Offence related to property
92.	Slovak Republic	100 Approx.	Nil	Human trafficking and illegal immigration
93.	Slovenia	4 (Gender NA)	—	Illegal stay
94.	South Africa (With Lesotho)	7	—	Rape, fraud, theft, theft.
95.	Spain (With Andorra)	30	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
96.	Sri Lanka	33	5	Drug Trafficking
97.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	—
98.	Suriname (With Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and Grenadines)	Nil	Nil	—
99.	Sweden (With Latvia)	2	—	Rape, Murder, and Gross Violation of woman's integrity and sexual exploitations
100.	Switzerland (With Holy See and Liechtenstein)	Nil	Nil	—
101.	Syria	Nil	Nil	—
102.	Tajikistan	Nil	Nil	—
103.	Tanzania	Nil	Nil	—
104.	Thailand	27 (Gender NA)	—	Drug trafficking, Murder, Forgery of passport, fake documents and overstay of visa
105.	Trinidad and Tobago (With Grenada, Dominica and Monteserrat)	Nil	Nil	—
106.	Tunisia	Nil	Nil	—
107.	Turkey	Nil	Nil	—
108.	Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil	—
109.	Uganda (With Burundi, Rwanda)	2	Nil	Forging the documents and fake work permits
110.	U.A.E.	1092	—	The UAE Government does not provide information about gender and crime. However, besides the cases of murder, the offences involve minor cases like consumption of alcohol, overstay.
111.	UK	337	7	NA—due to Privacy Laws.
112.	Ukraine	1	Nil	Manslaughter and Robbery
113.	U.S.A.	193	17	Sexual assault, burglary, fraud, immigration offence, dangerous driving,

1	2	3	4	5
				drug abuse, family offence, theft, child cruelty, arson,
114.	Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil	—
115.	Venezuela (With Netherlands Antilles and Aruba)	Nil	Nil	—
116.	Vietnam	Nil	Nil	—
117.	Yemen	1	—	Murder
118.	Zambia (With Malawi)	3	Nil	Murder and civil cases
119.	Zimbabwe	Nil	Nil	—
120.	Reunion Island	Nil	Nil	—
121.	Niger	Nil	Nil	—

Heritage Sites in Jammu and Kashmir

238. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unprotected heritage sites are vanishing in Ladakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so the details of such heritage sites; and

(c) the steps taken up Government to protect such heritage sites in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is responsible for those monuments which have been declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and there are 13 such monuments under the jurisdiction of ASI in Ladakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir State. In addition to this, a number of Buddhist monasteries, including stupas, cave, temples, sites and rock carvings and engravings had been identified in Leh, Nobra and Zanskar regions of archaeological and artistic importance. The Archaeo-

logical Survey of India has no information on vanishing of unprotected sites in Ladakh region. The conservation, preservation, and maintenance of monuments declared as of national importance by way of structural repairs are undertaken on need basis as per the established archaeological norms.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

239. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects undertaken in Gujarat during the Tenth Plan;

(b) the details of major irrigation projects proposed to be undertaken in the Eleventh Plan;

(c) the amount that has been allotted and released for these projects in the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Five Plan, project-wise;

(d) whether some major projects are delayed due to non-release of funds by the Union Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken for timely release of funds to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Irrigation is a state subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments. However as per available information, no new major project was under taken by the Government of Gujarat in the X Plan. Four medium projects, namely Machchhu III, Umargam Lift, Galkund and Chotya were taken up by the Government of Gujarat in X Plan.

(b) 3 major projects, namely Kalpsar, Orsang and Bhatpur are taken up by the Government of Gujarat during XI Plan.

(c) to (f) As stated in part (a) above, irrigation is a state subject and funding of irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective state government. No funding has been provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to these projects. However, details of central assistance provided to other projects of Gujarat under the AIBP since inception of AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement.

Central Assistance under AIBP is provided on year to year basis based on AIBP release proposals submitted by the state governments on year to year basis in accordance with AIBP guidelines in force from time to time.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance released to Gujarat under the AIBP

S. No.	Name of States/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)									Grand Total
		1996-97 to 2001-2002 Loan	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects											
GUJARAT											
1.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	1899.2500	997.0000	649.5000	530.5000	339.6000	121.8885	585.7200	251.9000	0.0000	5375.3585
2.	Jhuj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	4.7400						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.7400
3.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	6.4550						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.4550
4.	Mukteshwar (VI) (C)	9.7480	0.8900	0.2250				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	10.8630
5.	Hamav-II (V) (C)	0.0650						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0650
6.	Umara (V) (C)	0.1350						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1350
7.	Damanganga (IV) (C)	9.4700						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9.4700
8.	Karjan (V) (C)	7.6000						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6000
9.	Sukhi (V) (C)	5.6500						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.6500
10.	Deo (V) (C)	0.5000						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5000
11.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	3.1100						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.1100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Aji-IV (IX)		10.3500	0.6650	0.0930				0.0000	2.2500	1.3480	14.7060
13. Ozat-II (VIII)		10.6600	1.1150	0.3350				0.0000	1.4900	0.0000	13.6000
14. Brahamini-II (IX)		4.0000						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000
15. Bhadar-II		0.0000	0.6600	0.2060				0.0000	2.9700	0.0000	3.8360
(Gujarat)-Total		1971.7330	1000.3300	650.3590	530.5000	339.6000	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	1.3480	5460.0885

National Green Tribunal

240. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Green Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its proposed functions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Green Tribunal Bill 2009 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31-07-2009. The Bill seeks to establish a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property. The Bill presently is on the floor of the House and future course of action depends on the Parliamentary process.

Weather Forecasting

241. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of upgrading infrastructure of India Meteorological Department (IMD) stations in the National Capital to make weather forecasting as much as 95 per cent accurate and faster;

(b) if so, the total financial allocation made by the Government for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to upgrade other IMD stations in other metros and coastal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is upgrading its observational infrastructure as well as its computing power to provide better forecasting in the National Capital as well as other parts of the country.

(b) A sum of Rs. 49.34 crores is allocated.

(c) and (d) Weather monitoring and information dissemination service infrastructure across the country is currently being expanded with Automatic Weather Station (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) covering all districts/urban areas under IMDs Modernization Phase-I Programme.

(e) Does not arise.

Uniform Policy for Admissions

242. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified uniform policy for admission in all the universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure uniformity in admissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has prescribed a framework for admissions in all universities under the UGC (Minimum Standards of instruction for the grant of first degree through formal education) Regulations, 2003. The Regulations of 2003 provides that no student shall be eligible for admission to a first degree unless he/she has successfully passed an examination conducted by a Board/University at the 10+2 level of schooling or its equivalent. The Regulations state that admissions shall be made on merit basis of criteria to be notified by the University and enrolment of students shall be in accordance with the academic and physical facility available in the university. Similarly, the Commission has also notified UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for awards of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulation, 2009.

Universities enjoy academic autonomy to frame their own policy for admission prescribed by them in the relevant Statutes/Ordinances based on the framework provided by the UGC in its Regulations. A legislative proposal is under consideration which would prohibit and punish adoption of unfair practices, including in the matter of admissions in universities contrary to the criteria set out by the university itself in its prospectus.

Noise Pollution

243. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether noise pollution has increased in major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of noise pollution in major cities including Hyderabad;

(d) the standards laid down by World Health Organisation (WHO) in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the WHO standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been carrying out sporadic noise monitoring in urban areas, mainly during festivals such as Deepawali. A few SPCBs and PCCs have initiated regular noise monitoring since 2008-09. As per available data, the laid down noise norms for respective zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential or Silence) are exceeded at many locations. However, a definite trend can not be ascertained for major cities, including Hyderabad, since data is available only for a limited period.

The practice of exploding sound emitting firecrackers on religious occasions and weddings, playing of bands during processions, blowing of horns, operation of generator sets, movement of traffic (highways, railways and airways), use of public address systems, construction activities and operation of generator sets increase the ambient noise levels in urban areas.

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient noise levels at six different places in Hyderabad city and the average noise levels are exceeding the limits at all the places.

(d) The World Health Organisation (WHO) has published guidelines on occupation and community noise which is based on specific environment concept. In India, the occupation noise is governed under the Factory Act, 1948 whereas the ambient noise norms have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(e) WHO guidelines are in a different conceptual framework than the noise regulations in India. The

various steps undertaken by the Government to control noise pollution include the following:

1. Implementation of the provisions of The Factory Act, 1948, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 has been undertaken.
2. The notified noise standards at the manufacturing stage for generator sets, motor vehicles, select domestic appliances and firecrackers are under implementation by the concerned authorities.
3. Nodal agencies have been designated for implementation of notified noise norms at manufacturing stage for generator sets and fire crackers.
4. The blowing of horns, bursting of sound emitted fire crackers, operation of sound emitting construction equipments, playing of bands, etc. have been restricted during night time (10.00 pm to 6.00 am) under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
5. The Central Government has also undertaken the task to create an ambient noise monitoring network at national level.
6. The various SPCBs, PCCs and CPCB have initiated actions for systematic monitoring of ambient noise.

Development of Classical Languages

244. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount released for the development of classical languages like Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and others during the last three years,

year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Total amount of funds released by the Government of India for the development of classical languages during the last three years is as under:

2006-07	—	Rs. 5164.51 lakhs
2007-08	—	Rs. 5640.23 lakhs
2008-09	—	Rs. 6671.00 lakhs

[Translation]

Quality of Education in Schools

245. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary, middle and secondary schools in the villages of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Bihar are far behind in terms of infrastructural development, education system and quality than the schools in the cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for improving the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The details of works sanctioned till 2009-10 to improve school infrastructure at elementary level in the States of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Bihar and progress till 31-12-2009 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is as follow:—

Name of States	School Buildings		Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water		Toilets		Teachers	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jharkhand	27377	25809	43066	38638	6090	5708	8789	8789	94605	80068

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	8560	4802	132927	112566	10111	8340	23821	17564	107219	59032
Orissa	15888	14271	42040	36368	6581	5192	10784	5947	83349	68752
Chhattisgarh	18567	17953	37087	33474	2228	2208	8840	8441	56579	59938
Bihar	18010	12404	139326	132339	12613	12350	27539	27087	260841	160145

A new Scheme titled Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality has been launched in March, 2009. This Scheme aims to improve school infrastructure at secondary level in all the States in India.

Assets of Officers in Public Domain

246. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make public the assets of officers of all classes of All India Services as an initiative with a view to check corruption;

(b) if so, the time by which action is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Suggestions to make public the assets of All India Services Officers have been received. No final decision on this subject has been taken.

[English]

Flood Affected Area

247. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in the country bearing impact of flood, state-wise;

(b) the name of the districts in the country declared as flood prone, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include more districts as flood prone;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial assistance given to States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per the Report submitted by the XI Plan Working Group of Water Resources, the state-wise details of flood prone area in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Ministry of Water Resources had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna in February 2006 to identify flood prone districts in the country. The Committee identified initially a total of 39 districts in the country as flood prone, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) There is no such proposal under the Ministry of Water Resources.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply (c).

(e) The State-wise financial assistance given to States under Flood Management Programme (FMP) during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of Flood Affected Area**(Area in million hectares)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Flood prone area as reported by States to the 11th Plan WG
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.082
3.	Assam	3.82
4.	Bihar	6.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Delhi	0.07
7.	Goa	—
8.	Gujarat	2.05
9.	Haryana	2.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.231
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.514
12.	Jharkhand	—
13.	Karnataka	0.9
14.	Kerala	1.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.337
16.	Maharashtra	0.33
17.	Manipur	0.08
18.	Meghalaya	0.095
19.	Mizoram	0.054
20.	Nagaland	0.009
21.	Orissa	3.34
22.	Punjab	4.05
23.	Rajasthan	3.26

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	0.02
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.45
26.	Tripura	0.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7.34
28.	Uttarakhand	—
29.	West Bengal	3.766
30.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	—
31.	Chandigarh	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Puddicherry	0.05
Total		45.358

Statement-II

List of Districts Identified as "Flood Prone Districts" by the Committee under Chairman, GFCC

Sl. No.	Name of States	Sl. No.	Name of Flood Prone District
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1.	Dhubri
		2.	Lakhimpur
		3.	Morigaon
		4.	Dhemaji
		5.	Barpeta
		6.	Jorhat
		7.	Goalpara
		8.	Sibsagar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		9. Nalbari				24. Araria	
2. Bihar		10. Sheohar		3. Orissa		25. Jaipur	
		11. Sitamarhi				26. Jagatsinghpur	
		12. Darbhanga				27. Kendrapara	
		13. Gopalganj				28. Bhadrak	
		14. Saharsha				29. Puri	
		15. Muzaffarpur				30. Cuttack	
		16. Supaul		4. Uttar Pradesh		31. Mirzapur	
		17. Madhubani				32. Sidharathnagar	
		18. Katihar				33. Gorakhpur	
		19. Samastipur				34. Basti	
		20. Bhagalpur				35. Farukabad	
		21. Vaishali		5. West Bengal		36. Balia	
		22. East Champaran				37. Murshidabad	
		23. Purnea				38. Nadia	
						39. Birbhum	

Statement-III*State-wise Financial Assistance given to States during the Last 3 Years and the Current Year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Fund released during the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09	Funds released during the year 2009-10 (XI Plan)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.41	5.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.95	—
3.	Assam	263.11	—
4.	Bihar	232.86	62.65

1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	1.82	—
6.	Haryana	—	46.91
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	32.40
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.84	—
9.	Jharkhand	10.17	—
10.	Karnataka	3.80	—
11.	Manipur	24.27	—
12.	Mizoram	14.52	—
13.	Meghalaya	1.96	—
14.	Nagaland	9.65	—
15.	Orissa	54.84	—
16.	Punjab	23.11	5.84
17.	Sikkim	22.19	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
19.	Tripura	14.53	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72	67.07
21.	Uttarakhand	12.87	—
22.	West Bengal	30.19	20.76
Total		825.82	240.82

Macro Projects by India in Afghanistan

248. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the development work and macro projects, year-wise and cost-wise undertaken by India in Afghanistan since 2007?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): India has undertaken projects in all parts of Afghanistan, in a wide range of sectors, including hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, industry, telecommunications, information

and broadcasting, and capacity building, which have been identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for reconstruction and development. In addition, India has undertaken community level small development projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, education and health throughout Afghanistan that have direct and visible impact on community life and with a focus on local ownership and management. The year-wise expenditure incurred on various projects since 2007 is as under:

(i) 2007-08 : Rs. 467.55 crore

(ii) 2008-09 : Rs. 410.41 crore

(iii) 2009-10 : Rs. 98.46 crore

Sites Adopted by ASI for Renovation

249. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heritage sites/historical monuments adopted by the Archaeological Survey of India for restoration and renovation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds made available to each State during the above period; and

(c) the names of the sites that have been developed till data in each State?

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

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of heritage monuments/sites taken by Archaeological Survey of India for conservation during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of amount spent during the last three years and provision for the current financial year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State-wise list of protected monuments is enclosed as Statement-III. Conservation of monuments is a continuous process. Every year special repairs work is attended at selected monuments, depending upon the availability of resources and requirements at site. However, annual repairs work is attended at all the protected monuments depending upon the availability of funds. The protected monuments are in good state of preservation.

Statement-I

The number of works taken up for conservation of monuments for last three years and current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Number of works			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	53	87	91	87
2.	Aurangabad	58	32	114	26
3.	Bangalore	196	202	201	85
4.	Bhopal	77	66	85	103
5.	Bhubaneswar	70	58	61	48
6.	Kolkata	29	26	22	40
7.	Chennai	23	61	24	24
8.	Chandigarh	45	68	47	57
9.	Dehradun	41	19	18	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi	66	84	36	38
11.	Dharwad	60	86	36	50
12.	Goa	22	16	20	18
13.	Guwahati	20	16	22	35
14.	Hyderabad	75	91	82	87
15.	Jaipur	38	49	42	64
16.	Lucknow	76	80	96	101
17.	Patna	53	65	70	65
18.	Ranchi	8	7	7	12
19.	Raipur	33	48	67	68
20.	Shimla	19	19	21	2
21.	Srinagar	8	29	34	36
22.	Thrissure	12	15	18	16
23.	Vadodara	44	32	32	37
24.	Mumbai	27	39	47	37
25.	Science Branch	93	67	68	65
26.	Horticulture Branch	164	198	221	372
Total		1410	1560	1582	1589

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise expenditure for structural conservation/preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments during the last three years and allocation of funds for the year 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	State	Expenditure 2006-07	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09	Allocation of funds for 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra Circle	Uttar Pradesh	677.00	633.00	774.00	1600.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	Uttar Pradesh	559.97	775.00	1201.39	1050.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Aurangabad Circle	Maharashtra	375.00	738.95	285.00	215.00
4.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	380.00	415.00	465.15	425.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	Karnataka	839.18	1035.22	1088.94	950.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	Karnataka	640.52	593.00	423.64	400.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	Madhya Pradesh	839.18	906.69	997.96	600.00
8.	Bhubaneswar Circle	Orissa	298.98	278.29	234.16	250.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	West Bengal	288.68	338.13	419.34	400.00
10.	Chennai Circle	Tamil Nadu	456.40	531.00	505.00	475.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	Haryana	434.00	494.82	512.48	495.00
12.	Shimla Circle	Himachal Pradesh	117.50	125.00	118.00	115.00
13.	Delhi Circle	Delhi	836.57	786.36	728.64	550.00
14.	Goa Circle	Goa	81.95	92.20	118.00	120.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	Assam	112.17	103.52	175.25	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	Rajasthan	302.00	285.00	280.00	250.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	Andhra Pradesh	661.47	743.23	865.00	600.00
18.	Patna Circle	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	155.00	427.97	377.72	325.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	268.70	300.00	405.30	350.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	208.99	261.75	286.17	275.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	Gujarat	300.06	339.98	405.62	400.00
22.	Dehradun Circle	Uttarakhand	180.00	177.50	169.40	170.00
23.	Raipur Circle	Chhattisgarh	242.00	235.00	285.00	280.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	Jharkhand	50.00	74.92	78.45	70.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	All States	543.95	609.90	555.36	625.00
26.	C.H. Agra	All States	1108.81	1584.76	1743.63	1325.00
Total			10816.89	12886.19	13498.60	11455.00

Statement-III

State-wise list of Centrally Protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	31

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	743
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3675

Declaring Religious Places as Pilgrimages Centres

250. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to declare temples/churches/mosques in Kerala as National Pilgrimage Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 26 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in Kerala, under the provision of section (4) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. These are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs from time to time on need basis as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. Under the AM&ASR Act, 1958 there is no provision to declare any monument/site, including temple/church/mosque, as National Pilgrimage Centre.

Tunnels by Pakistan in Sargodha Region

251. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has dug up tunnels in the Sargodha region in Punjab near Indian border as reported in media;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has assessed its implications on country's security;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen reports that Pakistan has dug up tunnels in the Sargodha region in Punjab near Indian border.

(b) to (d) Government monitors all such developments and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security.

Archaeological Excavation

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the archaeological excavation work in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of archaeological excavation carried out in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is working to strengthen the archaeological excavation work in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

During the last three years, ASI carried out excavation/scientific clearance works in Andhra Pradesh

at (1) Ancient Buddhist Mound, Alluru, District Krishna, (2) Ancient Buddhist Mound, Kotturu, District Visakhapatnam, (3) Buddhist Mound, Kodavali, District East Godavari, (4) Buddhist Mound, Ghantasala, District Krishna, (5) Ancient Mound, Kantamanenivari gudem, District West Godavari and (6) Ancient Mound, Kondapur, District Medak.

[Translation]

Diversion of Funds

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

(a) whether instances of diversion of funds meant for Central Schemes by State Governments have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check the diversion of funds by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Performance Audit report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the period 2001-02 to 2004-05, submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in August 2006, indicates that an amount of Rs. 53 crores can be classified as expenditure not covered under the SSA guidelines.

The CAG in its Report No. PA 13 of 2008 for the year ended March, 2007 has pointed out diversion of funds and foodgrains in 11 States under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) during the period 2004-07. The details are given as under:

Sl. No.	State	Extent of diversion
1.	Kerala	Diversion of 40% food grains worth Rs. 42.51 crore for upper primary classes during 2002-07
2.	Jharkhand	Food grains worth Rs. 2.24 crore diverted towards BPL under TPDS during 2004-07
3.	Uttar Pradesh	440 MT food grains lifted from FCI Bulunshahar seized in Delhi

Sl. No.	State	Extent of diversion
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Cooking cost worth Rs. 3.26 crore diverted towards construction of kitchen sheds
5.	Nagaland	Food grains worth Rs. 6.86 crore lifted from FCI was sold and proceeds deposited with Directorate of School Education during 2002-04
6.	Assam	Cooking cost was diverted for purchase of utensils and LPG
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rs. 2.03 crore worth food grains diverted to other centrally sponsored scheme
8.	Meghalaya	In one district the cooking cost of Rs. 5.06 lakh was diverted for payment of salaries to teachers of non-government primary schools
9.	Bihar	782.21 quintals of rice diverted for relief work at Buxar and not recouped
10.	West Bengal	Rs. 92.69 crore worth cooking cost diverted for kitchen sheds, cooking devices and MME
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 17.78 lakh diverted for printing of cards, stationery, audit fee etc.

(c) The Manual on Financial Management and Procurement in SSA prescribes, *inter alia*, systems for accounting, internal and external auditing and procurement. Government of India also monitors the use of SSA funds through annual State/UT audits, independent concurrent financial reviews and field monitoring through social science institutions.

The Central Government consistently reiterates through the release orders to States/UTs that the fund released under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes should not be diverted to any purpose other than for which it is sanctioned. The Government has also issued strict instructions to States/UTs to avoid recurrence of such instances in future. Complaints received on financial irregularities are investigated by States and corrective action taken on a regular basis.

[English]

Road Map for Carbon Growth

254. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Planning Commission to set up a Group of Expert to draw a road map for low carbon growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the composition of the Expert Group and the time by which it is likely it is likely to be formed; and

(d) the terms of reference of the group and the time by which the group is expected to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group for preparing a strategy for a Low Carbon Economy for India.

(c) The Expert Group was constituted on 7 January 2010 and its composition is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Expert group shall, *inter alia*; review existing studies on low carbon growth/low carbon pathways for India prepared by various organizations, conduct further analyses, as required, to assess various low carbon option for the Indian economy, and present a report outlining the roadmap for India low carbon growth. The group would evaluate some key alternative low carbon option with an analysis of their cost-benefit and relative merits and demerits, and prepare an

Action Plan alongwith a suggested timeline and targets starting 2011, that can feed into the Twelfth Plan process. The group will present an Interim report by end April, 2010 and a final report by end September, 2010.

Statement

Composition of Expert Group

Chairman

1. Kirit Parikh

Members

2. Nitin Desai, former under Secretary General, Economic and Social Affairs, UN
3. Ajay Mathur, Bureau of Energy Efficiency,
4. Rakesh Nath, Central Electricity Authority,
5. R.S. Paroda, former DG, ICAR,
6. Amit Mitra, FICCI,
7. Chandrajit Banerjee, CII,
8. Jamshed Irani, Tata Sons,
9. Jamshed Godrej, CII Climate Change Council,
10. Pavan Goenka, SIAM,
11. Tulsi Tanti, Suzlon Energy,
12. Deepak Puri, Moser Baer,
13. Prem C Jain, Green Building Council,
14. Anand Patwardhan, IIT Mumbai,
15. Ambuj Sagar, IIT, Delhi
16. Navroz Dubash, Centre for Policy Research,
17. D. Raghunandan, Delhi Science Forum,
18. Anshu Bharadwaj, C-STEP,
19. Girish Sant, Prayas,
20. Ritu Mathur, TERI,
21. S.C. Sharma, Planning Commission,

22. Somona Bhattacharya, NATCOM Secretariat,
23. Jagdish Kishwan, PCCF,
24. U. Sankar, Madras School of Economics,
25. Varad Pande, Ministry of Environment and Forests,

Convenor

26. Arunish Chawla, Planning Commission.

Counter-Terrorism and Intelligence Sharing with Russia

255. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of strengthening counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing mechanism was discussed with Russia's Security Council Secretary; and

(b) if to, the complete details of the discussions held between India and Russia on terror-related issues?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Following the signing of a protocol between the Security Council Secretariats of India and the Russian Federation in April 2000, our National Security Advisor and the Secretary of Russian Security Council have been meeting regularly. Secretary of the Russian Security Council Mr. Nikolai Patrushev and the National Security Advisor Shri Shivshankar Menon met in New Delhi on 1st February 2010. They reviewed the progress in bilateral relations in the strategic sphere such as defence and nuclear energy cooperation. In addition, they also discussed mechanisms for strengthening cooperation so that terror attacks can be thwarted more effectively.

Classical Language

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

(a) the criteria adopted for selecting classical languages;

(b) the number of languages which have been notified as classical language;

(c) whether Malayalam language belongs to classical category;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Culture, criteria adopted to determine the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as a 'classical language' are as under:

- (i) High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
- (ii) A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
- (iii) The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- (iv) The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

(b) In addition to Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada have been notified as classical language.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Terrorist Training Camps in PoK

257. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Government has agreed to take action against terrorist training camps operating in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In the joint Statement of January 6, 2004. The Government of Pakistan assured India that it would not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner. In the Joint Statement of September 24, 2008, President Asif Ali Zardari reassured Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh that the Government of Pakistan stands by its commitments of January 6, 2004.

(c) India has consistently emphasised to Pakistan the need to implement its solemn commitments of January 6, 2004 and September 24, 2008 in this regard.

Release of Fishermen

258. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen and fishing boats captured by the neighbouring countries since January 2004 to January 2010, country-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of fishermen and boats released by them during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the number of fishermen died/injured in the incidents/captivity, State-wise and country-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of India to get the fishermen and their boats released from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) According to information available, from January 2004 to January 2010, the details are as follows:

Sl.No.	Country	No. of Fishermen Captured	No. of Boats Captured	State belonging to
1.	Pakistan	2302	437	Most of them belonged to Gujarat and Diu and Daman
2.	Sri Lanka	1818	413	Most of them belonged to Tamil Nadu

(b) While no Indian fisherman was released in 2004, Pakistan released 1909 Indian fishermen between January 2005 and January 2010. No Indian boat has been released by Pakistan since October 2003.

All the fishermen and their boats were released by Sri Lanka except 6 boats which were beyond salvage.

(c) 6 Indian fishermen have died in Pakistani jails while in custody during the above period.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, since 2004, there have been 24 incidents of firing on Indian fishermen. A total of 10 fishermen were reported dead and two were reported to be missing/presumed dead.

(d) Government has been making persistent efforts for the release of Indian fishermen and their boats from Pakistan and Sri Lanka. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was formed on 26 February 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which *inter alia* included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. India and Sri Lanka agreed on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels, and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline.

Committee on Biometrics

259. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identity Authority of India has set up a committee on biometrics as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has completed their study and submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the observations/recommendations of the said committee; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Gairola, Director General, National Informatics Centre vide O.M No. 45/DG-UIDAI/2009 dated 29 September 2009 for framing the biometrics standards for UIDAI. Its charter included review of the existing standards and their modification/enhancement to meet the specific requirements of UIDAI relating to de-duplication and authentication.

(d) and (e) The Committee in its Report submitted to the UIDAI on 30 December 2009 has recommended the standards for face, finger print and iris image. UIDAI, after careful consideration and examination of the recommendations of the Committee, has accepted the standards and best practices suggested by the Committee for face, finger prints and iris. The UIDAI, after taking all relevant factors into consideration has also decided that all three biometric attributes of residents, viz. face, all ten finger prints and both iris images will be collected during the enrolment process into the UID system. The report of the Committee is available on the website www.uidai.gov.in.

[Translation]

Appointment of Specialised Officers in PSUs

260. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing tendency amongst the officers belonging to All India services to go on deputation to the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the officers are specially trained to handle law and order situation in districts and that substantial expenditure is incurred on training of these officers;

(d) the corrective action taken in this regard;

(e) the provisions made by the Government to ensure that people with required specialisation are placed in public sector undertakings;

(f) whether the Government is taking any steps in accordance with the said provisions;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam. Very few IAS officers are on deputation to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Each state Government is provided with an additional 40% strength of IAS officers in the Senior Duty Posts (SDPs), called the Central Deputation Reserve (CDR) over and above its authorised strength to cater for deputation posts, including in CPSUs. There is underutilisation of the CDR of IAS officers on an All India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the All India Service officers while at Foundation Training Course at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Musoorie undergo a module on law and order.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (h) As per job description devised by PESB, care is being taken to ensure that the candidates with requisite qualifications and experience are placed in CPSEs. The qualifications and experience prescribed for Board level positions is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Qualification and Experience prescribed for the Board Level and Chairman and Managing Director posts in Public Sector Undertakings

Category of PSU	Nomenclature of Board Level posts in Finance, Human Resources, Marketing and Technical Fields	Qualification and Experience prescribed for Board Levels
1	2	3
AB and C	Finance	The incumbent should be a cost Accountant/Chartered Accountant/MBA with specialisation in finance with good academic record from a recognised

1	2	3
		<p>University/Institution. He should have managerial experience at senior level in corporate financial management and accounts including Cost Budgetary control, Institutional Finance, working Capital Management in an organisation of repute.</p> <p>Provided that minimum qualification is relaxable in the case of Internal candidates with sound and adequate background and experience.</p>
	Human Resources	<p>The incumbent should be a graduate from a recognised university with good academic record. Persons with Post Graduate Degree/Diploma in Personnel Management or Business Administration with Personnel Management/Industrial Relations as an elective subject from a recognised university or Institute of Management or Degree in Law or Industrial Engineering will have an added advantage. Further he should have cumulative experience of at least for two years during the last 10 years at a senior level with various aspects of personnel management and industrial relations in an organisation of good repute.</p> <p>Provided that minimum qualification is relaxable in the case of Internal candidates with sound and adequate background and experience.</p>
	Technical	The designation varies and the Job Description is tailor-made to fit the individual needs or PSU.
	Marketing	<p>The incumbent should be graduate from a recognized university. He should have adequate marketing experience and having at least 2 years cumulative experience during the last 10 years at a senior level in a large organisation of repute. Person with MBA/Technical Qualification, with specialization in marketing experience in market research, product development, sales. Forecasting and planning in marketing field and materials management will have added advantage.</p> <p>Minimum qualification is relaxable in the case of internal candidates with sound and adequate background and experience.</p>
ABC and D*	Chairman and Managing Director	<p>The applicant should be a graduate with good academic record from a recognised University/Institutions. He should possess adequate experience at Senior Level of management in a large organisation of repute.</p> <p>Persons with Technical/MBA qualifications and having experience in management and familiarity with Finance, Marketing/Production will have added advantage.</p> <p>Provided that minimum qualification is relaxable in the case of internal candidates with sound and adequate background and experience.</p>

*In Schedule D Companies the post of Chairman and Managing Director/Managing Director only exists.

*[English]***New Dam at Mullaperiyar**

261. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up of a new dam at Mullaperiyar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the funds granted for maintenance of the existing dam and construction of new dams at the site during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) No proposal in this regard has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) so far. However, in the meeting taken by Secretary (WR) on 31-7-2009, the representative of the Government of Kerala mentioned that they have started survey and investigation works for a new dam at an alternative site down stream of existing dam. The Government of Tamil Nadu vide letter dated 14-9-2009 informed that there is no need for construction of a new dam by Kerala Government. Further, the matter is before the constitutional bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and is subjudice.

(d) The construction and maintenance of the dams comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments/Project authorities and they provide the funds for such work from their own resources. Further, no proposal for providing funds in this regard has been received in the MoWR.

*[Translation]***Enhancement of MPLAD Scheme Funds**

262. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status in regard to enhancement of allocations under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to effect any other change in the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The proposal to enhance the quantum of MPLADS funds was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has informed that they would appraise the matter based on the results of the evaluation studies by Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) and the NABARD Consultancy Services, alongwith availability of overall financial resources.

(b) and (c) At present, no change is contemplated in the MPLAD Scheme.

*[English]***Supply of Coal to Power Plants**

263. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of coal for power generating plants of West Bengal;

(b) the quantum of coal to be provided by Coal India Limited as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with State Power Generation Corporation;

(c) the quantum of coal supplied to these plants and the sources thereof;

(d) the reasons for the shortfall in the quantum of coal required to be supplied to the plants;

(e) the competitive prices of imported coal and coal provided by Coal India Limited;

(f) the adverse impact of large quantity of ash content in Indian coal on power generation; and

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

Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL) and 3.20 million tonnes for the plants of Durgapur Projects Limited (DPL) during 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Supply of coal to all existing power stations drawing coal as on 31st March, 2009, including those located in West Bengal are in terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). The contractual commitment vis-à-vis actual supply of coal for the period April-January, 2010 from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources, source-wise to WBPDCCL and DPL is given in the table below:—

(Figures in million tonnes) (Provisional)

Generating Company	Source	Annual Contracted Quantity	Commitment till January, 10	Despatch	Materialisation
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL)	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	4.150	3.374	3.409	101%
	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	1.300	1.057	1.368	129%
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	9.150	7.430	3.080	41%
	Total	14.600	11.861	7.857	66%
Durgapur Project Limited (DPL)	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	0.300	0.244	0.376	154%
	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	0.900	0.732	0.133	18%
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	2.000	1.627	0.821	50%
Total		3.200	2.603	1.330	52%

(d) While the supplies from Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited have been more than the committed quantity to WBPDCCL plants, the overall dispatch from CIL sources was less than the commitment level because of less lifting of coal by the

power stations from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL). WBPDCCL was initially reluctant to lift coal from MCL and subsequently from November, 2009 onwards due to less availability of railway wagons, dispatch from MCL could not pick up. Sporadic unloading constraints at the

power stations and unit shutdown at Santaldih TPS also resulted in less overall dispatches. DPL has also been reluctant to lift coal from BCCL and MCL and had not submitted programme for supply of coal to these coal companies.

Further, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) both WBPDC and DPL agreed to take additional coal of low ash content and of higher calorific value (Grades A, B and C) from the loss making identified underground mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) at an import parity adjusted price. ECL has made additional dispatch of 1.11 million tonnes and 0.146 million tonnes under this MoU to WBPDC and DPL respectively.

(e) As per the information available, currently the Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) price of Indonesian non-coking coal of Gross calorific value of about 5500 K.Cal/Kg, equivalent to Grade C Raniganj coal of ECL, imported at an East coast port, is around 81 US \$ per tonne, equivalent to Rs. 3753 per tonne considering an exchange rate of Rs. 46.33 per US \$. With the present custom duty at 5%, the total price of imported coal at Indian un-load port works out to Rs. 4093 per tonne. Compared to this, the ex-pithead price of Indian coal varies from Rs. 678 per tonne (Grade F coal of MCL) to Rs. 2973 per tonne (Grade A coal of Northern Coalfields Limited).

(f) and (g) The quality of coal produced by CIL is largely of lower grades because of the reasons that the coal deposits in India have inherently high ash content due to their Drift origin. Accordingly, most of the power stations in India are designed for the use of indigenous high ash coal. Further, the consumers, especially from the power sector, are getting their coal washed through washeries to reduce ash content in coal to some extent. Coal India Limited is also in the process of enhancing their washery capacity in different subsidiary companies.

[Translation]

Conference of State Education Secretaries

264. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Education Secretaries of school education was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and decisions arrived in the conference; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement decisions taken in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A conference of State Education Secretaries was held from 28th to 30th January, 2010 in New Delhi in which issues relating to implementation of schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal (MDM), Teacher Education (TE), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Adult Education etc. were discussed. The details of matters discussed in above conference are:

- (i) SSA—intervention-wise progress of implementation; readiness of States to take up implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- (ii) MDM—various facets of implementation of MDM programme e.g. payment of cost of foodgrains at district level, plan for media campaign, grievance redressal mechanism
- (iii) Adult Education—Mechanism to implement the newly launched Saakshar Bharat Programme, including organizational structure, capacity building, monitoring etc.
- (iv) Other schemes under School Education—implementation of RMSA, opening of Girls' Hostels, opening of Model Schools etc.

The Department of School Education and Literacy monitors the implementation of programmes through periodic review meetings.

[English]

Development of Captive Coal Blocks

265. SHRIMATI SUPRIVA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated 34 coal blocks with reserves of 11 billion tonnes to State Utilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked States to expedite development of captive coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) The sector-wise details of coal blocks allocated to the State public sector companies including the power utilities is given below:

Sector/End Use	No. of blocks	Geological Reserves (MT)
State Public Sector Undertakings		
I. Power	38	9840.11
II. Commercial Mining	36	6885.58
Total (I + II)	74	16725.69

(c) and (d) The progress of allocated coal blocks as well as linked end use plants is reviewed in the review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) alongwith the representatives from the Administrative Ministries and State Governments concerned. The last review meeting was held on 22nd and 23rd June, 2009 with all the coal block allocatees to review the development of coal blocks and the end use projects. In the meeting the allocatees had indicated difficulties faced in obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. The representatives of the concerned State Governments were requested to facilitate expeditious mitigation of difficulties faced by the allocatees. The administrative Ministries concerned were also requested to undertake review at their level and facilitate expeditious development of end use projects. Further, a meeting was also taken on 10-08-2009 by the Minister of State for Coal (I/C) with the coal/lignite bearing States/UTs wherein the representatives of the State Governments were again impressed upon to expedite the development of the coal blocks.

[Translation]

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

266. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land brought under irrigation in each of the States so far and the land proposed to be brought under irrigation during XI Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the irrigation potential likely to be created under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 2009-10 alongwith the projected cost for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated under AIBP for XI Plan and released to various States during the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the schemes/projects being implemented in North-Eastern States and West Bengal during the said period?

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

Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects including creation of irrigation potential is within the purview of State Governments. However, State-wise details of irrigation potential created under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) up to March 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. During XI Plan, irrigation potential targeted under the AIBP is 58.46 lakh ha.

(b) Irrigation potential targeted for the year 2009-10 is 10.50 lakh ha with projected grant requirement of

Rs. 10285 crore.

(c) Projected grant requirement of AIBP for the XI Plan is of Rs. 43710 crore against which, allocation so far available is of Rs. 39850 crore. Grant released to various states under the AIBP during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The projects/schemes being implemented under the AIBP in North Eastern States and West Bengal are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Potential Created under AIBP up to 2008-09 (March 2009)

(Thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	State	Target potential under AIBP	Potential created during 2008-09	Cumulative potential upto March 2009
1	2	3	4	5
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects				
	(Andhra Pradesh)-Total	1518.4460	122.7560	470.8360
	(Assam)-Total	160.7320	8.7950	78.0390
	(Bihar)-Total	588.8340	8.0000	487.7710
	(Chhattisgarh)-Total	189.1280	19.3700	134.7830
	(Goa)-Total	20.9600	1.5000	14.3500
	(Gujarat)-Total	1829.1810	22.3800	517.1010
	(Haryana)-Total	220.9700	0.0000	109.0860
	(Himachal Pradesh)-Total	33.1490	2.6848	13.8608
	(Jammu and Kashmir)-Total	75.5351	5.8690	36.9900
	(Jharkhand)-Total	59.1680	0.0000	13.9800
	(Karnataka)-Total	877.4310	5.6310	453.9640
	(Kerala)-Total	46.2310	0.1170	33.8280
	(Madhya Pradesh)-Total	756.3380	42.8750	272.5970
	(Maharashtra)-Total	971.2980	91.5530	441.3100
	(Manipur)-Total	51.9450	4.1400	11.1400

1	2	3	4	5
	(Meghalaya)-Total	4.7750	0.0000	0.0000
	(Orissa)-Total	510.7840	10.7310	146.2810
	(Punjab)-Total	209.9460	27.4420	143.5980
	(Rajasthan)-Total	1325.0630	50.5000	612.0230
	(Tripura)-Total	22.2500	4.0280	13.8820
	(Tamil Nadu)-Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	(Uttar Pradesh)-Total	2044.7760	104.8480	1338.9040
	(West Bengal)-Total	405.0740	4.8500	95.7890
	Grand Total	11922.0141	538.0498	5485.9128
	Potential creation in surface MI schemes		117.0000	454.0000
	Grand Total		655.0498	5939.9128

Statement-II

State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP from 1996-97 to 2009-10 (as on 17-2-2010)

Amount (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Grand Total (1996-97 to 2009-10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	622.6610	4617.2917
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	0.0000	187.6380
3.	Assam	30.2685	77.3380	405.9540	501.3894	1187.0064
4.	Bihar	3.2300	62.2400	109.7029	18.6300	676.1054
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.7050	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	637.4640
6.	Goa	1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	0.0000	204.6700
7.	Gujarat	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	1.3480	5460.0885
8.	Haryana	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	90.5400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.9300	114.0500	119.3178	66.4376	404.1519

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.7716	199.2251	393.0661	63.4650	827.0141
11.	Jharkhand	1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	103.4694
12.	Karnataka	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	203.0588	3647.0398
13.	Kerala	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	169.2524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48.3100	500.3450	473.7824	490.5997	3702.8377
15.	Maharashtra	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1190.4560	6186.1114
16.	Manipur	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	12.4113	691.8293
17.	Meghalaya	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	0.0000	45.2935
18.	Mizoram	14.2354	34.3434	50.7176	32.8050	161.3324
19.	Nagaland	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	51.5576	186.6527
20.	Orissa	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	429.5248	2986.0543
21.	Punjab		13.5000	9.5400	11.2500	476.0766
22.	Rajasthan	11.6000	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	2087.9202
23.	Sikkim	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	0.0000	13.4849
24.	Tripura	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	0.0000	226.0017
25.	Tamil Nadu		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	195.4470	2840.9286
27.	Uttarakhand	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	45.2232	937.4064
28.	West Bengal	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	209.5741
Total		2301.9722	5445.7051	7598.2213	4199.4531	38983.2354

Statement-III

Irrigation Projects/schemes of North Eastern States and West Bengal under AIBP

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
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Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects**Arunachal Pradesh**

1.	337 m.l. Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-337-3/02)
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Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
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364 MI Schemes in 2000-01 (C-364-3/03)
--

286 MI Schemes in 2002-03 (C-286-3/05)
--

275 MI Schemes in 2003-04 (C-275-3/06)
--

243 MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-211-3/07)
--

231 MI Schemes in 2007-08 (150-C-3/08)
--

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
	145 New MI Schemes in 2008-09
Assam	
1.	Pahumara (A.P. 1978-80) (C)
2.	Hawaipur LIS (VI)(C)
3.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)
4.	Dhansiri (V)
5.	Champamati (VI)
6.	Borolia (A.P. 1978-80)
7.	Kolonga (V) (C)
8.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)
9.	Bordikarai (V) (C)
10.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX) (C)
11.	Integ. Irri. Scheme Kollong Basin (V)(C)
	6 MI Schemes In 1999-2000 (KAAC) (C-6-3/01)
	39 MI Schemes (General area) in 2000-01 (C-13-3/07)
	5 MI Schemes in 2001-02 (KAAC) (C-4-3/03)
	5 MI Schemes in 2002-03 (KAAC) (C-5-3/04)
	4 MI Schemes In 2002-03 (NC Hills) (C-2-3/04)
	24 MI Schemes (KAAC) in 2003-04 (C-24-3/06)
	24 MI Schemes (KAAC) in 2004-05 (C-24-3/07)
	11 MI Schemes (NC Hills) In 2004-05
	22 MI Schemes in 2005-06 (KAAC) (C-22-3/07)
	47 MI Schemes (KAAC) in 2006-07 (C-14)
	10 MI Schemes (KAAC) in 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
	92 MI Schemes (General area) in 2007-08
	32 New Surface MI Schemes (KAAC) 2008-09
	265 New Surface MI Schemes (2008-09)
	23 New Surface MI Schemes 2008-09 (BTC)
	23 New Surface MI Schemes 2009-10 (KAAC)
	104 New Surface MI Schemes 2009-10 (General)
	208 New MI Schemes 2009-10 (BTC)
	42 New MI Schemes 2009-10 (Gen Area)
Manipur	
1.	Khuga (VI)
2.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)
3.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project
	108 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-108-3/01)
	118 MI Schemes in 2002-03 (C-118-3/06)
	211 MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-211-3/07)
	242 MI Schemes in 2007-08 (C-202-3/09)
Meghalaya	
1.	Rongai Valley (VIII)
	38 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-38-3/06)
	8 MI Schemes in 2000-2001 (C-2-3/07)
	27 MI Schemes in 2007-08)
	44 MI Schemes in 2008-09
	9 New MI Schemes in 2008-09
Mizoram	
	10 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-10-3/02)
	4 MI Schemes in 2001-02 (C-4-3/03)
	20 MI Schemes in 2003-04 (C-20-3/05)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
43	MI Schemes in 2004-05 (C43-3/06)
47	MI Schemes in 2006-07 (C-1-3/07)
62	MI Schemes in 2007-08
73	New MI Schemes in 2008-09

Nagaland

468	MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-468-3/01)
72	MI Schemes in 2001-2002 (C-72-3/05)
1	MI Scheme in 2002-03 (C-1-3/04)
136	MI Schemes in 2003-04 (C-136-3/06)
45	MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-43-3/06)
173	MI Schemes in 2006-07
70	MI Schemes in 2007-08
166	New MI Schemes in 2008-09

Tripura

1.	Gumti (V)
2.	Manu (VI)
3.	Khowai (VI)
397	MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-397-3/03)
130	MI Schemes in 2000-01 (C-130-3/04)
79	MI Schemes in 2001-02 (C-79-3/04)
220	MI Schemes in 2002-03 (C-220-3/05)
176	MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-129-3/07)
80	MI Schemes in 2006-07
87	MI Schemes in 2007-08

West Bengal

1.	Teesta Barrage (V)*
2.	Kangsabati (II) (C)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)
3.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI) (C)
4.	Tatko (V)
5.	Patloi (V)
6.	Hanumata (VII) (C)
7.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+
32	New MI Schemes in 2007-08

Sikkim

129	MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-129-3/02)
62	MI Schemes in 2002-03 (C-62-3/04)
100	MI Schemes in 2004-05 (C-100-3/06)
79	MI Schemes in 2005-06
63	MI Schemes in 2007-08

*[English]***CBI Raids**

267. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of complaints pertaining to corruption received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and CBI during the above period;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for taking action against the erring officials, State-wise/ Department-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that large number of cases are pending with the investigating agencies due to lack of staff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) CBI conducts searches/raids to check corruption in accordance with law and as a part of investigation depending on the facts and circumstances of cases. Searches/raids are also conducted to collect evidence against the accused persons. Number of searches conducted in different cases and details therein form part of record of those individual cases and no separate record is maintained centrally.

(b) The details of complaints wherein the Central Vigilance Commission has taken cognizance and forwarded the complaint for submission and report for the last three years and the current year (upto January 2010) are as under:

Year	Complaints sent for Investigation and Report	Complaints sent for Investigation and Report under PIDPI Resolution
2007	727	80
2008	1147	83
2009	1314	112
Upto Jan. 2010	122	11

Number of complaints received and considered fit for verification by the CBI during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of Complaints received	No. of Complaints verified
1	2	3
2007	1895	569

1	2	3
2008	5632	579
2009	5394	686
Upto Jan. 2010	287	59

(c) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PC Act) and the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 (CVC Act) provide for effective investigative machinery into the offences of corruption. The PC Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 have comprehensive provisions for criminalizing bribery and other acts of corruption covering all public servants. The Central Vigilance Commission alongwith the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Ministries concerned every year draw specific lists of officers of doubtful integrity who are kept under surveillance. The enactment of the Right to Information Act, 2005 as a comprehensive legislation provides an effective mechanism for access to information and disclosure by the authorities to work against any corrupt practices and exploitation.

(d) and (e) So far as CBI is concerned, as on 31-01-2010, there are 1061 cases under investigation. The time taken for investigation of cases by the CBI depends on the nature of cases, number of voluminous documents requiring scrutiny and the number of witnesses. CBI endeavors to complete investigation in all cases at the earliest. There is a laid down system of holding monthly and quarterly review meetings where the cases under investigation are examined with a view to finalise them early. With effective use and deployment of existing personnel the vacancies have not affected the performance of the CBI adversely.

[Translation]

Extradition Treaty between India and US

268. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the USA have signed any

agreement including extradition treaty to deal with terrorism at the international level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, there exists an Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America, currently operative between the two countries with effect from September, 1999. The Treaty is aimed at suppressing crime including terrorism, by ensuring the availability of fugitive criminals for trial.

Service Condition of Teachers

269. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed Tyagarajan Committee to review the service conditions of the teachers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations of the committee;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has held a meeting to consider the recommendations of the Committee;

(e) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting;

(f) whether the University Teachers Association have protested against this Report; and

(g) the final decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, for recommending draft UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers, Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Other Measures for the

Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, in pursuance of revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in universities and colleges following the revision of pay scales of Central Government employees on the recommendations of the sixth Central Pay Commission. The report/recommendations of the Expert Committee, is available in the web site of UGC (<http://www.ugc.ac.in>).

(d) to (g) The draft Regulations were considered by the UGC in the Commission's meeting held on 16-1-2010. Representations were received from some of the Teachers' Associations against some provisions of the said draft Regulations. The Regulations have not been finalised so far by the Commission.

[English]

Rehabilitation of India Bound Workers

270. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Union government has drafted a contingency plan to deal with rehabilitation of the workers returning home from the Gulf due to debt default in Dubai as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of workers provided help from the Overseas Workers Fund during the last two years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Migration of Indian Students

271. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any study to identify the reasons for large scale migration of Indian students to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the out come of the study;

(c) whether lack of International level education institutions in the country is one of the reasons for migration of these students to foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No separate information is available in respect of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad. There are no restrictions on cross-border students' mobility and such mobility can be owing to a variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branches of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian institutions due to capacity limitation etc. Another reason could be the interest among students to join some of the universities in the world which have a long history of education and research spread over centuries.

(c) and (d) Upgrading the quality of Indian higher educational institutions and faculty is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of Innovation Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing institutions, incentivizing State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education, strengthening of science based research in universities, frequent updating of curricula, introduction of semester system, faculty improvement programme and other reforms are also being implemented in the XI Plan for improving the quality of higher educational institutions and faculty.

Beautification Plan of Tombs

272. DR. NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beautification plan of Gulab Bari and Bahu Begam's Tomb in Faizabad city in Uttar Pradesh, which is preserved by Archaeological Survey of India, is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, as a routine responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India, the development of Gulab Bari and Bahu Begam's Tomb by way of structural conservation, scientific preservation and environmental development had started in 2006-07. The conservation work underway at the monuments includes chemical treatment, plastering, providing pathways, repair of damaged roof, fixing of doors with jali and M.S. grill fencing, etc. besides providing basic public facilities.

(i) The details of expenditure incurred on conservation works during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Year	Bahu Begum	Gulab Bari
2006-07	14.72	10.54
2007-08	05.30	15.41
2008-09	08.28	26.55
2009-10 (upto Jan. 2010)	06.40	27.12

(ii) The expenditure incurred on scientific preservation of these two monuments upto January, 2010 is as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Bahu Begum	Gulab Bari
Upto January, 2010	19.10	0.38

The above mentioned works had commenced in 2006-07.

Assistance to Indians Living Abroad

273. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise total number of Indians living in different countries of the world for the last three years till date;

(b) the type of assistance being extended to Indians living abroad by the Indian Embassies; and

(c) the assistance extended to poor Indians living abroad alongwith the country-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Country-wise data of Indian nationals living abroad, as available in the Ministry, is attached as Statement-I.

(b) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad provide wide range of assistance to Indians/NRIs living abroad. Details are attached as Statement-II.

(c) Some of the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to help Indian workers and other Indians living abroad are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Population of Overseas Indians (PIOs/NRIs): Country-wise

Sl. No.	Country	NRI	PIO	Total Number of Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	3,749	NA	3,749
2.	Albania	20	00	20
3.	Algeria	447	3	450
4.	Andorra	NA	NA	140
5.	Angola	NA	NA	1500
6.	Antigua and Barbuda	20	610	630
7.	Argentina	300	1,100	1,400
8.	Armenia	445	5	450
9.	Aruba	NA	NA	330
10.	Australia	2,13,710	2,34,720	4,48,430
11.	Austria	14,000	11,000	25,000
12.	Azerbaijan	470	30	500

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Bahamas	400	10	410
14.	Bahrain	3,50,000	NA	3,50,000
15.	Bangladesh	10,000	12	10,012
16.	Barbados	330	3,000	3,330
17.	Belarus	600	2	602
18.	Belgium	6,500	9,500	16,000
19.	Bhutan	0	0	0
20.	Bolivia	182	00	182
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA	NA	30
22.	Botswana	9,000	2,000	11,000
23.	Brazil	800	200	1,000
24.	Brunei Darussalam	7,000	47	7,047
25.	Bulgaria	250	00	250
26.	Burkina Faso	NA	NA	155
27.	Burundi	200	50	250
28.	Cambodia	1,500	0	1,500
29.	Canada	2,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
30.	Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0
31.	Cayman Islands	850	10	860
32.	Chile	350	850	1,200
33.	China	NA	NA	67,000
34.	China (Hong Kong)	23,000	14,250	37,250
35.	China (Taiwan)	2,500	25	2,525
36.	Colombia	NA	NA	116
37.	Comoros	50	250	300
38.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	3600	400	4,000
39.	Costa Rica	NA	NA	9

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Cote d'Ivoire	470	00	470
41.	Croatia	37	13	50
42.	Cuba	3	17	20
43.	Cyprus	3,900	100	4,000
44.	Czech Republic	1,000	50	1,050
45.	Denmark	3,927	2,492	6,419
46.	Djibouti	350	00	350
47.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	30	500	530
48.	Dominican Republic	3	7	10
49.	East Timor	70	00	70
50.	Ecuador	NA	NA	34
51.	Egypt	3,300	200	3,500
52.	El Salvador	24	01	25
53.	Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	100
54.	Eritrea	NA	NA	500
55.	Estonia	65	35	100
56.	Ethiopia	992	2	994
57.	Fiji	800	3,12,998	3,13,798
58.	Finland	2,800	700	3,500
59.	France	10,000	55,000	65,000
60.	France (Reunion Island)	200	2,75,000	2,75,200
61.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique)	00	1,45,000	1,45,000
62.	Gambia	600	0	600
63.	Georgia	200	0	200
64.	Germany	42,500	28,000	70,500
65.	Ghana	6,997	107	7,100
66.	Greece	12,000	100	12,100

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Grenada	100	5,000	5,100
68.	Guatemala	21	3	24
69.	Guinea (Republic of)	253	00	253
70.	Guinea Bissau	60	NA	60
71.	Guyana	200	3,20,000	3,20,200
72.	Haiti	00	00	00
73.	Honduras	06	46	52
74.	Hungary	30	320	350
75.	Iceland	101	200	301
76.	Indonesia	15,000	70,000	85,000
77.	Iran	1,430	NA	1,430
78.	Iraq	8,995	5	9,000
79.	Ireland	18,018	1,347	19,365
80.	Israel	8,000	70,000	78,200
81.	Italy	70,652	1,255	71,907
82.	Jamaica	3,500	50,000	53,500
83.	Japan	NA	NA	22,335
84.	Jordan	6,975	25	7,000
85.	Kazakhstan	2,500	50	2,550
86.	Kenya	37,500	37,500	75,000
87.	Kiribati	4	10	14
88.	Korea (DPR)	3	00	3
89.	Korea (Republic of)	6,721	11	6,732
90.	Kuwait	5,79,058	332	5,79,390
91.	Kyrgyzstan	2,500	00	2,500
92.	Lao, PDR	250	50	300
93.	Latvia	NA	NA	40

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Lebanon	NA	NA	10,000
95.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	800	400	1,200
96.	Liberia	1,495	1	1,496
97.	Libya	14,995	5	15,000
98.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03	00	03
99.	Lithuania	71	09	80
100.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000
101.	Macedonia	10	00	10
102.	Madagascar	2,500	20,000	22,500
103.	Malaysia	1,50,000	19,00,000	20,50,000
104.	Malawi	1,500	5,500	7,000
105.	Maldives	26,000	01	26,001
106.	Mali	102	00	102
107.	Malta	150	8	158
108.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	01	15
109.	Mauritania	20	00	20
110.	Mauritius	15,000	8,67,220	8,82,220
111.	Micronesia	03	0	03
112.	Moldova	15	3	18
113.	Mongolia	60	00	60
114.	Montserrat	10	200	210
115.	Morocco	00	400	400
116.	Mozambique	1,000	20,000	21,000
117.	Myanmar	3,160	3,53,400	3,56,560
118.	Namibia	140	20	160
119.	Nauru	4	17	21
120.	Nepal	1,12,500	4,87,500	6,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
121.	Netherlands	6,000	1,95,000	2,01,000
122.	Netherlands Antilles	NA	NA	4500
123.	New Zealand	37,000	70,000	1,07,000
124.	Nicaragua	15	01	16
125.	Niger	40	00	40
126.	Nigeria	NA	NA	30,000
127.	Niue	03	0	03
128.	Norway	3,479	9,349	12,828
129.	Oman	5,56,000	1,713	5,57,713
130.	Pakistan	NA	00	NA
131.	Palau (Republic of)	14	00	14
132.	Palestine (PLO)	80	1	81
133.	Panama	NA	NA	6500
134.	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	800
135.	Paraguay	70	330	400
136.	Peru	273	43	316
137.	Philippines	47,000	3,000	50,000
138.	Poland	1,845	255	2,100
139.	Portugal	11,272	68,728	80,000
140.	Qatar	5,00,000	NA	5,00,000
141.	Romania	878	70	948
142.	Russian Federation	14,063	137	14,200
143.	Rwanda	500	40	540
144.	Samoa	40	30	70
145.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	NA	NA	03
146.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,000	NA	17,89,000
147.	Senegal	300	00	300

1	2	3	4	5
148.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	23	5	28
149.	Seychelles	4,000	4,500	8,500
150.	Sierra Leone	529	00	529
151.	Singapore	2,70,000	3,20,000	5,90,000
152.	Slovak Republic	35	45	80
153.	Slovenia	34	12	46
154.	Soloman Islands	20	0	20
155.	South Africa	18,000	12,00,000	12,18,000
156.	Spain	15,000	15,000	30,000
157.	Sri Lanka	500	16,00,000	16,00,500
158.	St. Kitts and Nevis	300	150	450
159.	St. Lucia	250	5,000	5,250
160.	St. Vincent and the Genadines	50	3,000	3,050
161.	Sudan	5,000	2,000	7,000
162.	Suriname	300	1,40,000	1,40,300
163.	Swaziland	50	500	550
164.	Sweden	4,000	14,000	18,000
165.	Switzerland	7,842	7,735	15,577
166.	Syria	635	15	650
167.	Tajikistan	362	7	369
168.	Tanzania	5,300	49,400	54,700
169.	Thailand	90,000	60,000	1,50,000
170.	Togo	NA	NA	302
171.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,500	5,50,000	5,51,500
172.	Tunisia	107	05	112
173.	Turkey	305	40	345
174.	Turkmenistan	NA	NA	700

1	2	3	4	5
175.	Turks and Caicos Islands	800	10	810
176.	Uganda	15,000	5,000	20,000
177.	Ukraine	3,850	150	4,000
178.	UAE	17,00,000	2,911	17,02,911
179.	UK	NA	NA	15,00,000
180.	USA	9,27,283	13,17,956	22,45,239
181.	Uruguay	70	0	70
182.	Uzbekistan	200	0	200
183.	Vanuatu	50	0	50
184.	Venezuela	NA	NA	200
185.	Vietnam	750	30	780
186.	Yemen	11,000	1,00,000	1,11,000
187.	Zambia	5,000	8,000	13,000
188.	Zimbabwe	500	10,000	10,500

Statement-II

*Services provided to Indian nationals/NRIs
living abroad by Indian Missions/Posts*

Indian Missions/Posts abroad provide wide range of assistance/services to Indians/NRIs living abroad, which include the following:

- Authentication and verification of employment contracts before the worker arrives in foreign countries.
- Attestation of documents pertaining to recruitment from India.
- Issue of new passports, identity certificates, travel documents, renewal of passports, and other miscellaneous passport-related services.
- Registration of Indian nationals.
- Issue of PIO/OCI Cards.
- Counseling and assistance to Indian workers in settling disputes related to work contracts.
- Assistance to workers in claiming legal dues relating to termination benefits.
- Registration of death/birth/marriage of an Indian national.
- Assistance in follow up work with sponsors and local authorities for expeditious cremation/burial/transportation to India of mortal remains in the unfortunate instance of the death of our nationals abroad.
- Issue of 'No Objection' Certificates for the local burial or transportation to India of mortal remains of deceased Indian nationals.
- Assistance to family members of Indian nationals in claiming death compensation due to accidental or other unnatural deaths.

- Attending proceedings in Courts/other fora for an early settlement of death compensation claims of deceased Indian nationals who authorize the Embassy with their Power of Attorney.
- Realization of death compensation claims from local authorities and repatriation of the same to India to the next of kin of deceased Indian nationals, through district authorities.
- Assistance for taking up with the concerned authorities in India problems of a personal nature back home of the Indian nationals for redressal.

Statement-III

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been set up in all the 17 ECR Countries and the Maldives to prove a fall-back mechanism to meet the contingency expenditure incurred by the Missions for carrying out welfare activities for Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. Overseas Indian workers duped by unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, runaway house maids, those who become victims of accidents, deserted spouses of overseas Indians or undocumented overseas Indian workers in need of emergency assistance or any other overseas Indian citizens who are in distress would be the main beneficiaries of the Fund. The Fund will also be utilized to meet the expenditure for airlifting the mortal remains of overseas Indian citizens to India on a means-tested basis, on the recommendation of respective Heads of Missions.

The Ministry has signed MoUs with the Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain. A key element in these MoUs is the constitution of Joint Working Groups (JWG) with representatives from the concerned Ministries to address the problems of Overseas Indian workers and suggest practical solutions.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs also makes available funds to Missions/Posts abroad to meet the preliminary and legal expenses for Indian women deserted by their spouses to defend their legitimate rights through courts, in collaboration with credible identified NGOs working in the area.

[English]

Environmental Degradation

274. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether widening of national highways have resulted in the environmental degradation across the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these national highways do not bisect any wildlife sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) New Highways and Widening of National Highways greater than 30 KM, involving additional right of way greater than 20 m, involving land acquisitions and passing through more than one State requires Environmental Clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended in 2009. The Environmental Clearance to such projects are issued incorporating various conditions on Environmental Mitigative measures as recommended by the Expert Appraisal Committee after examination of the Environment Impact Assessment report, Environment Management Plan etc.

(c) Generally, laying of new highways through protected areas are not encouraged. Whenever, any proposal of new highway or widening of existing highway is recommended, the project proponents are required to incorporate detailed mitigative measures like providing underpassess/overpasses at regular intervals for wildlife movement, speed breakers for maintaining low speed, etc. In this connection, the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, has issued detailed guidelines for mitigation of negative impacts of such activities.

Earthquake Prone Area

275. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming rise in the sea of Indian coast;

(b) if so, whether our scientists have studied this unusual phenomena and its possible ill effects on the Indian continent;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the average temperature of global oceans had increased contributing to the sea rise;

(e) whether around 70 cities in India including New Delhi and Bangalore have been under earthquake micro-zonation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the action plan of the Government to pre-warn the citizens of the country about any kind of impending dangers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an estimate of sea level rise of 1.30 mm/year. It is projected that Indian coastline may experience higher sea level rise in the later part of 21st century which can increase the vulnerability of the coastal zones.

(d) Average temperature of global oceans has risen by about 0.5°C over the last 50-years. However, the increase in sea level rise may not be attributable only to rise in ocean temperatures.

(e) Seismic micro-zonation studies have been carried out for 14 cities in the country including New Delhi and Bangalore.

(f) National level coordination mechanism has been put in place by the Ministry of Home Affairs to address the issues related to seismic risk mitigation in

the country to minimize the damage due to earthquake. Suitable provisions have been made in National Building Code and the States have been advised to incorporate the provisions of National Building Code in their respective building codes and town planning norms.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Schools

276. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade Primary and Secondary schools throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal, State-wise; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an ongoing scheme for the universalization of elementary education. It provides for, *inter-alia*, up-gradation of existing primary schools to upper primary level. For the purpose of upgradation 3 additional classrooms, 3 teachers and Rs. 5000 for teaching learning equipment are provided. The State-wise sanction of upper primary schools under SSA in 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement. Rs. 13100 crore has been provided in 2009-10 for the implementation of the SSA.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), *inter alia*, provides for upgradation of upper primary schools to secondary level and strengthening of existing government secondary schools. The scheme is in its first year of its implementation. So far as 218 schools in Chhattisgarh, 23 in Mizoram, 70 in Punjab and 200 schools in Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned under RMSA and a sum of Rs. 138.47 crore has been released to these States.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Upper Primary School sanctioned under SSA upto 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5084
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	651
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	18015
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	7525
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	51
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	1480
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1366
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5732
16.	Jharkhand	9733
17.	Karnataka	7729
18.	Kerala	2
19.	Lakshadweep	7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26104
21.	Maharashtra	269
22.	Manipur	141
23.	Meghalaya	1946
24.	Mizoram	283

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	110
26.	Orissa	10601
27.	Pondicherry	13
28.	Punjab	734
29.	Rajasthan	20844
30.	Sikkim	40
31.	Tamil Nadu	5562
32.	Tripura	931
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27728
34.	Uttarakhand	1409
35.	West Bengal	7798
Total		161907

[English]

Guest Lecturers

277. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of faculty in central universities and other educational institutions run by Union Government, the administration is resorting to engage visiting/guest lecturers for conducting regular classes for the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria laid down for engaging guest lecturers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill the vacancies at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Taking note of shortage of teaching staff, the Central Universities have been resorting to engage guest/part-time teachers against the

sanctioned posts for conducting regular classes for students. The criteria laid down by the UGC for engaging guest/part-time teachers in pursuance of the recommendations in this behalf made by the Sixth Pay Review Committee envisage, *inter-alia*, that the qualifications for guest/part-time teachers should be the same as those prescribed for the regular teachers of Universities/Colleges in UGC's Regulations; selection procedure for appointing guest/part-time teachers should be the same as for regularly appointed teachers; and retired teachers may also be considered for appointment as guest/part-time teachers. The guest/part-time teachers who possess the minimum qualifications for the post of Assistant Professor are paid Rs. 1,000 per lecture subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per month.

(d) While the power to make appointment to the teaching posts in a Central University vests in its Board of Management/Executive Council, the Government keeps on reminding the Central Universities to fill the vacancies at an early date. Further, the Government/UGC is taking the following measures aimed at attracting the bright young people to adopt teaching in higher education as a career vis-a-vis the opportunity available to them in view of the emerging sectors of economy, thereby managing the teaching positions at various levels:

- Enhancing rates of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships by about 50%;
- Strengthening science based education and research in Universities;
- Disbursement of grant for presentation of research papers in international fora/conferences;
- Enhancing the quantum of research grant to Universities aimed at encouraging research;
- Introducing Ramanujan Fellowship to attract distinguished Indian faculty serving in foreign Universities;
- Introducing Bose Fellowship aimed at strengthening research background of the distinguished faculty serving in India;

- Allowing consultancy charges to be shared by the faculty;
- Revamping Academic Staff Colleges;
- Organising summer schools to train teachers, etc;
- Enhancing the retirement age of teachers from 62 to 65 years as also retention of the re-employed teachers upto the age of 70 years.

Utilisation of Funds for Environmental Conservation

278. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether a major portion of funds allocated for environment conservation projects has not been utilised;
- (b) if so, the details of these projects;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) In view of reply given to part (a), question does not arise.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Prof. Yashpal Committee

279. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) whether the Prof. Yashpal Committee has submitted its final report on higher education, to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Committee to advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education constituted by the Government under Prof. Yash Pal, has submitted its Report on 24th June, 2009.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee, *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Creation of an all-encompassing National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER), a Constitutional body to replace the existing regulatory bodies including the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) and Distance Education Council (DEC) and the academic functions of professional councils;
- (ii) Universities are to be made responsible regarding the academic content of all courses and programmes of study including professional courses;
- (iii) Curricular reform should be of priority of the NCHER which would create a curricular framework based on the principles of mobility within a full range of curricular areas and integration of skills with academic depth;
- (iv) It should be mandatory for all universities to have a rich undergraduate programme and undergraduate students must get opportunities to interact with the best faculty.
- (v) Undergraduate programs should be restructured to enable students to have opportunities to access all curricular areas with fair degree

of mobility. Normally, no single discipline or specialized university should be created;

- (vi) The vocational education sector is at present outside the purview of universities and colleges, and alienation of this sector can be overcome by bringing it under the purview of universities and by providing necessary accreditation to the courses available in polytechnics, industrial training institutions, and so on. Additionally the barriers to entry into universities for students going through vocational training should be lowered to enable them to upgrade their knowledge base at any stage of their careers;
- (vii) The NCHER should also galvanize research in the university system through the creation of a National Research Foundation;
- (viii) New governing structures should be evolved to enable the universities to preserve their autonomy in a transparent and accountable manner;
- (ix) Practice of according status of deemed university be stopped forthwith till the NCHER takes a considered view on it. It would be mandatory for all existing deemed universities to submit to the new accreditation norms to be framed on the lines proposed in the report within a period of three years, failing which the status of university should be withdrawn. However, unique educational initiatives which have over a period of time enriched higher education by their innovations, be given recognition and supported appropriately;
- (x) Modern higher education system requires extension facilities, sophisticated equipment and highly specialized knowledge and competent teachers. It would not be possible for every university to possess the best of these infrastructures. Hence, one of the primary tasks of the NCHER should be to create several inter-university centers (IUCs) in diverse fields to create the best of these

possibilities and attract the participation of several institutions of higher learning to avail them.

- (xi) Institutions of excellence like the IITs and IIMs should be encouraged to diversify and expand their scope to work as full-fledged universities, while keeping intact their unique features, which shall act as pace-setting and model governance systems for all universities;
- (xii) One of the first tasks of the NCHER should be to identify the best 1,500 colleges across India to upgrade them as universities, and create clusters of other potentially good colleges to evolve as universities.
- (xiii) Universities should establish should establish live relationship with the real world outside and develop capacities to respond to the challenges faced by rural and urban economies and culture;
- (xiv) All levels of teacher education should be brought under the purview of higher education;
- (xv) A national testing scheme for admission to the universities on the pattern of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) should be evolved which would be open to all the aspirants of University education, to be held more than once a year. Students would be permitted to send their best test score to the university of their choice;
- (xvi) Quantum of Central financial support to State-funded universities should be enhanced substantially on an incentive pattern, keeping in view the needs for their growth;
- (xvii) Expansion of the higher education system should be evaluated and assessed continuously to excel and to respond to the needs of different regions in India in order to ensure not only equity and access but also quality and opportunity of growth along academic vertical. The NCHER too should be subject to external review once in five years.

(xviii) A National Education Tribunal should be established with powers to adjudicate on disputes among stake-holders within institutions and between institutions so as to reduce litigation in courts involving universities and higher education institutions;

(xix) A Task Force should be set up to follow up on the implementation of the recommended Agenda for Action, within a definite time-frame.

(c) and (d) The need for an over-arching body in higher education other than agricultural and medical education has been accepted by Government as one of its priorities and the President in her address to Parliament on 4th June, 2009, has expressed the intent of Government to establish such a body on the recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and the National Knowledge Commission. A Task Force has been constituted to *inter-alia*, aid and assist the Government in the establishment of the body. The Task Force has suggested a draft legislation for the establishment of the NCHER and has placed it in the public domain for wider consultations.

[English]

Expenditure on Social Sector

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the net expenditure, as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in social sector is still low;

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

(c) whether the Government's expenditure on social services and rural development has been increased over the years but it hardly had any impact on the overall poverty reduction and improvement in the social security net;

(d) if so, whether despite improvement in Central allocations, there are still leakages in the system which are preventing the benefits from reaching the intended target groups;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per Human Development Report 2007-08 released by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the government expenditure on health and education which constitute the major components of social welfare for India are estimated at 0.9% and 3.8% of GDP respectively. However, if the private expenditure on health is taken into account, the share of total expenditure on health will work out to be 4.25% of GDP in 2004-05. Similarly, inclusion of investment in education by private sector will increase the percentage share of education in GDP. The comparable numbers for some of the developed and developing countries are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (f) The government expenditure, for Centre and States combined, on social and community services as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased from 5.2% in 2002-03 to 6.5% in 2008-09. The government expenditure on rural development during this period has increased from 0.9% of GDP to 1% of GDP. The budget allocation for social and community services and rural development for 2008-09 of Eleventh Five Year Plan was 6.5% and 1% GDP respectively. The details of expenditure on social and community services and rural development and their share in GDP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

There has been a decline in the total number of persons living below poverty line during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 and the poverty ratio which was 36 per cent in 1993-94 has come down to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages reduction in the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points. To

achieve the objective of inclusive growth and to alleviate poverty in the country the Government has taken initiatives through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Total Sanitation Campaign etc. The Government has taken various measures to ensure that the actual benefits of various programmes reach the intended target groups. These include intensive monitoring at various levels, participation of public, bringing transparency and use of modern technology.

Statement-I

Public Expenditure on Health and Education in selected countries (As % of GDP)

Countries	Expenditure on health (% of GDP) 2004	Expenditure on education (% of GDP) 2002-05
US	6.9	5.9
UK	7.0	5.4
Germany	8.2	4.6
France	8.2	5.9
South Africa	3.5	5.4
India	0.9	3.8
Pakistan	0.4	2.3
China	1.8	1.9
Phillipines	1.4	2.7
Indonesia	1.0	0.9

Source: Human Development Report 2007-08, UNDP.

Statement-II

Year	Actual values (Rs. in crores)				Share in GDP (%)		
	Social and community services	Social security and welfare	Rural development Price	GDP at current price	Social and community services	Social security and welfare	Rural development
2002-03	127531	6563.63	23111.6	2454561	5.2%	0.3%	0.9%
2003-04	141630	8561.95	26339.3	2754620	5.1%	0.3%	1.0%
2004-05	162064	10352.5	26522.8	3149407	5.1%	0.3%	0.8%
2005-06	189298	15108.7	36767.8	3586743	5.3%	0.4%	1.0%
2006-07	227952	18225.7	41990	4129174	5.5%	0.4%	1.0%
2007-08 RE	287826	26612.5	46341.2	4723400	6.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2008-09 BE	344184	33840.5	53437.3	5321753	6.5%	0.6%	1.0%

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics 2008-09.

Common Admission Test for IIMS

281. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints that many candidates who were eligible for the Common Admission Test (CAT) retest have been left out;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of such candidates?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However as per information given by Convener, CAT-centre, all candidates who met the eligibility criteria were given the opportunity to retest.

Indian Workers in Foreign Countries

282. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a large number of Indians are working in overseas countries;

(b) if so, the details of the workers including unskilled and semi-skilled, country-wise;

(c) whether the current debt crisis would have an adverse impact on the employment and livelihood of Indians working/settled in Kuwait; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian population in Arab countries?

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

(b) Exact details are not available. However, there

are an estimated 4.5 million Indian workers in the GCC Countries. A large proportion of them are low skilled workers.

(c) and (d) No, Madam, the emigration clearance granted to the workers going to Kuwait for employment has gone up to 42,091 during 2009 in comparison to 35,562 during the year 2008.

[Translation]

Decline in Standard of Education of Navodaya Vidyalayas

283. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of education in Navodaya Vidyalayas has declined over the years;

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

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted to improve the quality of education in the Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to improve the level of education in Navodaya Vidyalayas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The performance of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Classes X and XII Board examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is appreciable as indicated below:—

Class X Examination of CBSE (Pass percentage)

Sl. No.	School System	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	NVS	90.82	91.13	96.41	97.54	97.84
2.	KVS	89.62	90.63	95.64	96.07	96.35
3.	Private independent schools	85.87	85.94	91.81	91.77	91.89
4.	CBSE all schools	74.60	77.16	84.44	87.08	88.84

Class-XII Examination of CBSE (Pass percentage)

1.	NVS	87.08	90.24	90.11	92.44	94.09
2.	KVS	92.47	92.89	93.14	91.00	91.32
3.	Private independent schools	81.28	82.35	82.29	81.68	80.94
4.	CBSE all schools	77.80	79.55	80.64	80.91	81.00

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is making all efforts to further improve the quality of education and these include regular in-service training of teachers and use

of information and communication technology in the teaching and learning process.

*[English]***Criteria for Selection of Haj Pilgrims**

284. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to change the criteria for selection of Haj pilgrims giving priority to those applicants who had applied several consecutive years but not selected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The matter regarding priority for those Haj applicants who had applied for several consecutive years but not been selected is under the consideration of the Government.

Resumption of Dialogue with Pakistan

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

(a) whether the Government of the India has decided to renew the dialogue with Pakistan that was suspended in the wake of the terrorist attack on Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dialogue is a continuation of the Composite Dialogue Process that India and Pakistan have been engaged in over the years or is it the commencement of a fresh dialogue with a new agenda and a new set of terms of reference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the inputs/reasons that have impelled India to review the dialogue with Pakistan given the fact that it was the republic position of the Government of India that no dialogue is possible with Pakistan till it takes action against the perpetrators of 26/11 Mumbai Terrorist attacks; and

(f) the details of the salient, significant, legal and law enforcement actions that have been taken by the Government of Pakistan against the 26/11 accused both

unilaterally and in pursuance of UNSC resolutions which have been conveyed to the Government to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The meeting of the Foreign Secretaries on February 25 is not a continuation of the Composite Dialogue Process. The proposed talks will focus essentially on India's core concerns regarding terrorism. It is Government's consistently expressed position that it is necessary to have an environment free of terror or threat of terror if relations between the two countries are to move forward concretely and meaningfully. Government expects Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice, unravel the full conspiracy behind the attack, fulfil its commitment to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism and to deny sanctuary to all terrorist groups which operate from its soil. Enabling an effective channel of communication between India and Pakistan can assist in the discussion of such concerns and to highlight the seriousness we attach to the need for action by Pakistan against terrorism.

(f) Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008 was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody to the attacks in Mumbai. Two more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai. The trial in Pakistan is on going.

Status of Indo-Pak Negotiations

286. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the India-Pakistan negotiations on various bilateral issues;

(b) whether the negotiations have been proposed between the two countries at Foreign Secretary level recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances which have forced the Government to hold the talks with Pakistan;

(d) the present status of persons accused in 26/11 Mumbai attacks in Pakistan;

(e) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Pakistan authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue process was paused after the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008. However, there have been a few meetings at the level of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister with Pakistan after the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008. In these meetings apart from asking Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice, it was conveyed that any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan can only be based on fulfilment of its commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow its territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India. Pakistan has assured Government that it will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice.

(b) and (c) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The meeting of the Foreign Secretaries on February 25 is not a continuation of the Composite Dialogue Process. The proposed talks will focus essentially on India's core concerns regarding terrorism. It is Government's consistently

expressed position that it is necessary to have an environment free of terror or threat of terror if relations between the two countries are to move forward concretely and meaningfully. Government expects Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice, unravel the full conspiracy behind the attack, fulfil its commitment to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism and to deny sanctuary to all terrorist groups which operate from its soil. Enabling an effective channel of communication between India and Pakistan can assist in the discussion of such concerns and to highlight the seriousness we attach to the need for action by Pakistan against terrorism.

(d) to (f) Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008 was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody to the attacks in Mumbai. Two more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai. The trial in Pakistan is on going.

New Deemed Universities

287. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

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

(b) the number of proposals cleared during the said period and the number of proposals still pending for clearance, State-wise;

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

(d) whether some of the institutions whose applications for deemed university status was earlier rejected were granted deemed status within a short period; and

(e) if so, the details of such institutions, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The details, State-wise, of number of proposals received for declaration of institutions as 'deemed-to-be-universities' during the last three years, i.e. from 1st July 2006 till date, are as under:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory Administration	Proposals received	Proposals cleared	Proposals pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	03	22
2.	Assam	03	--	03
3.	Bihar	03	--	03
4.	Chandigarh	02	--	02
5.	Delhi	07	01	06
6.	Gujarat	12	--	12
7.	Haryana	08	02	06
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	--	03
9.	Karnataka	19	06	13
10.	Kerala	08	01	07
11.	Madhya Pradesh	08	00	08
12.	Maharashtra	20	01	19
13.	Manipur	01	--	01
14.	Orissa	09	--	09
15.	Punjab	02	--	02
16.	Puducherry	01	--	01
17.	Rajasthan	05	01	04
18.	Tamil Nadu	35	02	33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28	01	27
20.	Uttarakhand	04	02	02
21.	West Bengal	04	--	04
Total		207 (#)	20 (#)	187 (#)

[(#) The proposals relating to the grant of status of 'Deemed-to-be-University' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 have now been put on hold since June, 2009 to facilitate the process of 'Review' being undertaken both by the Central Government and the UGC. These proposals can be considered on merits only after completion of these 'Review' processes].

(d) and (e) The proposals relating to grant of status of 'Deemed to be University' to Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science and Technology, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu and Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu were initially rejected on 25-07-2007 and 23-11-2007, respectively, on the ground of certain deficiencies. These institutions were later declared as Institutions 'Deemed to be Universities' on 04-01-2008 and 15-10-2008, respectively, after the deficiencies noted were rectified by them.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves in Forest Area

288. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal reserves are located under the barren land of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any area of the forest land of the country has been identified with coal reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As per the latest inventory of geological resources of coal in India, prepared by Geological Survey of India (GSI), a cumulative total of 267.21 billion tonnes of geological resources of coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 1-4-2009 which include resources beneath barren land and forest

cover area as well. However, separate estimation of coal resources beneath the barren land/reserve forest areas of the country are not available.

(e) These deposits may be exploited based on the economic feasibility of mining project and on obtaining necessary forestry clearance for the project.

Archaeological Museum

289. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up of a district Archaeological Museum have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken on such proposals and the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Domestic Savings

290. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic savings play an important role in the country's investment and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the growth in domestic savings also registered a slow pace during the period from 2004-05 to 2007-08;

(d) if so, the estimated annual growth rate in the above period;

(e) whether the domestic savings have registered a decline from 36.5% to 32.5% in proportion to G.D.P. in the year 2008-09 as compared to that of 2007-08; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The rise in investment projected in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the development process is expected to be supported by a substantial increase in domestic savings.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan sets the target of investment and savings rate in proportion to GDP at 36.7% and 34.8% respectively. During 2007-08, the domestic savings rate was 36.4% as compared to an investment rate of 37.7%.

(c) and (d) Savings as percentage of GDP increased from 31.1% in 2004-05 to 36.4% in 2007-08. The details and composition of savings rate as a percentage of GDP from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are as under:

Composition of Savings (As % of GDP)

Year	Household Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	Gross Domestic Savings (GDS)
2004-05	23.3	6.6	2.3	32.2
2005-06	23.2	7.5	2.4	33.1
2006-07	22.9	8.0	3.6	34.4
2007-08	22.6	8.7	5.0	36.4
2008-09 (QE)	22.6	8.4	1.4	32.5

QE: Quick Estimates

(e) and (f) As per the Quick Estimates of 2008-09 released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the domestic saving rate has declined from 36.4% in 2007-08 to 32.5% in 2008-09 mainly due to the fall in the rate of public sector savings.

[English]

Environmental Clearance for Coal Projects

291. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land acquisition and getting clearance from environment and forestry have been the main hurdles for time and cost overruns of coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets in terms of hectares fixed for coal mining in the Eleventh

Plan and the areas so far acquired;

(c) whether the Government have taken any measures to speed up coal mining at different levels to achieve the targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) About 62,000 Ha of land is envisaged to be acquired by Coal India Limited (CIL) for coal projects under implementation and also for projects identified to be taken up during XI Plan. During the first two years of XI Plan, about 3,293 Ha of land has been acquired.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Coal and the coal

companies of CIL are regularly interacting with Ministry of Environment and Forests/State Governments to expedite the process of forest and environmental clearances and with the concerned State Governments for expediting land acquisition.

Double Fellowships for Researchers

292. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently cleared proposals to start double fellowships for researchers and inter connect 1500 educational institutions through high speed data communication network; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Balanced Development of the Country

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps/ proposes to take step for balanced development of the country in every sectors;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the States concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order

to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in the country, the Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in August, 2006. The BRGF has two components. The first component, namely, the Districts Component covers 250 districts of 27 States (except Goa) and aims to fill critical gaps in infrastructure with the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The second component comprises of Special Plans for Bihar and the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. The Special Plan for Bihar has been formulated to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development. The Special Plan for the KBK districts is aimed to bring about overall development of these districts by filling critical gaps in various sectors. An allocation of Rs. 5800 crore is being made for this programme since 2007-08. This scheme will continue during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Passport Seva Kendras

294. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the Passport Seva Kendras so far opened in the country has been made;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the period by which rest of the Passport Seva Kendras are likely to be opened and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) has been opened in the country so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The launch of the pilot project is expected to be at seven sites under the jurisdiction of RPO, Bangalore and RPO Chandigarh, after satisfactory testing

of the application software. After successful pilot phase and its certification, seventy more PSKs will be

established throughout the country in three waves. A list of the 77 planned PSKs is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Distribution of proposed PSKs

Passport Back Office (PBO)	Proposed PSKs at existing Passport Office locations	Proposed PSKs at new locations	Total No. of PSKs
1	2	3	4
PSKs to be Newly Setup			
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyd 1, Hyd 2, Hyd 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	B'lore 1, B'lore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Manglore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanjavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1

1	2	3	4
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Total			68
PSKs co-located with PBOs			
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

[Translation]

Economic Growth

295. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in the economy of the country compared to that of China;

(b) the average estimated contribution of services, Agriculture and Industrial sectors in the gross domestic products (annual growth rate) of the country compared to that of China; and

(c) the percentage of people employed in these sectors, sector-wise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per the World Development Indicators database of World Bank, 2009, the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India was 7.1 per cent for the year 2008 as against 9 per cent for China. The contribution of agriculture, industrial and services sectors as percentage of GDP in India for the year 2008 is estimated to be at 18%, 29% and 53% respectively as compared to 11%, 49% and 40% respectively of that of China.

(c) As per the latest quinquennial survey (61st Round) on Employment and Unemployment by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) for 2004-05, the share of employment in agriculture sector, industrial sector and services sector was estimated to be 52.1%, 19.5% and 28.4% respectively.

[English]

Research Fellowship Schemes

296. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering revamping of Research Fellowship Scheme in life science by enhancing the number of fellowship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Junior Research Fellows and Senior Research Fellows doing research and the funds allocated by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on the fellowship scheme during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved a proposal for enhancement of number of

Junior Research Fellowships during 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012) in basic science subjects including Life Sciences.

(c) At present, 8370 Junior/Senior Research Fellows are pursuing research with CSIR support. The financial allocation/expenditure incurred on research fellowship schemes of SCIR during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated/expenditure on Research Fellowship Schemes (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	92.47
2007-08	123.05*
2008-09	112.83
2009-10	107.06**

* Expenditure includes payment of arrears on account of enhancement of fellowship amount.

** Expenditure upto 31-01-2010.

[Translation]

Tree Plantation

297. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have not achieved the targets set for tree plantation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Year-wise targets for afforestation/tree planting are fixed under the 20 Point Programme. Few states have not achieved the targets during the Eleventh Five Year period. The targets and achievements for afforestation/tree planting from 2007-

08 to 2009-10 upto October 2009 during the Plan are given in the enclosed Statement. Some of the reasons for less achievement of targets as reported by the States/UTs are:—

- (i) Inadequate funds available with the State Forest Departments/other agencies
- (ii) Poor infrastructure and capacity of the Departments including staff shortage
- (c) The following steps have been taken by the Government for Afforestation/Tree Planting:
 - (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. As on 18-02-2010, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States to cover a project area of 1.69 million ha.
 - (ii) Two new Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationalised by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF

battalions in the country.

- (iii) A new scheme for afforestation involving Panchayati Raj Institution, Gram/Panchayat Van Yojana has been mooted by the Ministry.
- (iv) Tree planting is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India, notably Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture.
- (v) To boost up afforestation and related activities, the convergence guidelines of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and NAP have been issued jointly by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Rural Development.
- (vi) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight missions to inter alia help counter the effects of climate change through forestation programmes.
- (vii) A new state plan scheme, namely, Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover, has been introduced in the Union Budget of 2009-10 with an allocation of Rs. 500.00 crores.

Statement

Targets and Achievements for Afforestation/Tree planting under 20 Point Programme from 2007-08 to 2009-10 upto October, 2009 in 11th Plan

(Area in Ha.)

(No. of seedlings in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Target 2007-08		Achievement 2008-09		Target 2008-09	
		Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land	Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land	Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300000	1950.00	264987.00	3241.65	300000	1950.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10000	65.00	536.00	4.43	10000	65.00
3.	Assam	20000	130.00	13365.00	81.50	18000	117.00
4.	Bihar	20000	130.00	25371.00	169.33	20000	130.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100000	650.00	90100.00	345.24	120000	780.00
6.	Goa	1000	6.50	498.00	9.04	1000	6.50
7.	Gujarat	100000	650.00	92164.00	3177.24	110000	715.00
8.	Haryana	20000	130.00	14786.00	276.98	18000	117.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20000	130.00	21162.00	152.00	20000	130.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35000	227.50	30419.00	68.00	25000	162.50
11.	Jharkhand	100000	650.00	35121.00	562.07	100000	650.00
12.	Karnataka	80000	520.00	79474.00	710.00	100000	650.00
13.	Kerala	10000	65.00	9045.00	57.49	15000	97.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250000	1625.00	250000.00	1278.27	255000	1657.50
15.	Maharashtra	100000	650.00	47020.00	810.32	110000	715.00
16.	Manipur	10000	65.00	9433.00	107.73	10000	65.00
17.	Meghalaya	6000	39.00	2068.00	26.02	6200	40.30
18.	Mizoram	9000	58.50	9489.00	44.73	10000	65.00
19.	Nagaland	25000	162.50	8784.00	0.00	26500	172.25
20.	Orissa	80000	520.00	123646.00	103.15	80000	520.00
21.	Punjab	15000	97.50	3862.00	29.25	15000	97.50
22.	Rajasthan	80000	520.00	87433.00	518.71	40000	260.00
23.	Sikkim	12000	78.00	3457.00	30.84	12000	78.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	160000	1040.00	101795.00	222.57	145000	942.50
25.	Tripura	15000	97.50	8419.00	95.13	16000	104.00
26.	Uttarakhand	140000	910.00	146428.00	1090.36	60000	390.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60000	390.00	48912.00	365.64	55000	357.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	West Bengal	80000	520.00	13397.00	214.36	72000	468.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1500	9.80	915.00	5.24	1200	7.80
30.	Chandigarh	150	1.00	236.00	1.43	150	0.98
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	1.30	200.00	2.90	250	1.63
32.	Daman and Diu	30	0.20	26.00	0.13	30	0.20
33.	Delhi	25	0.20	81.00	12.60	20	0.13
34.	Lakshadweep	20	0.10	4.00	0.18	20	0.13
35.	Puducherry	75	0.50	84.00	1.63	50	0.33
Total		1860000	12090.00	1542717	13816.16	1771420	11514.23

(Area in Ha.)

(No. of seedlings in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Achievement 2008-09		Target 2009-10		Achievement upto Oct. 2009	
		Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land	Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land	Pt. No. 52(a) Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands	Pt. No. 52(b) No. of seedlings in lakhs Planted on Public and Forest Land
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340560	3197.54	300000	1950.00	128794	951.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10268	78.68	10000	65.00	188	20.48
3.	Assam	7107	40.00	18000	117.00		64.50
4.	Bihar	22747	147.85	30000	195.00	13578	88.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	66762	491.75	75000	487.50	57703	349.86
6.	Goa	487	9.60	1000	6.50	371	6.02
7.	Gujarat	112247	899.07	200000	1300.00	97770	974.68

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Haryana	29987	287.62	30000	195.00	18238	264.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20997	136.00	22000	143.00	12126	78.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19752	124.91	30000	195.00	2634	19.94
11.	Jharkhand	25181	238.72	35000	227.50	25819	277.05
12.	Karnataka	74639	619.97	80000	520.00	81399	567.02
13.	Kerala	5376	55.77	10000	65.00	7768	106.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	153755	950.00	260000	1690.00	100315	484.69
15.	Maharashtra	239654	1227.11	150000	975.00	134636	916.71
16.	Manipur	8468	95.06	10000	65.00	2428	58.38
17.	Meghalaya	2552	18.99	6500	42.25	851	10.44
18.	Mizoram	1050	17.63	10000	65.00	783	9.29
19.	Nagaland	875	10.00	10000	65.00		0.00
20.	Orissa	98789	446.29	120000	780.00	107336	404.45
21.	Punjab	8125	47.86	18000	117.00	10295	63.67
22.	Rajasthan	44365	239.66	100000	650.00	91768	431.80
23.	Sikkim	3862	23.05	25000	162.50	8006	48.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	153732	512.03	60000	390.00	25706	89.34
25.	Tripura	12597	130.22	15000	97.50	3197	27.47
26.	Uttarakhand	120848	818.25	25000	162.50	25428	248.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70225	771.65	100000	650.00	88565	835.87
28.	West Bengal	18634	298.15	60000	390.00		57.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1212	9.16	1000	6.50	1058	6.15
30.	Chandigarh	383	2.27	300	1.95	79	1.23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	284	4.08	200	1.30	205	4.21
32.	Daman and Diu	30	0.56	30	0.20	8	0.23
33.	Delhi	80	11.33	900	5.85	76	6.73

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
34.	Lakshadweep	20	0.13	20	0.13	7	0.06
35.	Puducherry	50	1.55	50	0.33	30	0.41
Total		1675700	11962.51	1813000.00	11784.50	1047265	7475.28

[English]

Coal Reserves in WB

298. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial amount of coal reserves are available in Andal, West Bengal where the Government propose to construct a Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the decision setting up of Airport in this area; and

(d) if so, the final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. About 1400 million tonnes of coal reserves are present in Andal area, located in Raniganj coalfields in West Bengal as per the regional exploration done by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and the proposed Airport project area falls in the southeast part of the Raniganj Coalfield and covers a part of ECL leasehold area.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Coal has requested Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Civil Aviation not to take up any large scale construction on coal bearing areas, particularly in the ECL command area without ascertaining the views of Ministry of Coal and concerned coal companies.

[Translation]

Indo-Nepal Treaty

299. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the interference of maoists, Indo-Nepal treaty is on the verge of breaking up;

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

(c) whether India intends to carry out any review or changes in the said treaty with Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps intended to be taken by the Government to bring about fundamental improvements in India's relations with Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During the visit of the then Prime Minister of Nepal, Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda', to India in September 2008, both sides noted that the multi-faceted and deep rooted relationship between the two countries needed further consolidation and expansion in a forward looking manner to better reflect the current realities. It was in this broader context that the two Prime Ministers agreed to review, adjust and update the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and other agreements, while giving due recognition to the special features of the bilateral relationship. In August 2009, during the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal Madhav Kumar Nepal to India, the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal directed their Foreign Secretaries to discuss the review of the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and other bilateral agreements with a view to further strengthening the bilateral relationship.

(e) Our relationship with Nepal is close, traditional, time-tested and covers a broad canvas. Strengthening

of economic linkages with Nepal, developing border infrastructure, human resource development, social infrastructure, assistance in grass-root level development projects in Nepal covering the areas of health, education and community development etc. and people-to-people exchanges, are being undertaken by the Government to further strengthen the existing bilateral relationship.

[English]

Duration of B.Ed. Courses

300. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the duration of B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) and D.Ed. (Diploma in Education), courses in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the decision's are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) a statutory body of the Government, is mandated to plan and coordinate teacher education system in the country, including for various teacher education courses. At present, there is no proposal by the NCTE to increase the existing duration of B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) and the D.Ed. (Diploma in Education) Courses.

Clearance to Athirappally Hydro-Electric Project

301. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any

complaints/objections against the Athirappally hydro-electric project in Kerala;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in according clearance to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Some representations have been received including one from Shri Rajender Singh, Chairperson, Jalbiradari against granting environmental clearance to the Athirappally Hydroelectric project, Kerala on the plea that primitive Kedar tribes culture will be threatened and biodiversity of the area will be affected. Based on the representations, a Show Cause Notice was issued to the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) and KSEB has been directed to stop the work on the project till a view on the representations is taken.

(c) The Environmental Clearance has already been accorded to this project on 18-07-2007.

Coaching to Minority Students

302. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to provide free coaching for admission in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to meritorious students of poor families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has any proposal to provide coaching to minority students in the country particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided coaching under (i) 'Remedial coaching at Undergraduate and Post-graduate levels', (ii) Coaching for Entry in services and (iii) Coaching to prepare for National Eligibility Test (NET) or State Eligibility Test (SET) for lectureship', during the Xth Plan for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities in the country including the state of Tamil Nadu. From the XIth Plan onwards the UGC coaching schemes for minorities have been merged under the scheme of Development grants. In addition, UGC has provided assistance to Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and Aligarh Muslim University for setting up of 'Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities/SCs/STs and Women'.

Bio-Diversity Resources

303. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken to convert bio-diversity resources into value added products for domestic use and exports; and

(b) the total number of such items/substances exported during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Several innovative programmes have been launched by the Department of Biotechnology to screen, characterize and improve important resources. The initial emphasis is on biological, chemical and molecular characterization, downstream processing,

modification of existing methods for products of commercial importance to make them more eco-friendly and economically viable. Some important resources targeted are: Sugarcane, tea, coffee, zingibers, seabuckthorn, jute, bamboo, neera, fodder grasses and honey bee. Novel genes, molecules, enzymes etc. have been prospected from the rich biodiversity of plants, microbes, fungi, lichens for production of potential products of industrial importance. Novel genes, promoters, transcription factors were identified so as to develop transgenic for biotic and abiotic stress and for understanding different metabolic engineering pathway(s) operative in a system. Two products namely a biopesticide formulation 'Bollcure' for Bollworm eradication from Eucalyptus and a microbial biofertilizer from Mangrove region for Paddy crops have been developed and transferred to the industries.

[Translation]

Grants by UGC to Colleges and Universities

304. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides sufficient grants to various colleges and universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received from various States including Bihar for grant pending for approval during the year 2009-10 and the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the number of proposals which have been approved and the amount allocated during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission

(UGC) the Plan Development Grants to the Universities and Colleges are determined based on recommendations of Expert Committee which is deputed to each of the eligible Universities in the beginning of every plan period, and availability of funds. The details of the Development Plan grants released by UGC to the State Universities, Central Universities, Deemed Universities and Colleges are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV.

(c) and (d) The proposals for grants received from various State Universities including those in Bihar have been assessed by the UGC visiting Committees and the UGC has conveyed the allocations except for the following 6 State Universities:

1. NALSAR University, Hyderabad,

2. The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai,
3. JRH University, Chitrakkot,
4. B.N. Law University, Raipur,
5. National Law School of India University, Bangalore,
6. National Law Institute University, Bhopal.

State-wise number of proposals received by UGC, the number of proposals recommended, and the amount allocated by UGC under its relevant schemes during the year 2009-10 have been indicated in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

Grant released to State Universities by UGC

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1119.33	806.54	2205.23
2.	Goa	222.75	81.00	243.00
3.	Gujarat	698.70	574.9	1724.74
4.	Karnataka	655.53	523.43	1570.29
5.	Kerala	877.17	447.46	1342.42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	790.96	605.46	1816.38
7.	Maharashtra	1522.69	721.14	2363.53
8.	Tamil Nadu	1061.15	788.38	2365.2
9.	Assam	121.50	162.00	486.00
10.	Bihar	673.29	469.96	1288.89
11.	Delhi	123.75	45.00	135.00
12.	Haryana	1116.60	202.80	1008.40
13.	Himachal Pradesh	421.50	81.00	243.00

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	251.75	161.00	483.00
15.	Jharkhand	278.58	115.25	345.75
16.	Orissa	1357.82	308.54	1135.62
17.	Punjab	230.43	257.84	773.52
18.	Rajasthan	553.00	275.36	826.08
19.	Tripura	55.73	37.15	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1026.38	633.14	1763.07
21.	Uttaranchal	437.53	139.10	417.30
22.	West Bengal	1504.93	686.34	2259.06
23.	Chhattisgarh	414.05	182.60	547.80

Statement-II*Plan Grants released to Central Universities by UGC*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4484.40	7752.22	8626.21
2.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	400.00	0.00
3.	Maharashtra	452.03	1087.25	1000.00
4.	Assam	1858.76	5982.34	2000.00
5.	Delhi	6417.85	8642.84	8266.10
6.	Tripura	1500.00	833.80	550.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	7205.42	8576.69	0.00
8.	West Bengal	568.75	2767.03	2700.00
9.	Puducherry	816.67	2402.14	4191.91
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	0.00	900.00
11.	Manipur	1688.60	1619.12	1900.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Mizoram	1350.00	3857.13	5000.00
13.	Nagaland	700.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	2026.32	3689.53	900.00
15.	Sikkim	550.00	1725.00	0.00

Statement-III*General Development Plan Grants released/allocated to Deemed Universities*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.15	134.95	200.00
2.	Gujarat	58.57	50.00	0.00
3.	Maharashtra	121.90	550.00	600.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	121.12	715.79	300.00
5.	Delhi	175.12	400.00	550.00
6.	Jharkhand	48.00	82.00	0.00
7.	Rajasthan	147.81	162.30	0.00
8.	Punjab	84.00	134.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71.86	150.15	150.00
10.	Uttarakhand	36.90	50.00	0.00
11.	West Bengal	379.00	293.26	0.00

Statement-IV*Plan Development Grants to Colleges by UGC*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228.97	309.32	865.27

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	3.85	26.20
3.	Goa	10.56	0.85	114.16
4.	Gujarat	243.26	587.83	1722.37
5.	Karnataka	437.49	377.70	1716.34
6.	Kerala	549.74	252.74	1052.73
7.	Madhya Pradesh	846.93	190.03	1532.24
8.	Maharashtra	739.21	3140.49	4190.89
9.	Tamil Nadu	305.38	280.06	902.84
10.	Assam	311.68	350.65	872.33
11.	Bihar	307.52	333.99	1781.97
12.	Sikkim	1.04	3.53	13.11
13.	Haryana	66.72	119.90	643.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8.18	28.81	4.63
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.84	336.79	192.94
16.	Jharkhand	75.40	87.44	547.63
17.	Orissa	266.50	269.71	1448.90
18.	Punjab	133.16	118.13	250.09
19.	Rajasthan	508.05	326.07	1005.34
20.	Tripura	34.72	8.76	61.94
21.	Uttarakhand	3.26	32.59	143.37
22.	West Bengal	347.12	542.11	2347.35
23.	Chhattisgarh	410.24	221.75	670.12
24.	Manipur	59.05	64.02	182.73
25.	Meghalaya	15.28	26.69	68.92
26.	Mizoram	11.09	17.13	49.62
27.	Nagaland	16.94	10.20	40.71
28.	Puducherry (Including Andman and Nicobar Islands)	10.59	10.61	31.84
29.	Uttar Pradesh	221.14	423.52	2077.15

Statement-V**Scheme: Minor Research Projects**

(Rs. in lakh)				
State	Year	No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals recommended	Amount allocated
Bihar	2009-10	118	79	38.06
Jharkhand	2009-10	70	58	34.03
Orissa	2009-10	369	234	147.95
West Bengal	2009-10	500	404	232.83
Sikkim	2009-10	2	2	2.12
Grand Total		1059	777	454.99

Scheme: Women's Hostel (Special Scheme)

Bihar	2009-10	45	38	1865.00
Jharkhand	2009-10	31	7	440.00
Orissa	2009-10	58	44	1526.45
West Bengal	2009-10	48	35	2202.92
Sikkim	2009-10	1	1	80.00
Grand Total		183	125	6114.37

Scheme: Seminar/Conference

Bihar	2009-10	30	26	29.85
Jharkhand	2009-10	14	11	13.60
Orissa	2009-10	67	59	69.80
West Bengal	2009-10	139	132	140.62
Grand Total		250	228	253.87

*[English]***Demand and Supply of Coal**

305. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of coal to each State during each of the last three years, mine-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of coal during the next three years to meet the shortage;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning

Commission assesses the overall demand in the country, coal consuming sector-wise. Such demand is not assessed State-wise. Based on such assessed demand, the company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by Ministry of Coal.

(b) As per the Mid Term Appraisal, projected All India Production and growth (in absolute terms) for coal production is given below:—

(in Million Tonnes)

Year/Item	2008-09	2009-10		2010-11	2011-12
	Actual	Target	RE	BE	Projection
All India Coal Production	492.95	532.33	532.83	571.87	629.91
(in absolute terms) growth	35.87	39.38	39.88	39.54	58.04

(c) The details are given in the table below:

(in Million Tonnes)

Company	2008-09	2009-10		2010-11	2011-12
	(Actual)	BE	RE	BE	Projection
CIL	403.73	435.00	435.00	460.50	486.50
SCCL	44.54	44.50	45.00	45.50	47.00
Others	44.66	52.83	52.83	65.87	96.41
Total All India	492.95	532.33	532.83	571.87	629.91

(d) The major steps taken by Coal India Ltd. to increase production of coal are given as under:

- During XI Plan period 134 new projects has been identified with a capacity of 367.86 Million te. These projects expected to contribute about 102.45 Million te during 2011-12 i.e. terminal year of XI Plan.
- Seven high capacity underground mine identified for development and Operation through latest international technology.
- Restart mining in 18 abandoned mines belong-

ing to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming JV with reputed mining companies.

- Recourse to import to meet coal demand by acquisition of mining stake abroad through SPV/Coal Videsh.
- Upgradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratio are being introduced. For Dumper, upgradation from 35/50 T to 60T, 85T to 100T, 120T to 150T as well higher sizes are being introduced. Similar

action has been taken for standardization of other HEMM.

- Action has also been initiated for replacement of old equipment with higher size equipment.
- Use of high capacity hydraulic shovels (10 to 25 CuM) will find increased acceptability. High capacity dozers of sizes up-to 850 HP will complement the higher capacity excavators.

In addition, Government has also allotted a large number of coal blocks to private/public companies to enhance coal production in the country. So far 208 coal blocks have been allotted.

Environment Clearance to Thermal Power Projects

306. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposals from the Government of Maharashtra for environmental clearance for Dhopawe Thermal Power Project (Taluka-Guhagar, District-Ratnagiri) and Koradi Thermal Power Project (Nagpur);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to accord necessary clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has submitted two Proposals namely (i) 1600 MW Imported Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Dhopawe, and (ii) 3x660 MW expansion/replacement of units of Koradi Thermal Power Plant at Koradi for seeking Environment Clearance.

(c) The Environment Clearance for expansion/replacement of units at Koradi Thermal Power Plant has been granted. The project at Dhopawe could not be considered for environmental clearance due to incomplete information provided by the State Government.

Funds for Repairing of Dams

307. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government grants fund to State Governments for repair of dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds granted in this regard during the last three years and the current year, dam-wise;

(c) whether funds provided by the World Bank for the repair of Dams have not been utilized fully by the States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the strategy chalked out by the Government for repairing of the Dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The repair and maintenance of dams comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments/project authorities and they carry out such works from their own resources.

(c) and (d) The funds for repair of selected dams in four States (Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa) were provided by World Bank under Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project (DSARP) which was implemented during 1991-99. About 93% of the allocated funds (in rupee terms) could be utilized by the States as per implementation Completion Report (May, 2000) for the above project. As per the above Report, the main reason for the non utilization of balance allocations was the reduction in costs of remedial works mainly due to lack of accurate estimates at appraisal stage and delays in the disbursement and implementation. Further, as mentioned above, the necessary action for repairing the dams comes under the purview of concerned State Government/project authorities.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Centres of MANUU and MGAHV

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

(a) the aims and objectives for setting up of Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad and Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya (MGAHV) Wardha Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to these Universities during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for setting up of centres of such Universities in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per section 4 of The Maulana Azad National Urdu University's Act, 1996, the objects of the University shall be to promote and develop Urdu language; to impart education and training in vocational and technical subjects through the medium of Urdu; to provide wider access to people desirous of pursuing programmes of higher education and training in Urdu medium through teaching on the Campus as well as at a distance and to provide focus on women education.

As per section 4 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996 the objects of the University shall be to promote and develop Hindi language and literature in general and, for that purpose, to provide for instructional and research facilities in the relevant branches of learning; to provide for active pursuit of comparative studies and research in Hindi and other Indian languages; to create facilities for development and dissemination of relevant information in the country and abroad; to offer programmes of Research, Education and Training in areas like translation, interpretation and linguistics for improving the functional effectiveness of Hindi; to reach out to Hindi scholars and groups interested in Hindi abroad and to associate them in teaching and research and to popularize Hindi through distance education system.

(b) The details of the funds allocated to these Universities during the last 3 years are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
2006-07	1745.53	2055.00
2007-08	1671.82	1122.00
2008-09	3485.83	1624.00

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, the question do not arise.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

309. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to increase the scope of Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to include the students of private schools and non-aided minorities institutes also in the tribal region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of schools already covered under the scheme, State-wise; and

(f) the number of children getting the benefits of Mid Day Meal Scheme, State-wise?

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

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted a National Level Committee to examine extension of Mid Day Meal Scheme to cover students studying in privately managed unaided schools in Tribal areas including unaided minority institutions.

(e) and (f) The State/UT-wise details of the total number of schools/institutions and the number of children

approved for coverage during 2009-10 under Mid Day Meal Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Schools/Institutions and children approved for coverage during 2009-10 under Mid Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Schools/Institutions		Children	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	343	135	27780	19427
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58274	19746	4388594	1953494
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4096	930	120699	60650
4.	Assam	46514	11969	2427900	1350000
5.	Bihar	71385	20824	8620801	2488208
6.	Chandigarh	303	97	47766	27132
7.	Chhattisgarh	33319	13857	2587707	930020
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	280	79	26199	7141
9.	Daman and Diu	82	88	12500	6500
10.	Delhi	2333	1213	966231	671836
11.	Goa	1117	420	76509	87411
12.	Gujarat	36062	25193	3109903	891599
13.	Haryana	9448	7905	1438751	697917
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10821	4335	470630	339604
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18381	6974	850710	314278
16.	Jharkhand	39326	12558	3305794	607540
17.	Karnataka	48393	24510	3626037	2073136
18.	Kerala	12198	5189	1776224	1252417
19.	Lakshadweep	40	13	7046	3752
20.	Madhya Pradesh*	87071	26698	6889314	2325886
21.	Maharashtra	82664	42847	8253837	3973878

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Manipur	3876	1679	221219	66080
23.	Meghalaya	7815	2259	363985	139859
24.	Mizoram	1402	964	104221	51373
25.	Nagaland	1782	406	180854	42641
26.	Orissa	47452	18935	3961686	1726012
27.	Puducherry	325	136	54700	40900
28.	Punjab	15480	5976	1195590	727733
29.	Rajasthan	68559	33173	4452265	1994060
30.	Sikkim	916	327	69758	22925
31.	Tamil Nadu	29012	18148	3114299	1790347
32.	Tripura	4002	1625	314547	146541
33.	Uttarakhand	12991	5238	690453	380671
34.	Uttar Pradesh	108063	44684	12656111	2696308
35.	West Bengal	78581	11333	7671009	3699312
Total		942706	370463**	84081629	33606588

*Includes 3495 Madarsas in AIE Centres.

**2,19,926 schools include Primary also.

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget Proposals 2009-2010 submitted by States/UTs.

[English]

Grading System for Class 11th and 12th

310. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to introduce a grading system for classes 11 and 12, instead of the examination system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grading system, so planned, proposes to grade values and life skills also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Forest Academy in Kerala

311. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of Kerala Forest Academy;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal for establishment of Kerala Forest Academy has been received. The main objective of the proposed academy is to act as an institute for the training needs of the Kerala Forest Department.

(c) As such the Ministry of Environment and Forests is not having any scheme to support the project. However, Ministry has signed an Externally Aided Project titled "Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel" with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The aim of the project is to improve the infrastructure of the existing training institutes of the States meant for training of front line forest personals, the course modules as well as teaching methodologies. The Project is to be implemented initially in ten States and Kerala is one amongst the participating States. The Consent letter from the Government of Kerala has been received.

Environmental Clearance to Navi Mumbai Airport

312. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether environmental clearance to Navi Mumbai International Airport is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time of which environmental clearance is likely to be given to the Navi Mumbai International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As of date, the proposal for Environmental Clearance to Navi Mumbai International Airport, is not pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The project for establishment of Navi Mumbai International Airport was received from the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO), on 22-06-2009 for seeking Terms of Reference (ToR) under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Accordingly, the project was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and the Committee finalized ToR and additional ToRs for carrying out the Environment Impact Assessment Studies.

(c) Now, the CIDCO need to submit the Environment Impact Assessment Studies as per the prescribed ToRs along with the public consultation documents for appraisal and recommendation by the EAC under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

Corpus Fund for S.V. Patel's Memorial

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to give corpus fund for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds likely to be sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A decision has already been taken by the Government to sanction a one-time capital grant of Rs. 3 crore and an appropriate annual maintenance grant to Sardar Patel Trust for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel-Veer Vithalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad, Gujarat.

[Translation]

**Supply of Coal to Sanjay Gandhi
Thermal Power Plant**

314. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh including Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Plant, Birsinghpur has been facing shortage of coal for the last few months;

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

(c) whether any proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government has been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the remedial action being taken by the Union Government; and

(e) the time by which the said problem is likely to resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Out of four power stations located in Madhya Pradesh, coal stocks at Amarkantak and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Stations were occasionally less than seven days during November, 2009 to February, 2010 (till 16th February). While supplies to Sanjay Gandhi thermal power station from CIL sources have been 100% of the commitment level of Fuel Supply Agreement, in the case of Amarkantak, supplies could not be received by the power plant as per the commitment level due to inadequate coal carrying and handling infrastructure at the power plant end. During April, 2009 to February, 2010 (till 16th February), overall coal supplies to the power stations in Madhya Pradesh was 27.60 million tonnes as against pro-rata Annual Contracted Quantity of 27.80 million tonnes, indicating materialization of 99%.

A table showing the details of pro-rata Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) vis-à-vis actual dispatches during April, 2009 to February, 2010 (till 16th February) in respect of power stations located in Madhya Pradesh is given below:—

(figures in million tonnes) (provisional)

Name of the Power Station	Pro-rata Annual Contracted quantity as Fuel Supply Agreement	Despatch during April, 2009 to February, 2010 (till 16th February, 2010)	Materialisation
Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	14.90	15.70	105%
Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station	5.50	5.50	100%
Satpura Thermal Power Station	5.70	5.50	92%
Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	1.70	0.90	54%

(c) to (e) Requests have been received from time to time for augmentation of coal supplies to Amarkantak and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Plants. An Inter Ministerial "Sub-group" in the Ministry of Coal regularly monitors the supply of coal and stock position in respect of 79 thermal power plants, including those located in

Madhya Pradesh and take appropriate plant specific remedial action for augmentation of supplies where coal stocks are less than seven days. As on 18th February, 2010, Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station had 1.17 lakh tonnes of coal which is equivalent to about 5 days coal requirement.

Ban on Mining in CRZ

315. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale mining of lime stone and other minerals in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose a ban on mining of these minerals in CRZ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991, mining of limestone in the CRZ areas is a prohibited activity. However, mining of rare minerals like monazite, thorium etc., is permissible in certain categories of the CRZ areas subject to obtaining necessary statutory clearances, including under the CRZ Notification, 1991.

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

[English]

Nuclear Power

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn up an action plan to generate 40,000 MW of atomic energy by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated investment required for this purpose alongwith the source from where the funds are propose to be raised;

(d) whether the Government proposes to seek international cooperation to achieve this target; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) The current nuclear power capacity of 4340 MWe can be increased to about 15,000 MWe by the year 2020 by completion of ongoing projects and indigenous efforts. Another 10,000 MWe can be added by the year 2020 through international cooperation with France, Russian Federation and the USA.

Setting up of a total of 40,000 MW capacity through international co-operation in nuclear power is possible but in a longer time frame beyond 2020. The project details have not been finalized. The investment is expected through a combination of equity, domestic and foreign borrowings and intergovernmental credit.

Schools in Rural Areas

317. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of schools in rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof for Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for opening primary schools within one kilometer of the habitation as per State norms. Upper primary schools are opened as per requirement based on the number of children completing primary education upto a ceiling of one upper primary school for every two primary schools as per State policy without any distinction between urban and rural areas.

SSA outlay for the 11th Plan is Rs. 71000 crore.

In the Secondary Education sector, two new centrally sponsored schemes namely "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" (RMSA) and "Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence", have been launched during the XIth Five Year Plan. RMSA envisages setting up of new secondary schools, so as to provide one secondary school within 5 kilometers of every habitation. Under the "Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence", it has been decided, in the first phase, to set up of 2500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs).

(c) The funds allocated and the expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	GOI Releases	Expenditure (including state share)
2006-07	1083719.91	1477929.69
2007-08	1143203.94	1556557.24
2008-09	1261120.41	1905652.36
2009-10	1206700.83	1363701.71
	(as on 16-2-2010)	(as on 31-12-2009)

Against a Revised Estimate of Rs. 550.00 crore for RMSA for the year 2009-10, Rs. 148.65 crore has been released to 5 States/UTs so far for implementation of Annual Plan proposals, which include more than 500 new schools.

Under the Scheme of "Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence" Rs. 215.03 crore has been released to 7 States/UTs out of the Revised Estimate of Rs. 280.00 crore for the year 2009-10.

No funds were sanctioned under the above two schemes prior to 2009-10.

[Translation]

Indians Working Abroad

318. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Indian citizens working abroad;

(b) whether there is any system to monitor their working conditions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Exact details are not available because the Ministry does not maintain data on emigration of ECNR workers and ECNR countries. State-wise number of ECR workers who have emigrated to ECR countries during last five years is given in the enclosed Statement. Many of these workers would have already returned to India on completion of their contracts.

(b) and (c) The mandatory working conditions of emigrants are stipulated under Rule 15(2) of the Emigration Rules 1983. On receipt of a complaint about violation of contract by the employer action is taken to black-list the employer after due enquiry. Action is also taken against the recruiting agent concerned for suspension or cancellation of his registration. Indian Missions abroad attend to the day to day problems of emigrant workers and also pay visits to work sites and labour camps as necessary. In order to secure cooperation of the host country Governments for the protection and welfare of our emigrants, the Government has signed bilateral Labour MOUs with Malaysia, Jordan and with all the GCC countries (except Saudi Arabia). Joint working Groups have been constituted under these MOUs to discuss and resolve problems of emigrants through regular bilateral meetings. Indian Community Welfare Funds have been established in the Indian Missions in all ECR countries to provide onsite support to workers in distress.

Statement*State-wise Figures of Workers Granted Emigration Clearance/
ECNR Endorsement during the Years 2004-2009*

Sl. No.	State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	5	190	87	89	75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72,580	48,498	97,680	105044	97530	69233
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73	0	0	25	244	181
4.	Assam	2,695	669	1,075	1905	1517	1788
5.	Bihar	21,812	9,366	36,493	51805	60642	50227
6.	Chandigarh	2,405	807	6,616	9177	1768	966
7.	Chhattisgarh	580	0	4735	310	80	51
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	27	8
9.	Delhi	6,052	6,024	9098	5327	4512	2501
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli/UT	0	0	11	12	17	3
11.	Goa	7,053	1,627	4,063	3102	2210	1659
12.	Gujarat	22,218	49,923	13,274	20066	15716	9185
13.	Haryana	1,267	2,313	193	1852	1779	1052
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,506	762	1,180	1119	1345	776
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,944	486	1,661	3276	3588	4307
16.	Jharkhand	919	974	1,427	3651	3561	3545
17.	Karnataka	19,237	75,384	24,362	27014	22413	18565
18.	Kerala	63,512	1,25,075	1,20,083	150475	180703	119384
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	23	19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,888	5,312	7047	3616	2321	1897
21.	Maharashtra	28,670	29,289	15,356	21496	24786	19128
22.	Manipur	29	0	0	1	30	18
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7	24	21

Sl. No.	State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
24.	Mizoram	38	0	0	-	8	2
25.	Nagaland	46	0	0	7	10	5
26.	Orissa	6,999	1,258	4,114	6696	8919	6551
27.	Pondichery	560	222	2	45	397	320
28.	Port Blair	0	0	1	2	0	
29.	Punjab	25,302	24,088	39,311	53942	54469	27291
30.	Rajasthan	35,108	21,899	50,236	70896	64601	44744
31.	Sikkim	0	0	10	2	18	12
32.	Tamil Nadu	1,08,964	1,17,050	1,55,631	150842	128791	78841
33.	Tripura	2	1	1	121	592	324
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27,428	22,558	66,131	91613	139254	125783
35.	Uttarakhand	58	137	93	179	523	623
36.	West Bengal	8,986	5,102	14,929	24817	26094	21187
37.	Others	0	24	1909	924	0	
Total		4,74,960	5,48,853	676912	809453	848601	610272

*[English]***Development of Regional Languages**

319. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released funds for the development of regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, language-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action plan prepared for the development of each language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no specific category of languages called 'Regional Languages' and, therefore, regional language is not a criteria to allocate and release funds by the Government of India. However, funds spent by the Government of India during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for development of various scheduled languages are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Action plan for development of languages include research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use, production of material in various languages, financial assistance for publication of books, magazines etc.

Statement

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Languages	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assamese	9.81	7.97	59.45
2.	Bengali	46.89	55.24	28.98
3.	Bodo	17.59	16.50	10.65
4.	Dogri	17.33	16.85	17.59
5.	Gujarati	14.04	13.45	19.92
6.	Hindi	1489.75	1436.46	1366.98
7.	Kannada	50.18	52.86	34.58
8.	Kashmiri	18.03	21.21	19.48
9.	Konkani	12.68	13.31	13.87
10.	Maithili	24.15	22.59	22.14
11.	Malayalam	15.80	23.63	6.65
12.	Manipuri	13.35	13.94	15.95
13.	Marathi	27.69	23.36	20.31
14.	Nepali	17.63	15.98	18.12
15.	Oriya	18.00	21.74	13.90
16.	Punjabi	29.76	33.76	27.23
17.	Sanskrit	3745.00	4610.00	4450.00
18.	Santali	17.40	20.54	15.46
19.	Sindhi	179.19	72.37	122.43
20.	Tamil	463.46	518.31	734.08
21.	Telugu	31.25	38.36	16.94
22.	Urdu	1821.91	1844.12	1954.15
Total		8080.89	8892.55	8988.87

Zoological Experiments in Colleges and Universities

320. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expert Committee has given its report to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Chairman, UGC has constituted an Expert Committee comprising of subject experts and representatives of UGC and the Government, to look into the issue of dissection of animals for zoological experiments in colleges and universities.

(c) The Report of the Committee is yet to be submitted to UGC.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Primary School Teachers

321. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the Report of the Working Group on elementary education and literacy for the Eleventh Five Year Plan submitted to the Ministry, 54% of all primary schools in India have only one teacher;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the Report of the Working Group on elementary education and literacy for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007), 54% of all primary schools in India have one or two teachers.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) teacher posts for primary and upper primary level are sanctioned to all States and UTs as per their requirement projected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget. Upto 2009-10, 12.82 lakh teachers have been sanctioned to States/UTs under SSA.

Indian Philosophical Congress

322. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 85th Indian Philosophical Congress was held recently in Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decisions arrived at the Conference; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the decisions taken in the Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) It is gathered from Guwahati University that the 85th Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held in Guwahati University from 26th October through 29th October 2010.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

International Conference on Tigers

323. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Tiger Conference to save the declining population of tigers in the country and other parts of the world was organized recently;

(b) if so, the major decisions taken in the Conference; and

(c) the initiative proposed to be taken to arrest the declining population of tigers in their habitat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not organized any international tiger conference recently.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for strengthening tiger conservation in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

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

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4-09-2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and

Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6-6-2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq. km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife

Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. Indian has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling transboundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along-with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20-10-2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.

16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29-2-2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent Initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.

21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.

22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.

23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.

24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves

affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.

25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.

26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.

27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.

28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.

29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.

30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

Recruitment of Teachers on Contract Basis

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

(a) whether the State Governments have been allowed to recruit teachers on contract basis for primary and secondary levels of education, out of the funds provided by the Centre under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the number of teachers appointed, so far, State-wise and category-wise and payment to which is entitled;

(c) whether the teachers appointed so far are still not sufficient to impart proper education as envisaged under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) teacher posts for primary and upper primary level are sanctioned to all States and UTs as per their requirement projected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget and funds are provided for this purpose. Teachers are recruited by the respective State Governments as per their own specific rules and regulations, and on remuneration as per State norms. Upto 2009-10, 12.82 lakh teachers have been sanctioned to States/UTs under SSA against which 10.21 lakh teachers stand recruited. State-wise details of teachers recruited under SSA programme are given in the enclosed Statement. As a result of appointment of above teachers Pupil Teacher Ratio has improved at elementary level from 36:1 in 2005-06 to 32:1 in 2008-09.

The Centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" (RMSA), *inter alia*, provides for sanctioning of teachers for new schools as per State norm and also to fill up gap in existing schools. State Governments have been advised to appoint only trained and qualified teachers under RMSA. The Scheme also provides for in service training of teachers every year for their continuous enrichment.

Statement

S.No. Name of State		Teachers sanctioned upto 2009-10	Total Teachers recruitment from beginning of SSA upto December, 2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38238	39766

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5517	5271
3.	Assam	3042	0
4.	Bihar	260841	160145
5.	Chhattisgarh	56579	59938
6.	Goa	169	169
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	8948	8936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4178	3453
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38104	27222
11.	Jharkhand	94605	81711
12.	Karnataka	24278	21798
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97368	78672
15.	Maharashtra	13423	12158
16.	Manipur	365	0
17.	Meghalaya	10656	8965
18.	Mizoram	1889	1609
19.	Nagaland	590	0
20.	Orissa	83349	68752
21.	Punjab	4840	4813
22.	Rajasthan	114132	93119
23.	Sikkim	410	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	22628	25473
25.	Tripura	5770	3902
26.	Uttar Pradesh	276217	249481
27.	Uttarakhand	7559	5998
28.	West Bengal	107219	59032

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman Nicobar	67	67
30.	Chandigarh	785	757
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	448	377
32.	Daman Diu	95	63
33.	Delhi	36	36
34.	Lakshadweep	26	28
35.	Puducherry	48	41
Total SSA		1282419	1021937

*[Translation]***Foreign Investment in CIL**

325. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding was signed during the recent visit of Australian Prime Minister in the field of coal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Australian Government has expressed its willingness to provide technical assistance in exploration of coal in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The possibility of bilateral cooperation in the area of various technical services related to coal mining including exploration are considered in the Joint Working Group on Energy and Minerals constituted between Government of India and Government of Australia.

*[English]***Establishment of Museum**

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to establish more museums at district and regional levels to take the museum movement to the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the museum concept is proposed to be redefined to keep pace with the evolving social changes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of districts/regions where this new concept is proposed to be implemented in the country including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) A Scheme for "Financial assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" is operated by Ministry of Culture under which assistance is provided for modernization and upgradation of existing Museums and for setting up of new Museums at the

regional, state and local levels. The Scheme is open to the whole of India.

The Scheme was revised in 2008 in order to further promote the Museum movement in the country and to make the museums more relevant to social and technological milieu in order for them to be able to compete with the best in the world.

Applications received under the scheme are placed before an Expert Committee for consideration. The details of the scheme are available in the Ministry's website www.indiaculture.nic.in

Additional Grant for State Libraries

327. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted any additional grants to States for State level libraries under the Library Development Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. Matching grant is provided to the States for State level libraries through the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture. However, no additional grant is provided to States for the purpose by the Ministry of Culture.

(b) Does not arise.

Climate Modelling Studies by IIT, Roorkee

328. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the climate modelling studies undertaken by the scientists of Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee indicate that there is a greater possibility of total water discharge in the Ganga River Basin exceeding the threshold limit in the climate change scenario;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on life and property of the people of the affected area and the number of people who would likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

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

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

(a) As per the information provided by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee no study has been carried out at IIT, Roorkee in respect of climate modelling related to discharge in Ganga river basin.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

329. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken/proposed to take any steps for setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas in various districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages setting up of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district. Setting up of a JNV is based on the proposal from the concerned State Government offering suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. There are 71 districts in Uttar Pradesh and 68 of them have got functional Vidyalayas. There are 2 more sanctioned Vidyalayas in the State of Uttar Pradesh, but these are not functional due to non-provision of temporary accommodation by the State Government. No proposal has been received from the State Government for opening of a JNV in the remaining one district.

[English]

Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas-2010

330. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas was recently organized in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the decisions arrived therein;

(c) the rationale behind organizing this event every year;

(d) the details of the investments made by NRIs in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(e) whether some trade unions and Non-Government Organisations have opposed the meet;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken or discussed to address the grievances made by migrants of Indian origin in different countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes Madam. The 8th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas convention was held in New Delhi from 7-9 January, 2010.

(b) The Convention had three Plenary Sessions and six concurrent sessions beside 11 separately individual state sessions. The themes of the three plenary sessions were: (i) Diaspora: Role and Expectations, (ii) Diaspora: Interests and Concerns (iii) Skills Development. The themes for the six concurrent sessions were: (i) Returning to 9% Growth: Diaspora Connect, (ii) Leveraging Knowledge Networks: Global-Ink, (iii) Thousands of Fireflies: Diaspora Philanthropy, (iv) Diaspora Women in Cross-Cultural Environments, (v) Indians and the Gulf and (vi) Future of PBDs and the Road Ahead. These sessions provided a forum for

structured deliberations centered around the chosen themes.

(c) The rationale behind organizing this event every year is to provide a common platform for the vast overseas Indian community to meet each other, as also the Indian leadership and deliberate on matters of interest and concern to them.

(d) No separate data of investment made by NRIs is maintained by this Ministry.

(e) and (f) Though there were media reports of protests organized by some trade unions/NGOs, no memorandum/appeal was received from such organizations by the Government of India.

(g) All issues raised by delegates and participants at the various sessions held during the PBD convention were taken note of.

[Translation]

Computerisation in Schools

331. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at schools;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the scheme including the share of the Central Government and State Governments for the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the manner in which the said scheme will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" is being implemented since December 2004 to promote the usage of ICT

in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools for enriching the teaching learning process and to enable the students to acquire skills needed for the digital world. Financial assistance is provided for ICT infrastructure, including internet connectivity, capacity building of teachers and development of appropriate e-content for ICT-aided teaching and learning. The schools are selected based on the Computer Education Plans received from the States/UTs.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 6000 crores has been provided in the XI Five Year Plan for the scheme. The sharing pattern between the Central Government and States is in the ratio of 75:25 for general category States and 90:10 for special category States.

(d) The Centrally sponsored scheme is implemented by the State Governments using the financial assistance from the Central Government.

[English]

Cost and Time Overruns of Projects

332. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any appraisal of the large or major central sector projects;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for the cost and time overruns in respect of the projects identified by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) As on November 2010, out of 589 projects costing Rs. 100 crore and above 321 projects have reported time overruns. The cost overrun in these delayed projects is of the order of Rs. 31,957 crores.

(c) The main factors causing time and cost overruns include; delay in award of contract, delay in supply of equipment, delay in completion of works by contractors, delay in acquisition of land, change in scope, inadequate infrastructure, cost escalation, exchange rate variation and increase in cost due to delays.

(d) The remedial measures taken by the Government for timely completion of the projects are:

- (i) in-depth review of projects on monthly and quarterly basis by the Government;
- (ii) follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, infrastructure facilities, ensuring law and order at project sites, etc.;
- (iii) setting up of Empowered Committees in the administrative Ministries for review of departmentally executed projects;
- (iv) inter-ministerial coordination for resolving unresolved problems;
- (v) setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries/Departments to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- (vi) appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure; and
- (vii) Issue of guidelines on standard bidding documents.

Indian Students in Australia

333. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the number of Indian students who have gone abroad particularly to Australia for studies during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the number of students who have returned back from Australia midway as a result of constant racial attacks, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government of India has issued any advisory to the Indian students going/studying abroad including Australia;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of Indian students abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Presently there is no institutional mechanism in place to determine the number of Indian students proceeding abroad for studies. However, as per information provided by the Australian Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, following are the number of students who have gone to Australia during the last two years:

Year	Total no. of students	Number of new students (included in the total)
2008	74,980	35,021
2009	89,457	30,861

(b) As per information available, 4 students returned to India in 2009 from Melbourne without completing their studies because of the local situation.

(c) and (d) Yes. Advisories for Indian students have been posted on the websites of the Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs (www.moia.gov.in), External

Affairs (<http://mea.gov.in>) as well as that of the High Commission in Canberra (www.hcindia-au.org). Salient features of the Advisory in respect of Australia are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Details of steps taken by the Government of India is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient Features of Advisory to Indian Students

- Make sure that the institution offering the course has a good reputation, especially if it is a private one. Please see <http://cricos.deewr.gov.au>
- Go through the website of the educational institution carefully and cross check if needed, with the Education Officer at the Australian High Commission in New Delhi (www.dfat.gov.au) or the Consulates in Mumbai and Chennai.
- Make sure that you have a written agreement from the institution before paying any fees. This would be especially helpful in setting disputes if any.
- Do not travel alone late at night.
- If you are travelling alone, make sure that you have checked out your route carefully and that you keep to well-lit, populated areas as far as possible.
- Make sure that someone knows where you are going and at what time you are expected to return.
- Don't carry more cash with you than what is required.
- Do not make it obvious that you are in possession of expensive items, such as ipods or laptops.
- Always carry some identification with you as well as details of who should be contacted in an emergency.

- If in danger, dial 000 to get police help.
- In case you have a complaint, get in touch with the officer responsible for students welfare in the High Commission or the Consulate nearest to you.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government of India

- The issue of attack on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level.
- It has been conveyed to the Australian government that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia.
- Our High Commissioner and Consuls General in Australia are in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as state level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.
- The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of Indian community in Australia to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance approach to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students.
- Hon. John Brumby, Premier of the State of Victoria visited India from 22 Sept. 2009 to 1st Oct. 2009. During the visit he called on the Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Minister for Human Resource Development.
- An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of

Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs and External Affairs, besides those of Indian Mission/Posts in Australia.

- An officer has been designated as the 'Students' Welfare Officer' in the High Commission of India, Canberra as well as our Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne. As soon as a case of attack comes to the notice, the matter is taken up immediately with local government authorities.

[Translation]

Water Conservation Schemes

334. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the water conservation schemes being implemented by the Union Government;
- (b) the funds allocated and released in this regard to the State Governments, State-wise and scheme-wise;
- (c) whether rain water of various rivers including the river of the Aravali range of Rajasthan flows into the sea and get wasted;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to store this water by constructing dams to provide water for farming and to make drinking water available in nearby cities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (f) The details of water conservation schemes in respect of Ground Water and in respect of scheme titled "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, in order to expedite creation of irrigation potential in the country by completing ongoing irrigation projects (which also

many a times includes storage for drinking water supply), the Central Government launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97. So far, central assistance amounting to Rs. 38983.2354 crore has been released to various states as per details given in Annex-III. Under the AIBP, 275 major/medium projects and 10316 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been provided central assistance. Of these, 110 major/medium projects and 6959 surface MI schemes have been reported as completed.

Statement-I

Details of Water Conservation Schemes in respect of Ground Water

The details of schemes aimed at rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water being implemented by Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources are given below.

Demonstrative projects for "Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting"

Demonstrative projects on construction of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures were initiated in 8 identified areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during 2006-07 (X Plan). These projects are still continuing.

During the XI Plan, demonstrative artificial recharge projects are being implemented under the on going Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation in priority areas viz. over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water levels, drought prone and water scarcity areas, coastal areas, sub-mountainous/hilly areas etc. The civil works are being carried out by State Government departments through implementing agencies on cost deposit basis. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for the purpose.

State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the X Plan and XI Plan schemes are given below:

State-wise Funds Allocated under Demonstrative Recharge Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated for X Plan scheme	Funds released under X Plan scheme		Funds allocated for XI Plan scheme	Funds released under XI Plan scheme
			During X Plan	During XI Plan (spillover)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.44	91.32	39.12	130.020	91.014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	259.66	77.900
3.	Karnataka	86.64	64.53	22.11	109.158	76.410
4.	Madhya Pradesh	120.477	104.21	16.267	—	—
5.	Kerala	—	—	—	39.05	11.715
6.	Punjab	—	—	—	179.45	53.836*
7.	Tamil Nadu	223.15	156.21	66.94	526.35	324.045
8.	West Bengal	—	—	—	111.09	33.327
Total		560.707	456.27	144.437	1354.778	668.247

* Fund sanctioned by Ministry/CHQ to Regional Office, yet to be released to implementing agency due to delay in opening of bank account by them.

Artificial Recharge of ground water through dug wells

A State Sector Scheme on 'Artificial Recharge to Groundwater through Dugwells' is being implemented in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical assessment units of seven states in the country underlain predominantly by consolidated rocks namely Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan for construction of recharge facility on irrigation dug wells owned by the farmers. Under the scheme, 100% subsidy is being provided to small and marginal farmers and 50% subsidy to other farmers, owning dug wells, for installation of artificial recharge structures in their fields. A total of 4.45 million irrigation dug wells (2.72 million owned by small and

marginal farmers and 1.73 million owned by other farmers) located in 1180 blocks of seven participating states are envisaged to be covered for construction of recharge facilities with the objective of recharging aquifers through runoff available in agricultural fields during rains. Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1798.71 crore including subsidy component of Rs. 1499.27 crore. State-wise details of funds released to the States for IEC activities and subsidy amount to beneficiaries (as reported by NABARD) are given below:

Under the scheme, as on 8th February, 2010, funds amounting to Rs. 242.57 crore have been released to the concerned States. The States have already started implementation of the scheme. State-wise details of funds released are given below:

Sl. No.	State	Fund allocated	Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Fund released under IEC (Rs. in crore)	Total (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	327.34	0.000	0	0
2.	Gujarat	208.49	52.573	3.25	55.823
3.	Karnataka	58.69	27.66	2.00	29.66
4.	Madhya Pradesh	136.92	2.11	2.00	4.11
5.	Maharashtra	110.14	13.16	2.00	15.16
6.	Rajasthan	317.15	24.78	2.00	26.78
7.	Tamil Nadu	490.23	105.29	5.75	111.04
Total		1648.96	225.573	17.00	242.573

In addition, a sum of Rs. 0.2417 crore has also been released for advertisement through DAVP.

Statement-II

Brief of RRR of Water Bodies

The Government of India sanctioned a Pilot Scheme for "National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" in January, 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1 proposed to be implemented during the X Plan period. The objectives of the Scheme are to restore

and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. The Scheme has been approved for 26 district projects in 15 States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 299.92 crore and Central Share of Rs. 197.30 crore (Annexure-I) has been released to the states so far. These projects cover 1098

water bodies with total original culturable command area of 1.72 lakh hectares. After RRR works, an additional irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh hectare is likely to be generated. The physical work for restoration has been completed in 1033 water bodies in 15 states so far. The spillover activities are being continued during the current financial year i.e. 2009-10 also.

Government of India approved two schemes on repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and (ii) the other with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during XI Plan Period. Under the scheme covered by external assistance, the GoI provides assistance to the extent of 25% and borrows necessary funds as loan from World Bank, 75% State share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by Concerned State. Under the scheme with domestic support, funding is also in the ratio of 25:75 (Centre: State) for non-special category States and in the ratio of 90:10 for special category States (North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand,

Jammu and Kashmir and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa), drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas. These schemes were approved during the end of financial year 2008-09. The scheme of RRR of water bodies includes the comprehensive improvement of Water Bodies, catchment area treatment, command area development and capacity building of stakeholders. The guidelines for the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support/external assistance have already been circulated to the State Government.

Under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies with external assistance World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268.78 crore for restoration of 1224 water bodies and with Orissa for Rs. 448 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies having CCA of 1.2 lakh hectares.

Details of Funds Released under the Pilot Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Central share released (Rs. in Crore)					State Total
					2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mababub	226	32.84	2.44	2.7	19.1200		24.2600	33.2525
		Anantpur	52	12.26		7.6625	1.3300		8.9925	
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236		1.1058	0.5712		1.6770	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512		2.654		2.1500	4.8040	
		Banaskantha	25	7.6653		3.1		1.2500	4.3500	9.154
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401		0.312	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588		1.275	1.0200		2.2950	2.295
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	0.33	0.649	1.1200		2.0990	
		Palamu	38	8.5928	1.17	0.525	4.7500		6.4450	8.544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	4.42	10.13	12.0000		26.5500	
		Bangalore	182	38.068	1	6.95	20.6010		28.5510	55.101
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546		0.6	0.1900	0.2300	1.0200	
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847		0.526	0.1900	0.3200	1.0360	2.0560
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923		0.70	0.7000	0.9900	2.3900	
		Shivpuri	65	41.28		15.00		10.6300	25.6300	28.02
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828		13.831			13.8310	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	1.14	6.81	1.6650		9.6150	
		Gajapati	59	6.01	0.55	3.19	0.7675		4.5075	14.1225
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489		2.25	1.1200		3.3700	
		Pali	1	2.45		1.5	0.3400		1.8400	5.21
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222		0.458	0.4600		0.9180	
		Villupuram	38	9.372		3.5145	3.5100		7.0245	7.9425
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	0.74	0.565		2.0000	3.3050	
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	0.21	1.2	1.2000	8.0000	10.6100	13.915
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18			0.2655		0.2655	
		Jamui	5	3.42			0.2340	0.9000	1.1340	1.3995
Total 15		26	1098	299.9155	12	87.2078	71.6223	26.4700	197.3001	197.3001

[English]

Launch of GSLV-D3

335. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to launch the GSLV-D3 rocket with an indigenous engine for the first time in the country's space history; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

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

(b) The GSLV-D3 rocket, with indigenously developed cryogenic upper stage, is planned for launch from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota during second quarter of 2010. GSLV-D3 will place

GSAT-4, the experimental communication satellite, into geostationary orbit. The vehicle assembly activities are currently in progress.

Fire Accident

336. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a severe fire has broken out in the Ashoka and Piparwar collieries of Jharkhand since several years;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the coal burnt and the financial loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether any Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) works have been undertaken for the families affected due to the fire;

(d) if so, the present status thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to extinguish fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) and (b) As per Coal India Limited (CIL), no major case of fire has been reported except for some minor stray incidents of fire from the coal stock in these collieries. No significant loss due to the burning of coal has been reported.

(c) and (d) Since, fire is in the coal stock, no rehabilitation and resettlement work is required.

(e) Stray incidents of coal stock fire are being dealt by water sprinkling and local fire fighting arrangements.

Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change

337. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the outcome of the recent climate change conference held in Copenhagen;

(b) whether India has deviated from its earlier stand on climate change;

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

(d) whether the Government has ratified or proposes to ratify the accord reached at the conference; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The negotiations at Copenhagen Climate Change Conference could not reach an outcome, as mandated by the Bali Action Plan, in December 2007. At Copenhagen, it was decided that negotiations under the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) would continue for another year and reach a conclusion at the 16th Conference of Parties in December 2010. However at Copenhagen, few Parties including India participated in an informal discussion at the initiative of COP President that produced a text called 'Copenhagen Accord'. The Accord could not be adopted by Parties and was only 'noted' by them.

(b) and (c) India's stand adopted during Copenhagen Conference is consistent with the principles and provisions of the Bali Action Plan. India has agreed that the mitigation actions of developing countries will be voluntary in nature and will not be result of a legally binding agreement.

(d) and (e) As the Copenhagen Accord was not adopted by the Parties, the question of its ratification by Parties does not arise. However, in response to

Copenhagen Accord, various countries including India have communicated their quantified emissions targets or domestic mitigation actions as appropriate to UNFCCC Secretariat. India has communicated that its proposed domestic actions are voluntary in nature and will not have a legally binding character. Further these actions will be implemented under the proviso of Art. 4.7 of the UNFCCC.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to States

338. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by the Government for various Centrally aided/sponsored development schemes, during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the scheme-wise details of funds disbursed and

the funds utilised;

(c) whether any social audit is conducted to assess the impact of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Ministry-wise details of funds allocated for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be implemented by the States, as included in their Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) for the last three years, are indicated in the enclosed Statement. State-wise allocations/releases are made by the administrative Ministries concerned to the States. Planning Commission have requested all the Union Ministries in December, 2009 to undertake social audit for all CSSs.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation				
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	100.00	90.00	60.00
2.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/ Rainfed Farming System	200.00		
3.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	300.00	320.00	320.00
4.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	293.40	299.00	349.00
5.	Micro Irrigation	550.00	500.00	430.00
6.	National Bamboo Mission	70.00	70.00	70.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	National Horticulture Mission	1150.00	1100.00	1100.00
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	230.00	298.00	298.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	1100.00	950.00	950.00
10.	National Food Security Mission	0.00	1100.00	1350.00
11.	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	100.00	348.00	153.00
12.	National Project on Management of Soil and Health			47.00
13.	Establishment/modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses, including mobile slaughter plants (New Scheme)	0.01		
14.	Establishment of Poultry Estates (NEw Scheme)	0.01		
15.	Special Feeding Programme for raising Heifers (New Scheme)	0.01		
Total		4093.40	5075.00	5127.00

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

1.	R and D for livestock breed	116.78		
2.	Livestock disease control and dairy development	157.00		
3.	Integrated fisheries development scheme (National Marine Fisheries Development including MPEDA and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension)	59.38		
(I) Animal Husbandry				
4.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding		61.00	112.25
5.	Poultry Development (Improvement of Poultry etc.)		22.09	28.00
6.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds		1.90	4.00
7.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme		10.00	10.80
8.	Livestock Insurance		16.00	30.00
9.	Livestock Health and Disease Control		120.00	220.32

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses		0.01	5.00
11.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals		0.00	0.01
12.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services		0.00	0.01
13.	Project for Dairy Development		50.00	53.10
14.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture		12.00	17.90
15.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations		45.00	60.00
16.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen		25.00	33.00
17.	Special package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts		160.00	75.00
	Total	333.16	523.00	649.39
Department of Commerce				
1.	ASIDE	600.00	570.00	570.00
	Total	600.00	570.00	570.00
Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)				
1.	Investment subsidy (old) Charged		0.00	0.00
2.	NEIIPP, 2007	90.00	100.00	95.00
3.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	30.00	50.00	45.00
4.	Growth Centre Scheme	5.00	5.00	0.00
5.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (New Scheme)		0.00	3.00
	Total	125.00	155.00	143.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
1.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems	127.59	110.00	75.00
2.	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection		0.01	0.01
3.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	269.00	260.00	532.33

1	2	3	4	5
4.	NRCP (EAP)			
5.	Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Malacanna baccifera) (Bamboos)		15.00	0.00
6.	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)		130.00	76.00
7.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	146.68	80.00	80.00
8.	Project Tiger		80.00	243.13
9.	Project Elephant		20.00	21.50
10.	National Afforestation Programme	453.78	345.62	345.62
11.	Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojna)		15.00	10.00
12.	Pollution Abatement	3.69		
	Total	1000.74	1055.63	1383.59
Department of Health and Family Welfare				
1.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	10585.99	11580.00	13580.00
2.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	815.00	1100.00	1100.00
3.	Cancer Control Programmes	180.00	150.00	150.00
4.	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	70.00	70.00
5.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	42.73	120.00	121.00
6.	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control	52.27	45.00	Project completed
7.	E-health including Telemedicine	15.00	15.00	15.00
8.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	17.58	30.00	30.00
9.	Health Care for the Elderly	1.00	5.00	5.00
10.	District Hospitals	35.00	75.00	40.00
11.	Human Resources for Health	2.00	373.00	67.00
12.	National Urban Health Mission	0.00	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	8 Pilot Projects	12.42	25.00	87.99
14.	Regulatory and quality control including capacity building	130.00		
	Total	11958.99	13638.00	15315.99
Department of AYUSH				
1.	Promotion of AYUSH	177.00	215.00	247.00
2.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	5.00	5.00	7.00
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants		30.00	50.00
	Total	182.00	250.00	304.00
Ministry of Home Affairs				
1.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System		210.00	164.43
2.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas		100.00	100.00
3.	Police Education and Training		12.00	12.00
	Total		322.00	276.43
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation				
1.	SJSRY	344.00	515.00	515.00
2.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	40.00	150.00	60.00
3.	Integrated subsidy scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (ISSHU)	30.00		
	Total	414.00	665.00	575.00
Department of School Education and Literacy				
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	10671.00	13100.00	13100.00
2.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NDM)	7324.00	83000.00	8000.00
3.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00	500.00	500.00
4.	District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) (EAP)	80.00	50.00	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mahila Samakhya	34.00	38.00	38.00
6.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)		0.00	50.00
7.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)		0.00	5.00
8.	Support to one year Pre-primary in Government Local Body schools	0.00	100.00	0.00
9.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	322.00	354.00	315.00
10.	Literacy Prog. for 35+ age group	0.00	15.00	0.00
11.	Scheme for Universal access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)	1305.00	2185.00	0.00
12.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)		0.00	1353.98
13.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	1.00	50.00	50.00
14.	New Model Schools (6000)	0.00	650.00	0.00
15.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence		0.00	350.00
16.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children	120.00	70.00	0.00
17.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)		0.00	70.00
18.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	120.00	120.00	750.00
19.	Less amount to be met from Social Infrastructure Development Fund		0.00	0.00
20.	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	37.00	37.00
21.	Access and Equity	10.00	0.00	0.01
22.	Upgrading 2000 KGBVs (Residential Schools)	0.00	80.00	0.00
23.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secondary and Higher Secondary Schools		0.00	60.00
24.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	250.00	300.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Appointment of Language Teachers		0.00	18.00
	Total	20757.00	25649.00	24995.00
Department of Higher Education				
1.	National Mission in Education through ICT		502.00	900.00
2.	Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernisation Programme	55.00	55.00	Transferred to Department of SE and L
3.	Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	16.00	Transferred to Department of SE and L
4.	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-Mission in Polytechnics)	50.00	134.50	751.50
	Total	105.00	707.50	1651.50
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
1.	Establishment of new ITIs in NE States, Sikkim and Strengthening and modernisation of ITIs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	31.70	12.42
2.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	54.00	26.00	16.00
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00	2.00	1.00
4.	Skill Development Initiative	0.05	25.00	52.24
5.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	0.00	125.00	13.30
6.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	0.05	83.00	240.00
7.	Social Security for unorganised sector workers	5.00	1.00	0.00
8.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	0.00	250.00	250.00
9.	Testing and certification of skills for workers in the informal sector	0.40		
	Total	91.50	543.70	584.96

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Law and Justice				
1.	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	50.50	133.00	125.50
2.	Admn. of Justice (Grant In Aid to UTs without Legislature)	1.00		
3.	Grant-in-aid to State Governments	48.50		
4.	Admn. of Justice (Grant in Aid to UTs with Legislature)	1.00		
	Total	50.50	133.00	125.50
Ministry of Minority Affairs				
1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	54.00	125.00	100.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected minority concentration districts	120.00	540.00	990.00
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	80.00	200.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	100.00	150.00
	Total	354.00	845.00	1440.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	43.00	30.00	45.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	10.00	5.00	23.00
	Total	53.00	35.00	68.00
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
1.	Propagation of Right to Information Act			14.16
	Total			14.16
Department of Rural Development				
1.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00
3.	DRDA Administration	212.00	250.00	250.00
4.	Rural Housing—IAY	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	6500.00	7530.00	12000.00
6.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00	30.00	30.00
7.	Others (SGRY)	2800.00	—	0.00
	Total	27362.00	31360.00	62530.00
Department of Land Resources				
1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)#	1114.54	1825.00	1911.00
2.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)#	145.00	473.00	400.00
3.	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	30.00
4.	EAP	86.46	50.00	57.00
	Total	1396.00	2398.00	2398.00
Department of Drinking Water Supply				
1.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00
2.	Standalone Systems in Rural Schools		0.00	0.01
3.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	1060.00	1200.00	1200.00
	Total	7560.00	8500.00	9200.01
Department of Road Transport and Highways				
1.	E and I for States from CRF ^{'D'}	264.93	250.74	266.97
2.	E and I for UTs from CRF	9.00	10.00	16.03
	Total	273.93	260.74	283.00
^{'D'}	Includes Rs. 30 crore for POSCO project, Rs. 20 crore for Mughal Road and Rs. 3.00 crore for Sansari Nalla killar, Thiroth Road in Himachal Pradesh (HP) (Not from Cess)			
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs students	625.00	750.00	750.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	25.00	54.00	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Hostels for SC and OBC boys	88.00	130.00	135.00
4.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00
5.	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	7.00	8.00	8.00
6.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	1.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	40.00	40.00	43.00
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	100.00	134.00	135.00
9.	Residential Schools for SC Students	1.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	25.00	30.00	30.00
11.	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)*			5.00
	Total	932.00	1168.00	1208.00
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
1.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)		30.00	100.00
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	5.00	5.00	12.00
	Total	5.00	35.00	112.00
Ministry of Textiles				
1.	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00	60.00	60.00
	Total	60.00	60.00	60.00
Ministry of Tourism				
1.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	460.00	522.00	522.00
	Total	460.00	522.00	522.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
1.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	202.99	250.00	272.95
2.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	37.00	66.00	64.00
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	20.00	30.00	41.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	12.00	18.00	19.72
	Total	271.99	364.00	397.67
Ministry of Urban Development				
1.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	9.00	0.50	1.00
2.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	100.00	20.00	0.01
3.	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes to Small Towns	32.50		
	Total	141.50	20.50	1.01
Ministry of Women and Child Development				
1.	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00
2.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	21.00	20.00	20.00
3.	ICPS	95.00	200.00	60.00
4.	NNM	0.10	1.00	0.00
5.	Swayamsidha—Phase-I/Phase-II	50.9	200.00	20.00
6.	Priyadarshini Scheme	10.00	23.00	27.00
7.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women		5.00	1.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent			110.00
9.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme			4.00
	Total	5470.00	6749.00	6947.00
Department of Youth Affairs				
1.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	54	95	95
	Total	54.00	95.00	95.00
Department of Sports				
1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)		125.00	160.00
	Total		125.00	160.00
Grand Total of CSS		84104.71	101824.07	137137.21

*[English]***Encouraging Research Based Industries**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage research based industries to sponsor students for Masters and Ph.Ds in Science and also award internships of longer duration;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge Commission in its report "More Talented Students in Maths and Science" had proposed that industry should be encouraged to sponsor students for Masters and PhD in science and also internship of longer duration in industry for Post Graduate students. Universities have academic autonomy to create such programmes that would encourage industries to sponsor students for courses of study in the universities.

Shortage of Coal

340. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister

of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the projected shortage of coal to meet the demand of energy sector during the next five years;

(b) the quantity of coal targeted to be produced from indigenous coal mines and the quantity required to be imported to meet the shortfall;

(c) the name of the countries which have approached for supply of coal to meet the shortfall; and

(d) the other alternatives being explored by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) As per Mid-Term Appraisal undertaken by the Planning Commission the overall shortage of coal by the year 2011-12 may be of the order of 81.03 Mts. While the overall gap between demand and supply at the end of 2016-17 as projected by Working Group on Coal and Lignite for the formulation of the 11th Five Year Plan may be 86.50 Mts.

(b) As per Annual Plan 2009-10 of Ministry of Coal, Mid-term Appraisal by Planning Commission and Working Group Report, the total coal availability from CIL sources and projected import for the year 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2016-17 are given below:

Item/Year	2009-10 (As per Annual Plan 2009-10)	2011-12 (As per MTA)	2016-17 (As per Working Group)
Total coal availability form CIL Sources	435.00	486.50	647.50
Total import (Coking + Non-Coking)	70.00	81.03	86.50

(c) and (d) The following steps have been initiated by the Government to augment the supply of coal:

(1) CIL intends to acquire coal resources and develop coal projects in the first phase in Mozambique, Australia, Indonesia, South Africa

and USA. The coal produced from these properties shall be imported to India to meet the coal demand.

(2) MoC has also allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public entrepreneurs for development and operation of mining for production of coal.

*[Translation]***Pollution in Rivers**

341. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) whether the quality of water of the major rivers in the country was subjected to any test;

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

(c) whether the river water is getting more polluted despite sizeable amount being spent by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) alongwith State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is monitoring the water quality of different rivers in the country at 810 locations covering 27 states and 6 Union Territories.

(c) to (e) The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power and other purposes compounds the challenge. This problem is being addressed collectively by the Central and State Governments.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). This Plan presently covers 38 rivers in 167 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes under NRCP include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, low cost sanitation works on river banks, electric and/or improved wood crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of nearly

4000 million litres per day has been created under this Plan, so far.

River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

*[English]***New Education Policy**

342. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the education sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has given any directive in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any task force has been set up to evolve a new educational policy through widespread dialogue with stake holders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is the shared responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is the highest advisory body to advise the

Central and State Governments in the field of education. Important issues pertaining to education are discussed in the CAGE meetings from time to time. The 56th meeting of the CAGE was held on 31-08-2009. CAGE unanimously endorsed the general need for reforms at all levels of education and felt that while there may be different view points on the pace and process of reforms, there was unanimity on its direction in the interest of children who are India's most precious assets. Members reiterated their commitment to a meaningful partnership between Central and State Governments, non-government and civil society organizations in the national endeavour for the future of children in our country. CAGE emphasized the need for all States to modify their curriculum, syllabi and textbooks on the basis of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, so that all children in the country have access to child-centric, constructivist teaching and learning process. CAGE emphasized that curriculum and textbooks should be fully in the line with constitutional values and child centered pedagogies. CAGE endorsed the necessity of a core curriculum in science and mathematics at secondary and higher secondary levels across all Education Boards in the country, so as to provide a level playing field to all students to join professional courses. CAGE noted the efforts of CBSE to introduce a grading system in lieu of marks for its Class X examination from next year with the objective of reducing unhealthy competition, and thereby reduce stress, and suggested to the States that they explore the possibility of following suit. CAGE was unanimous that there is a need to reduce examination stress among students. CAGE noted the attempt of CBSE to make Class Xth examination optional for students who will continue in the same school in Class-XI, while replacing the same with an efficient comprehensive and continuous evaluation (CCE) system so that standards of learning outcome are not compromised.

CAGE approved the proposal for an autonomous overarching authority for higher education and research with its policy related functions being distinct from regulatory functions—some States felt that there should be scope for the involvement of States. The Task Force constituted to follow up on the proposed National

Commission for Higher Education and Research would consult States in this regard. CAGE also approved the proposal of a self-selecting Collegium of eminent persons for greater objectivity and assistance to search committees in the selection of Chairperson and Members of the proposed National Commission and in the selection of Vice Chancellors and other eminent academic and research positions. CAGE endorsed the need for a law to prevent, prohibit and punish malpractices in higher education—some States felt that the scope of the proposed law should be widened to include all sectors of education, and it was explained that the present proposal was in keeping with the legislative competence of Parliament. CAGE approved mandatory assessment and accreditation in higher education—the proposed law should take into consideration the concerns expressed by some of the States with regard to the autonomy of the process of accreditation.

Mining Rights to Private Companies

343. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether private companies have been given mining rights under captive mining system; and

(b) if so, the details of the companies which have been given mining rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) So far 113 coal blocks have been allocated to 139 private sector companies.

Environmental Clearance to Coal Mines

344. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to

amend the rules for grant of environmental clearance given to coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent to which the environmental clearance to coal mines is likely to be expedited after these amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of response to (a) above, does not arise.

(d) The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 was amended on 01-12-2009. As per this amendment, coal mining projects with lease area of more than 150 hectares have been put into category 'A' and those between five hectares and 150 hectares are category 'B' projects requiring clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority respectively.

Establishment of National Data Base of Academic Qualifications

345. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a national data base of academic qualifications in an electronic format by an identified registered therefor;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted all the stake holders before evolving the proposed system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a task force for this purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the said system is likely to be operationalised in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to set up a national data base of academic qualifications in an electronic format by an identified registered depository. This would provide immense benefit to institutions, students and alumni and employers by enabling online access of academic qualifications, eliminating the need for persons to approach educational institutions for obtaining transcripts or for verification and reducing the need for institutions to preserve records in physical form related to academic performance of students for a number of years. The system could also eliminate fraudulent practices such as forgoing of certificates and mark-sheets by facilitating online verification.

(c) to (g) A Task Force on Electronic Depository of Academic Qualifications has been constituted by the Government on 11th January, 2010 with the following terms of reference:—

(i) to prepare a road-map for implementation of the concept of electronic depository of academic qualifications in dematerialized form;

(ii) to identify a registered depository to whom the work of creation and maintenance of the national database of academic qualifications in an electronic depository can be entrusted;

(iii) to detail the terms and conditions on which the work of creation and maintenance of the national database of academic qualifications can be entrusted to the identified electronic depository;

(iv) to draft an appropriate legislation to provide legal mandate to the holding of academic qualifications in an electronic depository;

(v) to make recommendations on such other

incidental matters that may be relevant to the implementation of the concept of electronic depository of academic qualifications in dematerialized form.

The deliberations of the Task Force are underway and it is expected that the Task Force would submit its report by March, 2010 for the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Royalty Rates of Coal

346. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to revise royalty rates of coal;

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

(c) whether the coal bearing States have suffered any loss on account of non-revision of rates of coal royalty during the last three years;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to compensate the States for the said loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government have constituted a new Study Group under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) on 04-02-2010 for considering the issue of next revision of royalty rates of coal and lignite. The royalty rates on coal and lignite were last revised w.e.f. 01-08-2007.

(c) and (d) Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty

rates in respect of any mineral by notification in the Official Gazette with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification. The proviso to Section 9(3) of the said Act prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years. Since the royalty rates on coal and lignite were last revised w.e.f. 01-08-2007, the rates could not have been enhanced again during the interim period in view of the restriction imposed under the proviso to Section 9(3) cited above. Therefore, the question of loss on account of non-revision of royalty rates on coal during the last three years does not rise.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the reply given to parts (c) and (d) above.

Funds for Setting Up of New Institutions of Higher Education

347. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the funds are being allocated for setting up of new institutions of higher education as per their requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and spent during the last three years and the current year, Institution-wise;

(c) the norms adopted for allocation of such funds; and

(d) the details of the targets fixed for the development of higher education and the provision of funds made for the purpose during the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The approved allocation during the XI Plan during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under various schemes and the expenditure incurred therefrom, are mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Institutions	Approved Allocation (Plan)			Actual Expenditure		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1.	Central Universities, including Setting up of 16 new Central Universities**	—	50.00	827.00	—	25.00	180.00
2.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	80.00	50.00	400.00	—	60.00	200.74
3.	Setting up of new National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	—	1.00	50.00	—	—	1.66
4.	Setting up of new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	—	10.00	20.00	—	0.11	2.01
5.	School for Planning Architecture	1.00	15.00	20.00	—	7.00	13.00
6.	New Polytechnics	50.00	100.00	445.00	—	105.99	431.00

*Funds certified as on 31-12-2009.

**The allocation for the new Central Universities is included in the overall Plan allocation of the University Grants Commission for Central Universities.

(c) The norms are based on estimates for the establishment of the new institutions, depending on the requirements for each class of institution.

(d) It has been proposed to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by five percentage points during the XI Plan period. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of new institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of Innovation Universities aiming at World Class Standard, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and School of Planning and Architecture.

UNESCO Report on Education

348. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that UNESCO'S Education for All Global Monitoring Report gives very poor grades to India when comes to educating its children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the said Report;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Madam, the UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010 is not India specific. However, references have been made to India throughout the Report. As per the report, India ranks 105th in the list with a composite Education for All Development Index (EDI) of 0.775.

The challenges referred to India in the report include malnutrition of children, low levels of enrollment/retention and learning levels of children, discriminatory aspects in the access to education at various levels, equity and quality related aspects, etc. There are also positive references to India viz. the country's ability to counteract the effect of economic downturn on the progress of education, augmentation of budget for the revamped National Literacy Mission, etc.

(e) The Government is continuously engaged in improving the education system both qualitatively and quantitatively through strengthening of existing programmes like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan', 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', the recast of National Literacy Mission under the name 'Saakshar Bharat', the quintupling of the mission's budget during the XIth Five Year Plan, the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and other reform measures.

[English]

Survey on River Yamuna

349. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has surveyed the river Yamuna in recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the basis of findings of the survey;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct such survey on other rivers in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), water quality of river Yamuna is affected in the stretches between Wazirabad to Okhla in Delhi and Kosikalan to Juhika in Uttar Pradesh due to disposal of sewage and industrial effluents.

(c) Besides the schemes undertaken by State Governments, the Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan in a phased manner. The total expenditure incurred so far under this plan is 908.89 cores. A total of 276 schemes have been completed in 21 towns of the three States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and 753.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created so far under YAP. The works taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and River Front Development.

(d) to (f) The Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards are monitoring water quality of major rivers in the country at 1365 locations covering 282 rivers. Based on the monitoring, 150 river stretches have been identified as polluted.

[Translation]

Conservation of Monuments

350. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details schemes for renovation and development of heritage forts, palaces, religious places and memorials in the country including in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Uttaranchal;

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned and spent during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, and State-wise; and

(c) the details of works undertaken in this regard, during the above period?

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

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Conservation of the monuments is a continuous process. Every year conservation programme is reviewed wherein completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated depending upon the availability of resources and requirements at site. The details of conservation works taken in the last three years and current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of amounts spent during the last three years and provision for current financial year, year-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The number of works taken up for conservation of monuments for last three years and current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Number of Works			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	53	87	91	87
2.	Aurangabad	58	32	114	26
3.	Bangalore	196	202	201	85
4.	Bhopal	77	66	85	103
5.	Bhubaneswar	70	58	61	48
6.	Kolkata	29	26	22	40
7.	Chennai	23	61	24	24
8.	Chandigarh	45	68	47	57
9.	Dehradun	41	19	18	16
10.	Delhi	66	84	36	38
11.	Dharwad	60	86	36	50
12.	Goa	22	16	20	18
13.	Guwahati	20	16	22	35
14.	Hyderabad	75	91	82	87

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jaipur	38	49	42	64
16.	Lucknow	76	80	96	101
17.	Patna	53	65	70	65
18.	Ranchi	8	7	7	12
19.	Raipur	33	48	67	68
20.	Shimla	19	19	21	2
21.	Srinaga	8	29	34	36
22.	Thrissure	12	15	18	16
23.	Vadodara	44	32	32	37
24.	Mumbai	27	39	47	37
25.	Science Banch	93	67	68	65
26.	Horticulture Branch	164	198	221	372
Total		1410	1560	1582	1589

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise expenditure for structural conservation/preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments during the last three years and allocation of funds for the year 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	State	Expenditure 2006-07	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09	Allocation of funds for 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra Circle	Uttar Pradesh	677.00	633.00	774.00	1600.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	Uttar Pradesh	559.97	775.00	1201.39	1050.00
3.	Aurangabad Circle	Maharashtra	375.00	738.95	285.00	215.00
4.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	380.00	415.00	465.15	425.00
5.	Bangalore Circle	Karnataka	839.18	1035.22	1088.94	950.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Dharwad Circle	Karnataka	640.52	593.00	423.64	400.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	Madhya Pradesh	839.18	906.69	997.96	600.00
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	Orissa	298.98	278.29	234.16	250.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	West Bengal	288.68	338.13	419.34	400.00
10.	Chennai Circle	Tamil Nadu	456.40	531.00	505.00	475.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	Haryana	434.00	494.82	512.48	495.00
12.	Shimla Circle	Himachal Pradesh	117.50	125.00	118.00	115.00
13.	Delhi Circle	Delhi	836.57	786.36	728.64	550.00
14.	Goa Circle	Goa	81.95	92.20	118.00	120.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	Assam	112.17	103.52	175.25	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	Rajasthan	302.00	285.00	280.00	250.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	Andhra Pradesh	661.47	743.23	865.00	600.00
18.	Patna Circle	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	155.00	427.97	377.72	325.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	268.70	300.00	405.30	350.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	208.99	261.75	286.17	275.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	Gujarat	300.06	339.98	405.62	400.00
22.	Dehradun Circle	Uttarakhand	180.00	177.50	169.40	170.00
23.	Raipur Circle	Chhattisgarh	242.00	235.00	285.00	280.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	Jharkhand	50.00	74.92	78.45	70.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	All States	543.95	609.90	555.36	625.00
26.	C.H. Agra	All States	1108.81	1584.76	1743.63	1325.00
Total			10816.89	12886.19	13498.60	11455.00

[English]

Health Hazardous Industries

351. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 85% of big industrial clusters in India including 6 in and around Delhi are health hazardous, as pollution levels have made air, water and land quality unfit for human habitation, as per Central Pollution Control Board report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to hand over this report to the Public Health Foundation of India to study the impact of such pollution levels on peoples' health; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has brought out a report on "Comprehensive Environmental Assessment of Industrial Clusters" and identified the industrial clusters as polluted based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The index captures various health related dimensions of environment including air, water and land. As per the survey carried out by CPCB in 88 major/prominent industrial clusters in the country, 43 industrial areas/clusters are identified as highly polluted. These include four industrial clusters in and around Delhi, namely Ghaziabad, Nazafergarh, Noida and Faridabad.

(c) and (d) CPCB has been asked to take follow up action on the findings of the assessment and coordinate with the Public Health Foundation of India.

[Translation]

Admission of Children in Private Schools

352. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed the Public Schools of the capital to earmark 20 per cent

seats for giving admission to the children of weaker sections of society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schools complying with and of those not complying with the directions of the Delhi High Court as on date;

(d) whether the Government have taken or are taking any action against the schools not complying with the directions of the Delhi High Court; and

(e) if so, the details thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The High Court of Delhi in its order dated 30-5-2007 in WP No 3156/2002 has directed that the private schools of the capital, which have been allotted land by the government agencies, shall earmark 10 per cent of seats for admission for students of the economically weaker sections and 5 per cent for wards of the staff of the school. In case the 5 per cent quota for wards of the staff is not filled, then the remaining seats will be filled by the students belonging to economically weaker sections.

(c) to (e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that 245 schools have fully complied with the order, 139 schools have partially complied, 3 schools have not provided any information, 2 schools are not functioning and 1 school has been derecognized. Notice has been issued to 3 schools that have not provided any information and the matter is sub-judice. The list of such schools is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(A) List of Schools that have complied with the order

Sl. No.	Name of the School
1.	Bal Bharti Public School Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, Rajender Nagar
2.	Carmel Convent, Chanakyapuri
3.	Convent of Jesus and Mary School, Bangla Sahib Marg

Sl. No.	Name of the School
4.	Faith Academy Dorsey Road, Prasad Nagar
5.	G.D. Salwan Public School, Old Rajinder Nagar
6.	Jain Happy School, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg
7.	Manav Sthali School, R Block, Rajindra Nagar
8.	Mater Dei School, Tilak Lane
9.	Salwan Public School, Raj Nagar
10.	Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodhi Estate
11.	Spring Dales School, Pusa Road
12.	St. Columbus School, Ashok Place
13.	St. Michael's School 3 Pusa Road
14.	Tagore Modern School Motia Khan
15.	Adarsh Vidya Bhawan, IP Extn, Patparganj
16.	Ahlcon International School, Mayur Vihar
17.	Ahlcon Public School, Mayur Vihar
18.	Andhra Education Society, Ghazipur
19.	Angel Public Sr. Sec. School
20.	Arwachin Bharti Bhawan Sr. Sec. School, Vivek Vihar
21.	ASN Sr. Sec. School, Mayur Vihar
22.	Bal Mandir Public School, Defence Enclave
23.	Bharat National Public School, Karkardooma
24.	Bharti Public School, Mayur Vihar
25.	DAV Mausam Vihar, Delhi.
26.	Dayanand Model Sec. School, Vivek Vihar
27.	Evergreen Public School, Vasundhara Enclave
28.	Guru Harkishan Public School, Hargobind Enclave
29.	Hillwood Academy, Preet Vihar
30.	Laxmi Public School Karkardooma

Sl. No.	Name of the School
31.	Mayur Public School, Patparganj
32.	National Victor Public School, IP Extn.
33.	Plato Public School, IP Extn.
34.	Preet Public Sec. School, Preet Vihar
35.	Rishabh Public School, Mayur Vihar
36.	Ryan International School, Mayur Vihar
37.	Salwan Public School, Kondli Gharouli Complex
38.	Sneh International School, New Rajdhani Enclave
39.	St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School, IP Extn.
40.	St. Mary's School, Mayur Vihar
41.	Universal Public School, Preet Vihar
42.	Vivekanand International School, Patparganj
43.	Vivekanand School, B-Block, Anand Vihar
44.	Amar Jyoti School
45.	Arunodaya Public School Karkardooma
46.	Modern Public School, Rishabh Vihar
47.	New Oxford Public School
48.	Premalal Bai Chavan School for Deaf and Dumb
49.	Queen Mary Public School
50.	Vivekanand School, D-Block, Anand Vihar
51.	Canterbury Public School
52.	DAV Public School, East of Loni Road
53.	Flora Dale School, Dilshad Garden
54.	Green Field Public School, Dilshad Garden
55.	Green Way Modern School, Dilshad Garden
56.	Gyandeep Public School
57.	Hans Raj Smarak Sr. Sec. School, Dilshad Garden

Sl. No.	Name of the School
58.	Huda Modern Public School, New Jafrabad, Delhi 32
59.	Lovely Rose Public School
60.	National Victor Public School, C0 Block, Gorakh Park, Shahdara
61.	Nutan Vidya Mandir, Dilshad Garden
62.	Siddarth International Public School, Dilshad Garden
63.	St. Lawrance Public School, Dilshad Garden
64.	Sunder Public School
65.	Nav Bharti Sr. Sec. School, Shree Nagar Colony
66.	Virendra Public School, Timarpur Road
67.	Goodley Public School, Shalimar Bagh
68.	Jaspal Kaur Public School, Shalimar Bagh
69.	Mahaveer School, R.P Bagh
70.	New Shalimar Public School, Shalimar Bagh
71.	North Delhi Public School, Shalimar Bagh
72.	St. Rosier Public School, Shalimar Bagh
73.	St. Vyas Public School, Shalimar Bagh
74.	Tagore Modern School, Shalimar Bagh
75.	The Srijan School
76.	Aadharshila Vidyapeeth CD—Block Pitampura
77.	Abhinav Public School
78.	Abhinav Public School CU Block Pitampura
79.	Alok Bharti Public School
80.	Apeejay School Sainik Vihar Pitampura
81.	Bal Bharti Public School, Sector-14, Rohini
82.	Brilliants Convent Pitampura

Sl. No.	Name of the School
83.	CRPF Public School, Rohini
84.	DAV Public School, Ashok Vihar
85.	Decent Public School
86.	Gita Rantan Jindal Public School
87.	Glorious Public School
88.	Green Vales Public School
89.	Guru Angad Public School Phase I, Ashok Vihar
90.	Guru Nanak Public School, Pitampura
91.	Happy Home Public School
92.	Himalaya Public School
93.	Jagannath International School
94.	Jain Bharti Model School
95.	Kulachi Hansraj Model School Ashok Vihar, Delhi
96.	Lancer's Convent School
97.	Lions Public School I Block Ashok Vihar
98.	Maharaja Agarsain Adarsh Public School DU Block Pitampura
99.	Mata Jai Kaur Public School
100.	Merry International School
101.	Mont Fort Senior Secondary School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
102.	Mother Divine Public School
103.	Mount Abu Public School
104.	N.K. Bagrodia P.S., Rohini
105.	New State Academy Sr. Sec. Zone—H-4 Pitampura
106.	North Ex Public School
107.	Prestige Convent School

Sl. No.	Name of the School
108.	Remal Public. Sr. Sec. School
109.	Rockfield Public School
110.	Rose Merry Public School MD Block, Pitampura
111.	Rosewood Public School
112.	Rukmani Devi Public School
113.	Rukmani Devi Public School CD Block, Pitampura
114.	Ryan International School
115.	S.D. Public School BU Block, Pitampura
116.	Sachdeva Public School FP Block Mourya Enclave, Pitampura
117.	Sachdeva Public School, Rohini
118.	Spring Days Model School, Ashok Vihar
119.	St. Colombo Public School, Pitampura
120.	St. Giri Public School
121.	St. Margaret Sr. Sec. School
122.	Vidya Bharti Public School
123.	Vidya Jain Public School
124.	Vikas Bharti Public School, Rohini
125.	Vishal Bharti Secondary School, Saraswati Vihar, Pitampura
126.	VSPK International School
127.	Yuva Shakti Model School
128.	Air Force Bal Bharti School, Lodhi Road
129.	Amity International School, Saket
130.	Apeejay School, J-Block, Saket
131.	APEEJAY School, Sheikh Sarai
132.	Balwantray Vidya Bhawan GK-II
133.	Birla Vidya Niketan, Pushp Vihar

Sl. No.	Name of the School
134.	Daisy Dales Sr. Sec. School, East of Kailash
135.	DAV Public School, Sarita Vihar
136.	Delhi Public School, Mathura Road
137.	Don Bosco School, Alaknanda
138.	Fr. Agnel School, Gautam Nagar
139.	General Raj School, Hauz Khas
140.	Glory Public School, Sarita Vihar
141.	Good Samaritan School, Sarita Vihar
142.	Guru Harkishan, Public School, Hemkunt Colony
143.	Institution for the blind
144.	Kalka Public School, Alaknanda
145.	Laxman Public School, Hauz Khas
146.	Manav Bharti India International School, Panchsheel Enclave
147.	Mirambika Free Progress School, Sri Aurobindo Ashram
148.	New Green Field, Alaknanda
149.	Oxford Public School, Nehru Nagar
150.	Pinnacle School, Puncheel Enclave
151.	St. Anthony's Public School, Hauz Khas
152.	St. George School, Alaknanda
153.	St. Giri Public School, Sarita Vihar
154.	Vidhya Niketan, Saket
155.	Waulden Public School, Niti Bagh
156.	Akshay Prathisthan, Vasant Vihar
157.	Bhatnagar International School, Vasant Kunj
158.	Bloom Public School, Vasant Kunj
159.	Central Academy

Sl. No.	Name of the School
160.	Deep Public School, Vasant Kunj
161.	Delhi Pubic School, Vasant Kunj
162.	Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram
163.	Green Field School
164.	Gyan Mandir Public School, Naraina
165.	Holy Child Auxillium, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar
166.	Masonic Public School
167.	Mt. Carmel Public School
168.	Poorna Prajna Public School, Vasant Kunj
169.	Ryan International Public School, Vasant Kunj
170.	S.K.R. Public School, Boriawala
171.	Sadhu Yaswant Intt. School for Girls
172.	St. Paul School
173.	Suraj Bhan DAV School, Vasant Vihar
174.	Tagore International School, Vasant Kunj
175.	Upras Vidyalaya, Vasant Vihar
176.	Vasant Valley, Vasant Kunj
177.	Bal Bharti Public School, Sector 12, Dwarka
178.	Delhi International School, Sector 23, Dwarka
179.	Delhi Public School, Sector 3, Dwarka
180.	J.M. International School, Sec. 6, Dwarka
181.	Jinvani Bharti Public School, Sec. 4, Phase 1, Dwarka
182.	Modern Convent School, Sec. 4, Dwarka
183.	Modem International School, Sec. 19, Dwarka
184.	Mount Carmel School, Sec. 22, Dwarka
185.	N.K. Bagrodia Public School, Sec. 4, Dwarka
186.	Pragati Public School, Sec. 13, Dwarka

Sl. No.	Name of the School
187.	Queen's Valley Public School, Sec. 8, Dwarka
188.	R.D. Rajpal Public School, Sec. 9, Dwarka
189.	St. Mary's School, Sec. 19, Dwarka
190.	Vandana International School, Sec. 10, Dwarka
191.	Vishwa Bharti Public School, Sec. 6, Dwarka
192.	Adarsh Public School, Kirti Nagar
193.	Cambridge Foundation, Rajouri Garden
194.	GHPS Hari Nagar
195.	GHPS Tilak Nagar
196.	GHPS Rajouri Garden
197.	Happy Model School, Janak Puri
198.	MRV Model School, Mukh Ram Park
199.	Shadley Public School, Rajpuri Garden
200.	Sumermal Jain Public School, B02, Janak Puri
201.	Tagore SS Scheol, Maya Puri Marg, New Delhi
202.	Bal Vikas Public School, Paschim Vihar
203.	Banasthali Public School, Vikas Puri
204.	Bosco Public School, Sunder Vihar
205.	Brain International School, Vikas Puri
206.	Columbia Foundation School. Vikas Puri
207.	DAV Centenary Public School, Paschim Vihar
208.	Divine Happy SSS, Paschim Vihar
209.	Doon Public School, Pashim Vihar
210.	Dr. S.R.S. Mission School, Janak Puri
211.	Gurusharan Convent School, Pashim Vihar
212.	Holy Innocent Public School, Vikas Puri
213.	Indira Ideal Public School, Janak Puri

Sl. No.	Name of the School
214.	Jagat Convent School, Guru Harkishan Nagar
215.	K.R. Manglam World School, Vikas Puri
216.	Lawrence Public School, Janak Puri
217.	Little Angels SSS, B05, Paschim Villar
218.	Mamta Modern Public School, Vikas Puri
219.	MDH International School, Janak Puri
220.	MHDC Saraswati Bal Mandir, Janak Puri
221.	Modern Era Convent School, Janak Puri
222.	Neo Convent SSS, Paschim Vihar
223.	New Delhi Public School, Vikas Puri
224.	Oxford Sr. Sec. School, Vikas Puri
225.	Prerna Public School, Vikas Puri
226.	Pusa Public School, Vikas Puri
227.	Rainbow SS School, Janak Puri
228.	Rama Krishna Public School, Vikas Puri
229.	Rich Harvest Public School, Janak Puri
230.	Richmond Global School, Paschim Vihar
231.	S.S. Mota Singh Public School
232.	S.S. Mota Singh SSS, Janak Puri
233.	Sant Nirankari Public School, Paschim Vihar
234.	Saraswati Bal Mandir, A 2, Paschim Vihar
235.	Shiv Modern School, Paschim Vihar
236.	St. Cecilia's Public School, Vikas Puri
237.	St. Francis De Sales School, Janak Puri
238.	St. Froebel School, Paschim Vihar
239.	St. Martin Public School Paschim Vihar
240.	St. Mary SSS, Paschim Vihar

Sl. No.	Name of the School
241.	St. Mathew Public School, Paschim Vihar
242.	St. Peters Convent School, Vikas Puri
243.	St. Sophia SSS, Paschim Vihar
244.	West Delhi Public School, Paschim Vihar
245.	Lovely Public School, Priya Darshini Vihar
(B) List of Schools which have partially complied with the order	
1.	Bhai Joga Singh Kh. Girls Sr. Sec. School, D 4, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh
2.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan's Mehta Vidyala Kasturba Gandhi Marg
3.	C I Bhalla Dayanand Model School
4.	Chowguley Public School, D 4, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh
5.	Guru Harkishan Public School, Purana Quila Road
6.	Guru Harkishan Public School Faiz Road, Karol Bagh
7.	J.D. Tytler School, New Rajinder Nagar, behind R Block
8.	Ramjas Public School, Pusa Road
9.	Sanskriti School, Chanakyapuri
10.	Saraswati Bal Mandir Jhandewalan, Opp. Naaz Cinema
11.	Vidya Public School, Bangla Sahib Road
12.	Bal Bhawan Public School, Mayur Vihar
13.	Bal Bhawan, S. Vihar
14.	Bhai Parmanand Vidya Mandir, Surya Niketan
15.	Bharti Public School, Swasthya Vihar
16.	Dashmesh Public School

Sl. No.	Name of the School
17.	DAV Public School, Shrestha Vihar
18.	Mayo International School
19.	Mother Teresa Public School, Preet Vihar
20.	Saai Memorial School
21.	Shaheed Rajguru DAV Public School, Dayanand Vihar
22.	Somerville School
23.	St. Joseph Academy, Savita Vihar
24.	St. Lawrence School, Geeta Colony
25.	Starex International School, Dallupura
26.	The Baptist Convent School, IP Extn.
27.	Vanasthali Public School, Mayur Vihar
28.	Vidya Bai Bhawan Public School, Kondli, Mayur Vihar
29.	Nav Jeevan Public School
30.	Navjeevan Adarsh Public School, Gautam Puri
31.	Siddarth International Public School, East of Loni Road
32.	AGDAV Public School, Model Town
33.	DLDAV, Shalimar Bagh
34.	G.T.B. School, Model Town
35.	Happy School, Shalimar Bagh
36.	Kasturi Ram International School, Narela
37.	Little Fairy Public School, G.T.B. Nagar
38.	Modern Public School, Shalimar Bagh
39.	Mount Abu Public School
40.	Navjeevan School, G.T.B. Nagar
41.	Prabhu Dayal Public School
42.	Q.M.S. Model Town

Sl. No.	Name of the School
43.	Crescent Public School, Pitampura
44.	Darbari Lal DAV School ND Block, Pitampura
45.	DAV Public School, Pushpanjali Enclave, Pitampura
46.	DAV Public School, Sec-7, Rahini, Delhi
47.	Delhi International Public School
48.	Delhi Public School
49.	G.D. Goenka Public School, Sector 22, Rohini
50.	Little Fairy Public School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi
51.	Maharaja Agarsain Model School, CD Block, Pitampura
52.	Maharaja Agarsain Public School, Ashok Vihar
53.	Manvi Public School
54.	Mata Shiv Devi Public School A/2, Keshav Puram
55.	MM Public School, Vasudha Enclave, Pitampura
56.	Motherland Public School, CD Block, Pitampura
57.	Muni Maya Ram Public School, PP Block, Pitampura
58.	Nav Bharti Public School, Dipali, Pitampura
59.	Prince Public School
60.	Queen Mary School
61.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Public School
62.	Ravindra Public School, Pitampura
63.	Rising Star Academy Raj
64.	Spring Field School, FD Block, Pitampura
65.	St. Angle's School
66.	St. Prayag Public School, 4/5 Pitampura
67.	St. Stephen School, PU-Block, Pitampura

Sl. No.	Name of the School
68.	The Heritage School
69.	Titiksha Public School, Rohini
70.	Tyagi Public School B-3, Keshav Puram
71.	Amrita Vidyalayam, Pushp Vihar
72.	Bluebells School International, East of Kailash
73.	Cambridge Primary School, New Friends Colony
74.	Cambridge School, Srinivas Puri
75.	Col. Satsangi Kiran Memorial Public School, Satbari
76.	DAV Public School, East of Kailash
77.	Dev Samaj Modern School, Nehru Nagar
78.	Dev Samaj Modern School, Sukhdev Vihar
79.	Dr. Krishanan International School, Defence Colony
80.	GLT Saraswati Hal Mandir, Nehru Nagar
81.	Gyan Bharti School, Saket
82.	Hemnani Public School, Lajpat Nagar-01
83.	Mothers International School, Sri Aurobindo Ashram
84.	New Green Field, Saket
85.	Red Roses Public School, Saket
86.	Sahodaya School, SDA, Hauz Khas
87.	South Delhi Public School, Defence Colony
88.	Sri Sataya Sai Vidya Vihar, Kalkaji
89.	St. John School, GK-III
90.	St. Mary Public School, Neb Sarai
91.	Tagore International School, East of Kailash
92.	The Banyan Tree School, Lodhi Road
93.	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Vasant Vihar

Sl. No.	Name of the School
94.	DAV Public School, B-I, Vasant Kunj
95.	Delhi Police Public School
96.	G.D. Goenka Public School, Vasant Kunj
97.	Guru Harikishan Public School, Vasant Vihar
98.	Hill Grove Public School
99.	Hope Hall Foundation
100.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Smarak SSS
101.	Modern School, Vasant Vihar
102.	Ramjas Public School
103.	Rattan Chand Arya Public School
104.	Sanjay Bal Vidyalaya
105.	Springdales
106.	St. Mary School
107.	Tagore Public School, Naraina Vihar
108.	The Heritage School, Vasant Kunj
109.	Vidya Niketan Public School
110.	Basava International School, Sector 23, Dwarka
111.	BGS International School, Sector 5, Dwarka
112.	ITL Public School, Sec. 9, Dwarka
113.	Indraparstha International School, Sector 10, Dwarka
114.	MDH International School, Sec. 6, Dwarka
115.	Paramount International, Sec. 23, Dwarka
116.	Sachdeva Global Public School, Sec. 18A, Dwarka
117.	Sam International School, Sec. 12 ph-I, Dwarka
118.	Saraswati Model School, Sec. 10, Dwarka
119.	St. Gregorios School, Sec. 11, Dwarka

Sl. No.	Name of the School
120.	Venketshwar International School, Sec. 10, Dwarka
121.	Guru Amar Das Public School, Tilak Nagar
122.	MCL Saraswati Bal Mandir, Hari Nagar
123.	Meera Model School, Janak Puri
124.	New Era Public School, Maya Puri Road
125.	SD Public School, Kirti Nagar
126.	Adarsh Public School, C-Block, Vikas Puri
127.	DAV Public School, RBI Enclave, Paschim Vihar
128.	DAV Public Sr. Sec. School, Chander Nagar
129.	Inder Prastha Convent SSS, Paschim Vihar

Sl. No.	Name of the School
130.	Jhabban Lal DAV SSS, Paschim Vihar
131.	Kamal Convent School, Vikas Puri
132.	Kamal Public School, Vikas Puri
133.	S.L. Suri DAV Public School, Janak Puri
134.	Shah International School, Ambika Vihar
135.	St. Marks Girls Public School, Meera Bagh
136.	St. Marks SS Public School, Paschim Vihar
137.	St. Marks SS School, Janak Puri
138.	Ved Vyas DAV Public School, Vikas Puri
139.	Vishal Bharti Public School, A-1, Paschim Vihar

(C) List of schools that have not provided information, that are closed and that are derecognized

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Remarks
1.	Modern School, Barakhamba Road	Information not provided
2.	The Frank Anthony Public School, Lajpat Nagar	Information not provided
3.	The Indian School, Sadiq Nagar	Information not provided
4.	Sharma Montessori Sec. School	School Closed Down
5.	Sivanand Vidya Bhawan, Dadshinpuri	School Closed Down
6.	Mohyal Public School, R.K. Puram	Derecognized

Development of Hill States

353. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of hill areas in the country is very slow as compared to the urban/plain areas;

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

(c) whether application of flexible norms in the hill

States could register faster growth in comparison to plain/urban areas;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to fix special norms for hill States in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) States are classified as

'Special Category' or 'Non Special Category' for the purpose of Central Assistance to State Plans. 11 States out of the 28 States are classified as Special Category States. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand. These States *inter alia* have hilly and difficult terrain.

The annual rate of growth of Gross State Domestic Product (at constant prices) for States during 2005-06 to 2008-09 is provided at enclosed Statement. The States have experienced variable rates of growth and there is no clear trend to establish that the rate of growth of Special Category States is slower as compared to the other States.

Out of the overall amount of Normal Central

Assistance (NCA) inclusive of loan and grant, 30% is reserved for Special Category States and 70% is available for Non Special Category States. In case of the Special Category States, the grant/loan ratio applicable for NCA, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for External Projects, One Time ACA and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) is 90% Central grant and 10% loan and for the Non Special Category States it is 30% Central Grant and 70% loan. Special Plan Assistance (SPA) is provided only to Special Category States. Thus the norms for release of assistance from the Centre (NCA, ACA, SPA) to the State Governments are in favour of the Special Category States or the Hill States. Since 2005-06, only the grant portion is provided by the Central Government. Thus the grant under NCA in favour of Special Category States and Non Special Category States is distributed in the ratio of 9:7 respectively.

Statement

Annual Growth (%) of GSDP Constant Prices (1999-2000 Prices) of States/UTs (as on 29-01-2010)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.15	10.24	11.16	10.62	5.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.46	-4.25	13.75	6.36	5.87
3.	Assam	3.74	4.94	4.90	5.73	6.17
4.	Bihar	12.17	1.49	22.00	8.04	11.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.49	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81
6.	Goa	10.19	11.33	10.37	11.14	NA
7.	Gujarat	8.88	13.44	9.09	12.79	NA
8.	Haryana	8.64	9.37	14.20	9.35	8.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.56	8.54	9.20	8.59	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.23	6.17	6.25	6.28	NA
11.	Jharkhand	15.21	2.79	12.53	6.18	5.52
12.	Karnataka	9.85	13.53	7.33	12.92	5.08
13.	Kerala	9.97	10.26	10.57	9.80	6.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.08	6.48	4.75	5.25	NA

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
15.	Maharashtra	8.71	9.67	9.82	9.18	NA
16.	Manipur	9.70	4.61	3.73	6.77	7.13
17.	Meghalaya	7.11	8.04	6.48	8.41	8.17
18.	Mizoram	4.15	2.38	5.51	5.54	6.44
19.	Nagaland	4.59	4.04	6.50	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	12.61	6.37	12.12	5.85	6.74
21.	Punjab	4.95	4.50	7.32	6.54	6.26
22.	Rajasthan	-1.85	6.89	11.81	7.33	7.12
23.	Sikkim	7.72	8.94	7.15	7.40	8.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.45	11.89	11.29	4.41	4.55
25.	Tripura	8.14	9.09	2.64	4.13	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.40	5.25	7.18	7.16	6.46
27.	Uttarakhand	12.99	5.66	9.84	9.37	8.67
28.	West Bengal	6.89	5.72	8.77	7.74	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.69	9.18	11.06	6.34	NA
30.	Chandigarh	10.30	9.94	14.36	11.51	10.39
31.	Delhi	11.73	11.05	15.06	12.48	NA
32.	Puducherry	-10.82	6.88	35.80	24.85	10.78
All India GSDP		7.47	9.52	9.75	9.01	6.70

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

NA: Not available

[English]

Development of Captive Coal Mines

354. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Coal India Limited

(CIL)/Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) for development of captive coal mines for new power projects especially in West Bengal;

(b) whether the funds provided are adequate;

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken to augment the resources for development of captive coal mines for supporting the power projects; and

(d) the manner in which adequate resources will be mobilised under the new Coal Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its coal producing subsidiary companies including Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) are engaged in commercial mining of coal. No captive mining is being done by these companies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Opening of New Passport Offices

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

(a) the criteria for identifying places to set up new passport offices/passport service centres in the

country;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals to open new passport offices/passport service centres in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the places identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The criteria for identifying places to set up new passport office/passport service centers in the country is on the basis of number of passport applications received from the respective regions.

(b) and (c) Yes. Government has embarked on Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. Under the Project's existing scope, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are going to be established across the country. A list to the proposed PSKs is attached as Statement.

Statement

A List of Passport Seva Kendra (PSKs) under various Passport Offices

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1, Hyderabad 2, Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1,	None	3

1	2	3	4
	Chennai 2,		
	Chennai 3		
Bangalore	Bangalore 1,	Hubli-Dharwad,	4
	Bangalore 2	Mangalore	
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1,	Baroda, Rajkot	4
	Ahmedabad 2		
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur,	5
		Alappuzha,	
		Ernakulam,	
		Rural,	
		Kottayam	
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1,	Hoshiarpur	3
	Jalandhar 2		
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam,	3
		Trivandrum	
		Rural	
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana,	3
		Ambala	
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanajavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrampur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi,	4
		Kanpur,	
		Gorakhpur	
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1,	Kannur 1,	4
	Kozhikode 2	Kannur 2	

1	2	3	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Total			68
Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) co-located within Passport Office			
Bhubanesar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

*[Translation]***National Water Policy**

356. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the areas of implementation of the above said policy during the last three years;

(d) whether any obstacles were faced in the implementation of the policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The National Water Policy, 2002 (NWP) has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council in April 2002.

(b) The Salient features of the National Water Policy, 2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The National Water Policy states that its success will depend entirely on evolving and maintaining a national consensus and commitment to its underlying principles and objectives. For achieving the desired objectives, the NWP stipulates formulation of States Water Policy backed with an operational action plan in a time bound manner. State Water Policy has been adopted by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and UTs and Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli. Ministry of Water Resources has requested all other States for early formulation and adoption of the State Water Policy in the 13th Meeting of National Water Board held on 18-9-2009.

Statement*Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2002*

The salient features of the National Water Policy-2002 are as under:—

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a network of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rain-water harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development

projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.

- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously. A skeletal national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation needs to be formulated such that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and

standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.

- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. In flood control and management, the strategy should be to reduce the intensity of floods.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

[English]

Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions

357. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any Scheme for Infrastructure Development in the Institutions (IDMI) for Minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have forwarded such Schemes to Union Government;

(d) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the funds allocated to these States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) facilitates education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme encourages educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst minorities. The scheme covers the entire country. However, preference is given to eligible minority institutions located in districts, blocks and towns with a minority population above 20%, based on available census data. It provides financial support to the extent of 75% and subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per school for:

- (i) Strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities including additional classrooms, science/computer lab rooms, library rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc.
- (ii) Hostel buildings for children in such category of schools, specially for girls.
- (iii) Any other educational infrastructure not covered in (i) or (ii) above, but which in view of the State/Central Grant in Aid Committee is justified for educational advancement of the minority institution.

(c) to (e) Proposals for financial assistance under IDMI are considered by the Central Grant-in-aid Committee (GIAC) as and when received from the States/UTs. A sum of Rs. 5 crore is earmarked for the scheme in the current financial year. Proposals have been received from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and

Maharashtra in the current year and are placed from time to time before the Central GIAC.

[Translation]

Proposal under NAP

358. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Madhya Pradesh under National Afforestation Scheme;

(b) the amount involved therein and the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be granted approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Fifty seven proposals were received from Madhya Pradesh under the National Afforestation Programme with total financial implications of Rs. 55.19 crores. Thirty one proposals have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 33.25 crores and Rs. 22.84 crores have been released during the current financial year. Remaining proposals could not be considered for sanction due to budgetary constraints and because of the shortcomings in them.

[English]

Wildlife in Jim Corbett Park

359. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that several large venues for wedding, rain dances, parties, etc. have recently come up in and around Jim Corbett National Park;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to wildlife;

(c) whether the Government proposes to shift the venues far away from the Park; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per a recent survey conducted by the Ministry of Tourism, unhindered commercial activities around Corbett National Park is posing a serious threat to the eco-fragile zone, while obstructing movement of wild animals.

(c) and (d) The State has been advised to expedite the creation of a buffer zone around the core/critical tiger habitat of Corbett Tiger Reserve for needful action vis-a-vis the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Missing Antique Maps

360. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of antique maps have been missing from the Asiatic Society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Ban on Issue of Visa to Indian Students by UK

361. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has put a ban on issue of visa to North Indian students as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised the matter with the British Government authorities; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Britain has announced that with effect from 1 February 2010 it would temporarily stop accepting student visa applications at 3 Visa Application Centres in North India (New Delhi, Jalandhar and Chandigarh).

Other details of the announcement are as follows:

- Applicants for other visa categories could continue to apply even at the 3 centres in North India (New Delhi, Jalandhar and Chandigarh).
- Application centres in West and South India would remain open for all visa categories including student visas.
- Applicants for student visas from North India could apply to visa centres in West and South India. Prior appointment by email would be mandatory.
- The suspension was a temporary act and the UK Border Agency would review this at the end of February 2010.

(c) and (d) Yes. Government has raised the matter with the British authorities. In our interactions with them we have emphasized the need to safeguard the interests of bonafide Indian students. Augmentation of staff strength at the visa section of the British High Commission to cope with the large increase in the number of visa applications has been suggested. In an announcement on 13 February 2010, the British authorities have said that from 1 March 2010, 3 three visa centres in North India (New Delhi, Jalandhar and Chandigarh) will start accepting visa applications from those students who want to study higher education courses, whether foundation degrees, undergraduate or postgraduate. The temporary suspension, however, remains in place for those wanting to study at lower levels.

Promotion and Propagation of Sanskrit

362. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any action plan for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit language;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provision made for the allocation of funds for the implementation of this action plan; and

(d) the schemes prepared for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit language during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government is already promoting and propagating Sanskrit Language through its three deemed Central Sanskrit Universities, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSkS), New Delhi; Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati.

(c) For the 11th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 175.00 crores has been allocated for RSkS. Besides this, the UGC has allocated Rs. 11.62 crores for SLBSRSV, New Delhi and Rs. 9.665 crores for RSV, Tirupati under UGC plan grants. Thus a total amount of Rs. 196.285 crores has been allocated for development of Sanskrit.

(d) The RSkS is implementing the several schemes for promotion of Sanskrit Language. These include financial Assistance for Sanskrit teachers to the Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas; Teachers for Modern Subjects in Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Mahavidyalayas; Sanskrit teachers for Secondary/Higher Secondary schools belonging to State Government Schools; grant of Samman Rashi to Eminent Sanskrit Pundits in Indigent Circumstances; financial Assistance to NGOs/Deemed Sanskrit Universities/Universities for various Programmes/Activities for promotion of Sanskrit. The RSkS is also giving

financial Assistance for Publications, bulk Purchase of Sanskrit Books, Shashtra Chudamani scheme; for conducting "Vocational Training Courses" to the Students of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas; scholarships to Students of Sanskrit and financial assistance to institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans.

The RSV, Tirupati is implementing various schemes like Centre of Excellence (Under which thrust areas like Shastravaridhi, Publications, Audio-Video Documentation, Sanskrit-Net and E-content Development etc. have been identified and developed with the financial assistance of the UGC to the tune of Rs. 3 crores), Annadanam Scheme (Under which meals are provided to students at a subsidized cost of Rs. 10 per diem with the financial assistance from the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams), 'Earn while you learn' Scheme (In order to provide suitable job opportunities to the pass-outs of the University even when they pursue their academic career by being on campus) and Valmiki Ramayana Project, Sanskrit-Science Exhibition and preparation of Encyclopedia on Agamas etc.

SLBSRSV is functioning with the objective to preserve Shastric tradition, undertake interpretation of the Shastras, relate relevance of the Shastras to the problems in the modern context, provide means for intensive training in modern as well as Shastric lore for teacher, and achieve excellence in its disciplines in order to have a distinct character of its own.

CBSE Affiliation

363. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules/guidelines laid down for granting affiliation to schools by the CBSE;

(b) whether the CBSE has received a large number of requests from secondary level schools for granting them CBSE affiliations up to class XII;

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

(d) the number of schools which have been granted affiliation by the CBSE till date;

(e) whether the criteria laid down have been fulfilled by these schools;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) grants affiliation to schools that fulfil the norms laid down in its Affiliation Bye-Laws. The details regarding affiliation are available in CBSE website www.cbse.nic.in.

(b) and (c) CBSE has received 590 applications from secondary schools for upgradation to senior secondary level for the academic session 2010-11. 470 such applications were received for the academic session 2009-10. The State-wise details of applications received for the session 2010-11 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As on 31st October, 2009, 10597 schools are affiliated to CBSE.

(e) to (g) Every school is assessed for eligibility before grant of affiliation. This includes evaluation of the school by a team of experts for assessment of its suitability and fulfillment of essential conditions of Affiliation Bye-Laws.

Statement

State-wise details of number of secondary schools seeking upgradation to senior secondary level from CBSE for the academic session 2010-11

Sl.No.	State-wise	No. of Applications
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	27
5.	Chandigarh	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	12

Sl. No.	State-wise	No. of Applications
7.	Delhi	12
8.	Foreign Schools	8
9.	Gujarat	20
10.	Haryana	51
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
13.	Jharkhand	10
14.	Karnataka	7
15.	Kerala	75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	57
17.	Maharashtra	25
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Orissa	7
20.	Punjab	56
21.	Rajasthan	35
22.	Tamil Nadu	11
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	104
25.	Uttaranchal	20
26.	West Bengal	4
Total		590

[Translation]

Rain Water Harvesting

364. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the research for utilization of unutilized rain water to tackle water crises in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the technology available for rain water harvesting in the country;

(c) the proposals received from various State Governments for rain water harvesting, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and released in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Government of India encourages research in various areas of water resources. Important areas for intensifying research efforts have been identified in National Water Policy which *inter-alia* include, "water harvesting and ground water recharge" and "water conservation". Various techniques for rain water

harvesting have been duly identified which *inter-alia* include percolation tanks, check dams, recharge shafts/trenches/pits, sub-surface dykes, nala bunds, contour bunds, gully plugs etc. that are prevalent for utilization of unutilized rain water.

(c) and (d) The programme for rain water harvesting and ground water recharge are implemented by the respective State Governments. However, demonstrative projects in respect of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge are also undertaken by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). Details of funds released to the States for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water by CGWB during the last three years and current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Funds Released under the Schemes for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water

Sl. No.	States	Funds released under X Plan Scheme (Rs. in lakh)			Funds released under XI Plan Scheme (Rs. in lakh)	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Tamil Nadu	156.21	66.94	0	33.3	290.745
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91.32	0	39.12	0	91.014
3.	Madhya Pradesh	104.21	0	16.26	0	0
4.	Karnataka	64.53	0	22.11	0	76.41
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	77.9	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0	11.71	0
7.	Punjab	0	0	0	53.83	0
8.	West Bengal	0	0	0	33.27	0
Total		416.27	66.94	77.49	210.01	458.169

[English]

Exploration of Coal Reserves

365. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agencies involved in exploration of coal reserves in the country;

(b) The quantum of coal reserves explored by them during the last three years and the coal reserves out of it in which commercial production has started;

(c) the value of coal reserves exploited during each of the above years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) The following national agencies are involved in exploration of coal in India:

(i) Geological Survey of India (GSI)	for Regional Exploration only.
(ii) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)	for both Promotional (Regional) and detailed exploration
(iii) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)	
(iv) Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	
(v) Some State Government departments like Director of Geology and Mining, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa etc.	Mainly for detailed exploration

(b) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources (as on 01-04-2009), a total of Sixty Three coalfields have so far been explored and the total coal resources assessed over 267 Billion Tonnes. Exploration is a continuous process and most of the areas are in continuation of the existing production fields. Year-wise addition of coal resources in the last three years is furnished in the table below:-

Indian Geological Resources as on	Inventory of Indian Geological Resources (in Million Tonnes)	Addition of Resources over previous year (in Million Tonnes)
01-04-2007	257382	4080
01-04-2008	264535	7153
01-04-2009	267211	2676

(Source: Geological Survey of India)

(c) The value of coal reserves exploited in the last three years is furnished in the table below:

Year	Reserves exploited/ Coal Production (Million Tonnes)	Value* (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	430.83	34836.79
2007-08	457.08	38463.71
2008-09	492.75	45537.01

*Coal Controller Organization

(d) Out of a total coal bearing area of 17303 Sq. Kms., an area of 11865 Sq. Kms. has been covered under Regional Exploration and balance 5438 Sq. Kms. area is envisaged to be covered under Regional Exploration during XI and XII Five Year Plan periods. Further, enhanced efforts for bringing the resources under indicated and inferred categories to the proved

category have already been initiated by enhancing the drilling capacity of CMPDIL.

[Translation]

SC/ST Teachers in Higher Educational Institutions

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

(a) the number of teachers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category working in higher educational institutions like colleges and universities against the total number of vacancies across the country;

(b) the time by which the quota reserved for teachers belonging to SC/ST category is likely to be filled alongwith the scheme chalked out therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) This Ministry does not maintain any centralized information in regard to post-wise number of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. However, according to the information supplied by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the total strength of posts of teachers in Central Universities as on 31-03-2009 was 12,229. As against this, 714 posts of SC/STs have been filled.

(b) and (c) The Ministry have issued a directive under Section 20(1) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 to the UGC to ensure effective implementation of the national policy in regard to reservation in all the Central Universities.

[English]

Inclusion of Vembarad Lake into National Wetland Conservation

367. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the Committee appointed by Planning Commission for inclusion of "Vembarad Lake" in National Wetland Conservation and Management Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, this lake has already been identified as one of the wetlands under the National Wetland Conservation Programme. A proposal for an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores for conservation of this lake was received from the State Government which was not found suitable for funding. The State Government has been advised to forward a revised proposal as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry.

Affiliation of Deemed Universities

368. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether some State Universities have agreed to give affiliation to the 44 blacklisted deemed universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the State Universities which are not willing to give affiliation to blacklisted deemed universities and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam, the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which has issued notices to the relevant State Universities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Regulatory Body for Coal Sector

369. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory body in coal sector for ensuring a level playing field in each segment of the coal production and supply chain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to set up a regulatory body for the coal sector. A draft Bill is under preparation in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Translocation of Tigers

370. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether translocation of tigers from Ranthambhore to Sariska National Park is being carried out to increase the tiger population in Sariska;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Tiger Conservation Authority had now put a halt to the shifting process;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether genetic angle of inbreeding among tigers is being looked into; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Translocation of tigers from Ranthambhore to Sariska has been undertaken by the State Government with central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, based on a recovery strategy suggested by the Wildlife Institute of India.

(c) to (f) The State has been advised to carry out genetic study of tigers being translocated as a parallel initiative.

[Translation]

Corruption in Coal Companies

371. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases relating to corruption have been referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) by public sector coal companies;

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

(c) whether the CVC has submitted its report to concerned authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the CVC has also recommended the name of officers for punishments who were found guilty;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of these officers; and

(g) the number of cases in which no action has been taken in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

New Courses at Plus Two Level

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to launch courses in film studies, film appreciation and filmmaking at the plus two

level alongwith those on food production and foods and beverages and animation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has sought the help of professionals, experts and ministries concerned for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these courses are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has planned to launch an academic course on Media Studies and Appreciation as well as vocational courses on Media Studies and Creation, Food Production, Food and Beverage Services on a pilot basis in selected schools.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The help of professionals, school teachers, subject experts, and Ministry of Tourism has been taken.

(e) These courses are likely to be introduced from the academic session 2010-11.

Locations for Setting Up of IIITs, IIMs

373. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the locations for setting up of Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in setting up of these Institutes in the Country; and

(d) the funds provided to various State Governments so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A proposal to set up new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is under consideration of the Government. In this regard, a model Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared which has been in principle approved by the Planning Commission. The Ministry is in the process of obtaining other necessary approvals. The locations and other details of the new IIITs will be decided after the scheme is approved.

With regard to IIMs, it has been decided to set up new IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. In addition, recently the locations for new IIMs at Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) and Udaipur (Rajasthan) as recommended by Site Selection Committee have also been approved.

In the first phase, four IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) will be set up, which would become functional from academic session 2010-11. The Societies of IIM Rohtak and IIM Ranchi have been registered and Societies of IIM-Raipur and IIM-Tiruchirappalli are likely to be registered soon. Mentoring Directors and Chairmen, Board of Governors of these IIMs have been appointed. Faculty and Non-faculty posts have been sanctioned. Funds to the tune of Rs. 200.00 lac and Rs. 75.00 lac have been released to IIM-Rohtak and IIM-Ranchi respectively.

(d) Under the Schemes of IIITs and IIMs, no funds are provided to State Governments for setting up of these Institutes.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

374. SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by States and the quantum of funds allocated to States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether due to the increase in the number of

Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State development projects are being hampered and the States are also getting lesser funds from the central Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide more funds to the States to enable them to implement their own schemes etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Ministry-wise details

of funds allocated for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be implemented by the States, as included in their Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) for the last three years, are indicated in the enclosed Statement. State-wise allocations/releases are made by the administrative Ministries concerned to the States. The statement shows that total amount allocated for CSS for the last three years has increased from Rs. 84104.71 crore during 2007-08 to Rs. 101824.07 crore during 2008-09 and Rs. 137137.21 crore during 2009-10.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation				
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	100.00	90.00	60.00
2.	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System	200.00		
3.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	300.00	320.00	320.00
4.	Technology Mission of Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	293.40	299.00	349.00
5.	Micro Irrigation	550.00	500.00	430.00
6.	National Bamboo Mission	70.00	70.00	70.00
7.	National Horticulture Mission	1150.00	1100.00	1100.00
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	230.00	298.00	298.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	1100.00	950.00	950.00
10.	National Food Security Mission	0.00	1100.00	1350.00
11.	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	100.00	348.00	153.00
12.	National Project to Management of Soil and Health			47.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Establishment/modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses, including mobile slaughter plants (New Scheme)	0.01		
14.	Establishment of Poultry Estates (New Scheme)	0.01		
15.	Special Feeding Programme for raising Heifers (New Scheme)	0.01		
	Total	4093.40	5075.00	5127.00
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries				
1.	R and D for livestock breed	116.78		
2.	Livestock disease control and dairy development	157.00		
3.	Integrated fisheries development scheme (National Marine Fisheries Development including MPEDA and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension)	59.38		
(I) Animal Husbandry				
4.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding		61.00	112.25
5.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)		22.09	28.00
6.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds		1.90	4.00
7.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme		10.00	10.80
8.	Livestock Insurance		16.00	30.00
9.	Livestock Health and Disease Control		120.00	220.32
10.	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses		0.01	5.00
11.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals		0.00	0.01
12.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services		0.00	0.01
13.	Project for Dairy Development		50.00	53.10
14.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture		12.00	17.90
15.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations		45.00	60.00
16.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen		25.00	33.00
17.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts		160.00	75.00
	Total	333.16	523.00	649.39

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Commerce				
1.	ASIDE	600.00	570.00	570.00
	Total	600.00	570.00	570.00
Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)				
1.	Investment Subsidy (old) Charged		0.00	0.00
2.	NEIIPP, 2007	90.00	100.00	95.00
3.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	30.00	50.00	45.00
4.	Growth Centre Scheme	5.00	5.00	0.00
5.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (New Scheme)		0.00	3.00
	Total	125.00	155.00	143.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
1.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems	127.59	110.00	75.00
2.	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection		0.01	0.01
3.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	269.00	260.00	532.33
4.	NRCP (EAP)			
5.	Gregarious Flowering Muli (Melacanna baccifera Bamboos)		15.00	0.00
6.	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)		130.00	76.00
7.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	146.68	80.00	80.00
8.	Project Tiger		80.00	243.13
9.	Project Elephant		20.00	21.50
10.	National Afforestation Programme	453.78	345.62	345.62
11.	Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojna)		15.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Pollution Abatement	3.69		
	Total	1000.74	1055.63	1383.59
Department of Health and Family Welfare				
1.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	10585.99	11580.00	13580.00
2.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	815.00	1100.00	1100.00
3.	Cancer Control Programmes	180.00	150.00	150.00
4.	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	70.00	70.00
5.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	42.73	120.00	121.00
6.	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control	52.27	45.00	Project completed
7.	E-health including Telemedicine	15.00	15.00	15.00
8.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	17.58	30.00	30.00
9.	Health Care for the Elderly	1.00	5.00	5.00
10.	District Hospitals	35.00	75.00	40.00
11.	Human Resources for Health	2.00	373.00	67.00
12.	National Urban Health Mission	0.00	50.00	50.00
13.	8 Pilot Projects	12.42	25.00	87.99
14.	Regulatory and quality control including capacity building	130.00		
	Total	11958.99	13638.00	15315.99
Department of Ayush				
1.	Promotion of AYUSH	177.00	215.00	247.00
2.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	5.00	5.00	7.00
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants		30.00	50.00
	Total	182.00	250.00	304.00

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Home Affairs				
1.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System		210.00	164.43
2.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas		100.00	100.00
3.	Police Education and Training		12.00	12.00
	Total		322.00	276.43
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation				
1.	SJSRY	344.00	515.00	515.00
2.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	40.00	150.00	60.00
3.	Integrated subsidy scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (ISSHU)	30.00		
	Total	414.00	665.00	575.00
Department of School Education and Literacy				
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	10671.00	13100.00	13100.00
2.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	7324.00	8000.00	8000.00
3.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00	500.00	500.00
4.	District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) (EAP)	80.00	50.00	0.01
5.	Mahila Samakhya	34.00	38.00	38.00
6.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)		0.00	50.00
7.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)		0.00	5.00
8.	Support to one year Pre-primary in Govt. Local Body schools	0.00	100.00	0.00
9.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	322.00	354.00	315.00
10.	Literacy Prog. for 35 + age group	0.00	15.00	0.00
11.	Scheme for Universal access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)	1305.00	2185.00	0.00
12.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)		0.00	1353.98

1	2	3	4	5
13.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	1.00	50.00	50.00
14.	New Model Schools (6000)	0.00	650.00	0.00
15.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence		0.00	350.00
16.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children	120.00	70.00	0.00
17.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)		0.00	70.00
18.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	120.00	120.00	750.00
19.	Less amount to be met from Social Infrastructure Development Fund		0.00	0.00
20.	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	37.00	37.00
21.	Access and Equity	10.00	0.00	0.01
22.	Upgrading 2000 KGBVs (Residential Schools)	0.00	80.00	0.00
23.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools		0.00	60.00
24.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	250.00	300.00	300.00
25.	Appointment of Language Teachers'		0.00	16.00
	Total	20757.00	25649.00	24995.00
Department of Higher Education				
1.	National Mission in Education through ICT		502.00	900.00
2.	Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernisation Programme	55.00	55.00	Transferred to Department of SE and L
3.	Appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	16.00	Transferred to Department of SE and L
4.	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-Mission in Polytechnics)	50.00	134.50	751.50
	Total	105.00	707.50	1651.50

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
1.	Establishment of new ITIs in NE States, Sikkim and Strengthening and modernisation of ITIs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	31.70	12.42
2.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	54.00	26.00	16.00
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.00	2.00	1.00
4.	Skill Development Initiative	0.05	25.00	52.24
5.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	0.00	125.00	13.30
6.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	0.05	83.00	240.00
7.	Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers	5.00	1.00	0.00
8.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	0.00	250.00	250.00
9.	Testing and certification of skills for workers in the Informal sector	0.40		
	Total	91.50	543.70	584.96
Ministry of Law and Justice				
1.	For development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary	50.50	133.00	125.50
2.	Admn. of Justice (Grant in Aid to UTs without Legislature)	1.00		
3.	Grant-in-aid to State Governments	48.50		
4.	Admn. of Justice (Grant in Aid to UTs with Legislature)	1.00		
	Total	50.00	133.00	125.50
Ministry of Minority Affairs				
1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	54.00	125.00	100.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	120.00	540.00	990.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	80.00	200.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	100.00	150.00
	Total	354.00	845.00	1440.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	43.00	30.00	45.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	10.00	5.00	23.00
	Total	53.00	35.00	68.00
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
1.	Propagation of Right to Information Act			14.16
	Total			14.16
Department of Rural Development				
1.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00
3.	DRDA Administration	212.00	250.00	250.00
4.	Rural Housing-IAY	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	6500.00	7530.00	12000.00
6.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	10.00	30.00	30.00
7.	Others (SGRY)	2800.00	-	0.00
	Total	27362.00	31360.00	62530.00
Department of Land Resources				
1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)#	1114.54	1825.00	1911.00
2.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)#	145.00	473.00	400.00
3.	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	30.00
4.	EAP	86.46	50.00	57.00
	Total	1396.00	2398.00	2398.00

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Drinking Water Supply				
1.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00
2.	Standalone Systems in Rural Schools		0.00	0.01
3.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	1060.00	1200.00	1200.00
	Total	7560.00	8500.00	9200.01
Department of Road Transport and Highways				
1.	E and I for States from CRF 'D'	264.93	250.74	266.97
2.	E and I for UTs from CRF	9.00	10.00	16.03
	Total	273.93	260.74	283.00
'D'	Includes Rs. 30 crore for POSCO project, Rs. 20 crore for Mughal Road and Rs. 3.00 crore for Sansari Nalla killar, Thirod Road in Himachal Pradesh (HP) (Not from Cess)			
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs students	625.00	750.00	750.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	25.00	54.00	80.00
3.	Hostels for SC and OBC boys	88.00	130.00	135.00
4.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00
5.	Free coaching for SCs and OBCs	7.00	8.00	8.00
6.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	1.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	40.00	40.00	43.00
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	100.00	134.00	135.00
9.	Residential Schools for SC students	1.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	25.00	30.00	30.00
11.	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)*			5.00
	Total	932.00	1168.00	1208.00

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
1.	Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)		30.00	100.00
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	5.00	5.00	12.00
	Total	5.00	35.00	112.00
Ministry of Textiles				
1.	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00	60.00	60.00
	Total	60.00	60.00	60.00
Ministry of Tourism				
1.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	460.00	522.00	522.00
	Total	460.00	522.00	522.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
1.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	202.99	250.00	272.95
2.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	37.00	66.00	64.00
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	20.00	30.00	41.00
4.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	12.00	18.00	19.72
	Total	271.99	364.00	397.67
Ministry of Urban Development				
1.	National urban Information System (NUIS)	9.00	0.50	1.00
2.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	100.00	20.00	0.01
3.	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes to small towns	32.50		
	Total	141.50	20.50	1.01
Ministry of Women and Child Development				
1.	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Schemes for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	21.00	20.00	20.00
3.	ICPS	95.00	200.00	60.00
4.	NNM	0.10	1.00	0.00
5.	Swayamsidha-Phase-I/Phase-II	50.9	200.00	20.00
6.	Priyadarshini Scheme	10.00	23.00	27.00
7.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women		5.00	1.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent			110.00
9.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme			4.00
	Total	5470.00	6749.00	6947.00
Department of Youth Affairs				
1.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	54	95	95
	Total	54.00	95.00	95.00
Department of Sports				
1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)		125.00	160.00
	Total		125.00	160.00
Grand Total of CSS		84104.71	101824.07	137137.21

**Policy for International Civil
Nuclear Commerce**

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to frame a policy for undertaking international civil nuclear commerce that will also have specific provisions for conducting trade with countries where it has not signed a bilateral agreement on the peaceful use of atomic energy;

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

(c) whether such a decision would have any effect on the existing agreement on civil nuclear cooperation agreements with other nations;

(d) if so, whether such an agreements would be in conformity with the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) A decision on framing a policy for undertaking international civil nuclear commerce has not yet been taken.

Boarding Schools

376. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open special schools with boarding facilities for children withdrawn from child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds to be allocated for such schools in tribal and other areas, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Yamuna Action Plan

377. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) visited 6 project sites under the Yamuna Action Plan II aimed at cleaning the river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have submitted their report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A team from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) visited the projects sites in Delhi and Agra under Yamuna Action Plan, Phase-II during December 2009.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting Up of Schools

378. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has achieved only 85.14% of its target by opening 3.32 lakh schools for the year 2009-2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not achieving the 100% target;

(c) the number of students benefited under this scheme as on date, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Since inception and till 31-12-2009, 3,00,895 new schools have been opened under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan against the target of 3,32,333 representing an achievement of 90.54%. Constraint in opening new schools are related to lack of policy for opening of schools in small and sparsely populated habitation in certain States.

(c) and (d) As per DISE data 2008-09, a total of 13,43,77,324 children have been enrolled at primary level whereas the number of children enrolled at upper primary level is 5,33,50,189. Details of state-wise enrolment of children at primary and upper primary level and Central funding released to States/Union Territories till 16-02-2010 and expenditure incurred till 31-12-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

S. No.	State/UTs (other than NER)	Amount released (central share) till 16-2-2010 (in lakhs)	Expenditure till 31st December 2009 (including State share) (In lakhs)	Enrolment 2008-09 (Primary level Classes I-V)	Enrolment 2008-09 (Upper Primary level Classes VI-VIII)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28569.90	39292.99	7,206,168	3,704,195
2.	Bihar	95000.00	149353.45	15,233,293	3,475,996
3.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	60604.09	3,186,573	1,306,602
4.	Goa	550.58	971.35	110,189	63,749
5.	Gujarat	18031.73	25185.35	5,808,741	1,903,536
6.	Haryana	27600.00	30961.05	2,181,761	1,060,668
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	8319.35	646,534	418,744
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	23402.88	1,288,047	619,777
9.	Jharkhand	70940.22	66084.16	5,166,716	1,436,228
10.	Karnataka	44220.60	59010.39	5,536,034	2,272,266
11.	Kerala	11989.50	12494.69	2,019,411	1,365,186
12.	Madhya Pradesh	107749.00	118494.82	11,288,846	4,281,847
13.	Maharashtra	48023.00	62337.2	10,401,607	5,516,597
14.	Orissa	63061.60	68796.5	4,467,390	2,081,095
15.	Punjab	20044.00	22925.97	1,765,341	1,061,737
16.	Rajasthan	127124.00	150275.86	8,699,915	3,562,816
17.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	57727.66	6,148,411	3,730,210
18.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	227258.8	24,943,369	7,414,932
19.	Uttarakhand	13997.29	17063.09	1,075,825	522,647
20.	West Bengal	94142.00	102417.53	9,013,013	3,944,515
21.	Andaman and N. Islands	312.44	451.19	34,178	22,488
22.	Chandigarh	1100.72	1732.47	89,729	51,473

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Dadra and N. Haveli	350.18	415.94	40,080	11,336
24.	Daman and Diu	169.00	101.68	16,330	8,830
25.	Delhi	3088.62	2240.46	1,680,260	966,819
26.	Lakshadweep	143.80	55.03	7,046	3,752
27.	Puducherry	669.96	758.96	112,684	69,811
Total Non NER		1122820.13	1308732.91	128,167,491	50,877,852

	State/UTs (NER States)	Amount released (central share) till 16-2-2010 (In lakhs)	Expenditure till 31st December 2009 (including State share) (In lakhs)		
1.	Assam	42480.00	27643.92	4,162,001	1,704,017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	6009.72	244,030	81,208
3.	Manipur	1500.00	1045.41	331,209	120,348
4.	Meghalaya	8383.00	7783.05	459,714	126,400
5.	Mizoram	6617.75	3751.71	175,506	62,739
6.	Nagaland	4413.00	1877.38	286,235	123,256
7.	Sikkim	1586.00	1332.79	87,617	34,523
8.	Tripura	7473.00	5524.82	463,521	219,846
	Total NER	83880.70	54968.8	6,209,833	2,472,337
Grand Total		1206700.83	1363701.71	134,377,324	53,350,189

Neutrino Observatory

379. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Neutrino Observatory in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely benefits to the country after establish-

ment of this observatory; and

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated for this project?

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

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) is proposed to be set up through the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology. The project includes construction of a world class underground laboratory under a rock cover of at least 1200 m from all directions. This underground laboratory will be accessed by 7.5 meter wide tunnel of approximately 2 km in length. The primary goal of INO is to study neutrino properties. Determination of neutrino properties is one of the most significant open problems in Physics today. Such studies will help in understanding the interactions among subatomic particles at very small length scale. In this underground laboratory a massive 50 kton particle detector will be installed to study the cosmic ray produced neutrinos.

(c) The project will put India back on the world-map of underground science, a position that was held by India a few decades earlier. It is to be noted that the first ever detection of neutrino produced by cosmic rays took place in an underground laboratory at Kolar Gold Fields, South India. Apart from doing front ranking work in the field of neutrino physics, this project will help in (i) development of human resources in basic science research, (ii) contributing to the creation of highly skilled scientists for particle physics and nuclear physics, (iii) using the particle detectors to be developed for this project for other applications in areas like medical imaging.

(d) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 918 crore. The project is currently awaiting the forest clearance from the State Government of Tamil Nadu. After receiving all the clearances, cabinet approval will be obtained to start the construction work.

Biofuel Crops in Forest

380. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use forest land for growing biofuel crops;

(b) if so, the details of States where the crops are likely to be grown; and

(c) the funds allocated/to be allocated for this purpose in the eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), question does not arise.

(c) No separate fund has been allocated for growing of bio-fuel crops in forest but an advisory has been issued by National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme to take up 10% of the NAP project area under Jatropha plantation if it is indigenous to the area and such plantation activity is part of an overall Afforestation programme for the forest area.

Damage to Crops by Elephants

381. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of elephants from Karnataka, crossing the borders of Goa and destroying agricultural crops, have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) the number of such incidents reported to the Government in the last two years;

(c) the quantum of damage caused on account of elephant crossing Goa border in the last two years;

(d) whether the Government has any scheme to compensate agriculturists in case of such damage to the crops; and

(e) if so, the details of financial allocations made to Karnataka and Goa during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The Government of

Goa has reported occasional raiding of crops by elephants from Karnataka from the year 2006. However the exact number of incidents and quantum of damage in last two years have not been reported. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the states under Project Elephant for compensation to agriculturists. However, the scheme including rates for payment of compensation are framed and notified by the respective State Government. No proposal from Government of Goa seeking financial assistance under the Project Elephant has been received in last two years and hence no allocation to Goa have been made. Ministry has released Rs. 212.65 lakhs and Rs. 249.00 lakhs to Karnataka during the 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively under the Project Elephant which includes amount for payment of compensation also.

[Translation]

Minor Irrigation Projects

382. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various State Governments for minor irrigation projects during

the current financial year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the irrigated potential created/likely to be created with these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The details of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) release proposals received from various State Governments during 2009-10 in respect of surface minor irrigation schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I. During 2009-10, no proposal for surface minor irrigation schemes has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion under AIBP till date.

(b) The funds released to the states during the last three years and the current year under AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The irrigation potential likely to be created from the ongoing and new minor irrigation schemes received during 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of AIBP release proposals received during 2009-10 in respect of surface MI schemes (As on 19-02-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Amount of grant requested by State Government (Rs. in crore)	Status of proposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	39 ongoing MIS of General Area	19.4400	Grant released
2.	Assam	42 ongoing MIS of General Area	22.9279	Grant released
3.	Assam	1 ongoing MIS of General Area	5.6728	Grant released
4.	Assam	85 ongoing MIS of General Area	24.4542	Grant released
5.	Assam	32 ongoing MIS of KAAC	15.5465	Grant released
6.	Assam	7 ongoing MIS of KAAC	0.6559	Grant released

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Assam	2 ongoing MIS of KAAC	3.6752	Grant released
8.	Assam	1 ongoing MIS of KAAC	7.0594	Grant released
9.	Assam	27 new MIS of KAAC	9.00	Grant released
10.	Uttarakhand	7 new SMI	2.0250	Grant released
11.	Uttarakhand	13 new SMI	9.7200	Grant released
12.	Assam	104 new SMI of General Area	48.6000	Grant released
13.	Assam	23 ongoing MIS of BTC area	44.9898	Grant released
14.	Manipur	40 ongoing/242 MI schemes	12.4113	Grant released
15.	Rajasthan	7 new MI schemes	14.1700	Grant released
16.	Assam	208 new MIS of BTC Area	178.2000	Grant released
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	54 ongoing MIS of 2007-08	54.5550	Grant released
18.	Assam	89 ongoing MIS of 08-09 in General Area	84.8637	Grant released
19.	Assam	9 ongoing MIS of 08-09 in General Area	8.1000	Grant released
20.	Assam	42 new MIS in General Area	16.2000	Grant released
21.	Orissa (KBK districts)	20 ongoing MI schemes	22.4758	Grant released
22.	Nagaland	70 ongoing MI schemes	1.8852	Grant released
23.	Nagaland	166 ongoing MI schemes	49.6724	Grant released
24.	Karnataka	37 new MIS	20.2608	Grant released
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 New MIS of Jammu Region	8.9100	Grant released
26.	Himachal Pradesh	116 ongoing MI schemes	34.0376	Grant released
27.	Mizoram	73 ongoing MI schemes	34.0376	Grant released
		Total	752.3135	
28.	Meghalaya	23 ongoing MI schemes	4.0500	With Ministry of Finance for release
		Total	4.0500	

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Jharkhand	1 new MIS-Sukari reservoir Project	9.0	Returned to State Government with observation
30.	Madhya Pradesh	3 new MIS	10.0	Returned to State Government with observation
31.	Himachal Pradesh	191 new MIS	10.0	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
32.	Andhra Pradesh	19 new MIS under APSDC	50.0	Returned to State Government with observation
33.	West Bengal	34 new MIS	6.48	Returned to State Government with observation
34.	Tripura	37 new MIS	36.0	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
35.	Orissa	40 ongoing MIS in KBK districts	22.00	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
36.	Madhya Pradesh	3 MIS in Raisen district	5.589	Returned to State Government with observation
37.	Madhya Pradesh	4 MIS in Rewa district	8.21	Returned to State Government with observation
38.	Madhya Pradesh	11 MIS in Penna district	11.01	Returned to State Government with observation
39.	Madhya Pradesh	9 MIS in Rajgarh district	9.22	Returned to State Government with observation
40.	Assam	124 new MIS in General Area	64.80	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
41.	Assam	35 new MIS in KAAC	29.16	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	11 new MIS of Ladhak Region	24.15	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	53 New MIS of Kashmir Region	99.60	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
44.	Mizoram	45 new MIS	8.55	Returned to State Government with observation
45.	Sikkim	63 ongoing MI scheme	2.60	Returned to State Government with observation

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Meghalaya	27 ongoing MI schemes	14.94	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
47.	Meghalaya	44 ongoing MIS	7.84	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
48.	Meghalaya	18 ongoing MIS	5.00	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
49.	Manipur	165 new MI schemes	28.75	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
50.	Maharashtra	78 new MIS schemes	150.00	Sent to Planning Commission for advice
51.	Chhattisgarh	197 ongoing MI schemes	100.00	Returned to State Government with observation
52.	Jammu and Kashmir	59 new MI schemes of Jammu Region	11.00	Returned to State Government with observation
Total			723.8990	

Statement-II

Funds released to various States during the last three years and current year under AIBP

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 19-2-2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.00	47.18	33.958	
2.	Assam	30.2685	62.148	322.7044	489.3854
3.	Manipur	18.2322	49.8070	39.5600	12.4113
4.	Meghalaya	0.75	1,1600	24.8009	
5.	Mizoram	14.2353	34.3430	50.7176	32.8050
6.	Nagaland	10.5995	40.510	48.5979	51.5576
7.	Sikkim	3.3236	3.240	0.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Tripura	21.5731	8.1000	20.5065	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.71	43.510	37.5078	34.0376
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.525	105.1851	297.7547	63.4650
11.	Orissa (KBK)	0.77	14.870	24.1697	22.4758
12.	Uttarakhand	84.7298	265.65	371.6580	45.2232
13.	Andhra Pradesh	27.00	0.00	231.66	
14.	Chhattisgarh	10.705	59.57	151.0212	16.0383
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22.50	128.325	51.7594	173.3724
16.	Maharashtra	124.83	86.49	210.992	
17.	Bihar		3.55	34.8489	
18.	West Bengal		8.12	0.00	
19.	Rajasthan				14.17
20.	Karnataka				20.2608
Total		417.752	961.7581	1952.217	975.2024

Statement-III

*Irrigation Potential likely to be created from the Minor Irrigation Projects
received during 2009-10 (upto 19-02-2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the projec/scheme	Potential likely to be created (in Th. ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	39 ongoing MIS of General Area	17.489
2.	Assam	42 ongoing MIS of General Area	19.216
3.	Assam	1 ongoing MIS of General Area	1.995
4.	Assam	85 ongoing MIS of General Area	36.420
5.	Assam	32 ongoing MIS of KAAC	6.655
6.	Assam	7 ongoing MIS of KAAC	2.377
7.	Assam	2 ongoing MIS of KAAC	0.790
8.	Assam	1 ongoing MIS of KAAC	1.156

1	2	3	4
9.	Assam	27 new MIS of KAAC	6.305
10.	Uttarakhand	7 new SMI	0.541
11.	Uttarakhand	13 new SMI	3.157
12.	Assam	104 new SMI of General Area	37.444
13.	Assam	23 ongoing MIS of BTC area	12.702
14.	Manipur	40 ongoing/242 MI schemes	16.180
15.	Rajasthan	7 new MI schemes	4.411
16.	Assam	208 new MIS of BTC Area	42.249
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	54 ongoing MIS of 20'07-08	15.076
18.	Assam	89 ongoing MIS of 08-09 in General Area	34.399
19.	Assam	9 ongoing MIS of 08-09 in General Area	2.760
20.	Assam	42 new MIS in General Area	12.101
21.	Orissa (KBK districts)	20 ongoing MI schemes	7.160
22.	Nagaland	70 ongoing MI schemes	2.986
23.	Nagaland	166 ongoing MI schemes	8.105
24.	Karnataka	37 new MIS	3.689
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 New MIS of Jammu Region	1.880
26.	Himachal Pradesh	116 ongoing MI schemes	34.750
27.	Mizoram	73 ongoing MI schemes	3.361
28.	Meghalaya	23 New MI schemes	18.364
29.	Jharkhand	1 new MIS-Sukari Reservoir Project	0.607
30.	Madhya Pradesh	3 new MIS	2.705
31.	Himachal Pradesh	191 new MIS	26.666
32.	Andhra Pradesh	19 new MIS under APSDC	18.298
33.	West Bengal	34 new MIS	2.366
34.	Tripura	37 new MIS	8.436
35.	Orissa	40 ongoing MIS in KBK districts	9.010
36.	Madhya Pradesh	3 new MIS in Raisen district	2.600
37.	Madhya Pradesh	4 new MIS in Rewa district	2.237

1	2	3	4
38.	Madhya Pradesh	11 new MIS in Panna district	2.898
39.	Madhya Pradesh	9 new MIS in Rajgarh district	2.300
40.	Assam	124 new MIS in General Area	63.291
41.	Assam	35 new MIS in KAAC	1.620
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	11 new MIS of Ladhak Region	4.427
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	53 new MIS of Kashmir Region	28.232
44.	Mizoram	45 new MIS	4.451
45.	Sikkim	63 ongoing MI scheme	1.719
46.	Meghalaya	27 ongoing MI schemes	2.812
47.	Meghalaya	44 ongoing MIS	5.163
48.	Meghalaya	18 new MIS	1.363
49.	Manipur	165 new M I schemes	11.501
50.	Maharashtra	70 new MI schemes	70.125
51.	Chhattisgarh	197 ongoing MI schemes	54.417
52.	Jammu and Kashmir	59 new MI schemes of Jammu Region	10.315
Total			691.277

[English]

Education for Mentally Challenged Children

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

(a) whether an inclusive education programme for mentally challenged children, launched under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in some States, has shown positive results by creating a favourable atmosphere, inculcating confidence, among and children and motivating the parents to educate such children;

(b) if so, the amount allocated by the Union Government for this purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of children benefited from this

programme during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the States where schemes have been introduced so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Inclusive Education programme under SSA covers all kinds of children with special needs (CWSN) including mentally challenged. Under SSA 5,00,380 children with mental retardation have been identified and 3,83,204 have been enrolled in regular schools. Further 9062 children with mental retardation are covered through the bridge courses provided under the AIE/EGS component of SSA, and 35,936 are covered through home based education. The bridge courses have shown positive results and states are gradually mainstreaming mentally challenged children

into regular schools. Similarly, home based education programme is conducted for children with severe and profound disabilities. Parents are trained on care and management of such children so that they realise the importance of educating them.

(b) Under SSA, funds are allocated for the Inclusive Education of children with special needs. No separate fund is allocated for each category of special children. The funds allocated for the Inclusive Education programme in the last three years and current year are shown below:

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
28068.70	22848.55	24574.13	28309.651

(c) The total number of CWSN that have been covered/benefitted from this programme during the last three years and current year are shown below:

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
21,88,085	24,17,803	25,22,142	27,38,720

(d) The Inclusive Education programme under SSA covers all 35 States and UTs.

Loss Making Coal Companies

384. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to make Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Coal, profitable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of loss making PSUs, the amount of loss involved therein and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken to shut down these loss making PSUs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any scheme to merge or disinvest these loss making units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Under Ministry of Coal, two PSUs are functioning i.e. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC). There are eight subsidiary coal companies functioning under CIL. Both CIL and NLC are profit making PSUs. However, out of eight subsidiaries of CIL, only two subsidiaries i.e. (1) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and (2) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) are loss making. Government has taken initiatives for revival of these two subsidiaries. Revival package for ECL was approved in October, 2006. Revival scheme for BCCL has also been approved by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSEs) and the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(c) The accumulated losses of ECL and BCCL as on 31-03-2009 was Rs. 8,567.40 crore and Rs. 8,315.07 crore respectively. The major reasons for loss making for these two subsidiaries are given as under:

1. **ECL:** The main reasons of loss in ECL are:

- (i) Large number of underground mines having low unit production and dismal level of productivity. Some of the opencast mines are also incurring losses due to disproportionate manpower on roll, high stripping ratio and low capacity utilization.
- (ii) Difficult geo-mining conditions such as high degree of gassiness, seams susceptible to spontaneous heating, presence of waterlogged working in the upper seams, thick and inclined seams etc.
- (iii) Limited scope of opencast mining.
- (iv) Extensive manual loading of coal at underground mines requiring higher manpower leading to low production and productivity.
- (v) Transfer of surplus manpower from one mine to another for gainful deployment is resisted by Trade Unions.
- (vi) Due to presence of important surface features and other adverse geo-mining conditions, hydraulic sand stowing has to be resorted to in

many mines increasing the operational cost by Rs. 200-250/Te additionally in these mines.

2. **BCCL:** The sickness of BCCL is mainly attributed to the following reasons:

- (i) Excessive manpower inherited by BCCL from the erstwhile owners at the time of taking over of mines, disproportionate to the production at that time.
- (ii) The incidence of progressive hike of wages unrelated to the paying capacity of the Company.
- (iii) Insufficient investment in mining equipments due to acute fund crunch leading to ageing of equipments, shrinkage of capacity resulting in decrease in production.
- (iv) Problem of working capital rendering the company incapable of paying for procurement of critical stores and spares and safety items in time, affecting production adversely.
- (v) Non-availability of land.
- (vi) Difficult working conditions.
- (vii) Backlog of welfare amenities resulting in disenchantment and despair among the employees, non co-operation of trade unions and poor industrial relations.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) and (b) above.

(f) and (g) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Right to Education Act

385. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

(a) whether the Government has notified the The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 passed by Parliament;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Act and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain model rules/guidelines have been conveyed to the States for implementation of the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 passed by the Parliament, received assent of the President on the 26th August, 2009 and was published in the Gazette of India on 27th August, 2009.

(b) The RTE Act, 2009, *inter alia*, provides for the:

(i) Right of children in the 6-14 age group to free and compulsory elementary education till completion of elementary education.

(ii) Duties and responsibilities of appropriate governments, local authorities and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.

(iii) Norms and standards relating to infrastructure, pupil-teacher ratios, school working days, teacher working hours and other quality parameters.

(iv) Minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher.

(v) Curriculum and evaluation procedure conforming to values enshrined in the Constitution and

ensuring all round development of the child through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

- (vi) School Management Committee to monitor the working of the school.
- (vii) Mechanism for the protection of the rights of the child under the Act.

(c) to (e) The Model Rules under the Act drafted by a Committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been forwarded to the States/UTs so that the same could be adopted/adapted while finalizing the State Rules. States have also been addressed to institute systemic reform for implementation of the Act, *inter alia*, through ensuring curriculum renewal in line with the provisions of the Act, that schools conform to the norms and standards laid down under the Act and teacher re-deployment to ensure that the prescribed pupil-teacher ratios are maintained. The Central Government has appointed 1st April, 2010 as the date of enforcement of the Act.

[English]

Voting Rights to NRIs

386. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to give voting rights to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of NRIs likely to get voting rights;

(c) the details of the modalities/strategy being worked out in this regard;

(d) whether these NRIs will be permitted to contest elections;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the NRIs are likely to get voting rights?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 2006. The Bill seeks to amend section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) to enable Indian citizens who are absent from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education or otherwise outside the country, to get their names registered in the electoral rolls of the constituency of their place of ordinary residence in India to be able to cast their votes in the Parliamentary/State elections. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, and Law and Justice on the 26th March, 2006 for examination and report. The Committee presented its 16th report on the subject to the Rajya Sabha/laid it in the Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 2006 and, while agreeing with the letter and spirit of the amendment, has recommended for bringing a comprehensive Bill on the subject containing all the details regarding the manner of enrolment of the Non-Resident Indians, the mode of voting and the conditions for contesting elections. The Report is with Ministry of Law and Justice for further action.

Functioning of CBI

387. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI is adequately staffed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details indicating the sanctioned and imposition of staff/officers strength in the organisation category-wise during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the vacancy position (category-wise) during the same period, time since when these vacancies have been lying vacant and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to till these vacancies;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to augment the staff strength of the organisation to tackle

the problem of mounting workload of cases etc. in various Government departments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As on 31-01-2010, out of 6010 sanctioned strength, 778 posts in various grades were lying vacant in the CBI.

(c) A statement showing category-wise details of sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies in various grades in CBI during the last three years and

current year is enclosed.

Occurrence of vacancies and filling up of the same as per stipulated Recruitment Rules is an ongoing processes.

(d) and (e) Government has taken several steps to strengthen the CBI. Some of the steps include the creation of 284 posts in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable and Steno Clerks for Additional Special Courts; creation of 25 posts of various ranks for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell; revival of 62 posts that were lying vacant in various grades; relaxation of Recruitment Rules allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be filled up through promotion quota, and not through deputation.

It is the endeavor of the Government to fill up the vacancies at the earliest as per procedure prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules.

Statement

Category-wise details of sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies in various grades in CBI during the last three years and the current year

As on 31-12-2007

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Executive	4077	3254	823
Legal	230	159	71
Technical	154	52	102
Ministerial	1284	978	306
Group 'D'	144	122	22
Canteen Posts	70	58	12
Total	5959	4623	1336

As on 31-12-2008

Executive	4077	3544	533
Legal	230	155	75
Technical	155	52	102

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Ministerial	1284	942	342
Group 'D'	144	124	20
Canteen Posts	70	57	13
Total	5960	4874	1086
As on 31-12-2009			
Executive	4078	3639	439
Legal	230	146	84
Technical	155	64	91
Ministerial	1428	1334	94
Canteen Posts	70	59	11
Total	5961	5242	719
As on 01-02-2010			
Executive	4114	3640	474
Legal	237	146	91
Technical	155	63	92
Ministerial	1434	1324	110
Canteen Posts	70	59	11
Total	6010	5232	778

IITs in the Country

388. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Business Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details including location identified for the purpose;

(c) the norms/policy adopted by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for setting up of IITs and Business Schools in their respective States;

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

(f) the funds earmarked for the purpose and the time by which these institutions are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) **Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)** The States which have submitted requests for setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) include Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. After taking into consideration, the request from various State Governments and other relevant factors such as existing regional distribution of Central Educational Institutions in the country, the Government of India has setup 8 new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Indore) during the XIth Five Year Plan. The entire Budget allocation for IITs during XIth Five Year Plan has already been allocated for eight new IITs. Six IITs have started functioning in 2008-09 and two Institutions have started functioning in 2009-10. At present, there is no proposal of setting of new IITs. Rs. 2000.00 crores have been provided for new IITs during the XIth Plan period.

Business Schools:

(a) and (b) The Government of India does not set up Business Schools. However, it has been decided to set up new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to establish more IIMs in the country.

(c) to (e) Historically, IIMs have been established in different parts of the country on the demand of academia, industry and public in general.

(f) In the revised allocation for XIth Five Year Plan, total funding of Rs. 1113.60 crores has been provided for setting up of new IIMs while under RE during 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crores have been provided for new IIMs. Funds to the tune of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs have been released to IIM-Rohtak and IIM-Ranchi respectively. In the first phase, four IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) would become functional from academic session 2010-11.

Clinical Trial on Animals

389. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several animal activists have asked the Government to impose a ban on conducting clinical trials on animals in research laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to impose a ban on such trials including the awareness programmes conducted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Pending Schemes/Projects

390. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether several schemes/projects of hydro electricity, road construction, cement, iron and steel of public and private sector are pending owing to stringent environmental and forest enactments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes/projects alongwith their period of pendency, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are always some projects at certain processing stage with the Government of India/State Governments under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The cause of pendency may not be only stringent environmental and forest enactments in the country. At the moment, there are 546 projects pertaining to hydro electricity, road construction, cement, iron and steel with the State Governments and the Central Government, of which 103 are with the Central Government and 443 are with various State Governments. Out of 103 proposals with the Central Government, 47 are less than two months old, as these were received during the two months of 2010. The State-wise summary of such schemes/projects is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Central Government has taken the following measures/steps to expedite the examination of the proposals for use of forest land for non-forest purposes and to reduce the delay under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

- (i) Streamlining of procedure of processing of diversion proposals by delegating powers to the Regional offices of the Ministry up to 5 hectares except mining and encroachments.

- (ii) Proposals involving forest land from 5 to 40 hectares are to be processed by the Regional offices and submit the same alongwith comments for the consideration of the Minister (Environment and Forests).

- (iii) Proposals involving forest land more than 40 hectares are to be dealt with in the Ministry itself after the same is forwarded by the Regional offices of the Ministry.

- (iv) For proposals involving Protected Areas, necessary guidelines have been issued. These proposals are required to be discussed in the State Wildlife Board followed by the National Wildlife Board and finally they have to seek clearance from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

- (v) Guidelines have been issued indicating the time line for taking final decision on the diversion proposals so that the pendency could be taken care of.

Statement

State-wise, category-wise status of proposals of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

(As On: 22-02-2010)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Steel and Iron		Cement		Hydel		Road	
		Pending with-GOI	Pending with-SG	Pending with-GOI	Pending with-SG	Pending with-GOI	Pending with-SG	Pending with-GOI	Pending with-SG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	14
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4	10	18	93
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	3
17.	Karnataka	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Pondichery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	28
29.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	53
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	5	3	18	78
35.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		7	27	2	1	10	28	84	387
Grand Total		34		3		38		471	

[Translation]

Development of Biosphere Reserves in Madhya Pradesh

391. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to develop any biosphere reserves in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise:

(c) whether the State Government has approved the said reserve;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any scheme has been formulated for rehabilitation of the tribals living in these areas: and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Panna area in Madhya Pradesh has been proposed for designation as a biosphere reserve.

(b) to (d) Details of location and consent of the State Government are no received.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Entrance Test for Ph.D. Programmes

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to hold a university-specific entrance test for Ph.D. Programmes;

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

(c) the modalities worked out in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality of doctorate work and academic research in institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) UGC has prescribed a framework for admission to M.Phil and Ph.D. programmes in all universities under the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Awards of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009. The Regulation provides as follows:

"9. (i) All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall admit M.Phil doctoral students through an Entrance

Test conducted at the level of individual University, Institution, Demmed to be University, College/Institution of National Importance. The University may decide separate terms and conditions for those students who qualify UGC/CSIR (JRF) Examination/SLET/GATE/teacher fellowship holder or have passed N. Phil Programme for Ph.D Entrance Test. Similar approach may be adopted in respect of Entrance Test for M.Phil Programme.

- (ii) It shall be followed by an interview to be organized by the School/Department/Institution/University as the case may be.
 - (iii) At the time of interview, doctoral candidates are expected to discuss their research interest/area.
 - (iv) Only the predetermined number of students may be admitted to M.Phil/Ph.D programme.
10. The admission to the Ph.D Programme would be either directly or through M.Phil Programme.
11. While granting admission to students to M.Phil/Ph.D Programmes, the Department/Institute/School will pay due attention to the National/State Reservation Policy."

The above Regulation has been notified in order to ensure that doctoral students undergo the rigour expected of a quality research degree in accordance with specified standards.

The Regulation also provides for measures to be taken to ensure the quality of doctorate work and academic research through the Ph.D programmes, by including mandatory course work specially in regard to research methodology, improved evaluation and assessment through a public defence of the research work and mandatory publication of researcher paper in a 'refereed journal' prior to award of the degree.

Illegal Mining

393. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the illegal mining of coal has damaged Ranchi-Patna National Highway-33 and poisonous smoke has started oozing out of August 2009, endangering lives and property besides environmental hazards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the culprits;

(d) whether the National Highway has been made road worthy and environment free from poisonous gases;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the work taken in this regard would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Illegal mining by miscreants in this area was noticed as early as 1999 and regular FIRs were lodged in this regard by Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). Illegal entries were made in seam XII by the miscreants, which was virgin below National Highway (NH)-33. The coal was robbed below NH-33 making the strata beneath the road hollow and creating dangerous situation. Thus a part of NH-33 between Lakrigate and Lohagate (Near Madhu-8 Km milestone while approaching from Ramgarh to Hazaribagh) was made unsafe due to illegal mining. The area belongs to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and adjoining forest land belongs to Jharkhand Government. On 26-6-2009 fire was detected in Seam XII, which was perhaps propagated due to spontaneous heating. On 09-08-2009, a part of NH-33 suffered from pot holes, and active blazing fire was found on the surface with dense noxious smoke.

(c) State Government of Jharkhand is responsible for taking action against the miscreants.

(d) to (f) The fire has been dealt with the help of water and chemicals but complete digging out of carbonaceous material could not be done as the concerned forest land has not been handed over to CCL by the State Forest Department. Currently road has been diverted till the damaged portion of NH-33 is repaired.

**Declining Population of Tiger and
Other Wild Animals**

394. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the population of Tigers and other wild animals are declining in the country in spite of various measures taken by the Government in this regard;

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

(c) the estimated population of tigers and other wild animals in the country as of now, State-wise;

(d) the number of Tigers and other wild animals reportedly killed during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and reserve-wise; and

(e) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The reasons for the present status of tiger and other wild animals, in general, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the findings of the recent All India

tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Details relating to estimation of elephant, lion and rhino are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Details relating to mortality of tiger, reserve-wise, as reported by the States, are given in the enclosed Statement-IV; details of mortality relating to elephant, rhino and lion, as reported by States are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(e) The milestone initiatives taken for strengthening tiger conservation in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

Statement-I

Reasons for the present status of tiger and other wild animals:

1. Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
2. Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses.
3. Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations.
4. Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
5. Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
6. Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
7. Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
8. Insurgency/law and order problems in some tiger reserves/protected areas/forest areas.

Statement-II**Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology**

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
Western Ghats Landscape Complex				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6188	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Planins				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586	Not Assessed		
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-III

Details relating to latest estimation of elephant, lion and rhino

Sl. No.	Elephant	Lion	Rhino
1.	27,694	359 (+10)	2,358

Statement-IV

Tiger mortality in tiger reserves due to natural and other causes (in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Corbett, Uttarakhand	5	2	6	2
2.	Dudhwa (Katarniaghat), Uttar Pradesh	3	2	—	—
3.	Ranthambhore, Rajasthan	3	1	3	—
4.	Bandipur, Karnataka	3	—	4	—
5.	Nagarjunasagar, Andhra Pradesh	1	—	—	—
6.	Periyar, Kerala	1	—	—	—
7.	Melghat, Maharashtra	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bandhavgarh, Madhya Pradesh	—	1	4	—
9.	Valmiki, Bihar	—	1	—	—
10.	Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	—	1	2	—
11.	Panna, Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	—
12.	Sundarbans, West Bengal	—	2	1	—
13.	Kanha, Madhya Pradesh	—	1	7	—
14.	Kaziranga, Assam	—	5	9	2
15.	Nagarahole, Karnataka	—	—	6	—
16.	Bhadra, Karnataka	—	—	1	—
17.	Pench, Madhya Pradesh	—	—	3	1

Statement-V*Mortality of Elephant, Rhino and Lion***Elephant Mortality**

S. No.	Year	Train accident	Poisoning	Electrocution	Poaching
1.	2006-07	10	04	33	23
2.	2007-08	12	06	48	11
3.	2008-09	8	10	43	13

Rhino Mortality

S.No.	Year	Rhinos killed by poachers
1.	2006	9
2.	2007	21
3.	2008	16
4.	2009 (upto October)	12

Lion Mortality

Sl. No.	Year	Mortality
1.	2006-07	35
2.	2007-08	52
3.	2008-09	49

Statement-VI

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

Legal Steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative Steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4-09-2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, insuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6-6-2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserve and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in Madhya Pradesh and Sunabeda in Orissa.

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been

issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial Steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling transboundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along-with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20-10-2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.

16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29-2-2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection

Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent Initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.

21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.

22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.

23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.

24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.

25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.

26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.

27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.

28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.

29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.

30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

Dual Passport System

395. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a dual passport system for girls married to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

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

(c) the modalities being worked out in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has consulted all the stake holders in the matter;

(e) if so, the response received by the Government from them in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the said system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No. Under the Passports Act, a person can hold only one

passport. A person needs entry/residence visa to stay in a foreign country which is affixed on the passport and is recognized internationally. In case, a passport is lost or retained by any authorized person including estranged husband, the Indian Mission can issue a duplicate passport on request.

(b) to (f) Not applicable.

Road Map for PPP in Education Sector

396. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether a road map for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in secondary education has been finalised by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from Round Table on School Education and Confederation of Indian Industry;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals submitted by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The centrally sponsored scheme "Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence" envisages setting up of 2,500 model schools in blocks other than educationally backward blocks (EBBs) under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

A paper for discussion on "Public Private Partnership for Model Schools" was prepared by the

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in July 2008. The paper, *inter alia*, suggested provision of educational services by the private sector with stipulations on norms and qualities. The Round Table on School Education also set up a sub-group to suggest modalities for setting up of such schools.

In the light of various suggestions received in this regard, a viable model of PPP in school education is under formulation.

[Translation]

Project Tiger

397. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to shift existing tiger reserves in the country;

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

therefor;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought special financial package for meeting the urgent requirements of National Parks/Reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e) Central Assistance is provided to tiger States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The details of such funding provided to States during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
"Project Tiger" during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	56.9830	94.9100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	246.1710	48.8600
3.	Assam	95.6140	1092.3790	184.7700
4.	Bihar	98.3205	49.6730	8.0000
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	169.8700	1338.70
6.	Jharkhand	45.1600	115.3770	110.7350
7.	Karnataka	1159.7149	689.8390	644.9720
8.	Kerala	153.2449	267.0900	248.8000

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	6998.5420	1384.4460
10.	Maharashtra	295.7191	411.1250	361.7850
11.	Mizoram	82.9000	241.4500	128.0000
12.	Orissa	43.2800	625.9900	170.0800
13.	Rajasthan	410.6800	2708.9500	10694.1700
14.	Tamil Nadu	45.0000	690.8060	135.61
15.	Uttaranchal	202.0050	462.8500	241.7050
16.	Uttar Pradesh	134.8900	417.5130	298.5500
17.	West Bengal	308.6741	228.3940	414.4370
Total		6,270.5403	15,473.002	16508.5300

[English]

**Diversion of Forest Land for
Developmental Projects**

398. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the forest areas de-reserved for different projects of mining industry, irrigation, etc, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a large amount, on account of compensatory afforestation, is still lying unutilised; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have reserved that amount for the same purpose or proposes to divert the same for other departmental expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) So far, about 18,734 ha and 4.216 ha of forest areas have been diverted for different projects pertaining to mining and irrigation respectively during the last three years and current year. The State-wise and

year-wise details of last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the forest areas are diverted for various non-forest purposes with certain conditions including those of compensatory afforestation (CA), penal compensatory afforestation (Penal CA), Net Present Value (NPV) etc., to mitigate the adverse impact of such diversions. The amounts collected towards the activities are deposited into the adhoc CAMPA, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi. Till 31-01-2010, about Rs. 11,378 crore have been deposited in the Adhoc CAMPA.

The Central Government with the concurrence of the Supreme Court of India, prepared guidelines for the establishment of State CAMPAs and has released an amount of about Rs. 730 crores to 22 States/UTs for undertaking site specific activities such as CA, Penal CA, CAT Plans, etc., and other activities under NPV. The amount towards these site specific activities can not be diverted for any activities other than those required for CA, Penal CA etc.

Statement-I*State-wise, year-wise status of diversion of forest land for Mining purposes under FC Act-1980*

(Category of Project: Mining)

Sl. No.	State/UT	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007		01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008		01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009		01-01-2010 to 22-02-2010		01-01-2007 to 22-02-2010	
		No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)
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	9	112.67	30	2537.08	12	781.69	0	0	51	3431.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.68	2	2.55	1	1.78	0	0	4	7.01
4.	Assam	14	14.43	13	15.83	5	9.73	0	0	32	39.99
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	37.69	5	482.09	2	167.5	0	0	9	687.28
8.	Dadar 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	26.86	6	397.59	13	640.80	0	0	20	1065.25
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	2	203.43	0	0	2	203.43
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3.44	3	1.99	2	0.88	0	0	9	6.31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	5	949.99	16	1972.76	5	309.60	1	43.3	27	3275.64
17.	Karnataka	14	2466.56	5	284.45	1	608	0	0	20	3359.01
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8	454.64	7	292.63	5	90.02	1	1.00	21	838.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Maharashtra	3	380.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	380.88
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	12	1571.24	15	1018.59	13	2561.78	0	0	40	5151.62
27.	Pondichery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	139	2	13.87	2	10.52	0	0	5	163.39
30.	Sikkim	1	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	96.34	3	9.98	0	0	4	106.32
32.	Tripura	0	0	1	1.33	3	6.72	0	0	4	8.05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttaranchal	1	8.9	0	0	1	1.54	0	0	2	10.44
35.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		76	6169.01	106	7117.09	70	5403.97	2	44.30	254	18734.37

(Category of Project: Mining)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Bihar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Chhattisgarh		6	302.97	5	512.45	3	66.49	0	0	14	881.91
8. Dadar 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		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat		1	3.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.95
13. Haryana		7	12.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12.40
14. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Jharkhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Karnataka		1	22.46	1	9.48	1	3.75	0	0	3	35.69
18. Kerala		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Lakshdeep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		2	15.56	3	577.15	6	144.40	0	0	11	737.11
21. Maharashtra		7	64.07	10	328.43	8	219.51	0	0	25	612.01
22. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Orissa		3	210.79	5	460.20	2	22.02	0	0	10	693.01
27. Pondichery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		3	22.51	4	463.46			0	0	7	485.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		3	8.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.27
32. Tripura		0	0	1	2.54	0	0	0	0	1	2.54
33. Uttar Pradesh		3	185.61	0	0	3	11.81	0	0	6	197.42
34. Uttaranchal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		41	992.58	41	2710.10	25	513.39	0	0	107	4216.06

[Translation]

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

399. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding proliferation of nuclear weapons which are being brought in our country from our neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government continues to monitor clandestine nuclear proliferation in our neighbourhood. Government has not come across any credible reports of nuclear weapons being brought into India from neighbouring countries.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Construction of Building for Tribal Arts and Activities Centres

400. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal for the construction of Cultural Hall and Activities Centre for the Tribal Folk Art Group of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Proposals for building/equipment grant are received every year from a large number of cultural organizations/art groups. The proposals received from Madhya Pradesh during the year 2008-09 included proposals from the following two folk/tribal art groups:

(i) Rang Sanchar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Mahakosal Lokrang Sanskratik Mahotsav Pareisad, Betul, Madhya Pradesh.

Both these proposals were placed before the Expert Committee of Ministry of Culture in its meeting held on 13th and 14th February, 2009. The Expert Committee approved a grant of Rs. one lakh (only for Equipment) in the case of Rang Sanchar, Madhya Pradesh and rejected the proposal of Mahakosal Lokrang Sanskratik Mahotsav Pareisad, Madhya Pradesh.

Conservation of Tribal Culture

401. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared any action plan for the preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances, art and culture of the tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance given to various agencies/NGOs by the Union Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Global Warming

402. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct fresh studies to assess the impact of climate change/global warming on land, water and air;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of land, water and air affected in the country;

(d) whether the Government has sought international co-operation in tackling issue of rising sea level in coastal areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the cities, towns and islands affected by the rising sea level; and

(g) the steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government to reduced the carbon-di-oxide emission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched eight Missions as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in specific areas i.e. Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change which include assessment of the impact of climate change and actions needed to address climate change.

(d) and (e) It is proposed, with the assistance of the World Bank to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan Project which includes the mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave.

(f) A survey conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) in 2007 'Ranking Port Cities with High Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Extremes' identifies Kolkata and Mumbai as "amongst the most vulnerable cities" to the rising sea level and storm surges due to climate change.

(g) Although India does not have legally binding reduction commitments, a range of policies and programmes taken to respond to reducing emissions, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) setting up of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and encouraging energy conservation and introduction of energy efficiency labelling.
- (ii) promoting use of renewable energy.
- (iii) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme.
- (iv) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- (v) fuel switching to cleaner energy

- (vi) afforestation and conservation of forests
- (vii) promotion of clean coal technologies
- (viii) reduction of gas flaring
- (ix) encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems
- (x) environmental quality management for all sectors

Tiger Population

403. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to carry out a fresh count of the tiger population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether seventeen tiger States have agreed to launch massive wildlife census simultaneously to come up with an accurate estimate of the tiger population in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the census is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. Action has been initiated for conducting the all India tiger estimation using the refined methodology, as a collaborative initiative between the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Wildlife Institute of India, 17 tiger States and Non-Governmental Experts. The process is likely to be completed by the year end.

MoU Signed between IGNOU and NHRC

404. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to sensitize police on human rights;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), an MoU has been signed between IGNOU and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 30-12-2009 with a view to jointly develop and conduct various courses for police personnel at cutting edge level to cover introduction to Human Rights, Protection of Human Rights, Police and Human Rights, Custodial Justice and Best Human Rights Practices in policing, etc.

Declining Population of Gangetic Dolphin

405. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to the latest Report of International Union for Conservation of Nature, the number of Gangetic Dolphin had declined 50% in the last five decades and less than 2000 survive today;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the First Information Reports have been registered against poachers of Gangetic Dolphin;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the projects that have been implemented by the Government to save these endangered species during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has reported that there has been a decline of about 50% in the Gangetic Dolphin population. Population estimates reports by IUCN in 2008 show that lower range of the total metapopulation abundance for Gangetic Dolphin is 1200-1800. However, the true numbers would be several times as high, because areas with potentially large numbers of animals have not been accounted in the

above estimation. The main reasons for decline in population of the species are poaching, habitat degradation, heavy siltation, construction of barrages causing physical barrier for this migratory species, toxic contaminants and entrapment in fishing gear.

(c) and (d) As per the information available in the Ministry, the State Government of Bihar has reported filing one case under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 against the poachers of Gangetic Dolphin during 2009-10 in Patna by the State Forest Department.

(e) Under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger', financial assistance is provided to State/UTs Governments for conservation and protection of wildlife including Gangetic Dolphins. Presently, there is no special project for Gangetic Dolphin. However under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', Gangetic Dolphin has been identified as one of the species for recovery.

Indian Science Congress Meet

406. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Science Congress Meet held recently was attended by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the Meet?

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

(b) The Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized the importance of Science and Technology in the development of the country and its emergence as a knowledge superpower in the 21st century. He also said that the major challenges before the country, including climate change, water resource management, food

security and disease control, could be effectively faced only by upgrading our scientific capabilities.

The Science Congress was attended by about 7000 delegates from India and abroad including two Nobel laureates from the United State of America. A large number of scientific and technical papers were presented during the Congress. In addition, this year's Children's Science Congress was also organized during the 97th Indians Science Congress which was attended by about 3500 school children from all over India. The Science and Technology Exhibition "Pride of India" organized on the occasion attracted about 250,000 visitors who were mainly students of different age groups.

[Translation]

Nuclear Power Plants

407. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nuclear power plants presently functioning in the country alongwith their actual capacity and the quantity of power generated by these plants;

(b) the details of the capacity utilization of the atomic power plants under operation, plant/unit-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any Renovation and Modernisation (R and M) exercise to improve the capacity utilization;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plan drawn to increase power generation in this regard?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Presently there are 18 nuclear power reactors in operation with an installed capacity of 4340 MWe. The generation has been 15110 Million Units upto Jan 2010 in the current financial year.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Renovation and Modernisation (R and M) of nuclear power reactors have been carried out at all plants, as needed. The low capacity utilization is due to non availability of fuel in the required quantity and not due to R and M needs.

(d) and (e) Series of efforts on augmentation of domestic Uranium and import of Uranium will improve power generation. In addition the nuclear power capacity is also planned to be increased by completion of projects and installing new reactors.

Statement

Details of the capacity utilization of Atomic Power Plants in operation

Unit	Present Capacity (MWe)	Capacity Factor (%) (Apr. 2009-Jan. 2010)
1	2	3
TAPS-1	160	83
TAPS-2	160	87
TAPS-3	540	59
TAPS-4	540	56
RAPS-1	100	0 ¹
RAPS-2	200	89 ²
RAPS-3	220	65
RAPS-4	220	57
RAPS-5	220	0 ⁵
MAPS-1	220	47

1	2	3
MAPS-2	220	58
NAP-1	220	39
NAP-2	220	0 ³
KAPS-1	220	0 ⁴
KAPS-2	220	55
KAIGA-1	220	52
KAIGA-2	220	58
KAIGA-3	220	58

Notes:

1. RAPS-1 shutdown for techno-economic Assessment from 09-10-2004.
2. RAPS-2 restarted operations from 01-09-2009 after completion of Enmasse Feeder Replacement (EMFR).
3. NAPS-2 shutdown for Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR) from 18-12-2007.
4. KAPS-1 shutdown for EMCCR from 01-07-2008.
5. RAPS-5 started commercial operations on 04-02-2010.
6. TAPS 1 and 2, RAPS-5 and RAPS-2 are fuelled by imported fuel. The other reactors are fuelled by indigenous fuel, of which there is a demand supply mismatch resulting in lower level power operation.

[English]

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to India

408. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;

(b) the issues discussed and bilateral agreements/MoUs signed during their visits;

(c) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister abroad during the above period;

(d) the details of discussions held by them and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue as a result of these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The details of the visits by Heads of State/Government, Vice Presidents, Foreign Minister and equivalent level to India during the last four months are given in the enclosed Statement-I;

(b), (d) and (e) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II;

(c) The details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister abroad during the above period are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Visits from October 2009 to February 17, 2010

State Visits by Head of State/Government and equivalent level:

Sl. No.	Dignitary	Dates
1.	H.E. Dr. Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, President of Argentina	October 13-15, 2009
2.	H M Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuk, King of Bhutan	December 21-26, 2009
3.	H E Mrs. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh	January 10-14, 2010
4.	H E Dr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, President of Iceland	January 11-17, 2010
5.	H E Dato Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia	January 19-23, 2010
6.	H E Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of Republic of Korea	January 24-27, 2010
7.	H.E. Mr. Horst Kohler, President of Germany	February 1-7, 2010
8.	H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, President of Turkey	February 7-12, 2010
9.	H.E. Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, President of Nepal	February 15-18, 2010

Official/Working visits by Head of State/Government/Vice President and equivalent level

1.	H.E. Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt, PM of Sweden—India EU Summit	November 5-7, 2009
2.	H E Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of European Commission—India EU Summit	November 6-8, 2009
3.	H E Mr. Kevin Rudd, PM of Australia	November 11-13, 2009
4.	HRH Prince Felipe of Asturias, Crown Prince of Spain	November 10-12, 2009

Sl. No.	Dignitary	Dates
5.	H E Mr. Stephen Harper, PM of Canada	November 15-18, 2009
6.	H E Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan	December 27-29, 2009
7.	H.E. Mr. Mahmud Abbas, President of Palestinian National Authority	February 11-12, 2010
<i>Official visits by Foreign Minister and equivalent level</i>		
1.	H E Mr. Alexis Thambwe Mwamba, Foreign Minister of Congo	October 27-30, 2009
2.	H E Mr. Sergey Sobyanin, Deputy Chairman of the Government of Russian Federation	November 8-12, 2009
3.	H E Mr. Jaime Bermudez Merizalde, Foreign Minister for Colombia	November 9-11 2009
4.	H E Mrs. Maite Nkoana Mashabane, Minister for International Relations of South Africa	November 12-16, 2009
5.	H E Mr. Manouchehr Mottaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran	November 16-17, 2009
6.	H E Mr. Jose Brito, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde	November 18-22, 2009
7.	H E Mr. Carlos Tini, Foreign Minister of Sao Tome and Principe	November 29 to December 2, 2009
8.	H E Mr. Vygaudas Usackas, Foreign Minister of Lithuania	December 2-5
9.	H E Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Minister Mentor of Singapore	December 14-17, 2009
10.	H E Mr. Kasit Piromya, Foreign Minister of Thailand	December 22-27, 2009
11.	H E Dr. Tonia Borg, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Malta	January 6-11, 2010
12.	H E Dr. Peter Baltazs, Foreign Minister of Hungary	January 17-21, 2010
13.	H.E. Lyonpo Ugyen Tshering, Foreign Minister of Bhutan	January 27-February 1, 2010
14.	H.E. Dr. Thong Loun Sisoulith, Foreign Minister and DPM of People's Democratic Republic of Lao	January 31-February 3, 2010
15.	H.E. Shaikh Khalid Bin Ahmed Mohamed Al Khalifa, Foreign Minister of Bahrain	February 10-12, 2010
16.	H.E. Mr. Sergey S. Sobyanin, Deputy Chairman of the Government of Russia	February 14-16, 2010

Statement-II**Afghanistan**

External Affairs Minister (EAM) represented India at the Inauguration Ceremony of President Hamid Karzai as President of Afghanistan for a fresh term in office on November 19, 2009. EAM's presence at the Inauguration Ceremony was a reflection of the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

EAM led the Indian delegation for the International Conference on Afghanistan that was held in London on January 28, 2010. The London Conference had three broad agenda items: security; development and governance; and regional cooperation. The Conference was co-hosted by Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Over 60 countries, along with representatives of certain international organizations, were invited to the Conference. In the Communiqué issued after the Conference, the international community underlined its support for the Government of Afghanistan and its security, development and governance, and pledged to maintain its long-term commitment to Afghanistan.

Argentina

President of Argentina Dr. Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner visited India from Oct. 13-15, 2009. Bilateral, regional and multilateral issues were discussed.

Nine agreements/MoUs were signed during the visit. These are

- (i) Exchange of letters for issue of 5 year Multiple Entry Gratis Business visa
- (ii) MoU on Science and Technical Cooperation Programme for 2009-11
- (iii) ONGC Videsh Ltd. and ENARSA
- (iv) Sports Cooperation,
- (v) INTI and NRDC
- (vi) Trade Promotion and Tech. transfer in International Trade

(vii) Agreement between CONICET, Argentina and CSIR of India

(viii) Coop. in geological survey

(ix) Agreement on outer space

An Agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of Nuclear energy was initialled.

PM and Argentine President held extensive talks on bilateral, regional and global issues. The principal focus was on developing economic and commercial linkage over wide area including agriculture and agro industry, mining and hydrocarbons. A bilateral Trade target of US\$ 3 billion was set for 2012. Cooperation in Science and Technology including biotechnology was discussed.

This was the first Presidential visit from Argentina in 15 years and provided an opportunity to renew and carry forward India-Argentina relations to a higher level. The Exchange of letters for issue of 5 year Multiple Entry Gratis Business visas has already been implemented by both sides and businessmen of both countries are already benefitting from it.

Australia

H.E. Mr. Kevin Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia visited India from Nov., 11-13, 2009. Bilateral, regional, international and economic issues of mutual interest were discussed during the visit. A Memorandum of Understanding on Water Resources Management was signed. A Joint Statement and a Joint Security Declaration were issued.

During the discussions views were exchanged on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. Our PM conveyed our concerns to Australian Prime Minister about the safety, security and well being of our students and Indian community in Australia.

The visit of Australian Prime Minister has further strengthened the bilateral relationship. Building upon the significant expansion of our relations in recent years, the two Prime Ministers upgraded the relationship to a strategic partnership and affirmed their desire to intensify their contacts with each other. They emphasized the need to reinvigorate bilateral parliamentary exchanges

and welcome the proposal to establish a new Young Political Leaders Exchange Programme.

H.E. Mr. Stephen Smith, Foreign Minister of Australia visited India from Oct. 12-16, 2009. During the visit bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

A Joint Statement was issued.

During the discussions, EAM conveyed our concerns to Australian Foreign Minister about the safety, security and well being of our students and Indian community in Australia.

The visit resulted in deepening and diversification of bilateral relations in various sectors.

Bahrain

The Bahraini Foreign Minister met External Affairs Minister and had delegation level talks on issues of regional and global importance concerning the two countries. The Foreign Minister also called on Prime Minister, Minister of State for External Affairs, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, and National Security Adviser, Shri S.S. Menon. The visit of Bahraini Foreign Minister reinforced and further strengthened the excellent relationship between the two countries. However, no agreement was signed between the two countries during the visit of Bahraini Foreign Minister.

Bangladesh

During the visit of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, the following agreements/MOUs were signed:

- (i) Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters
- (ii) Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- (iii) Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Power Sector

(v) Cultural Exchange Programme

Both sides issued a Joint Communique outlining areas of bilateral cooperation. India sought Bangladesh's cooperation against Indian insurgent Groups using Bangladesh territory. Bangladesh Government assured India of its cooperation in this regard. India also announced US\$ 1 billion Line of Credit for infrastructural development projects in Bangladesh, including railway infrastructure, coaches and locomotives, buses and the dredging sector. Issues relating to water resources, land and maritime boundary were discussed. Connectivity was also discussed and both sides agreed to designate Ashuganj in Bangladesh and Silghat in India as new Ports of Call. Bangladesh agreed to give India access to Chittagong and Mongla ports. India would extend grant to construct Akhaura-Agartala railway link. India agreed to extend transit facility to Bangladesh for access to Nepal and to Bhutan by rail and road. Both sides agreed to operationalize land customs stations and border haats. Both sides agreed to jointly celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011. The visit was significant one and helped in strengthening our links with Bangladesh and bringing the two countries closer.

Bhutan

During the visit of the king of Bhutan, the two sides exchanged views and held discussions on bilateral relations and economic cooperation as well as regional and international issues. Twelve Agreements/MOUs were signed between the two countries as per details given below:

- MOU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and Related Matters.
- MOU between the Government of the Republic of India and Royal Government of Bhutan on the Development of the Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences at Thimphu (Bhutan).
- Air Services agreement between the

Government of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan.

- MOU between the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of the Republic of India for the Development of Information and Communication Technology of Bhutan.
- MOU between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan on Harmonization of Seed Quality Testing and Standards for SAARC countries.
- Arrangement between the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of India for the Cooperation on Search and Rescue Services.
- MOU for Technical Assistance to the National Environment Commission Secretariat of the Royal Government of Bhutan.
- MOU between the Department of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Royal Government of Bhutan and Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power of the Government of India regarding Consultancy Services for Preparation of National Transmission Grid Master Plan for Bhutan.
- Agreement between the Department of Energy, Royal Government of Bhutan and NHPC Limited for the preparation of Detailed Project Report for Chamkharchhu-I Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan.
- Agreement between the Department of Energy, Royal Government of Bhutan and NTPC Limited for the Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Kuri-Gongri Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan.
- Agreement between the Department of Energy, Royal Government of Bhutan and NTPC Limited for the Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Amochhu Reservoir Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan.
- Agreement between the Department of Energy, Royal Government of Bhutan and

SJVN Limited for the Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Kholongchhu Hydroelectric Project (486 MW) in Bhutan.

The Foreign Minister of Bhutan visited India to deliver invitation for the SAARC Summit to be held in Thimpu in April 2010.

During the visit of the King of Bhutan, apart from discussions on Government of India assisted projects and programmes for the 10th Five Year Plan of Bhutan as well as other projects and activities outside the Plan, it was agreed to work closely to conclude the Implementation Agreements for Mangdechhu and Punatshangchhu II hydroelectric projects. Both countries also agreed to conclude the Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of the Golden Jubilee Rail Line. India agreed to work closely with Bhutan to ensure success of the first SAARC Summit in Thimpu in April 2010.

The visit of the King of Bhutan to India marked an important milestone in the close and friendly relations between the two countries, which contributed significantly towards further strengthening the profound friendship, mutual understanding, trust and cooperation between India and Bhutan.

Cape Verde

H.E. Mr. Jose Brito Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities of the Republic of Cape Verde, visited India from Nov. 18-22, 2009. Official talks on bilateral and multilateral issues held with Minister of State for External Affairs outlined ways and means of further expanding and strengthening the bilateral economic relations between the two countries. Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations was signed. Cape Verde promised to support India's candidature for non-Permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the years 2011-12. India offered a US\$ 5 million Line of Credit for setting up a Technological Park besides Rs. 10 million grant for meeting requirements in the education sector. One IT Center of Excellence is also proposed to be set up in Cape Verde.

Colombia

Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaime Bermudez Merizalde

visited India from Nov 10-11, 2009. The discussions were on enhancing bilateral relations.

Two Agreements/MoUs were signed:

- (i) MOU on cooperation in the area of Bamboo application,
- (ii) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA).

Both sides discussed ways and means to enhance and diversify bilateral relations further. There was special focus in the discussions on India-Colombia cooperation in mining, S and T and space. The visit served to review bilateral relations between India and Colombia and discuss ways and means to further strengthen the relations. The agreements signed during the visit will enhance economic and commercial bilateral engagement between India and Colombia

Congo

H.E. Mr. Alexis Thambwe Mwamba, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Republic of the Congo, visited India from Oct. 27-30, 2009. Official talks on matters of bilateral, regional and multilateral interest were held with External Affairs Minister at which time US\$ 263 million worth GOI Lines of Credit for projects in power, railway sectors in DR Congo were announced. India offered to set up one IT Center of Excellence and three working stations under the Hole-in-the-Wall Project, in DR Congo and also train Congolese women in solar electrification and water harvesting courses in the Barefoot College, Rajasthan. Cultural Cooperation Agreement was signed. Congolese side offered cooperation in the field of exploration of minerals including uranium and diamond in DR Congo. The Congolese side conveyed its support for India's Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council as also for the Non-permanent Seat for the years 2011-12

Cyprus

Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Hon'ble President of India, accompanied by Smt. D. Purandeswari, Hon'ble Minister of State for HRD paid a State visit to Cyprus from 29-31 October 2009. The entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed. While India reiterated its

long-standing support to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus, President Demetris Christofias reiterated Cyprus support to India's candidature for permanent seat in the UNSC. President Patil also delivered a key-note address at the India Business Forum.

European Union

The Tenth India-European Union Summit was held in New Delhi on 6 November 2009. The Indian delegation was led by Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh. The EU side was represented by Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt, Prime Minister of Sweden, in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Union, and Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission. At the delegation level talks both sides reviewed bilateral relations in the context of the India-EU Strategic Partnership. A Joint Statement was also issued. The Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Fusion Energy Research was signed between Government of India and the European Atomic Community.

There was an exchange of views on issues of mutual concern. Both sides also discussed multilateral issues. The Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Fusion Energy Research envisages cooperation and research in the field of fusion energy technology.

Germany

Dr. Horst Koehler, German Federal President during his visit of India from February 1-7, 2010 held talks with the Prime Minister and also met Hon'ble President and Vice-President of India. External Affairs Minister, the Leader of Opposition and the Chairperson, UPA called on the German President. President's Koehler's discussions with the Indian leadership focused on bilateral, regional and global issues such as fight against terrorism and global financial crisis. No Agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit.

Both sides decided to further strengthen their existing relationship. The two sides decided to explore the possibilities for constructive cooperation in areas such as Infrastructure, energy efficiency technologies renewables (especially solar energy), education and vocational training etc.

Hungary

Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Peter Balazs, visited India from 17-21 January 2010. The visiting dignitary had bilateral talks with EAM during which the two sides discussed bilateral and multilateral issues. No agreement or MoU was signed during the visit. The two sides stressed on the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation in trade, investment, IT, pharmaceuticals, auto-components, energy, defence and security, S and T, agriculture sectors and also in consular and cultural matters, including sports. There were also discussions about Civil Nuclear Energy cooperation. Hungary is the current Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

Iceland

President of Iceland, H.E. Dr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson and First Lady, Mrs. Dorrit Moussaieff were on a State visit to India from January 11-17, 2010. He was accompanied by a 20-member strong business delegation of prominent Icelandic companies. President Grimsson was also conferred the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for the year 2007 by Rashtrapatiiji. Prime Minister and President Grimsson discussed bilateral and international issues, including cooperation in the field of geo-thermal energy, IT, carbon sequestration and recycling, glaciological studies, earthquake prediction and, oil exploration by Indian companies of Iceland's coast. The two sides also signed Air Service Agreement and, Cultural Exchange Programme for 2010-12.

Iran

Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki visited India on November 16-17, 2009. During the visit he called on the Hon'ble Vice President and the Prime Minister. He met with External Affairs Minister (EAM) and held delegation level talks covering a wide range of bilateral, multilateral and regional issues, including the threat of terrorism confronting the two countries. Among the topics discussed were cooperation projects in the fields of oil and gas, power, surface transport and infrastructure, including the Chabahar Port and the International North South Corridor. It was agreed that an Indian cultural centre would be set up in Tehran, and

an Indian cultural week held in Tehran and Shiraz in 2010.

Japan

Prime Minister Dr. Yukio Hatoyama visited India on 27-29 December 2009 for the Annual Summit. The two sides issued (i) a Joint Statement of the New Stage of India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership and (ii) an Action Plan to Advance Security Cooperation during the visit. Important progress was made on the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor project. with the two sides agreeing to conclude the agreement for the Main Loan for the first phase of the project by March 2010. The Japanese contribution to the joint Project Development Fund for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) was formalized, while and MOU was signed between DMIC Development Corporation and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) for Development of eco-friendly cities and smart communities along the Industrial Corridor.

Republic of Korea

Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea (ROK) paid a State visit to India from 24-27 January 2010. He was also the Chief Guest at the celebrations on 26 January to mark the Republic Day of India. The entire gamut of India-ROK bilateral relations was discussed at the delegation-level talks on 25 January 2010. A Joint Statement was issued following the talks. The highlight of the visit was the decision to elevate India-ROK relations to a "Strategic Partnership". The two sides also decided to set a bilateral trade figure of US\$ 30 billion to be achieved by 2014.

Four documents were signed during the visit, namely (i) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, (ii) MOU on Cooperation in Information Technology and Services, (iii) Programme of Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology for the period 2010-12 and (iv) MOU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Korean Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Kuwait

External Affairs Minister visited Kuwait from 3-4

February 2010 on the invitation of HE Sheikh Dr. Mohammed Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. EAM during the visit called on the Amir His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al Ahamd Al Jabel Al Sabah and the Prime Minister His Highness Sheikh Nasser Mohammed Al Ahmed Al Sabah and held substantive discussions on areas of mutual interest with his counterpart and Kuwaiti leadership. The visit of EAM reinforced and further strengthened the excellent relationship between the two countries. EAM also met a cross section of Indian community and appreciated their role and contribution for promoting bilateral trade and cultural ties between the two countries. No agreement during the visit, however, was signed between the two countries.

Lao PDR

HE Dr. Thong Loun Sisoulith, Foreign Minister and DPM of the People's Republic of Lao visited India from January 31 to February 3, 2010 to attend the 6th India-Laos Joint Commission meeting held in New Delhi. The Laos side requested for softer loans for various projects which are under active consideration. The visit resulted in strengthening of bilateral relationship and international cooperation.

Lithuania

Foreign Minister of Lithuania, Mr. Vygaudas Usackas, accompanied by Economy Minister Mr. Dainius Kreivys, visited India from 2-5 December 2009 and had meetings with External Affairs Minister and Minister for New and Renewable Energy. He also visited Mumbai and participated in the opening ceremony of the Honorary Consulate of Lithuania in Mumbai. Mr. Usackas, alongwith a business delegation, participated in the Lithuania-Indai Business Forum in Mumbai.

Malaysia

Prime Minister of Malaysia Dato'Sri Mohd. Najib Tun Abdul Razak visited India from January 19-23, 2010. Three Memorandum of Understanding, vis. Extradition Treaty, Higher Education and Malaysia-India Capital Market Collaborative Agreement between the Securities Commission of Malaysia and the Securities and Exchange Board of India were signed during the visit.

A Joint Statement was issued. During the visit bilateral relations between the two countries were reviews and exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual interest. The visit resulted in strengthening of bilateral relationship and international cooperation.

Malta

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Malta, Dr. Tonio Borg, paid an official visit of India from 6-11 January 2010. Besides Delhi he also visited Chennai and Agra. In Chennai Deputy PM of Malta inaugurated the Honorary Consulate of Malta in the presence of Hon'ble Governor of Tamil Nadu and in Delhi inaugurated the High Commission of Malta, which has been established in July 2007. Deputy PM of Malta held discussions on bilateral and regional issues with Smt. Preneet Kaur. The two sides stressed on the need to strengthen trade and economic ties. He also had a meeting with EAM where international issues were discussed.

Nepal

During the visit, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the age-old, close, cordial and multifaceted relations between Nepal and India and agreed to further strengthen the existing relationship. Four MoUs to enhance Air connectivity, development of Railway Infrastructure active border points along the India-Nepal border, construction of Polytechnic at Hetauda and construction of Sabha Griha at Birgunj were signed during the visit. A concessional US\$ 250 million line of credit was announced during the visit. Supplies of some essential food grains would also be made to Nepal. A copy of the Press release issued on the visit is attached.

During EAM's visit to Nepal in January 2010, EAM held official talks with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nepal on all aspects of bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. They also reaffirmed their determination to consolidate and expand the areas of cooperation with a view to taking the relationship to a new height on the basis of mutual respect, understanding and mutual benefit. Four MoUs for the strengthening of Road Infrastructure in the Terai Area of Nepal, construction of a Science Learning Centre

with Government of India assistance, establishment of a Central Depository System (CDS) in Nepal for development of financial markets in Nepal with Government of India assistance and electrification of five different Village Development Councils in Nepal were signed.

Regular High-level bilateral interactions provide opportunity for exchange of views on areas of mutual interest and concern and help in further strengthening relations.

Palestine

No agreements/MoUs were signed during this working visit.

During the working visit of H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, he met the Prime Minister on 11 February 2010. On 12 February 2010, the Minister of State of External Affairs, Dr. Shashi Tharoor called on President Abbas.

President Abbas shared his views on recent developments in the Peace Process in West Asia. Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment to the Palestinian cause in line with our support for United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 calling for a negotiated solution resulting in a sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine living within secure and recognized borders with East Jerusalem as its capital, side by side at peace with Israel as endorsed in the Quartet Roadmap and UN Security Council Resolutions 1397 and 1515. The Prime Minister also reiterated India's support for the Arab Peace Plan, and urged concerted action for achieving a durable, just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. Prime Minister announced a grant of US\$ 10 million as budget support to the Palestinian National Authority and reassured President Abbas of India's support to their efforts aimed at economic and social development.

The visit strengthened India's bilateral relations with Palestine. It was also useful in underlining India's continuing interest in the Peace Process in West Asia.

Russia

Visit of Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sergei Sobyenin

Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Chairman of the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission of Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC/TEC) Mr. Sergei Sobyenin visited India from 9-12 November 2009. On November 9, he was hosted for a meeting by External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna, who is also the Indian Co-Chairman of IRIGC-TEC. Both sides reviewed cooperation in a number of priority sectors such as nuclear energy; space research; high technology; information and communications technology; and pharmaceuticals. They also discussed ways and means of enhancing cooperation in these areas for strengthening bilateral trade and investment relations. Mr. Sobyenin also called on Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, and met Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Anand Sharma and Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Murli Deora to discuss issues of mutual interest. No bilateral documents were signed during the visit.

Mr. Sobyenin visited India for a second time on 15 and 16 February 2010 to prepare for the visit of Russian Prime Minister Mr. Vladimir Putin, scheduled for mid-March 2010. During the visit, Mr. Sobyenin called on Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and held meetings with External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna, Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Anand Sharma and Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Murli Deora, Defence Minister Shri A.K. Antony, National Security Adviser Shri Shivshankar Menon and Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Shri T.K.A. Nair. Apart from reviewing bilateral relations, various elements of the impending visit of the Russian Prime Minister were discussed during these meetings. No bilateral documents were signed during the visit.

Visit of Russian Foreign Minister Mr. Sergei Lavrov

Russian Foreign Minister Mr. Sergei Lavrov visited Bengaluru on 26 and 27 October 2009 for the 9th India-Russia-China trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting. A joint communique was issued at the end of the meeting. There was no bilateral meeting between External Affairs Minister and the Russian Foreign Minister.

Visits from India*Visit of External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna to Russia*

External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna visited Moscow from 20-22 October 2009 to co-chair of the 15th session of the IRIGC-TEC with the Russian Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sergei Sobyenin. Following the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Commission, a protocol, reflecting the decisions, was signed. On the margins, External Affairs Minister called on the President of the Russian Federation Mr. Dmitry Medvedev and also held bilateral discussions with the Russian Foreign Minister Mr. Sergei Lavrov.

Visit of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to Russia

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Moscow from 6-8 December, 2009, at the invitation of President Mr. Dmitry Medvedev, for the annual bilateral Indo-Russian summit. During his visit, the Prime Minister held talks with President Mr. Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Mr. Vladimir Putin. The two Prime Ministers addressed a meeting of the India-Russia CEOs' Council. Separately, Prime Minister had interactions with prominent Russian scholars and Indologists. The following bilateral agreements were signed during the visit (i) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation of the Programme for Military and Technical Cooperation (MTC) during the period 2011-2020; (ii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation of After Sales Support for the Russian Arms and Military Equipment supplied to the Republic of India; (iii) Protocol to the Agreement of the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Russian Federation on Cooperation in Development and Production of Multi-Role Transport Aircraft of November 12, 2007; (iv) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation of Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (initialed); (v) Programme of Cultural Exchanges between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation for the Years

2010-12; and (vi) A Dollar Agreement for extension of a Line of Credit of US\$ 100 million by Exim Bank of Vnesheconombank for boosting export of Indian goods and technology products to Russia. A Joint Declaration of "Deepening the Strategic Partnership to meet Global Challenges" was also adopted bilaterally at the end of the Summit.

Sao Tome and Principe

H.E. Dr. Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, visited India from Nov. 29 - Dec 2, 2009. Official talks on bilateral and multilateral issues were held with Minister of State for External Affairs in New Delhi on 1st December 2009. India announced US\$ 1 million grant for setting up a Technology Incubation-cum-Production Centre for development of SME sector and another grant of Rs. 10 million for meeting immediate requirement in education and health sectors. India also agreed to favourably consider a Line of Credit US\$ 5 million for priority projects in the fields of agriculture, capacity building and infrastructure. Joint Statement issued mentioned Government of Sao Tome and Principe's support for India to become a Permanent Member of an expanded UN Security Council as also for a Non-Permanent seat for the term 2011-2012. Protocol on Foreign office Consultations was signed. Sao Tome and Principe Joined the Government of India's Pan-African e-Network Project as the 47th country.

Singapore

Minister Mentor and former Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, visited India from December 14-17, 2009 and exchange views on bilateral relations. Bilateral, regional, international and economic issues of mutual interest were discussed. The visit resulted in strengthening of bilateral relationship and international cooperation.

South Africa

South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane visited India from 12-15 November 2009. The main issues discussed during the meeting:

- Visit of President Jacob Zuma of South Africa to India
- Institutionalised review of bilateral relations
- India Africa Forum Summit
- Strategic partnership and security cooperation
- Calendar of visits
- Sri Lanka
- Pakistan

No bilateral agreements/MoUs were signed during the visit.

Spain

The Crown Prince of Spain Prince Felipe of Asturias during his visit of India from 10-12 November 2009 had meetings with the Vice President, Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and EAM. The President hosted a private lunch for the Crown Prince and the Princess. The discussions of the Crown Prince with the Indian leadership focused on bilateral, regional and global issues. The Prince also inaugurated the Cervantes Institute in New Delhi and an Indo-Spanish Investment Seminar in Mumbai. No Agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit.

The visit of the Crown Prince of Spain to India after the first ever state visit of Hon'ble President of India to Spain from 20-23 April, 2009 has imparted a further momentum to the growing Indo-Spanish bilateral relations. Both sides have identified infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, cooperation in Latin America, renewable energy, SMEs and research and development in S and T as focus areas for strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Sweden

The Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Frederik Reinfeldt, accompanied by Foreign Minister Carl Bildt, Trade Minister Ewa Björling and a large business delegation visited India from November 5-7, 2009 for a bilateral summit on November 5 and the India-EU Summit on November 6, 2009. The entire gamut of

bilateral, regional and international issues was discussed. The Two countries signed a MoU on Cooperation in the field of Defence and another MoU on Cooperation in the Field of the Environment. This was first high-level visit from Sweden after 2005 and contributed in giving a fillip to bilateral ties.

Thailand

HE Mr. Kasit Piromya, Foreign Minister of Thailand visited India from December 22-27, 2009 and held delegation level talks. Bilateral, regional, international and economic issues of mutual interest were discussed. The visit resulted in strengthening of bilateral relationship and international cooperation.

Prime Minister visited Thailand from October 23-25, 2009 to participate in the 7th ASEAN-India Summit. Bilateral, regional, international and economic issues of mutual interest were discussed. The visit resulted in strengthening of bilateral relationship and international cooperation.

Turkey

His Excellency, Mr. Abdullah Gul, the President of the Republic of Turkey, accompanied by spouse Mrs. Hayrunnisa Gul, paid a State Visit of India from 7-11 February 2010. The President was accompanied by a large delegation that included Ministers, MPs and a large number of business persons. The Turkish President also inaugurated the Turkish Consulate in Mumbai.

The Visit accorded the two sides the opportunity to review the state of bilateral relations and to chart an agenda for advancing multi-faceted cooperation. It was pointed to the Turkish side that despite having several frameworks and mechanisms for bilateral cooperation and two-way trade crossing US \$3 billion in 2008, the relations are far below their true potential and that India is ready for a much deeper and robust partnership with Turkey. The two sides also agreed on: (a) Joint Declaration of Terrorism, and (b) Joint Declaration on Science and Technology Cooperation

UK (Visit of Hon'ble President)

Hon'ble President was on a state visit to the UK from 27-29 October 2009. Apart from the official

delegation, a business delegation and members of the media also accompanied the president. Apart from her interactions with the Queen and other members of the royal family, the President also had a meeting with PM Gordon Brown, Leader of Opposition David Cameron, and Leader of Liberal Democrats Nick Clegg. Hon'ble president also interacted with a large cross section of the Indian diaspora and British Members of Parliament.

The President was received with great warmth and friendship. This was the first state visit after a gap of nearly twenty years. The president had side ranging discussions with the UK leadership on issues like trade and investment, education, counter-terrorism, science and technology, etc. The President's message of friendship and deepening of strategic partnership was well received.

UK (External Affairs Minister's visit)

External Affairs Minister visited UK from 26-31 January 2010, to attend the London conference on Afghanistan. Apart from attending the conference, he also met the UK Foreign Secretary David Milliband and the EU High Representative Baroness Ashton.

At the conference, EAM put forth India's position that the principal objective of India's development partnership with Afghanistan is to build indigenous Afghan capacities and institutions.

USA

Serval MOUs and Agreements were signed during the visit Prime Minister's State visit to USA from 22-26 November 2009. Bilateral Memorandum of Understandings/Intent on: (i) Agricultural Cooperation and Food Security; (ii) Cooperation on Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy and Climate Change; (iii) Establishment of a Regional Global Disease Detection Centre; (iv) Solar Energy; (v) Wind Energy; and (vi) Intellectual Property Rights were signed/initialed on the sidelines of the visit. An Access Agreement on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library between Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India and the US Patent and Trademark Office was also concluded. The "Singh-Obama Knowledge Initiative" to strengthen educational ties and exchanges between India

and the USA was also announced during the visit. The two countries expressed their resolve to strengthen counter terrorism cooperation and finalized a Counter-terrorism Initiative. External Affairs Minister and Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton signed the MOU on Cooperation of Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy and Climate Change.

PM met with US President Barack Obama and discussed all aspects of the India-US relationship. The two leaders also exchanged views on regional and global issues of shared interest. President Obama stated that the relationship between the United States and India will be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century and emphasized that broadening cooperation between India and the US was a priority for him. He also mentioned that India was a rising global power and was increasingly playing an important role in Asia.

The visit has deepened mutual understanding between India and the US and set new directions for India-US Strategic Partnership in a way that will advance India's National interest.

Uzbekistan

External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna paid an official visit to Uzbekistan on 22-23 October, 2009. He called on the President of Uzbekistan Mr. Islam Karimov on 23 October 2009. During talks between External Affairs Minister and his Russian counterpart Mr. Vladimir Norov, issues discussed included trade and economic cooperation, educational and cultural exchange programmes, science and technology and relaxation in visa policy. Both Ministers expressed satisfaction over growing bilateral cooperation, and discussed regional and global issues. The Uzbek side welcomed the Indian proposal for gifting of medical equipment and supplies worth US\$ 1 million for hospitals in Uzbekistan. External Affairs Minister offered additional developmental assistance to upgrade the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Information Technology established in Tashkent in 2006. He reiterated India's commitment to provide assistance for establishing an Entrepreneurship Development Centre in Uzbekistan. External Affairs Minister also inaugurated the Indian Centre at the Al-Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies.

Private Visits of President of Slovenia and Prime Ministers of Finland, Greece and Norway

On 4th February 2010, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had separate meetings with (i) H.E. Dr. Danilo Turk, President of Slovenia; (ii) Mr. Matti Vanhanen, Prime Minister of Finland, (iii) H.E. Mr. George Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece; and (iv) H.E. Mr. Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Norway. The above dignitaries are visiting India to participate in the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, being organized by the TERI from 5th-7th February 2010. Bilateral, regional and international issues were discussed. There were private visits. Prime Minister offered to enhance economic cooperation with all the countries concerned by creating a credible environment favourable to both domestic and foreign investors, particularly in the infrastructure and communication sectors.

With Slovenia, PM offered to explore shipping links and strengthen Indian participation in the International Centre for Promotion of Enterprises.

PM suggested to the Prime Minister of Greece that the bilateral trade could soon reach \$1 bn and proposed further cooperation in areas such as shipping, renewable energy, IT and tourism. Both leaders agreed to share experiences in upgrading the quality of public administration through e-governance, administrative reforms, greater transparency and streamlining public delivery.

PM welcomes the fact that companies from Finland such as Nokia, have created job opportunities for young people in India, helping to empower them through appropriate training.

PM also welcomed investments from Norway in the telecom sector as well as significant flows from Norway's Pension Fund, noting potential for cooperation in renewable energy and hydro power.

Statement-III

Visits abroad of Prime Minister of India

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. PM to Thailand [7th ASEAN-INDIA Summit] | October 23-25, 2009 |
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|--|-------------------------|
| 2. President to UK and Cyprus- | October 26-Nov. 1, 2009 |
| 3. PM to USA and Trinidad and Tobago [CHOGM 26-28] | November 21-28, 2009 |
| 4. PM to Denmark [Climate Summit] | December 17-18, 2009 |

Visits abroad of External Affairs Minister

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. EAM to Russian Federation and Uzbekistan | October 20-24, 2009 |
| 2. EAM to Afghanistan | November 18-19, 2009 |
| 3. EAM to USA | November 21-25, 2009 |
| 4. EAM to Trinidad and Tobago | November 26-29, 2009 |
| 5. EAM to Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar | December 10-11, 2009 |
| 6. EAM to UK | January 26-31, 2010 |
| 7. EAM to Kuwait | February 3-4, 2010 |

Government and Private Colleges

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

(a) the number of Government and private colleges, as on date, in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of private colleges getting grant from the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(c) the criterion for giving grant to private colleges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for promoting quality education in private and Government colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 25951 colleges (including Government and private colleges) in the country during the year 2008-09. A State-wise list of colleges is given in the enclosed Statement. According to the UGC, 5308 private colleges (both aided and unaided) are eligible under Section 12 B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, to receive grants under its various schemes (as on 31-1-2010).

(d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a number of steps for promoting quality education. This includes mitigation of quality gaps in universities and colleges, revamping of Academic Staff Colleges, strengthening of Inter-University Centres, establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cells in universities and colleges, academic reforms in universities and colleges, designing of model curriculum, etc. The UGC is also implementing several schemes for quality improvement and excellence, such as College with Potential of Excellence, Special Assistance Programme, Major and Minor Research Projects, and Fellowship for doing M.Phil. and Ph.D., etc. Attractive pay packages for university and college teachers have been introduced by Government to attract and retain talented persons in teaching profession. Posts of Professors have also been introduced in colleges.

Statement

State-wise Number of Colleges during the Year 2008-09 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2008-2009 University Colleges and Affiliated Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3648
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	481
4.	Bihar	671
5.	Chhattisgarh	508

1	2	3
6.	Goa	46
7.	Gujarat	1420
8.	Haryana	851
9.	Himachal Pradesh	270
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	260
11.	Jharkhand	188
12.	Karnataka	2765
13.	Kerala	947
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1871
15.	Maharashtra	3849
16.	Manipur	75
17.	Meghalaya	64
18.	Mizoram	28
19.	Nagaland	51
20.	Orissa	840
21.	Punjab	569
22.	Rajasthan	1456
23.	Sikkim	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	1337
25.	Tripura	32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2181
27.	Uttaranchal	279
28.	West Bengal	889
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
30.	Chandigarh	21
31.	Lakshdweep	1
32.	Daman and Diu	4

1	2	3
33.	Delhi	234
34.	D and N Haveli	0
35.	Pondicherry	82
Total		25951

Marine Wealth

410. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified areas for coordinating and promoting ocean development activities in the country including mapping of resources, which can be commercially exploited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also undertaken any survey along the Indian Coasts including the coastal belt of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government has taken up the work on survey and mapping of various marine resources. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is implementing a programme on Studies on Gas Hydrates Exploration and Technology Development. This includes mapping of possible locations of gas hydrates. The mineral exploration in the offshore areas of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India is carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines. The exploratory surveys and mapping of marine fishery resources in offshore waters of EEZ of India are carried out by the Fishery Survey of India

(FSI) and Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), an attached office under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). Further, the marine biota is sampled by Ministry of Earth Sciences towards development of potential drugs from sea. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is also carrying out work on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology (LTTD) for generating freshwater from sea including the survey and mapping of suitable sites for setting up the desalination plants.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The major outcomes in the course of survey along the Indian Coasts including coastal belt of Kerala are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The major outcomes of marine survey are as under:

- (i) Based on the analysis of multichannel seismic data, two gas hydrates sites of 100 km x 100 km have been identified in Krishna-Godavari (KG) and Mahanadi basins for detailed survey under the programme on studies of gas hydrate exploration and technology development, implemented by Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- (ii) As a part of a programme on Marine Living Resources implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, qualitative information on deep-sea demersal fishery of Indian EEZ along the 200-1000 meters depth contours have been gathered. Similarly, comprehensive information on the marine benthos of the shelf and slope areas (upto 1000 meters) of the Indian EEZ have been generated under the programme.
- (iii) During the course of systematic seabed mapping, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines has delineated occurrences of offshore placer sands within inner continental shelf and construction grade silica sand within the middle to outer continental shelf off Kerala. About 100 square kilometer of placer sands is located in the west coast particularly in Kerala offshore.

- (iv) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences has setup a Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology (LTTD) plant generating 1 lakh litre of fresh water per day for island communities at Kavarati, Lakshadweep by using the temperature gradient between the sea surface water and deep sea water.

Monitoring of Colleges and Universities

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

(a) whether the Government proposes community based monitoring of colleges and universities through web-based portals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In order to ensure access to information by all stakeholders in higher education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been directed by Central Government to ask all universities and other higher educational institutions recognized by UGC under Clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and all institutions notified under Section 3 of the said Act as institutions deemed to be universities to have a website in which full information shall be furnished by such institutions or universities to provide basic information related to the financial situation, physical assets, admissions criteria, fee structure, faculty positions, academic curricula, study centres, etc. to empower students, parents and other stakeholders to enable them to make informed choices.

The UGC shall provide a link to the website of the university or institution, as the case may be, in its own website for ease of access by stakeholders. The UGC shall also place the reports of its Expert Committees invested with the duty to inspect any

university under the relevant provisions of the UGC Act or for making a recommendation to the Central Government in respect of any declaration under section 3 of the said Act, on its website for public to access such information.

The All India Council for Technical Education has developed its web portal, and the institutions under its purview are required to fill in the information in the prescribed format for general information of all stakeholders.

Funds to Mid-day Meal Scheme

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

(a) whether the funds under Central schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal are utilized in Gujarat for Government supported institutions only;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government to cover the un-aided schools in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The funds under Central schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal are utilized for the children studying in primary and upper primary schools in Government, Local Body and Government Aided Schools, as well as Centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) and Madararas/Makhtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. This has improved retention rate and reduced drop-out rate. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to cover un-aided schools in Gujarat.

Private Sector Participation in Nuclear Power Sector

413. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any fresh requests from the private sector companies to permit them to participate in nuclear power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received any request to modify the Atomic Energy Act, 1962;

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

(e) the details of the private sector which have been given permission by the Government for their participation in nuclear power sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 allows the Central Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government Company. As of today Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are two Public Sector Undertakings authorized for this purpose. Private Sector can participate in setting up of nuclear power plants as a junior equity partner.

Some private sector companies and industry organizations have, at various forums, requested amendment of the Act to allow private sector participation in nuclear power generation.

Private sector in India is in a position to participate in setting up nuclear power plants through supply of components, equipment and works contracts.

Green House Gas Emission

414. SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

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

(a) the name of the countries which are largest contributor, in percentage term, to green house gas emission, country-wise;

(b) whether the India alongwith other countries have made any commitments at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reduce emission intensity;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries which have committed to emission cut;

(d) the extent to which the emission cut has been committed by these countries including India and the time frame fixed thereto;

(e) whether such emission cut will have an adverse impact on economic development of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per current information available, the countries which are the largest contributor, in percentage term regarding green house gas emissions are China-19.5%, USA-19.2%, India-5.3%, Russia-5.1%, Japan-3.6% and Germany-2.6%.

(b) to (d) In response to Copenhagen Accord various countries including India have indicated their quantified emissions targets and domestic mitigation actions as appropriate to UNFCCC Secretariat. India, in its submission to the UNFCCC, has indicated that it shall endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. Further India's communication states that the proposed domestic actions are voluntary in nature and will not have a legally binding character and the actions will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Art. 4.7 of the UNFCCC.

The countries that have committed to various range and time frame for emission cuts are Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, EU and its Member States, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, New

Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation and USA. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) India has not undertaken any commitment for quantified emissions cut. India's domestic actions are not a legally binding undertaking, and India shall only endeavor to reduce its emission

intensity of GDP. As India's GDP grows, its emissions shall increase in absolute terms but the growth rate of emissions will moderate and this will ensure that there is no adverse impact on our economic development, particularly against the background of observed declining emissions intensity in the recent past.

Statement

Parties	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020	
	Emissions reduction in 2020	Base year
	–5% up to –15% or –25%	
Australia (165 kB)	Australia will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 25% on 2000 levels by 2020 if the world agrees to an ambitious global deal capable of stabilising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at 450 ppm CO ₂ -eq or lower. Australia will unconditionally reduce our emissions by 5% below 2000 levels by 2020, and by up to 15% by 2020 if there is a global agreement which falls short of securing atmospheric stabilisation at 450 ppm CO ₂ -eq and under which major developing economies commit to substantially restrain emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's.	2000
Belarus (208 kB)	–5-10% reduction, which is premised on the presence of and access of Belarus to the Kyoto flexible mechanisms, intensification of technology transfer, capacity building and experience enhancement for Belarus taking into consideration the special conditions of the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, clarity in the use of new LULUCF rules and modalities.	1990
Canada (Eng.) (316 kB) (Fr.) (364 kB)	17%, to be aligned with the final economy-wide emissions target of the United States in enacted legislation.	2005
Croatia (286 kB)	5%	1990
	Temporary target for Croatia. Upon the accession of Croatia to the European Union, the Croatian target shall be replaced by arrangement in line	Base year calculated according to

Parties	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020	
	with and part of the European Union mitigation effort.	decision 7/CP.12
	20%/30%	
EU ¹ and its Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom) acting in common (346 kB)	As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the EU reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.	1990
Iceland (51 kB)	30% reduction, in a joint effort with the European Union, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.	1990
Japan (141 kB)	25% reduction, which is premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate and on agreement by those economies on ambitious targets.	1990
Kazakhstan ² (61 kB)	15%	1992
Liechtenstein (358 kB)	Liechtenstein commits itself to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. If other developed countries agree to comparable reductions and emerging economies contribute according to their respective capabilities and responsibilities within a framework of a binding agreement, Liechtenstein is prepared to raise its target up to 30%.	1990

Parties	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020	
Monaco (597 kB)	30%	1990
New Zealand (81 kB)	<p>New Zealand is prepared to take on a responsibility target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, if there is a comprehensive global agreement.</p> <p>This means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the global agreement sets the world on a pathway to limit temperature rise to not more than 2°C; • developed countries make comparable efforts to those of New Zealand; • advanced and major emitting developing countries take action fully commensurate with their respective capabilities; • there is an effective set of rules for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); and • there is full recourse to a broad and efficient international carbon market. 	1990
Norway (99 kB)	30-40%	1990
Russian Federation (Rus.) (870 kB) (Eng.) (30 kB)	<p>As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012 where major emitting Parties agree on emissions reductions in line with the 2 degrees Celsius target, Norway will move to a level of 40% reduction for 2020.</p> <p>15-25%</p> <p>the range of the GHG emission reductions will depend on the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate accounting of the potential of Russia's forestry in frame of contribution in meeting the obligations of the anthropogenic emissions reduction; 	1990
United States of America America (79 KB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaking by all major emitters the legally binding obligations to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions. <p>In the range of 17%, in conformity with anticipated U.S. energy and climate legislation,</p>	2005

Parties	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020
	recognizing that the final target will be reported to the Secretariat in light of enacted legislation. ¹
	¹ The pathway set forth in pending legislation would entail a 30% reduction in 2025 and a 42% reduction in 2030, in line with the goal to reduce emissions 83% by 2050.

¹Currently, not all EU Member States are Annex Parties.

²Kazakhstan is a Party included in Annex 1 for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Protocol, but Kazakhstan is not a Party included in Annex-1 for the purposes of the Convention

[Translation]

Lighting Arrangement in Monuments

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has decided to make special lighting arrangements in historical monuments keeping in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the number of monuments identified for the purpose;

(c) the time by which lighting arrangement is likely to be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereto;

(d) the number of historical monuments in the country included in the list of World Heritage List of the UNESCO; and

(e) the amount of funds/foreign exchanges earned from these monuments during the last three years, year-wise and monument-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam, with the financial support from the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) 20 centrally protected monuments in Delhi have

been identified for illumination, details of which is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The work is targeted for completion before the commencement of Commonwealth Games 2010 i.e. October, 2010. The Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has been entrusted with the responsibility of lighting by the Ministry of Tourism directly, and hence Archaeological Survey of India is not incurring any expenditure in this regard except the recurring electricity charges. A copy of the MoU signed between ASI and ITDC for the purpose is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) There are 22 cultural and 5 natural sites in the country, which find inclusion in the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

(e) The revenue earned (monument-wise and year-wise) by way of entrance fee from 16 World Heritage Sites, under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India, during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi identified Games-2010

1. Purana Qila Complex
2. Khairul Manazil Mosque
3. Sher Shah Gate

4. Subz Burj
5. Safdarjung Tomb
6. Khan-i-Khana Tomb
7. Bara Khamba (Hazrat Nizamuddin)
8. Najaf Khan Tomb
9. Kotla Feroz Shah
10. Khooni Darwaza
11. Biran Ka Gumbad, Green Park
12. Dadi Poti, Hauz Khas
13. Chhoti Gumti, Hauz Khas
14. Humayun's Tomb Complex
15. Delhi Gate
16. Jantar Mantar
17. Red Fort Complex
18. Ajmeri Gate
19. Qila Rai Pithora (Conservation Centre)
20. Qutb Minar Complex

Statement-II

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Archeological Survey of India and
India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Project

Archaeological Survey of India has desired to illuminate **Purana Quila, Sher Shah Gate and Khair-ul-Manzil Mosque, Sadarjung Tomb, Subj Burj, Kotla Feroz Shah, Khan-i-Khana's, Bara Khamba, Lal Darwaja, Choti Gumati, Sakri Gumati, Biran ka Gumbad, Dadi Poti ka Gumbad and Najaf Khan's Tomb** monuments located on the prominent roads of

Delhi. These monuments are most visited by Indians and foreigners. To boost night tourism in Delhi, illumination of monuments is essentially required. Ministry of Tourism. Government of India has sanctioned the necessary funds for proper illumination of the monuments and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd has prepared Project Report. State-of-the-art equipment, energy saving equipment and eco-environment friendly equipment has been considered in the Project Report

Objectives

- To promote monuments in Delhi as major destination for tourism and for night viewing.
- To provide all facilities to the site to create proper ambience.
- To operate and maintain the illumination system in most appropriate manner.

Keeping in view the above, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) sign this Memorandum of Understanding.

1. The comprehensive maintenance of equipments/installations would be inbuilt in the work order for three years. The maintenance contract would be for non-warranty items and for warranty items, it would start from the expiry of the warranty period. The operational cost (Electricity bills, Manpower cost etc.) would be met by the Archaeological Survey of India from day one.
2. That the Project agency shall be the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. responsible for concept to commissioning.
3. That India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. shall organize the work using the state-of-art technology and keeping in view the cost element within ten months or release of funds by the Ministry or Tourism, Government of India.
4. That India Tourism Development Corporation

- Ltd. will observe all codal formalities for getting this work done and will get the contingencies, design and consultancy fee and the execution charges as have been provided in the Project Report. The cost indicated in the Project Report would be upper ceiling within which the actual cost would be decided through the open tender process in a transparent manner.
5. No lighting fixtures, cables or any other foreign material will be placed on the monument building/structure and the lighting shall be arranged from a distance.
 6. A Committee consisting of following members shall scrutinize the drawings for light fixtures, placement plan, fixing arrangement and cable route and to accord approval:
 1. Shri D.N. Dua, Dy.Gen.Mgr. (E and M)
 2. Shri Chug, Lighting Consultant
 3. Shri D.Y. Sharma, Superintending Archaeologist, ASI
 4. Shri M. Kannade, Superintending Archaeologist Engineer, ASI
 5. Shri AGK Menon, Director, TYB School of Habitat Studies
 6. Shri D.K. Yatsa, Sr. Manager (E and M), ITDC.....Convener
 7. After commissioning and handing over Projects, Archaeological Survey of India will manage and operate the Projects.
 8. In case, any approval/NOC is required from any statutory authority i.e. BSES/NDMC etc. for the same, ASI shall sign the required documents/formats and also enclose required documents. However, ITDC will further liaison with the concerned Statutory Department for getting the approval.
 9. For the initial period of the annual maintenance contract included in the execution contract with the contractor, the payments shall be released directly by Archaeological Survey of India.
 10. In case the executing contractor goes into arbitration, the cost of arbitration proceeding and the amount payable to Contractor as per award of Arbitrator shall be paid to India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. over and above the amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (funding agency) immediately on the publication of the award and acceptance of the same by India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.
 11. That India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. will keep a provision in the Agreement with the Agency executing the system that:
 - (a) Executing Agency will provide training facility to one person per monument of Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi employees for the operation of the system.
 - (b) Executing Agency will maintain the system for three years at agreed rate.
 - (c) Executing Agency will offer their rates for the comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) per year for next four years.
- However, it shall not be binding on Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi to engage them after the commissioning of the Project. The AMC shall be renewable every year at the quoted/negotiated offer.
- Director General
Archaeological Survey of India,
New Delhi

Chairman and MD
ITDC, New Delhi

Statement-III

*Revenue Earned through Entrance Fee from the World Heritage Centrally
Protected Ticketed Monuments during the last three years*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Sites	2007	2008	2009
1.	Taj Mahal	172767100	174242830	148744100
2.	Agra Fort	101163830	109322350	92517900
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	52278080	50735330	42861160
4.	Ajanta Caves	11787940	10241870	9201180
5.	Ellora Caves	8774920	10316450	12124910
6.	Group of Monuments at Hampi	10316090	35730220	11710690
7.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi	7045340	4479280	19494780
8.	Khajuraho	23159390	24307030	3026850
9.	Sun Temple, Konark	15951580	16977570	18365210
10.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	25783750	11455950	25228650
11.	Red Fort	60343200	60155390	55447560
12.	Humayun's Tomb	54901680	58371340	48717760
13.	Qutb Minar	90807280	90577490	104165320
14.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	3411210	3665090	3635850
15.	Elephanta Caves	7425250	6631420	8057080
16.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park	1135010	1199250	1295900
Grand Total		647051650	668408860	500429580

*[English]***Travel Advisory by Foreign Countries**

416. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the foreign countries including US, UK, Australia and Canada have issued travel advisories for their citizens of high risk of terror attacks in India;

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

(c) whether Indian security agencies view new alert as retaliatory as per External Affairs Ministry and there is no need of such advisories to be issued to the citizens of these countries;

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

(e) whether the Government has assured all the nations that India is absolutely safe country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Travel advisories have been issued by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, U.K. and USA, advising their citizens to exercise caution and remain vigilant while visiting certain parts of India.

(c) and (d) Such travel advisories are issued by the concerned countries on the basis of threat perception to their nationals in India and are reviewed periodically and are withdrawn, based on such perception.

(e) and (f) The Government of India constantly interacts with the Governments of other countries through diplomatic channels and bilateral contacts, to convey our views/perceptions. Indian diplomatic Missions also regularly disseminate information to decision makers

in such countries, as also to the travelling public, to project the correct picture about the security situation obtaining in India.

*[Translation]***School Development Fund of Kendriya Vidyalaya**

417. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to collect fee from the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the name of school development funds;

(b) the details of the works on which the Kendriya Vidyalayas have spent the amount of school development fund during the last three years till date, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints with regard to alleged misappropriation of school development funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for monitoring the schools development funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The fee structure applicable in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVS) is decided by the Board of Governors (BOG) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) from time to time. Apart from the tuition fees, students are required to pay a fee for school development called 'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi' (VVN).

The present structure of VVN is as follows:

Class I-X	Rs. 240 p.m.
Class XI-XII (Non-science)	Rs. 240 p.m.
Class XI-XII (Science)	Rs. 300 p.m.

Exemption or concession is granted in the matter of collection of VVN in the following cases:

- (a) Children of the officers and men of the Armed Forces and para-military persons killed or disabled during the hostilities in 1962, 1965, 1971 and 1999. certified by the audit and the provisional expenditure incurred during the current financial year till 31-12-2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- (b) Children of those whose income from all sources is less than Rs. 3500 p.m. (c) Yes, Madam.
- (c) Physically disabled students. (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (d) Single girl child (from class VI onward). (e) and (f) Expenditure from the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi is monitored by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) through the Regional Offices using monthly expenditure statements, internal audit and audit reports of CAG.
- (b) The details of items, on which Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi was spent during last three financial years as

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Head-wise detail of Expenditure			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Recurring Expenditure					
1.	Part-time/Contractual Staff	22,99,93,887	22,74,80,923	22,69,78,505	19,29,31,729
2.	Petty construction work	11,02,904	3,08,87,022	3,13,85,251	2,66,77,463
3.	Repairs and maintenance	00	00	00	00
	(a) School building	15,44,39,771	19,63,25,513	20,93,09,418	17,79,13,005
	(b) Furniture and Fixtures	1,69,90,674	1,89,55,698	2,03,46,868	1,72,94,838
	(c) Lab Equipments	30,93,290	26,62,459	26,92,949	22,89,007
	(d) Audio Visual and Musical Instruments	27,94,403	33,13,940	37,85,899	32,18,014
4.	Lab. equipment-consumables	1,60,67,197	1,78,53,750	1,79,60,835	1,52,66,710
5.	Audio visuals aid consumables	39,45,588	46,77,375	59,29,679	50,40,227
6.	Sports equipments-consumables	9,04,74,639	8,85,73,415	10,46,32,813	8,89,37,891
7.	Pupils Societies	17,16,26,650	19,12,78,015	22,81,26,176	19,39,07,250
8.	School excursions	1,33,58,790	2,11,80,054	1,64,30,316	1,39,65,769
9.	Examinations	14,42,74,664	15,86,12,437	17,87,57,246	15,19,43,659

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Incidental expenses	1,21,25,312	1,10,11,187	1,22,08,252	1,03,77,014
11.	Beautification and horticulture	3,28,19,629	4,19,94,810	4,86,22,757	4,13,29,343
12.	Library Books-consumables	4,39,26,711	3,54,79,834	3,10,66,511	2,64,06,534
13.	Computer-consumables	4,49,30,821	5,67,52,154	6,14,60,559	5,22,41,475
14.	Medical facilities	1,60,13,948	1,45,10,866	1,29,84,193	1,10,36,564
15.	Security of school	9,84,95,854	10,93,24,811	12,99,78,486	11,04,81,713
16.	Misc. Expenditure				
	(i) Taxes and other such exp.	1,65,04,395	1,66,96,820	2,12,17,976	1,80,35,280
	(ii) Electricity and Water charges	10,92,08,919	11,74,63,853	12,53,93,440	10,65,84,424
	(iii) Other misc. exp.	7,86,16,463	9,54,93,674	8,73,52,470	7,42,49,600
17.	Bharat Scout and Guide Activities			29,854	25,376
	(i) Vidyalayas expenditure	3,67,38,271	3,41,06,831	3,26,52,351	2,77,54,498
	(ii) Contribution RO BS and G	50,74,192	54,63,372	57,39,471	48,78,550
	(iii) Contribution KVS BS and G	22,02,157	22,02,797	20,21,394	17,18,695
18.	Contribution to RD Sports Control Board 3%	5,85,90,150	5,50,26,598	5,41,49,884	4,60,27,401
19.	National Sports Control Board 3%	3,31,24,609	3,38,75,828	3,17,74,214	2,70,08,082
20.	Refund of fees and fines	22,30,673	28,12,655	32,18,798	27,35,978
21.	Exp. on Pre-primary class	33,61,226	80,66,805	82,52,841	70,14,915
22.	Non-Recurring Expenditure				
	(i) Land	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Building	1,26,00,754	58,91,008	39,39,571	33,48,635
	(iii) Furniture, Fixtures	11,78,47,709	12,56,83,993	12,86,54,612	10,93,56,420
	(iv) Library Books	2,83,43,234	3,29,42,161	3,43,09,987	2,91,63,489
	(v) Office Equipments	82,00,077	1,12,24,414	1,64,73,672	1,40,02,621
	(vi) Computer/Peripherals	17,02,07,049	16,92,06,258	15,00,63,767	12,75,54,202
	(vii) Other Fixed Assets				
	(a) Lab Equipments	3,52,11,037	3,21,11,746	6,12,21,149	5,20,37,977

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Audio Visual and Musical Instruments	3,34,41,488	4,71,86,039	7,31,13,209	6,21,46,228
	(c) Sports Equipments	1,68,58,455	1,91,57,682	2,47,75,084	2,10,58,821
	Grand Total	186,48,35,590	204,54,86,797	220,70,11,057	18,59,59,398

Statement-II

Details of Complaints regarding misuse of School Development Fund received during the period 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (Till 31-12-09)

Year	Total number of complaints received	After investigation the prima facie cases if irregularities of misappropriation of school development funds were found	No prima facie serious irregularities were found	Action taken against the erring official	Action is being taken against the erring official
2006-2007	5	5	0	Nil	5
2007-2008	18	17	1	03	14
2008-2009	6	5	1	Nil	5
2009-2010 (till 31-12-09)	2	2	0	0	2

[English]

Review of Irrigation Projects

418. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review all ongoing/pending irrigation projects of States;

(b) if so, the details of major and medium irrigation projects of various States pending with the Union Government for clearance, State-wise as on date;

(c) the reasons for the pendency; indicating the time and cost overruns in each project as a result

thereof; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be accorded clearance?

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

(a) Review of ongoing/pending irrigation projects received for approval is a continuous process with the Ministry of Water Resources and taken up from time to time.

(b) to (d) The state-wise details of new major/medium projects as well as revised cost estimates under appraisal are given in the enclosed Statement. Delay in clearance to the projects occurs due to delay in submission of satisfactory compliances to the observations of central appraising agencies vis a vis

submission of requisite mandatory clearances such as environmental and forest clearance, clearance to

resettlement and rehabilitation plan by Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc. by the respective state governments.

Statement

State-wise Abstract of New Projects

(As on 03-02-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Major			Medium			Total		
		A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	7	0	6	6	4	9	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
4.	Bihar	3	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	4	0	4	6	0	6
6.	Goa, Daman, Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	2	6	1	0	1	5	2	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
11.	Jharkhand	5	3	8	1	0	1	6	3	9
12.	Karnataka	4	2	6	5	0	5	9	2	11
13.	Kerala	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	6	2	0	2	6	2	8
15.	Maharashtra	11	2	13	24	3	27	35	5	40
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
20.	Orissa	2	4	6	8	7	15	10	11	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2	5	0	5	6	1	7
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	2	0	5	5	1	6	7
12.	Karnataka	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	7	10	0	3	3	3	10	13
15.	Maharashtra	10	4	14	0	1	1	10	5	15
16.	Manipur	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
21.	Punjab	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
22.	Rajasthan	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	9	0	1	1	5	5	10
27.	Uttarakhand	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
28.	West Bengal	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Grand Total		41	32	73	9	18	27	50	50	100

A—Projects under various stages of appraisal.

B—Projects accepted by the Advisory committee of MoWR conditionally or otherwise awaiting investment clearance from Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Increasing Unemployment

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

(a) whether the reduction in productivity is a major

cause for rapid Increase In unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There has been a reduction in growth rate of productivity (measured in terms of real GDP per person) since 2007-08. However, as the estimates of employment based on quinquennial surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are available up to 2004-05 only, no specific inference about the linkage of productivity and increase in unemployment can be drawn.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase productivity *inter alia* includes investment in infrastructure, improving quality of workforce and stabilization of macro economic conditions through stimulus package.

[English]

Setting Up of Model Colleges

420. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has cleared the proposal for setting up model colleges in 374 educationally backward districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for opening of such colleges, State-wise;

(c) the funding pattern between the Centre and the States and the modalities worked out in this regard;

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose during

XI Five Year Plan; and

(e) the time by which these colleges are likely to be made functional in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Government has since approved the introduction of a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. Under the Scheme, the Central Government shall provide assistance to the extent of one third of the capital cost for establishment of each college, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore. For special category states, the Central share shall be 50% of the capital cost limited to Rs. 4 crore for each college. During the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan, provision exists for establishing 200 model colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category states and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in Schedule V and Schedule VI areas. Those colleges which have been established on or after 1st January, 2008 in identified districts shall also be eligible to be covered under this Scheme, subject to their satisfying the guidelines of University Grants Commission in respect of model colleges.

A list of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts is given in the enclosed Statement. An outlay of Rs. 782 crores was made for the scheme in the XI Plan. The State Governments/UT Administrations either directly or through State Universities are expected to take advantage of the scheme for establishment of new model degree colleges in the identified districts.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

I. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Nicobars

2. Andhra Pradesh

Andamans

Adilabad

Anantapur

East Godavari

Kurnool

Mahbubnagar

Medak

Nizamabad

Prakasam

Srikakulam

Vizianagaram

West Godavari

3. Arunachal Pradesh

Changlang

Dibang Valley	Jamui	Mahasamund	Surendranagar
East Kameng	Kaimur	Raigarh	The Dangs
Lohit	Katihar	Raipur	Valsad
Lower Subansiri	Khagaria	Rajnandgaon	10. Haryana
Tawang	Kishanganj	Surguja	Fatehabad
Tirap	Lakhisarai	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gurgaon
Upper Siang	Madhepura	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Jind
Upper Subansiri	Madhubani	8. Daman and Diu	Kaithal
West Kameng	Nawada	Daman	Karnal
West Siang	W. Champaran	Diu	Panipat
4. Assam	E. Champaran	9. Gujarat	Sirsa
Bongaigaon	Purnia	Amreli	11. Himachal Pradesh
Cachar	Saharsa	Banas Kantha	Chamba
Darrang	Samastipur	Bharuch	Kinnaur
Dhubri	Sheohar	Bhavnagar	Lahul and Spiti
Goalpara	Sitamarhi	Dohad	Sirmaur
Hailakandi	Siwan	Jamnagar	12. Jammu and Kashmir
Karbi Anglong	Supaul	Junagad	Anantnag
Karimganj	Vaishali	kachchh	Badgam
Marigaon	6. Chhattisgarh	Kheda	Baramula
Nagaon	Bastar	Mahesana	Doda
Sonitpur	Bilaspur	Narmada	Kargil
Tinsukia	Dantewada	Panch Mahals	Kathua
5. Bihar	Dhamtari	Patan	Kupwara
Araria	Durg	Porbandar	Leh
Aurangabad	Janjgir-champa	Rajkot	Punch
Banka	Jashpur	Sabar Kantha	Rajauri
Begusarai	Kanker	Surat	Udhampur
Darbhanga	Kawardha		13. Jharkhand
Gopalganj	Koriya		Chatra

Deoghar	Tumkur	Morena	19. Meghalaya
Dumka	Udupi	Narsimhapur	East Garo Hills
Garhwa	Uttara Kannada	Neemuch	Jaintia Hills
Giridih	15. Kerala	Panna	Ri Bhoi
Godda	Kasaragod	Raisen	South Garo Hills
Gumla	Malappuram	Rajgarh	West Khasi Hills
Kodarma	Palakkad	Ratlam	20. Mizoram
Pakaur	Wayanad	Sagar	Champhai
Palamu	16. Lakshdweep	Satna	Kolasib
P. Singhbhum	Lakshadweep	Sehore	Lawngtlai
Sahibganj	17. Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Lunglei
14. Karnataka	Balaghat	Shahdol	Mamit
Bagalkot	Barwani	Shajapur	Saiha
Bangalore Rural	Betul	Sheopur	Serchhip
Belgaum	Bhind	Shivpuri	21. Nagaland
Bellary	Chhatarpur	Sidhi	Mon
Bijapur	Chhindwara	Tikamgarh	22. Orissa
Chamarajanagar	Damoh	Ujjain	Anugul
Chikmagalur	Datia	Umaria	Balangir
Chitradurga	Dewas	Vidisha	Bargarh
Dakshina Kannada	Dhar	West Nimar	Baudh
Gadag	Dindori	18. Maharashtra	Debagarh
Hassan	East Nimar	Buldana	Dhenkanal
Haveri	Guna	Gadchiroli	Gajapati
Kodagu	Harda	Hingoli	Ganjam
Kolar	Jhabua	Jalna	Kalahandi
Koppal	Katni	Raigarh	Kandhamal
Mandya	Mandla	Ratnagiri	Kendujhar
Raichur	Mandsaur	Sindhudurg	Koraput

Malkangiri	Bikaner	Coimbatore	Dhalai
Nabarangapur	Bundi	Cuddalore	29. Uttar Pradesh
Nayagarh	Chittaurgarh	Dharmapuri	Bahraich
Nuapada	Churu	Dindigul	Balrampur
Rayagada	Dausa	Erode	Banda
Sonapur	Dhaulpur	Kancheepuram	Barabanki
23. Pondicherry	Dungarpur	Kanniyakumari	Bareilly
Yanam	Ganganagar	Karur	Basti
24. Punjab	Hanumangarh	Madurai	Bijnor
Amritsar	Jaisalmer	Nagapattinam	Budaun
Bathinda	Jalor	Perambalur	Bulandshahr
Faridkot	Jhalawar	Pudukkottai	Chitrakoot
Fatehgarh Sahib	Jhunjhun	Ramanathapuram	Etah
Firozpur	Jodhpur	Salem	Farrukhabad
Gurdaspur	Karauli	Sivaganga	Fatehpur
Kapurthala	Nagaur	Thanjavur	Gonda
Mansa	Pali	The Nilgiris	Hamirpur
Moga	Rajsamand	Theni	Hardoi
Muktsar	Sawai Madhopur	Thiruvallur	Hathras
Nawanshahr	Sikar	Thiruvapur	Jyotiba P. Nagar
Patiala	Sirohi	Thoothukkudi	Kannauj
Sangrur	Tonk	Tirunelveli	Kanpur Dehat
25. Rajasthan	Udaipur	Tiruvannamalai	Kaushambi
Ajmer	26. Sikkim	Vellore	Kheri
Alwar	East	Viluppuram	Kushinagar
Banswara	North	Virudhunagar	Lalitpur
Baran	South	28. Tripura	Maharajganj
Barmer	West	North Tripura	Mahoba
Bharatpur	27. Tamil Nadu	South Tripura	Mathura
Bhilwara	Ariyalur	West Tripura	Moradabad

Muzaffarnagar	Bardhaman
Pilibhit	Birbhum
Rae Bareilly	Dakshi Dinajpur
Rampur	Darjiling
Saharanpur	Haora
Sant Kabir Nagar	Hugli
Shahjahanpur	Jalpaiguri
Shrawasti	Koch Bihar
Siddharthnagar	Maldah
Sitapur	Medinipur
Sonbhadra	Murshidabad
Sultanpur	Nadia
Unnao	North 24 Parganas
30. Uttaranchal	Puruliya
Bageshwar	South 24 Parganas
Champawat	Uttar Dinajpur
31. West Bengal	
Bankura	Total Districts = 374

Joint Ph.D. Programmes

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

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has submitted a proposal to the Government for initiating a joint Ph.D. programme wherein Universities both within and outside the country participate in it;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government to provide financial and administrative support for this joint research collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge

Commission in its report on "More Quality PhDs" had recommended that joint PhD programmes may be created between universities both within and outside the country. The universities have academic autonomy to structure such programmes in collaboration with universities within and outside the country. A legislative proposal to facilitate the entry and regulation of foreign educational providers, including their collaboration on academic programmes with institutions in the country, is under consideration of Government.

Classification of Forest Area

422. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has classified or proposes to classify forest areas as "Go" and "No Go" for coal mining/exploration;

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

(c) whether the Government has also consulted all the States in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) In a recent meeting held between MoS (Environment and Forests) and MoS (Coal) on 7th January, 2010 MoS (Environment and Forests) proposed that digitized maps superimposing coal bearing areas on forest areas should be prepared for identifying coal bearing localities where there is least possibility of damage to dense forest cover thereby approval from forestry angle can be faster.

(c) and (d) This proposal is in a nascent stage and Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal Ministry for this purpose.

Assistance to Haiti

423. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's representative has visited quake devastated Haiti;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held with the Government of Haiti during such visit;

(c) whether the Government of India has extended any assistance to Haiti after the earthquake;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian people in Haiti are safe including the staff at Indian Embassy/Consulate; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes. Minister of State for external affairs Dr. Shashi Tharoor visited Haiti on 25th January 2010 and met President of Haiti Mr Rene Garcia Preval, Chief of the UN Operations, Members of the Indian community and 140 members of the Formed Police Unit (FPU) with the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Government of India has made a cash contribution of US\$ 5 million as a token of India's solidarity with the people of Haiti.

(e) and (f) Except for one Indian national working with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) who was killed in the earthquake, all members of Indian Community are reported to be safe. There is no resident Indian Embassy/Consulate in Haiti; it is covered concurrently by our Mission in Havana.

Precise Prediction of Cyclon

424. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) was unable to precisely predict and forewarn the arrival of 'Phyan' cyclonic storm which struck the Indian coast;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government including funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam. The cyclonic storm 'Phyan' made landfall over north Maharashtra coast between Alibag and Mumbai on 11th November, 2009 at around 1530-1630 hrs IST. The India Meteorological Department (IMD), with the help of land, ocean and satellite based observational and monitoring systems was able to predict (about 30 hrs in advance) and closely monitor the intensity and movement of the cyclone. Periodic forewarnings were issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Continuous R and D efforts to improve the monitoring and prediction systems is an on-going exercise carried out by IMD in association with other research institutions, to enhance the lead time of the predictions and to improve the landfall/intensity estimates of cyclones/other high impact weather phenomena.

Setting Up of Deaf and Dumb Schools

425. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have demanded setting up of more deaf and dumb Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of these schools proposed to be set up in these States during the XI Five Year Plan; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose to these States?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

National Science Policy

426. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any "National Science Policy";

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

(c) the manner in which the people are likely to be benefitted from this Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam. There is a National Science and Technology Policy, 2003.

(b) The policy outlines the objectives and commitments of India to participate as an equal and vigorous player in harnessing advances in Science and Technology for the benefit of all mankind. Strategy and implementation plan have also been enumerated. The approach to Governance of Science and Technology systems and commitment to increase the level of investment into Science and Technology to 2% of GDP have been articulated. Strategies and plans for optimal utilization of physical and knowledge resources, priorities for development of innovative technologies, enabling new funding mechanisms for basic research, attraction of talent to research through Human Resource Development initiatives, promotion of innovation, establishment of systems for mitigation and management of natural hazards, generation of intellectual property rights and creation of awareness amongst people about the use and benefits of science and technology have been stated.

(c) The Government has enacted a legislation to

establish a National Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) for funding basic research. The Government has also launched a new scheme "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" for attraction of talent to Science and retention in research.

Major programmes for mitigation and management of natural hazards have been commissioned. A State-of-Art Early Tsunami Warning facility has been established. Decade of 2010-20 has been declared as the Decade of innovations by the Government of India.

Various programmes to connect knowledge creation with health creation as well as technologies for social and public good have been initiated. Aspects like food and nutrition security, affordable human healthcare, energy and environment security form integral part of the Government's Science and Technology agenda. These programmes are likely to benefit people both directly and indirectly. Programmes like Open Source Drug Discovery, vaccine research, Science and Technology inputs to agriculture, solar energy research initiative and improved agro-meteorological services are some indicators of Social Contract of Science and Technology.

Rising Pollution in Cities

427. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether air pollution is rapidly increasing in all the major cities of the country including Kanpur;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the adverse impact of pollution on the inhabitants of these cities and on crops; and

(d) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is regularly being monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) at 365 locations in 141 cities and towns across the country, including Kanpur, under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The analysis of ambient air quality data for the last 03 years has revealed that the levels of particulate matter having size less than 10 micron (PM_{10}) have exceeded the prescribed norms in the majority of cities, including Kanpur. However, there is no clear trend.

The levels of Sulphur Dioxide are within prescribed norms across the country and the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide are within norms in most of the cities including Kanpur. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, growing population of vehicles, burning of biomass, use of generator sets and resuspension of dust are the main reasons of air pollution in cities.

(c) The CPCB has sponsored two epidemiological studies entitled "Epidemiological study of Air Pollution on Human Health (adults) in Delhi (2002-2005)" and "Study on Ambient Air Quality, Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi (2003-2005)" through Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata. However, CPCB or Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) have not carried out any epidemiological study for Kanpur. The CPCB, UPPCB or Indian Agricultural Research Institute have not studied either the impact of air pollution on crops in Kanpur.

(d) The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken the following measures to control air pollution in major cities:

- (i) Notification of emission standards for various categories of industry under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (ii) Formulation of action plan for improvement of

ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi;

- (iii) Introduction of cleaner fuel for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy;
- (iv) Making compulsory the sale of 2T pre-mix petrol for two stroke—two and three wheelers;
- (v) Enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate system to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles;
- (vi) Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets;
- (vii) Use of beneficiated/blended coal (ash content less than 34%) for coal based thermal power plants so as to reduce dust emission;
- (viii) Undertaking Source Apportionment Studies in 06 metro cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Bangaluru, Kanpur and Chennai;
- (ix) Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for 17 Categories of highly polluting industries; and
- (x) Monitoring of air polluting industries for compliance with notified emission norms.

[English]

Shortage of Teachers

428. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

- (a) whether as per media reports, there is acute

shortage of trained teachers and a large number of posts are lying vacant for teachers across the country;

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

(c) the existing Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and additional number of teachers required under the Right to Education Act; and

(d) the action plan drawn up by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The availability of trained teachers varies across the States, depending on their teachers training capacity. As per DISE 2008-09, 16%

of regular teachers are untrained. The existing Pupil Teacher Ratio at elementary level is 34:1. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, provision is made *inter alia*, for training of untrained teachers. In addition, funds are provided for salary of teachers to be recruited as per the State norms. Upto 31st December 2009, 10.22 lakh teachers have been recruited to address requirement of teachers. The State-wise details of balance teachers to be recruited under SSA is given in the enclosed Statement.

Under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, the additional requirement of teachers is 5 lakh. The requirement of the various provision of RTE Act has been shared with the States and the States have been advised to fill vacant posts.

Statement

Status of Balance Teachers to be recruited under SSA

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Teacher sanctioned under SSA (upto 2009-10)	Balance Teachers to be recruited under SSA
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38238	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5517	396
3.	Assam	3042	3042
4.	Bihar	260841	100696
5.	Chhattisgarh	56579	0
6.	Goa	169	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	8948	1074
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4178	725
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38104	10882
11.	Jharkhand	94605	14537
12.	Karnataka	24278	2480
13.	Kerala	0	0

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97368	18696
15.	Maharashtra	13423	1265
16.	Manipur	365	365
17.	Meghalaya	10656	1691
18.	Mizoram	1889	341
19.	Nagaland	590	590
20.	Orissa	83349	14597
21.	Punjab	4840	27
22.	Rajasthan	114132	28499
23.	Sikkim	410	225
24.	Tamil Nadu	22628	0
25.	Tripura	5770	1868
26.	Uttar Pradesh	276217	27580
27.	Uttarakhand	7559	1561
28.	West Bengal	107219	48187
29.	Andaman Nicobar	67	0
30.	Chandigarh	785	37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	448	71
32.	Daman Diu	95	32
33.	Delhi	36	0
34.	Lakshadweep	26	0
35.	Pondicherry	48	7
Total		1282419	279471

Land Issue with China

429. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost substantial part of its land to China due to repeated incursions, mapping problem and non-defining border between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of the land lost due to said reasons;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to regain Indian land occupied by China and to ensure safety of Indian herdsman in Laddakh region;

(d) whether a meeting of the officials of State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence was recently organised in Leh to look into the matter;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the details of the meetings held with Chinese officials on the border issues and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) China is in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq kms. of territory in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1962. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. Government does not recognize the illegal occupation of Indian territory by China and has raised this issue in all negotiations with the Chinese side including in the meetings of the Special Representatives. There have been thirteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far. Following the first five meetings the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" was signed on April 11, 2005 during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India. The talks are now focused on exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the India-China boundary. The two sides have agreed to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas pending a negotiated settlement of the Boundary Question and have put in place various Confidence Building Measures to this end.

Cleaning of Rivers

430. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent study of Central Pollution Control Board, sewage disposal pattern shown that only 50% of sewage in major cities in the country is treated and rest flows untreated into the rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the existing schemes for cleaning Ganga, Yamuna and Narmada;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that on untreated sewage is allowed to flow into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), out of about 15644 million litres municipal wastewater generated per day (mld) in 35 metropolitan cities in the country, treatment capacity of 8040 mld is available. Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Pollution abatement works for interception and diversion of sewage and its treatment are undertaken under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NRCP presently covers 38 rivers of the country including Ganga, Yamuna and Narmada. Sewage treatment capacity of about 4000 mld, has been created under the NRCP so far.

The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 20-2-2009 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National

Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

[Translation]

Sale of Coal to NTPC

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

(a) whether the Government has allotted a number of **captive coal mines** to various private sectors and public **sector undertakings**;

(b) if so, **the details thereof** during the last three years and **the current year**, State-wise, sector-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has supplied coal to power plants including NTPC in the country as per their

demand during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, grade-wise, quality-wise and year-wise;

(e) the percentage of ash content in the coal supplied by CIL to power plants; and

(f) the percentage of coal being consumed for energy generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) and (b) The details of captive coal blocks allocated to various private sector companies and public sector undertakings during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, sector-wise and year-wise are given below:—

State	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Sector-wise number of coal blocks allotted							
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	6	—	3	—	5	—	1
Jharkhand	5	3	1	6	1	7	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Maharashtra	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	3
Orissa	1	7	—	—	—	3	—	2
West Bengal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total No. of Blocks	7	21	4	18	1	20	—	12

(c) and (d) The grade-wise coal supply/despatch plan to power utilities including those of National Thermal

Power Corporation (NTPC) from Coal India Limited (CIL) is given below:—

(Figures in Million Tonnes—on raw coal terms)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Grade A	1.54	2.00	1.17
Grade B	14.51	15.04	15.25
Grade C	33.17	30.90	29.61
Grade D	24.48	27.24	26.79
Grade E	64.67	70.61	77.46
Grade F	113.67	122.82	131.24
Stl/WM	4.70	6.36	7.64
NLW	5.27	5.15	6.76
Total Despatch	262.11	280.12	296.52

In addition to CIL, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) and other captive blocks are also supplying coal to power utilities. The all India despatch to power plants

(including CPPs) during the last three years is given below:—

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Use	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Power (Utility)	298.251	3222.50	345.721
Power (Captive)	23.663	28.332	31.546
Total	321.914	350.582	377.267

(e) Coal is supplied to power utilities on declared/analyzed grades, which is based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) expressed in terms of kilocalories per kilogram of coal.

(f) The percentage of coal being despatched to energy sector during the last three years with reference to the total despatch of raw coal is given below:—

Year	Percentage of Coal Despatched to Energy Sector
2006-07	76.68%

Year	Percentage of Coal Despatched to Energy Sector
2007-08	77.29%
2008-09	77.12%

[English]

Grants to NGOs

432. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget under grant-in-aids to NGOs during the last three financial years; and

(b) the grants actually sanctioned/released during the said period especially for climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no specific scheme/programme

for Grants-in-Aid to NGOs in the Ministry. However, grant-in-aid under different schemes/programmes is being given to NGOs, among others.

(b) Details of grants sanctioned/released to NGOs during the last three years under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry for climate change are given below:

S.No.	Name of the scheme/ programme	Grants sanctioned/released (Rs. In lakh)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 22-2-2010)
1.	Environment Education Awareness and Training Scheme	Nil	538.73	756.53
2.	Climate Change Project	198	144	80
3.	National Natural Resource Management Scheme (NNRMS)	Nil	Nil	11.12

[Translation]

Air and Water Pollution

433. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report "Green India 2047" prepared by The Energy and Research Institute (TERI) wherein it is stated that 8 lakh people are likely to die annually due to air and water pollution in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government to effectively monitor various central schemes implemented to control air and water pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the

report "Green India 2047" published by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The findings of this study, however, are not clinically established and correlated and hence may not indicate conclusive trends in the country. The Government has taken the following steps to effectively monitor various Central schemes with regard to control of air and water pollution in the country:

- (i) Support to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the operation of the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) and the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQMP).
- (ii) Development and notification of standards (effluent/emission) under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 for various categories of industries to check the industrial pollution.
- (iii) Implementation of Air Pollution Control (APC) system and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) in industrial units through consent management and environmental clearance system.

- (iv) Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for treating industrial effluents/hazardous waste collectively.
- (v) Strengthening of CPCB and State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) for effective monitoring of air and water pollution.
- (vi) Introduction of cleaner fuel for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy.
- (vii) Implementation of Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) in 17 categories of highly polluting industries.
- (viii) Regular monitoring of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) including effective management of the Ganga river cleaning through the establishment of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).

[English]

Morarji Desai Samadhi

434. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 4386 dated 16-12-2009 regarding Morarji Desai Samadhi and state:

(a) whether Memorial of Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister named 'Abhay Ghat' has been opened for the public;

(b) if so, the date on which the same has been opened for public; and

(c) the revenue being generated as a result thereof during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Water Dispute with Pakistan

435. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the statement made by the Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan expressing possibility of a war breaking out between both the Countries on the issue of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan threatened to take water dispute to the International Arbitrator; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports regarding the remarks made by Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Education, Sardar Aseff Ali stating, *inter alia*, that India will have to stop "stealing" Pakistan's water as Pakistan will not hesitate to wage war with New Delhi if it does not stop doing so and that the distribution of water is a sensitive issue and it may trigger a war between India and Pakistan, and Pakistan might seek international arbitration on the water issue by taking it up with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or the United Nations Security Council if India tried to construct any more dams that affect Pakistan's share of water.

(d) The allegation that India has denied Pakistan the share of water it is entitled to under the Indus Water Treaty (IWT), signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, is completely baseless and has been categorically rejected. The Government is in full compliance with the Treaty. All issues regarding the implementation of the Treaty should be resolved through the existing mechanisms under the IWT.

[English]

Selling of Gurudwara Land in Pakistan

436. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some land attached to Gurudwaras in Pakistan is being sold with the knowledge of Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue was taken up by the Indian Government with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the reported sale of land attached to some Sikh shrines and Gurdwaras in Pakistan.

(c) and (d) The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan who denied the veracity of such reports and stated that the Evacuee Trust Property Board (ETPB), Lahore, under its procedures and with the concurrence of the Pakistan Sikh Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (PSGPC), exchanged ETPB's uneconomical agricultural land for more valuable plots. Government of Pakistan also stated that the land exchanged is not attached to any Gurdwara/Samadh and that Pakistan is committed to the protection of minorities.

Increase in Coal Prices

437. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit likely to be earned annually by Coal India Limited (CIL) as a result of recent hike in coal prices by CIL;

(b) the manner in which the profit earned will be utilised by CIL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to revamp coal sector into a free trade zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Out of the additional revenue expected to be generated from the price revision (w.e.f. 16-10-2009) of about Rs. 4,629 crore per annum, Coal India Limited (CIL) is to absorb around Rs. 200 crore per annum towards increased input costs of coal feed to washeries of CIL and the balance amount will contribute to reduce the burden of increased wage cost, whose impact in the first year (during 2009-10) is more than Rs. 4000 crore.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Grants to NGOs

438. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget under grant-in-aids to NGOs during the last three financial years; and

(b) the grants actually sanctioned/released during the said period for various states especially for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Budget under grants-in-aids to NGOs and the amount sanctioned/released during the last three financial years are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budgetary Provision for NGOs of various States/UTs	Grants sanctioned/ released to NGOs in various States/UTs	Grants sanctioned/released to NGOs in Bihar out of total release
1	2	3	4
Scheme of Innovative and Experimental Programme for Education at Elementary level			
2006-07	There is no separate budget for grants-in-aid to NGOs under this scheme	595.98	157.65

1	2	3	4
2007-08		308.96	85.00
2008-09		Nil	Nil
Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)			
2006-07	6000.00	5129.00	—
2007-08	12000.00	7611.00	—
2008-09	7000.00	6513.00	—
Assistance to NGOs and Non-NGOs under Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)/State Resource Centre (SRC)			
2006-07	7340.00	5433.31	258.56
2007-08	7300.00	6375.52	333.87
2008-09	8074.00	7286.54	393.83
Scheme for Financial Assistance to Agencies for Strengthening of Education in Human Values			
2006-07	300.00	280.21	0.99
2007-08	300.00	285.55	1.00
2008-09	300.00	183.24	0.00
Scheme of Strengthening of Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of UNESCO's aims and objectives			
2006-07	3.00	—	—
2007-08	230.00	Nil*	Nil
2008-09	50.00	Nil*	Nil
Scheme of Assistance to Institutions of Higher Learning			
2006-07	100.00	70.00	Nil
2007-08	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
Assistance to Centre for Studies in Civilization for project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture			
2006-07	160.00	152.00	Nil
2007-08	175.00	174.96	Nil
2008-09	180.00	106.00	Nil

1	2	3	4
Assistance to Association of Indian Universities			
2006-07	75.00	75.00	NIL
2007-08	75.00	75.00	NIL
2008-09	87.00	77.33	NIL

(*The scheme was under review in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09. Hence no regular grants were released to NGOs.

Student-Teacher Ratio in IITs

439. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the present actual student-teacher ratio in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The present student-teacher ratio in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is 13.42:1.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.44 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]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Prithviraj Chavan.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES;

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985:
 - (i) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 874(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
 - (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 875(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
 - (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 876(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
 - (iv) The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

- (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 877(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- (v) The Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 878(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- (vi) The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 879(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- (vii) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 880(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- (viii) The Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 881(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- (ix) The West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 882(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1703/15/10]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 919 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009 appointing the 1st January, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985, in so far as they relate to the Kerala Administrative Tribunal shall come into force, issued under sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1704/15/10]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1705/15/10]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:
- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1706/15/10]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1707/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2008-2009.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1708/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

1st Report

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Madam, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on MPLADS (2009-10) on

action taken on the recommendations contained in Fifteenth Report of the committee on MPLADS (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "MPLAD Scheme—A Review".

12.01½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 107th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 91st Report on the functioning of Archaeological Survey of India, pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I would like to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in 91st Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture relating to Functioning of the Archaeological Survey of India in pursuance of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II: 28th September 2004.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented their 91st Report on the Functioning of the Archaeological Survey of India on 25th November 2005. (The report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 25th November 2005).

Madam Speaker Sir, in its Report the Standing Committee made 68 Recommendations in all. Out of 68 Recommendations/Observations made by the Committee, this Ministry has accepted all recommendations. The Action Taken Report on the Recommendations of the Committee are contained in its 107th Report.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT-1709/15/10.

I also lay on the Table of the House the present status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

12.03 hrs.

(ii) Beheading of a Sikh in Pakistan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam Speaker, I rise to strongly condemn the beheading of Sardar Jaspal Singh in the tribal areas of Pakistan. This barbaric and heinous crime is deplorable in the strongest possible terms. His abductors, reportedly the Taliban, committed the grave crime when his family was not able to pay ransom money to the abductors. We express our sincere condolences to the family of the victim.

This incident of kidnapping and killing of Sikhs in Pakistan is a matter of deep and serious concern to the Government, and is being taken up appropriately with the Government of Pakistan.

I also wish to inform this August House that the President of Pakistan has strongly condemned the incident and asked the authorities to investigate and take stern action against the kidnappers in accordance with the law. He has also directed that effective measures be taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

The President of Pakistan has also directed the authorities in Pakistan to take swift action for the release of a Hindu, kidnapped on February 19, 2010 by unknown persons.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1710/15/10]

12.04 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of

Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO (Aruku): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the

Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

(iv) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

MOTION RE: ELEVENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 2010-2011

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I would now request the hon. Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, to kindly present the Railway Budget.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Madam, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to present the Railway Budget.

I rise to present my Second Railway Budget of the present UPA Government within a span of less than eight months. I deem it a privilege to present the Budget Estimates for the year 2010-11 to this august House.

I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for his wise counsel and his encouragement to me. I am also grateful to the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, for her kind support.

I am also obliged to the hon. Minister of Finance, the Leader of the Opposition and all the Members/colleagues from this side and that side, also the Chief Ministers, the public representatives, the industry houses and the common people for bringing to me invaluable suggestions on new lines and projects.

I am proud of the 14 lakh members of my railway

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family—officers, staff, gangman, each member—who are working day and night. With their cooperation and support, I am presenting this Budget.

Madam, while formulating my proposals, which I shall discuss later, I had two considerations. First, I looked into the economic viability of the projects in the conventional way of rate of returns, etc. Most of the projects proposed by me fall in this category.

But there was another consideration which I had to weigh while taking a decision and that consideration was social responsibility. Railway, being the lifeline of the Indian economy, has to provide connectivity to most parts of the country. Should commercial viability be the only criterion to judge this need of connectivity? Or, should social responsibility be an important consideration? I prefer the latter. Our objective is inclusive growth. The growth for all is not possible if there is no connectivity. If we cannot include all in the ambit of our growth process, then growth will remain just a statistical expression. We do not want that type of growth.

What is not viable today, if connected will become viable tomorrow. I believe so.

We cannot and should not have a myopic view of viability. **What is not viable today, if connected, will become viable tomorrow.** I believe, Railways cannot ignore this responsibility of making investments for future growth.

Now, I want to say that we must not waste our time and opportunities any longer. We must try to do our best to bring out what we have and not go from year to year and display our poverty before others. Our vision is our strength. Our mission is continuous development. Our action is constructive and innovative. Idea is our creativity. Our goal is to unite the country through rail connectivity.

Madam, since railways is a vast system and touches all people, the speech lists out a large number of names of places/projects/station and others. Hon. Speaker, with your kind permission, I will cut short my speech in some places, but the entire printed speech may kindly be treated as read.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am obliged.

Vision 2020 spells out:

"Indian Railways shall provide efficient, affordable, customer-focussed and environmentally sustainable integrated transportation solutions. It shall be a vehicle of inclusive growth, connecting regions, communities, ports and centres of industry, commerce, tourism and pilgrimage across the country. The reach and access of its services will be continuously expanded and improved by its integrated team of committed, empowered and satisfied employees and by use of cutting-edge technology."

Madam, I appreciate the hon. Members for their high expectations from the Railways. This is quite natural because the railway is the lifeline of the nation and a major catalyst that triggers socio economic growth.

I want to help everybody within the limited infra-structural facilities. I believe that everyone has a right to demand. India is a democratic country. Every voice should be respected. Our dilemma is that we have received more than 5,000 requests and what I can do within this limitation.

[Translation]

My agony is not my personal agony. I talk about agony of thousands of people alongwith my agony. But I have scrutinized every proposal, after that I have tried whatever is possible within the infrastructure. Doing something is better than doing nothing. It is very essential to do planning for meeting the demand. Therefore, we have planned Mission 2020, under which many tasks would be undertaken within 10 years.

[English]

My pain is not my suffering alone; I voice the agony of the millions along.

*All the proposals have been scrutinised. It is not possible to accommodate all the requests due to

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

operational and technical constraints. Railways would face enormous difficulties in meeting these demands. Even the current services are being run with great difficulty. There is shortage of rakes. All these cannot be achieved overnight. Even then, we have tried our best. It is better to do something than nothing at all. Please pardon me if some proposals could not be considered for operational, infrastructural or financial reasons. Planning being a precondition for meeting these demands, we have prepared Vision 2020, which is to be realised in a decade.*

The goals have been broken up into short, medium and long-term ones. The short-term goals we can do now, for the medium and long-term, we have to plan and arrange funds. This will take time, but within five years of our UPA Government, I think that a larger section of population will get connectivity if we get a special support.

Madam, I would like to bring to the kind attention of this august House for its information that the route kilometre of the Railways was 53,596 kilometres in the year 1950. After a span of 58 years, we have now reached only 64,015 kilometres, adding just 10,419 kilometres, an annual average of only 180 kilometres. Looking at the world, you will find that both developed and developing nations are spending hundreds and billions of dollars each year, adding more and more route kilometres of the new lines. That is why we have to move faster.

Ever since independence, it is a fact, Madam Speaker, that the population has increased; so has the economy grown. However, the acute needs of the common people for proper infrastructure, particularly rail infrastructure, have remained unfulfilled. That is why we are going to innovative financing which we have strongly pursued for the last six months. Yes, we need connectivity for industries, courts, tourist centres, universities, religious places, coal mines and other places. But with the limited funds available, we cannot meet all the demands.

That is why our target is to add 25,000 kms of new lines in the next ten years, as outlines in Vision 2020. This has to be achieved by breaking the shackles of constraints. We have to make a beginning.

The time has come for the business community also to come and join hands to build partnerships with the Railways. Sometimes, they have some problems also. They are keen to invest, but their proposals are unduly delayed by a 'typical negative approach'. Please pardon me for saying so. But it is a fact that administrative and procedural delays, external and internal, do take place discouraging prospective investors. We need to overcome this situation. I believe a business model needs to be developed. I have decided to set up a special task force. I will discuss with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Finance Ministry and Planning Commission regarding early clearance of projects. I have decided to set up a special task force to clear proposals for investment within 100 days. Our policy guidelines will be made easy, simple and investment-friendly. In creating infrastructure with private capital we will create wealth for all, and we will be benchmarked with the best.

Madam, I would like to inform that Railways is taking this issue seriously. Railways' core competence is operation and management. There are 14 lakh employees and we are proud of them. I can assure the House that we are not going to privatise our railway department because it will remain with the Government. However, no business models have been developed within the railways for commercial utilisation of land, air space and other assets and leveraging our services to generate revenues. The need of the hour is to develop new business models and invite domestic investment through PPP mode in areas like new lines to world class stations, auto hub to ancillary industries, manufacturing units of rolling stock to multi-modal logistic parks, high speed train corridors to port connectivity and multi-level parking to mine connectivity also. Domestic investors and others have tremendous scope in railways and that will be our hope in the future. It will facilitate the large quantum of investment in Railways and provide ready business to investors. Therefore, it will be a win-win option for all.

A separate structure will be created within the railways for implementation of the business models so that operations and management is not disturbed. I will take care of both the parts and I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister in this matter. At this point,

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again, I am saying, we involve our railway employees unions and the officers unions, SC-ST and OBC unions, and all together we are working. It will remain with the Government organisation and we are not going to privatise. But, at the same time, to earn the revenue, we must set up a business model.

[Translation]

This is only a beginning, journey is very long.

[English]

This is just the beginning. A long and pleasant journey lies ahead.

Madam, the Budget proposals will bring out our seriousness. In line with your vision for the first time ever, we are planning a major jump to complete 1,000 route kilometres of new lines in one year with our limited resources. Madam, this is a path-breaking step considering the annual average of 180 route kilometres of new lines in the last 58 years and 219 kilometres in the last five years. If we can achieve this target of 1,000 route kilometres, what I mentioned here in the list, we can also reach the vision 2020 goal of 25,000 route kilometres. I appeal to the hon. Members for full support in this regard. Standing here, I am raising the voice of the people. If it is not heard, we cannot achieve our dream of inclusive growth and a developed India.

I had presented the last Railway Budget on 3rd July, 2009 and had made several announcements. Our commitments have been fulfilled to the maximum in a span of only seven months. I would briefly mention a few.

Madam, this House will be glad to know that out of 120 new trains, within this financial year, namely, 31st March, 2010 117 trains will be flagged off and only three trains will be left out because of the gauge conversion. When the gauge conversion will be completed, then 100 per cent according to our commitment, we will flag off the new trains—whatever I announced in my Budget Speech within the seven months.

Madam, as I assured the recruitment policy of the Indian Railways, RRB has been reviewed. We have decided that the language especially English, Hindi, Urdu and local language will be used for the examination also. As far as examination fee is concerned, I would like to say one thing. Sometimes, the people are very poor, unemployment is increasing and they cannot even submit their fees also. So, for the minorities, women, and the economic backward classes, the Railway decided that in case of those whose income is less than Rs. 50,000 a year, we will withdraw the examination fees so that they should get more and more opportunities. The examination for a particular post will be held on the same day simultaneously by all RRBs to give more importance to all local brothers and sisters.

Madam, what we announced in the Izzat Scheme, it is being done. Concessions to press correspondents have been done and extension of students' concessions to madrasas, higher madrasas and senior madrasas were also implemented. The artists' concession is also implemented.

Madam, work has been initiated in all the 67 Multi-functional complexes (MFCs). The tender process sometimes takes three to six months. It has also started. Development of Adarsh Stations and other world class stations also, our process is on within this Budget year and will be do it in within a time frame network.

There is only one area left out, namely, Post Office. There are some financial problems in that. That is why we started our *Mushkil Aasaan* programme. So, to compensate that, we will give more and more importance to *Mushkil Aasaan* programme. We have decided that *Mushkil Aasaan* programme should be connected to universities, the High Courts, the Supreme Court, the panchayats and even the important areas so that it can reach at the grass-root level and the people can get the facilities also.

Madam, we have increased the financial powers of field officers because we want to give more importance to passenger amenities. Sometimes, if they come to Delhi, it takes time. So, we have increased the financial power at the local level, General Manager to DRM so that they can do the work quickly.

Madam, this time the Railways are projected to spend a record of Rs. 1,302 crore in 2010-11 for passenger amenities. It is about Rs. 400 crore more. I will let you know the detailed figures later on.

We are going in for a special drive for improving passenger amenities and cleanliness. This will be our special drive because I know the people are facing the problem and passengers are also facing the problem.

We have already introduced *Janata Ahar*. Even *Janata Luchi*, Aloo Dum which is liked by the people is available at Rs. 10 only. We have started that also. We are providing economically priced food in many stations. Since we have received several complaints, we have decided to provide catering departmentally, phase by phase, in selected trains also. The catering policy is under revision and we will do it within a short time.

As far as upgradation of stations is concerned, again, we have taken 94 stations. If hon. MPs have suggestions for other stations, I will include that. If you have any suggestion, you can give it to me. There will not be any problem in this regard. Whatever suggestions I have received, I have included them.

Keeping in view our continued focus to enhance passenger comforts, facilities, ambience and aesthetics, the **following 94 stations have been further declared as Adarsh Stations:**

Alappuzha, Aluabari Road, Ambalapuzha, Andal, Angul, Ausgram, Badarpur Jn., Bagalkot, Bally, Ballyghat, Basti, Belpahar, Bethuadahari, Bhadreswar, Bhatar, Birshibpur, Bobbili, Chakda, Chandauli, Chandrakona Rd., Changanacheri, Changrabandha, Chas Road, Cherthala, Chhapra Jn., Chhatna, Chikballapur, Radhamohanpur (Debra), Dahod, Dantan, Debagram, Devanahalli, Dhanuvachapuram, Dinhata, Dodballapur, Doikallu, Domohani, Fuleswar, Galsi, Garbeta, Gauribidanur, Ghatera, Gokak Road, Gourinathdham, Gudur, Haldibari, Haripad, Hijli, Himmatnagar, Jagdispur, Jakhopura, Jamalpur, Jamnagar, Jamuria, Jharsuguda, Kalaikunda, Karuvatta, Kashinagar, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Kotdwara, Kulgachia, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Lingampalli, Mavelikara, Maynaguri, Meramandali, Miraj, Narasaraopet, Nasik Road, Ochira, Parbhani, Purna, Raghunathpur, Ramnagar, Ratlam,

Rengali, Sangli, Shankarpalli, Siddharth Nagar, Solapur, Sonamukhi, Sultanpur, Taldi, Tandur, Thiruvarur, Thiruvizha, Tikiapara, Titlagarh Jn., Vayalar, Vikarabad, Vishrambaug and Yelahanka Jn.

I have also **identified 10 more stations** to be converted to **World Class Stations**. They are Ambala Cantt, Bolpur, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Jammu, Jhansi, Kharagpur, Kota, Surat and Thane.

I propose to take up construction of **another 93 Multi-functional Complexes** in the coming year at Abu Road, Agartala, Anara (Adra), Asansol, Aurangabad, Balasore, Ballyganj, Bankura, Bareilly, Barrackpore, Bathinda Cantt., Bellary Jn., Belughat, Belur Math, Bharatpur Jn., Bhavnagar, Bhilai, Bishnupur, Brahmapur, Davangere, Dhakuria, Dhanbad Jn., Dharmavaram (near Guttaparthi), Dibrugarh Town, Dimapur, Durgapur, Erode Jn., Gondia, Gorakhpur, Gulbarga, Hisar Jn., Jamalpur Jn., Jhargram, Jharsuguda Jn., Jhusi, Junagadh Jn., Kalyani, Karimnagar, Kasaragod, Katihar Jn., Kishanganj, Korba, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kurnool Town, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus Mumbai, Ludhiana, Madarihat, Majerhat, Malda Town, Mavelikara, Miraj Jn., Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Nadiad Jn., Nagercoil Jn., Naihati, Nellore, New Farakka, New Mal, Nizamabad, Orai, Patiala, Patna Saheb, Raigarh, Raja-Ki-Mandi, Ramnagar, Raxaul Jn., Rayagada, Rewa, Salem, Sambalpur, Sanchi, Sawai-Madhopur Jn, Shegaon, Shimoga Town, Sikar Jn., Siuri, Somnath, Sonipat, Srikakulam Road, Tarakeswar, Tatanagar, Tiruchi Fort, Tiruttani, Tumkur, Udampur, Vasai Road, Vijaywada, Vizianagram Jn., Wardha, Yesvantpur and Zahirabad (Medak).

Madam, air-space at stations in large cities will be leveraged to build multi-level parking complexes through the PPP route. About drinking water, you know the position. You will appreciate that we run every day 17,000 trains. Every day, 18 million people travel by the Rail. A drinking water bottle is costing about Rs. 11 or Rs. 12. So, we have decided to give cheap drinking water to our people. That is why, we have decided to give clean drinking water.

As the House is aware, that 1.8 crore passengers daily need water, food, toilets, cleanliness, safety and

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security. To provide basic facility of **clean drinking water**, I propose to start six bottling plants at Ambala, Amethi, New Mal, Nasik, Farakka and Trivandrum through the PPP route with the mandate that **bottled Fresh Water will be provided at stations at much cheaper rates.**

Madam, there are so many initiatives which we have taken.

The following initiatives for improving passenger and customer satisfaction are being taken:

- i. **SMS updates of reservation status and punctuality of trains** to passengers,
- ii. **SMS updates on the movement of wagons to freight customers,**
- iii. **Double-decker train-sets** matching the best in global standards, in two trains each from Delhi and Kolkata as a pilot project, (We will start this year itself).
- iv. **RFID technology for tracking of wagons** carrying coal and iron ore on three zonal railways.

Railways propose to **introduce modern trolleys** at all important stations which will be handled by uniformed attendants to assist senior citizens and women passengers as also physically challenged people in boarding and alighting from coaches, along with their luggage comfortably.

We have received many complaints about allotment of rakes. The procedure will be streamlined. To start with, **allotment of iron ore rakes** would be made on a scientific basis and this would be accessible through the web to ensure **transparency**. This system will be personally monitored by Member Traffic.

Madam, also a special drive in this regard is being launched because, sometimes, there are some problems at the level crossings. Some other problems are also there.

Madam, to expand the scope of **Mushkil Aasan**,

I propose to **induct eticket based mobile vans** for issuing reservation tickets in government medical college hospitals, High Courts, Districts Courts, university campuses, IT hubs, IITs and IIMs. To give more facilities to the common people, Railways also propose to open **ticket centres at district headquarters and village panchayats**—they are our assets with infrastructure support from local government/semigovernment authorities and private organizations.

Safety and Security

Safety and security never sleeps and zero tolerance for accidents is our vision and mission. Madam Speaker, 17,000 trains run every day, carrying 18 million passengers over 64,015 route-kms. In such a vast operation, and due to technical problems, sabotage, fog, rail roko, natural disaster and human failure, there are some unfortunate incidents of accidents and a few precious lives are lost. We the Railway family deeply value every life of our passengers and employees and sincerely care for their total safety.

To address this, we have placed before you a **twin strategy** of adopting the highest level of technology and pressing into force well-trained manpower, as emphasised in Vision 2020.

Madam, we have to go in for new, cutting-edge equipment to prevent accidents. **Anti-collision device (ACD) and train protection warning system (TPWS)** are two such devices. The former has already been installed on NF Railway and is now proposed to be extended to three more zonal railways. Four projects of TPWS covering 828 route-kms for improving safety and preventing collision accidents will be taken up during this year also. Railways are also developing **crashworthy coaches** and locomotives, and will provide **automatic fire and smoke detection system** in 20 pairs of long-distance trains as pilot project.

Madam Speaker, accidents at **unmanned level crossings** are a source of deep concern to all of us. Even now, there are about 17,000 unmanned level crossings. To give more importance to safety area and to save the lives of our people, we have decided this. Even this year, out of 17,000 unmanned level crossings,

300 will be made manned. In the year 2010-11, another 1000 will be made manned. Out of the 17,000, 3000 have already been sanctioned in 2009-10 and another 1000 is proposed to be sanctioned in 2010-11, if 4000 are made manned, then, there will be only 13,000 unmanned level crossings. I can assure the House that within five years, all the unmanned level crossings will be made manned because this is concerning the safety area.

Madam, also a special drive in this regard is being launched because, sometimes, there are some problems at the level crossings. Some other problems are also there.

The House will be happy to know that manning of around 3,000 level crossings was approved in 2009-10 and a further 1,000 level crossings will be taken up next year. A special drive in this regard is being launched so that in the coming five years, all the unmanned LCs are manned.

Madam, it is observed that people do not use foot over-bridge and walk along or cross the track, resulting in loss of lives. They do not waste their time also. It is their matter. They walk across the track resulting in loss of lives. Therefore, Railways would construct more **under-passes, limited height sub-ways besides ROB/RUBs.**

We will give importance to jute geo-textiles because we are proud of our jute industry also.

Security of passengers is also a challenge but we have only a few RPF personnel. We want to strengthen this organisation. But law and order is a State subject. Earlier, these types of problems were not there. This time, because of the so many activities, the Railways are facing problems. If there is a local problem, there is rail rook. If there is a police transfer, there is rail rook. If there is a mass movement, there is rail rook. If there is an agitation, there is rail rook. Not only have we lost our revenues but also the passengers and others also suffer resulting in this situation. We also face this problem. Law and order is not the Railway's subject. It is a State subject. I think the House will appreciate it. Sometimes, there is apprehension that if there is a dacoity or looting or anything, we think only

the Railway is responsible but it is the State Government's job. Sometimes, we talk to the State Government. Even before 15-20 days, there was a meeting. It had been convened by the Railways where the DG, Chief Secretary of the State Governments were present. We requested them to take proper care of things because the Railways has the RPF. At the same time, the Railways gives money to the State Government for security purposes. Many people do not know this thing. The Railway provides 50 per cent money as salary to the State Police. They are called GRP—Government Railway Police. They are to take care of security. So, Madam, we will strengthen that organisation. I will come to the House with some more amendments in respect of the RPF organisation also. The RPF alone is not sufficient to take care of security.

Railways will explore the possibility of using **jute geo-textiles** wherever the soil formation of the railway track is unstable and weak.

Intensifying **security of passengers** and property is a matter of grave challenge. General impression of the people is that Railways is solely responsible for this task. Hon'ble members are aware that law and order being a state subject, security cannot be ensured without the whole-hearted cooperation of state governments. In fact, Railways bear 50% of the cost of State government railway police (GRP).

Madam, **Railways is a soft target as it is very visible.** We lose substantial revenue due to frequent rail-rokos on various issues where there is no connection with the railways. If any local issue happens, grievances find their outlet on railways. As a result, passengers suffer, business suffers, and our economy suffers. Our operations are also disrupted resulting in loss of revenue. **I would therefore, appeal to the people not to target the railways because it is your own service.** I seek your support and good wishes.

Madam, we have to strengthen our Railway Protection Force as an organisation. We need to modernise our RPF and we are giving full support. Railways will bring a comprehensive bill for providing security to our passengers.

Security of women passengers will be improved

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

by raising 12 companies of women RPF personnel to be named '**Mahila Vahini**'. RPSF will also be strengthened. Priority will be given to women especially those belonging to minorities, SC/ST, OBC, and economically backward classes in this regard also.

We have also decided why we should not use our brave jawans who sacrificed their lives for the country. I remember one quote of Lata Mangeshkar. After the Indo-China war, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru requested Lata Mangeshkar to sing a song.

[Translation]

You sing a song for giving tribute to martyrs. Then Lataji sang this song,

"Jab ghayal hua Himalaya, khatre mein padi Azadi.
Jab tak thee sans lade who, phir apni lash bichcha di,
Sangino par dharkar matha, who so gaye amar balidani,
Jo shaheed huain hain unki, jara yaad karo kurbani".

For remembering them, we have decided that we will include ex-servicemen in RPF, then our

[English]

passengers will feel more secure. We have decided that. Madam, we are proud of our brave jawans who are performing an excellent job for the country. As security is an important area, I have decided to involve our ex-servicemen to strengthen RPF, who can give real protection to our people.

Sports

We are proud of our sportspersons for their excellent performances. Our sports performance is very good. Indian Railways, a great patron of sports, is the first recipient of the newly instituted, prestigious *Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar*, awarded for the encouragement of sports. To strengthen the present sports infrastructure, I propose to set up **five Sports Academies** at Delhi, Secunderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. It is also proposed to provide **astro-turfs** for the development of hockey at more places. Railways will provide increased employment opportunities for the sportspersons.

Madam, this House will be happy to know that Indian Railways will be the **Lead Partner of the Commonwealth Games** being hosted by India this year.

[Translation]

Railways do very good job in Sports therefore Suresh Kalmadiji

[English]

will be very happy. You have requested us this. I would announce in this Budget that the Railways will be the lead partner for the Commonwealth Games. Also, we will run a special train to commemorate the Commonwealth Games. To mark this event and also to spread the message, Railways proposes to run a **Commonwealth exhibition train**.

Culture and Heritage

The 14 lakh members of the Rail Parivar come from diverse cultures and social backgrounds. There is a need to bring solidarity amongst this vast group through intermingling and interchange. I propose to **set up a Railway Cultural and Heritage Promotion Board** which will be responsible for coordinating and supervising all related activities on the railways.

Madam, 2010 marks the **150th birth anniversary of Kabiguru Rabindranath Tagore**. In commemoration, I propose to set up a **Rabindra Museum at Howrah and Gitanjali Museum at Bolpur**, the place where Visva-Bharati international university is located, of which our Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chancellor. It will be done through out the country. The Heritage Promotion Board will decide that I also propose to re-model Bolpur station, inspired by the architecture of Shantiniketan.

To provide state of the art infrastructural facilities for the promotion of culture, I propose to set up **Shambhu Mitra Cultural Complex** with performing arts and a music academy at Howrah.

Staff Welfare and Health

I am proud of the 14 lakh employees of Indian Railways—from officers to gangmen. This is a collective family which is dedicated to serve fellow countrymen. We also need to look after their welfare. They toil day

and night to ensure that our nation moves. I sincerely thank all of them.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions) Many projects have been given to Rajasthan.

[English]

You just wait and see what I have done this time. ... (Interruptions) Please do not interrupt. We have to divide something like this. I will tell everything. I know what I have done. You just listen to me and then comment.

I propose a new scheme of “**House for All**”, that will provide residences to all railway employees in the next ten years with the help of Ministry of Urban Development.

Madam, we are grateful to our hon. Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the hon. Health and Family Welfare Minister; Shri Dineshi Trivedi, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; the HRD Minister Shri Kapil Sibal as also their Departments. We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Ministry and the HRD Ministry. We will give the land; they will set up the infrastructure. We will set up the diagnostic centres numbering 381 throughout the country; secondary hospitals numbering 101 and also the multi-functional hospitals alongwith AIIMS, the Vellore institution and the other institutions.

We are grateful to the **Ministry of Health and Ministry of Human Resource Development** with whom the Ministry of Railways have recently signed **two Memorandum of Understanding for setting up of hospitals and educational institutions on surplus railway land**. With the cooperation of these ministries, it is expected that about **521 hospitals and diagnostic centres**,... (Interruption). Just see the list and then you comment.

Also, with the Education Department, we will set up model degree colleges, model schools, Central Schools, Navodaya Vidyalayas and also the type of technical and management institutions of national importance. They will also be set up. We will identify

the list and then I will let you know. The hospital list has already been identified. It is listed. You may go through it and see it for yourselves. **50 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 10 residential schools on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalaya, model degree colleges and technical and management institutions of national importance** will be set up, which will benefit railway employees and their children in a big way.

Outpatient Departments (OPD) and diagnostic centres will be set up at Adoni, Agartala, Agra Cantt, Ahmednagar, Akbarpur, Akola, Aligarh Jn., Alipurduar Jn., Amethi, Amritsar, Amroha, Anantapur, Annavaram, Ara, Arrariya Court, Asansol, Aurangabad, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Babina, Badnera, Bagaha, Bahadurgarh, Bahugaon, Bakhtiyarpur, Balasore, Ballia, Ballabgarh, Ballarshah, Balugaon, Banda, Bandel, Bangalore City, Bangarapet, Banmankhi Jn., Bapla, Barabanki, Barauni, Barh, Berhampur, Bareilly, Barkakana, Barrackpore, Barsoi Jn., Basar, Beas, Begusarai, Bellary, Belthra Road, Bettiah, Betul, Bhadohi, Bhadrachalam Road, Bhadrak, Bhadravati, Bhagalpur, Bharatpur, Bathinda, Bhatni, Bhimavaram Town, Bhimawaram Jn., Bhubaneswar, Bhusawal, Bidar, Bihar Sharif, Bina, Binnaguri, Birur, Bokaro Steel City, Bongaigaon, Brahmapur, Burdhan, Burhanpur, Buxer, Chakia, Chakki Bank, Chakradharpur, Chalisgaon, Chandausi, Chandigarh, Chandrapur, Chengalpattu, Chhapra Jn., Chirala, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Daltonganj, Damoh, Danapur, Daund, Dehradun, Delhi Cantt., Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Delhi Shahdara, Deoband, Devlali, Deoria Sadar, Devnagar, Dhanbad, Dharmavaram, Dhone, Dhupguri, Dibrugarh Town, Dildar Nagar, Dimapur, Diphu, Dornakal, Dumka, Durgapur, Ernakulam, Erode Jn., Faizabad, Falna, Faridabad, Faridkot, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Firozpur, Gadag, Gangapur City, Ganj Basoda, Garhwa Road, Ghaziabad, Ghataprabha, Ghatsila, Ghazipur City, Ghoradongari, Gomoh, Gonda, Gooty, Gorakhpur, Gudur, Gulbarga, Guna, Guntakal, Gurgaon, Gwalior, Hajipur, Hanumangarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Haridwar, Harihar, Hasanpur Road, Hatia, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Hindupur, Hoshangabad, Hospet, Hosur Town, Howrah, Itanagar, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Jajpurkeonjhar, Jaisalmer, Jalandhar Cantt., Jalandhar City, Jalna, Jamalpur, Jammu Tawi, Janghai, Jaunpur, Jhajha, Jhansi, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Jind, Jodhpur, Kakinada

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Town, Kalka, Kalyan, Kalyani, Kannur, Kantabanji, Kaptanganj Jn., Karnal, Karur Jn., Kasargod, Kathua, Katihar, Katni, Katpadi Jn., Kavali, Kazipet, Kesinga, Khagaria, Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khammam, Khandawa, Kharagpur, Khurda Road, Kishanganj, Kiul, Koderma, Kokrajhar Jn., Kolhapur, Kolkata Station, Kollam Jn., Kopargaon, Koraput Jn., Kota, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kumbakonam, Kurduwadi, Kurukshetra, Lakhimpur, Lakheesara, Laksar, Lalgah, Lalitpur, Lonavala, Londa, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Lumding, Machilipatnam, Madhepura, Madhubani, Madhupur, Mahaboobnagar, Mahbubabad, Mahoba, Maihar, Mairwa, New Mal Jn., Malkapur, Manchiryal, Manduadih, Mandya, Manmad, Mansi, Mantralayam Road, Matheran, Mathura, Mau Jn., Meerut Cantt, Meerut City, Merta Road, Midnapore, Miraj, Mirzapur, Mokama Jn., Moradabad, Morena, Mudkhed, Mughalsara, Mumbai CST, Mumbai LTT, Muzaffarnagar, Muzaffarpur, Nadikudi, Nagarsol, Nagaur, Nagercoil Jn., Naihati, Nalgonda, Nanded, Nandyal, Nangloi, Narkatiaganj, Narsingpur, Nasik Road, Naugachia, Nellore, New Alipurduar, New Bongaigaon, New Cooch Behar, New Delhi, Nidadavolu, Nizamabad, Ongole, Orai, Pachora, Pakala, Palakollu, Pali Marwar, Palwal, Panipat, Parasnath, Parli Vajinath, Partapgarh, Pathankot, Patiala, Patna, Patna City, Phagwara, Pipariya, Prayag, Purna, Rae Bareilly, Raichur, Raiwala, Raja Ki Mandi, Rajahmundry, Rajendranagar Terminus, Rajgangpur, Rajgir, Rameswaram, Rampur, Rampurhat, Ranchi, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rani, Raniganj, Raxaul, Rayagada, Renigunta, Renukoot, Rewa, Rishikesh, Rohtak, Roorkee, Rourkela, Sagour, Saharanpur, Saharsa, Sahibganj, Sahibabad, Sainthia, Salempur, Samastipur, Sambalpur Jn., Sangli, Sasaram, Satna, Sawai Madhopur, Sealdah, Secunderabad, Sewagram, Shahganj, Shakurbasti, Shegaon, Shirdi, Shoranur Jn., Silchar, Siliguri Jn., Singrauli, Sirpur, Kagaznagar, Sitamarhi, Siwan Jn., Solapur, Sonipat, Sonpur, Sri Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayam, Srikalasthi, Srirampur, Sugauli Jn., Sultanganj, Sultanpur, Suraimanpur, Tadepalligundem, Tandur, Tanuku, Tatanagar, Tenali, Tezpur, Thane, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Tinsukia, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli Jn., Titlagarh, Trichur, Tumkur, Tuni, Udhampur, Unahimachal, Vidisha, Vikarabad, Villipuram Jn., Virudunagar Jn.,

Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, Wardha, Yadgir and Yashvantpur.

Secondary-level General Speciality Hospitals will be set up at Adilabad, Aligarh Jn., Ambala Cantt, Asansol, Aurangabad, Azamgarh, Ballarshah, Bally, Ballygunge, Bankura, Barasat, Barauni, Basar, Betul, Bhadrachalam Road, Bhadrak, Bhimavaram Jn., Birur, Bokaro Steel City, Brahmapur, Budge Budge, Burdhan, Canning, Chakki Bank, Chandigarh, Chandrapur, Coochbehar, Daund, Dharmavaram, Dharwad, Eluru, Gangapur City, Gaya, Gooty, Guwahati, Hapur, Hatia, Hosur Town, Hubli, Itarsi, Jadavpur, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jalna, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Jind, Kakinada Port, Kanpur, Kantabanji, Katihar, Khagaria, Khandawa, Koraput Jn., Kota, Kurduwadi, Kurukshetra, Lalgah, Lonavala, Machilipatanam, Mahaboobnagar, Malda Town, Mansi, Mathura, Mau Jn., Mecheda, Midnapur, Miraj, Nagarsol, Naugachia, New Bongaigaon, New Coochbehar, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, Paglachandi, Pakala, Palakollu, Palasa, Paliakalan, Partapgarh, Purna, Purulia, Raichur, Rampurhat, Ranchi, Rangapara North, Rayagada, Secunderabad, Siliguri Jn., Sitapur, Siuri, Solapur, Sonipat, Sultanganj, Sultanpur, Tanuku, Tiruchirapalli Jn., Tirupati, Udhampur, Uluberia, Vijaywada and Visakhapatnam.

Tertiary-level Multi-speciality Hospitals will be established at Asansol, Bandikui, Bharatpur, Bhuja, Bhusawal, Bina, Bokaro Steel City, Chalisgaon, Chandigarh, Dankuni, Garden Reach, Guwahati, Haldia, Howrah, Kanchrapara, Kantabanji, Katihar, Kharagpur, Kota, Krishnaraja Nagar Old Station, Malda Town, Miraj, Mughalsara, Nalgonda, New Bongaigaon, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, New Mal, Paglachandi, Purna, Rajkot, Rampur, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Rangapara North, Rewari, Sawai Madhopur, Siliguri Jn., Vijaywada and Wardha.

Madam, **we care for our 80,000 women employees.** Do you know that out of 14 lakh employees, we have 80,000 women employees. It is, therefore, proposed to set up **50 crèches for children** of women employees and **20 hostels for their children.** (We have to take care of their children) Railways will also provide more numbers of community centres and stadiums.

Hon'ble members would be happy to know that Railways has decided to **enhance the contribution to Central Staff Benefit Fund** from Rs 350 per employee to Rs 500. The increased allocation will be used for welfare of gangmen and similar categories and their families.

The scope of **safety-related retirement scheme** is proposed to be expanded to cover all safety category staff with a grade pay of Rs 1800.

There are some people who cannot even go for work. They requested us to do something. If a person cannot do the job if he is not well, they want the scope of safety-related retirement scheme. That is why, with the consultation of our employees union, we have decided to provide this scheme.

In fulfilment of our corporate social responsibility, I propose to extend the **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana** to **all licensed porters, vendors and hawkers**, who are from the unorganised sector and are socially challenged.

Training

To strengthen the skills and abilities of loco pilots, a **state-of-the-art advanced loco pilot training centre** is proposed to be set up at Kharagpur. It is also proposed to open an **advanced railway track training centre** at Belegkata for training of gangmen and gatemen. The railways will also set up four **multidisciplinary training centres** at Cuttack, Coochbehar, Malda and Jabalpur.

Railway Research

Madam, I am well aware that the Indian Railways' ambitious vision of expansion and modernization requires for its fulfilment a strong emphasis on developing indigenous research and development capabilities. I am not happy with the functioning of **RDSO** (Research, Design and Standards Organization). I have, therefore, decided to **revamp it and bring it in line with modern research organizations**.

A **Centre for Railway Research** is proposed to be set up in Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for research in key areas of railway technology and to give a thrust to indigenisation. A Memorandum of

Understanding (**MoU**) has already been signed **with IIT, Kharagpur** on 13th February 2010. Railways will establish strong research partnerships with premier institutes like IITs, NITs, CSIR and DRDO.

Industrial Relations

We are proud of our workforce. Industrial relations have remained peaceful and cordial during the year. I want to assure my Rail Parivar that I do not believe in privatisation or corporatisation. Railways will continue to be a government department. This is a workshop matter.

Madam, you will be happy to know that we will involve our unions in policy making and management of the Railways. Please realise that.

We have the best of relationship with our recognized unions and associations, of both employees and officers. We **involve our unions in policymaking and management** of railways. They are equal partners in development activities and have also been co-opted in the Expert Committee on investments.

Modernization of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)

We are proud of CLW. We want their expansion and modernisation. I, therefore, propose to **modernize and augment the capacity** of CLW from its present level of 200 locomotives to 275. In addition, a centre for excellence in the design, development and evaluation of new technology required for electric rolling stock will also be set up here.

Coach Production

With the upsurge in the economy, there has been an unprecedented growth of passenger traffic during the last five years resulting in increased requirement of passenger coaches. While other goods and commodities are readily available in the market, **coaches and wagons are not available off the shelf**. Our manufacturing capacity is less and we have to plan years in advance. We also need to develop **special types of coaches for the physically challenged and senior citizens**. In our country coaches and wagons are not available. The condition of the coaches is very bad.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

To overcome the shortage of coaches, steps are being taken to set up new coach factories at Rae Bareilly, Kancharapara and Palakkad. Progress on setting up of coach factory at **Rae Bareilly will pick up during the year** and a range of activities will be initiated. The **establishment of coach factories at Kancharapara and Palakkad is in process**. Work on the **loco factories at Madhepura and Marhora is also progressing**. A **Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) factory** in JV/PPP mode would be set up at Sankrail.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machchalisahar): Madam, my constituency is adjacent to Raeibareli. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Yes, I am proud to say that work will start in Raebareli factory within a year.

Madam, I received a request from the Government of West Bengal. You cannot say that I always fight a political battle with them. They said that they want a factory to be set up at Singur. I said, 'yes, provided the land is available'. If they return 400 acres to the farmers out of 1,000 acres, then we are willing to set up a factory there.

Railways has received a request from the Government of West Bengal to set up a **coach factory in Singur**. Ministry of Railways has conveyed its willingness, provided the State Government hands over the requisite land to the Ministry of Railways after returning 400 acres of land to the unwilling farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, I worked for 10 days continuously day in, day out and I tried my best to give importance to all the places. Now, I am coming to Chennai.

*Not recorded.

In addition, **Integral Coach Factory, Chennai would be further modernised and expanded by installing a second unit** so as to equip it to manufacture a larger number of technologically upgraded coaches from its present level of about 1500 coaches per year. ICF will be given a second unit. It means, it will be a new one.

Wagon Repair Shop

I propose to set up a **wagon repair shop** for undertaking periodic overhaul of wagons at **Badnera** to handle the maintenance work of the large fleet of wagons that will be acquired in the future. It is also proposed to develop **Centres of Excellence in Wagon Prototyping** in Railway Workshops. The first such Centre of Excellence will be set up at Kharagpur Workshop.

Rail Axle Factory

While Railways have made long-term plans for achieving self-sufficiency in wheels, similar plans have not been formulated for the enhancement of axle manufacturing capacity. I now propose to **set up a new Rail Axle Factory through PPP/JV mode** in New Jalpaiguri to achieve self-sufficiency in axle manufacturing, eliminating the present dependence on imports.

Madam, I am coming to Bengaluru now. A workshop for electrical and electronics components will be set up by the Railways at Cooch Behar.

Setting up of Design, Development and Testing Centre of Wheels

In keeping with our long-term plan for achieving self-sufficiency in wheels, a **Design Development and Testing Centre for Wheels** will be set up at Rail Wheel Factory, Bangalore. I think the people of Bengaluru will also be happy.

Madam, our country is a vast one and we have to give projects to all the places.

Coach Mid-life Rehabilitation (MLR) Workshop

Mid-life rehabilitation is an essential mainstream activity which breathes life into old coaches and

contributes immensely to improving not only the residual service life but also rejuvenates the interiors. Presently, there is a shortfall in capacity to meet the demand for MLR. I, therefore, propose to set up a **new MLR workshop** at Anara (Adra) with an annual capacity of 250 coaches. Sometimes, if the wagons are not available to meet the demand, we have to plan for 10 years and again we will give more. We will discuss about it in the House and then we will decide. For five wagon manufacturing units I have already decided the places. For the Orissa unit, the place will be decided by the Chief Minister of Orissa. Guwahati is a neglected place and it is in the North Eastern Region of our country.

Wagon Manufacturing Factories

The procurement target for wagons in the next year has been set at 18,000. To augment the production capacity of wagons, I propose to set up **five state-of-the-art wagon factories in JV/PPP mode** at Secunderabad, Bardhaman, Bhubaneswar/Kaiahandi, Guwahati and Haldia. This will go a long way in helping Railways meet the transportation demands of the economy.

IOH/POH Workshops for Heavy Axle Load Wagons

I propose to set up two workshops for POH of high axle load wagons required for moving traffic on the western and eastern Dedicated Freight Corridors in Maharashtra and Dankuni.

Refrigerated Container Factory

We are proud of our farmers. But it is unfortunate that about Rs 35,000 crore worth of produce perishes every year and they are forced to do distress sale, and some even commit suicide. Railways will lend its small shoulder to this big cause of helping out farmers.

Sometimes farmers commit suicide because they do not have cold storage facilities and they are forced to make distress sale. That is why we have decided to have a Kisan Mission Project. But we do not have refrigerated containers and I found out that only the Konkan Railway have them.

I am happy to inform the august House that the

Kisan Vision Project has been initiated by identifying six locations, namely Dankuni, Mechheda, Nasik, New Jalpaiguri, New Azadpur and Singur for implementation as pilot projects. Railways do not own any refrigerated container. To meet the requirement, I propose to set up a **refrigerated container factory**, on a PPP mode at Budge Budge, to save the farmers' plight in the future.

Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

All the eleven PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways have performed well in 2008-09 and achieved a combined turnover of Rs. 13,641 crore, earning a net profit of Rs. 1,328 crore. These PSUs paid a dividend Rs. 286 crore to the Railways.

Freight Business

Madam, I will now present some new initiatives in freight business which is our bread earner.

- (i) Railways will introduce a **modified wagon investment scheme** for high capacity general purpose and special purpose wagons. It will also cover iron ore, coal and cement. A detailed scheme will be notified shortly.
- (ii) A policy to permit private operators to invest in infrastructure, on the lines of container train operators, and run **special freight train** for commodities such as automobiles, vegetable oil, molasses will be notified shortly.
- (iii) Taking further the concept of mega-logistics hubs announced in my last Budget, we have decided to set up **automobile and ancillary hubs** at 10 locations. The first such auto hub has been launched.

I have not mentioned the names. I will mention the names after discussion. If some small places are left out, I will give them the opportunity. But the Automobile Association has to agree because they will set up this in PPP mode. We have already done it at one place. The places have not been decided yet. I will decide after the discussion.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

- (iv) Madam, the **roll-on-roll-off** service which I announced as Railway Minister in 2000, is now proposed to be extended to zonal railways in a phased manner.
- (v) In order to **provide multi-modal door-to-door service to our freight customers, one rake of road-cum-railer** vehicle will be introduced on trial basis.
- (vi) A **premium tatkal service for parcel and freight movement** is under consideration.
- (vii) Railways will also examine the need for **special wagons for iron ore, fly ash, automobiles etc.**

Reducing carbon foot-print

We have to take care of Nature and be sensitive to climate change. **It is our common and collective responsibility to take care of mother earth**, since she cares for all of us. Railways has always been environment friendly. Steps taken by the Railways include distribution of 2.6 million CFLs and setting up 10 eco-parks.

We also propose to **introduce at least ten rakes with green toilets** and install on diesel locomotives a **GPS-based optimised driver guidance system** which has shown 8-10% saving in fuel consumption. We will work closely with the Prime Minister's National Action Plan on Climate Change and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Railways propose to set up **Rail Eco-parks** to conserve, protect and promote Railways' wetlands and forest areas. Ten are planned for the year including Naopara, which was recently inaugurated.

Dedicated Corridors

Madam, Dedicated Freight Corridor is one of the very important projects.

Dedicated Freight Corridor is our Prime Minister's dream project. I am concerned about the pace of progress and **DFCCIL will be revamped** within a short span of time to ensure timely implementation of the project. We will implement it in time. For western corridor

of the DFC, agreement for main loan for Phase I would be signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) next month.

We have given our guidelines that there will be no forcible acquisition of land. Sometime it leads to delays. We will negotiate with land owners and if required different options will be explored including overhead alignment so that there is minimum inconvenience to the people.

Madam, we have taken a policy decision to provide employment to one member of the land loser family. We have taken this decision on humanitarian considerations and seeing their socio-economic conditions.

For eastern corridor of the DFC, negotiations for funding up to Sonnagar are on. I propose to start execution of Sonnagar-Dankuni section during the year. Funding for this section will be arranged through domestic investment on PPP mode.

For the remaining four corridors, that is north-south (Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu), east-west (West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra), east-south (West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh) and south-south (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa), Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey (PETS) will be taken up this year.

I think this will create a new history because we want the East-West Corridor and North-South Corridors also to come up. I will request the business houses also to invest money there in PPP mode.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): What about Kerala? ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Automatically it will go. ...*(Interruptions)* There are so many pages. Please wait. If you shout, I will not read, I will just lay it on the Table and you will be the loser. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record except what Mamataji says.

*(Interruptions)...**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, I had declared DFC as the “**Diamond Rail Corridor**” project of the Indian Railways. On the lines of DFC, we are now planning to go in for Dedicated Passenger Corridor (DPC), which I declare as the “**Golden Rail Corridor**” of the Indian Railways.

Construction of **high speed passenger rail corridors** is another transformational initiative that Railways will embark upon in the coming years. Indian Railways propose to invest in developing high speed corridors of 250 to 350 kmph speed. Already six corridors have been identified. These projects would require large investments and will be executed through PPP mode. That is why I have proposed this so that they can do it in their own way.

Madam, I am confident that high speed rail corridor will become a catalyst for India's economic growth, a stimulus for the development of satellite towns and reduction of migration to metropolises. Therefore, I propose to set up a **National High Speed Rail Authority** for planning, standard setting, implementing and monitoring these projects.

International Cooperation

We maintain good relations with our neighbours. Railway systems in these countries are facing several problems due to their relatively small and isolated networks. The **Trans-Asian Railway** network provides a great opportunity for their integration. Our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh recently agreed to undertake the work to provide rail link between **Akhaura on Bangladesh side and Agartala on Indian side**. This link would also provide a shorter rail route between West Bengal and the north-eastern region via Bangladesh. ... *(Interruptions)* That is also a Bengali thing. But that is our neighbouring country. ... *(Interruptions)*

I have also decided to open our training institutions for the benefit of railway personnel from south and south-east Asian countries. I also propose to make available the facilities of the Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) for cooperative research and standardisation undertaken through the Asian Railways' Association. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

Progress on Accounting Reforms

Railways have already initiated an accounting reforms project that would enable it to move over gradually to an **accrual based accounting system**. On completion of this project, a road map for future will emerge enabling phased migration to a new accounting system within the broad framework as envisaged by GASAB (Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board).

Earnings from non-core business

The untapped revenue potential from branding/ advertising of railway properties will be harnessed to significantly increase earnings. The **revenue is estimated to go up from Rs 150 crore to Rs 1,000 crore** and will support the plan investment of the Railways.

Performance during 2009-10

The august House is aware that the Budget for the current year was formulated in the backdrop of VI Central Pay Commission and slowdown of the economy. A loading target of 882 million tonnes was set for the year along with growth of 4.8% in the passenger segment. I am happy to report that Indian Railways will surpass the freight loading target by at least 8 MT. This performance has been heartening. However, passenger segment has been below expectations and adverse weather conditions during winter in the northern part of India and rail rokos and agitations have severely impacted passenger earnings.

13.00 hrs.

Madam, the impact of VI Pay Commission has greatly affected the revenue generation capacity of the

*Not recorded.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

railways. It is estimated to be about Rs. 55,000 crore. The provisions made for meeting the arrears and enhanced salaries and allowances in the Budget Estimates have proved inadequate. Railways have made efforts to absorb the additional requirements for staff expenses along with post-budgetary increases in diesel prices to a sizeable extent. But you will be happy to note that we have not increased a single paisa. You have to appreciate that also. This has been possible because of several austerity and economy measures implemented on the Railways resulting in savings of about Rs. 2000 crore. I believe in austerity and would impress on each railway employee to observe it strictly. Despite all our efforts to save, Railways had to provide additional funds of Rs. 2,600 crore for meeting its mandatory liabilities of salaries and allowances against a higher requirement of Rs. 4,590 crore. Pension liabilities have also been revised upward and are likely to be Rs. 15,000 crore compared to Rs. 14,000 crore in the Budget Estimates.

We are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Government that they have given us the guidelines as set by the hon. Finance Minister. We have saved Rs. 2,000 crore from the austerity drive. I think, the House must give a big applause for our employees who have done it.

Revised Estimates, 2009-10

Madam, considering the revised loading target of 890 MT, the freight earnings have been increased to Rs. 58,716 crore which is Rs. 191 crore more than the BE, while passenger earnings have been scaled down by Rs. 252 crore to Rs. 24,057 crore. Alongwith revised Other Coaching earnings of Rs. 2,526 crore and Sundry Other earnings of Rs. 2,982 crore, the total gross earnings has now been fixed at Rs. 88,281 crore. The budgeted target of clearing Rs. 75 crore from Traffic Suspense has been maintained in the Revised Estimates. Gross Traffic Receipts have been reduced marginally from the Budget Estimates of Rs. 88,419 crore to Rs. 88,356 crore.

Ordinary Working Expenses have been raised to Rs. 65,500 crore from Rs. 62,900 crore in the BE

2009-10. After providing for Rs. 4,500 crore and Rs. 13,440 crore towards Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund respectively in the Revised Estimates, the Total Working Expenses are likely to be Rs. 83,440 crore. After accounting for Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 2,357 crore and Misc. Expenditure of Rs. 783 crore, Net Revenue of the Railways is now revised to Rs. 6,490 crore. After meeting the full Dividend liability of Rs. 5,539 crore, the 'Excess' comes to Rs. 951 crore. This would be appropriated to Development Fund to meet the Plan requirement.

To meet the shortfall in earnings and higher working expenses, the plan expenditure has been regulated in such a manner as to ensure that the progress of safety and other targeted works is not allowed to suffer. However, to achieve this, additional market borrowing of Rs. 350 crore by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation would be necessary. With this the total market borrowings will increase from Rs. 9,170 crore to Rs. 9,520 crore. The revised plan investment is projected at Rs. 40,284 crore including the investment on National Projects.

Budget Estimates for 2010-11

Madam, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2010-11. The target for freight loading for 2010-11 has been kept at 944 MT, an increase of 54 MT over RE 2009-10. Freight throughput has been projected at 623 billion NTKM. Budget Estimates for freight, passenger, sundry other earnings and other coaching earnings have been kept at Rs. 62,489 crore, Rs. 26,127 crore, Rs. 3,171 crore and Rs. 2,778 crore respectively. I intend to initiate special efforts to clear the outstanding dues of the Railways and thus a target of clearance of Rs. 200 crore has been kept in the Budget Estimates. Gross Traffic Receipts have thus been projected at Rs. 94,765 crore.

I am reading like a Rajdhani Express because

[Translation]

what shall I do, because it is taking much time to read

[English]

and so many projects are still there.

Madam, provision for Ordinary Working Expenses for 2010-11 has been kept at Rs. 65,000 crore which is Rs. 500 crore lower than the Revised Estimates for 2009-10. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been increased from Rs. 4,500 crore in Revised Estimates 2009-10 to Rs. 7,600 crore. Appropriation to Pension Fund has also been kept at Rs. 14,500 crore. Thus the Total Working Expenses will be Rs. 87,100 crore and Net Revenue Rs. 9,782 crore. After meeting the estimated Dividend liability of Rs. 6,609 crore, the projected 'Excess' is Rs. 3,173 crore with the targeted Operating Ratio of 92.3%. The Excess is proposed to be appropriated to Development Fund (Rs. 2,800 crore) and Capital Fund (Rs. 373 crore).

Annual Plan 2010-11

Madam, the Annual Plan outlay for the year 2010-11 has been proposed at Rs. 41,426 crore, which is highest ever plan investment. The plan would be financed through Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 15,875 crore, Diesel Cess of Rs. 877 crore, internal resources of Rs. 14,523 crore and EBR of Rs. 10,151 crore including market borrowing through IRFC of Rs. 9,120 crore.

I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for the Budgetary Support. However, as brought out categorically in the Vision 2020, the Railways' require much higher investment in order to fund the projects on hand including the large shelf of socially desirable works.

Within the limited resources available, thrust is being given to expansion of the network. To achieve the target of 1,000 kms of new line set for year, the allocation has been increased substantially from Rs. 2,848 crore to Rs. 4,411 crore. Funding of Metropolitan Transport Projects has been increased by 55%. To continue Railways drive to improve passenger amenities, an allocation of Rs. 1,302 crore has been compared to Rs. 923 crore in 2009-10.

Socially Desirable Rail Connectivity Proposals

In my last budget speech, I had highlighted the need to take up **socially desirable projects** connecting backward areas. Everybody wants that his line should

be connected. I have considered some socially desirable projects, which may not be viable today but which may be viable tomorrow. Many proposals for such connectivity have been pending for a long time. Some projects are rejected also by the Planning Commission or the Expanding Board. Therefore, I propose this. It is proposed to update the surveys for the following lines and thereafter these will be processed through Planning Commission for necessary approvals:

Madam, you may be aware, that if I give a project it has to be cleared by the Expanding Board, Planning Commission and the Cabinet. That is why we will send it to the Planning Commission for its necessary action.

Now, please be ready.

1. Abohar-Tohana via Fatehabad
2. Ajmer-Kota
3. Almatti-Yadgir
4. Amethi-Shahganj via Sultanpur

[Translation]

Listen why are you shouting...*(Interruptions)* If you have any suggestion, give it. Give your suggestion, I will see it. It will go to Jaunpur also, all right. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

5. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar
6. Barajamda-Tatina
7. Baramulla-Kupwara ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, if they do not listen, I will cut my speech here ...*(Interruptions)*
8. Baran-Shivpuri
9. Barpeta Road-Tihu.
10. Barwadih-Chirimiri
11. Beas-Kapurthala
12. Bhadrachallam-Kovvur
13. Bhadrachellam Rd (Kothagudem)-Vishakapatnam...*(Interruptions)*

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

[Translation]

We have not given it, because it is technical.

[English]

14. Bhavnagar-Tarapore...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Let me speak, my pronunciation will become poor, by shouting.

[English]

15. Bhavnagar-Mahuva

[Translation]

If my pronunciation is poor, I am sorry. Please help me.

[English]

16. Bhind-Orai-Mahoba

17. Bhojudih-Mohuda

18. Bilaspur to Leh via Kullu and Manali

[Translation]

Listen to me, otherwise I will forget.

[English]

19. Bilaspur-Rampur Bushahr

20. Biyavra Rajgarh-Bina

21. Chandigarh-Dehradun via Jagadhari

22. Chaparmukh-Dibrugarh

23. Dangri-Dhola...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

It is old, it has not yet been done.

[English]

24. Daurala-Bijnor via Hastinapur

25. Dehradun-Kalsi

26. Devli-Tonk-Sakatpura

27. Dhule-Amalner

28. Dindigul-Kumli

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):
It is not having Bihar.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please listen, it is also there.

[English]

29. Erumeli-Punalur-Trivendrum

30. Etah-Kasganj

31. Etawah-Mainpuri

32. Gadag-Harihar

33. Gua-Manoharpur

34. Gunupur-Theruvalli

35. Haldibari-Mekhliganj-Changrabandha

36. Hansdiha-Godda

37. Haridwar-Kotdwar-Ramnagar

38. Hasnabad-Pratapadityanagar

39. Hisar-Sirsa via Agroha, Fatehabad

40. Hyderabad-Gazwal-Siddipet-Sircilla-Jagityal
Chingkhani

41. Jabalpur-Panna via Kundalpur, Damoh

[Translation]

I am reading out, please listen. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

If you want to seek some clarification, I will tell you. First you listen. ...(Interruptions)

42. Jagadhri-Paonta Sahib-Rajban

43. Jagdalpur-Dantewara

- | | |
|---|--|
| 44. Jaggayyapet-Miryalgudda | 72. Nizamabad-Ramagundam |
| 45. Jaisalmer-Barmer | 73. Nokha-Sikar |
| 46. Jalna-Khamgaon | 74. Orai-Jalaun-Konch |
| 47. Jammu-Poonch via Akhnoor, Rajouri, | 75. Palwal-Alwar |
| 48. Jeypore-Malkangiri | 76. Pandurangpuram-Bhadrachalam |
| 49. Jhajha-Girdih via Sonuchakai | 77. Panipat-Meerut |
| 50. Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur via Shivpuri,
Sheopurkalan | 78. Parwanoo-Darlaghat |
| 51. Jogighopa to Silchar via Panchratna | 79. Patiala-Jakhal/Narwana via Samana |
| 52. Jogindernagar to Mandi | 80. Patiala-Kurushetra |
| 53. Jolarpettai-Hossur via Krishnagiri | 81. Pattancheru-Adilabad |
| 54. Kachiguda-Chityal | 82. Pendra Rd-Korba/Gevra Rd |
| 55. Kaithal-Karnal | 83. Phulbari-Berhampur |
| 56. Kandra-Namkom | 84. Port Blair-Diglipur |
| 57. Kathua-Basoli-Bhadarwah-Kishtwar | 85. Puri-Konark |
| 58. Kharagpur-Dhankuni | 86. Pushkar-Merta |
| 59. Kharhagola-Santhalpur | 87. Qadian-Beas |
| 60. Krishna-Vikarabad | 88. Raigarh-Mand Colliery to Bhupdeopur |
| 61. Lalabazar-Vairengte | 89. Raipur-Jharsuguda |
| 62. Lekhapani-Kharsang | 90. Rameswaram-Dhanushkoti |
| 63. Lohardaga-Korba | 91. Ramnagar-Chaukhutiya |
| 64. Madurai-Kottayam | 92. Ramtek-Gotegaon via Sioni |
| 65. Madurai-Tuticorin | 93. Ranchi-Kandra |
| 66. Mantralayam Road-Kurnool | 94. Rangpo-Gangtok |
| 67. Murkongselek-Pasighat | 95. Rishikesh-Doiwala |
| 68. Mysore-Medikere-Mangalore | 96. Roorkee-Haridwar |
| 69. Naginimora-Amguri | 97. Rupai-Parashuramkund via Mahadevpur,
Namsai, Chingkhram |
| 70. Navrangpur-Jeypore | 98. Salna-Khumtai |
| 71. Nawadah-Giridih via Satgawan | 99. Sambhal-Gajraula |

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100. Sardarshahr-Hanumangarh
101. Sarthebari-Changsari
102. Sitapur-Bahraich
103. Somnath-Kodinar-Pipavav
104. Thalassery-Mysore
105. Tori-Chatra
106. Tuli-Tuli Road
107. Tumkur-Davangere
108. Udampur/Katra-Bhairawah, Doda to Kishtwar
109. Una-Hoshiarpur
110. Una-Jaijon Doaba
111. Wardha-Katol
112. Warora-Umrer
113. Yamunanagar-Patiala
114. Zaheerabad-Secunderabad

[Translation]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): You have not included Bihar in it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You are fighting. You have not listened. It contains many other things. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her read it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain some order.

... *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: If you do not listen, I will lay it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain some order; please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The projects which are lying pending for a long time due to delay caused by Planning Commission. It is not clear whether they are rejected or not. We will update the survey.

[English]

We will take up the matter with the Planning Commission for their clearance.

[Translation]

Otherwise we cannot start.

[English]

We want clearance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You are shouting...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

From next time, Madam Speaker, it should be laid on the Table because it is difficult to satisfy all; I cannot satisfy all.

Now the Surveys. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please maintain some order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Not a single inch in being constructed in our area. *(Interruptions)* What answer we will give there. *(Interruptions)* There are Martyrs in Uttarakhand as well. *(Interruptions)* They are demand it for a long time. *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, tell them that I am coming to survey now; they have given me the request. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, it is more important. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, I have got new line surveys, gauge conversion surveys; doubling surveys and other surveys. We have given enough money for that. But I am not reading all that because it is very difficult to read. I am also a human being. I cannot satisfy all, but I try to satisfy.

For North-Eastern Region, there will be a Master Plan. We are giving more importance to Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland. That is why, we want to draw up a Master Plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, 1021 route kilometers new lines will increase this time. I have got money for that. It will be completed within this year. Everybody's area is there; I am not mentioning that. ...*(Interruptions)*

For the other projects also, now they are shouting. I am not reading. I will just say it is there. What to do? They shouted. ...*(Interruptions)*

Surveys

On the basis of requests received from the Hon'ble Members, State Government and others, the following surveys are proposed to be taken up:

New Line Surveys

- i. Giddalur-Bakrapet
- ii. Bapatala-Nizampatnam-Reppalle
- iii. Mellacheruvu-Janpahad
- iv. Pagidipalli-Shankarpalli
- v. Vijayanagaram-Palasa via Rajam
- vi. Jogigopa to Guwahati via Barpeta, Sarthebari
- vii. North Lakhimpur-Along-Silapathar
- viii. Majhi-Lar Road via Raghunathpur, Darauli and Guthani
- ix. Somnath-Kodinar
- x. Rohtak-Hansi
- xi. Bijwasan-Jhajjar-Charkridadri
- xii. Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Firozpur Jhirka-Alwar
- xiii. Ghanoli-Dehradun via Baddi, Nalagarh, Jagadhari, Surajpur-Kala Amb-Paonta Saheb
- xiv. Bijapur-Athani-Shedbal
- xv. Chikaballapur-Gowribidanur
- xvi. Padubidri-Karkala-Belthangady-Dharmashthala-Nettan
- xvii. Byndoor-Kolluru-Halady-Hebri-Karkal-Mooda-bidri-Venoor-Belthangady-Dharmashthala-Nettane
- xviii. Belur-Sringheri
- xix. Nangli-Chittoor
- xx. Krishnagiri-Chamrajnagar
- xxi. Mysore-Kushalnagar-Madikere
- xxii. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur

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- xxiii. Marikuppam-Kuppam
- xxiv. Belgaum-Samantwadi
- xxv. Chenganur-Trivandrum via Adoor-Kottarakara.
- xxvi. Gadchandur-Adilabad
- xxvii. Bodhan-Bidar
- xxviii. Nasik-Dhanu Road
- xxix. Badisadri-Neemach
- xxx. Guna-Aron-Sironj-Vasoda-Vidisha
- xxxi. Sagar-Chatarpur-Khajuraho-Bhopal
- xxxii. Talcher-Phulbani-Lanjigarh
- xxxiii. Junagarh-Jaypore-Malkangiri-Bhadrachalam
- xxxiv. Tanda-Hoshiarpur
- xxxv. Bhiwani-Loharu-Pilani-Churu
- xxxvi. Pushkar-Merta
- xxxvii. Jaisalmer to Sanu via Hamira
- xxxviii. Bharatpur-Deeg-Kama-Kosi
- xxxix. Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road
- xl. Phaphund-Konch
- xli. Hastinapur-Meerut
- xl.ii. Bacharwan-Lalganj
- xl.iii. Kapilvasthu-Basti via Bhansi
- xl. iv. Piran Kaliyar Sharif-Haridwar
- xl. v. Tanakpur-Bageshwar
- xl. vi. Tanakpur-Jauljivi
- xl. vii. Digha-Raichak-Kulpi
- xl. viii. Dimond Harbour-Budge Budge-Akra
- xl. ix. Digha-Balichak (Debra)
- I. Kanthi-Belda

li. Ikra-Churuliya-Gourandi

lii. Pandabeswar-Ikra

liii. Panathur-Kaaniyur

liv. Bongaon-Kalyani

lv. Ranaghat-Dattaphulia

Gauge Conversion Surveys

i. Lucknow-Sitapur-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit

ii. Ahmedabad-Botad and Dhasa-Jetalsar

Doubling Surveys

i. Manikgarh-Gadchandur

ii. Guwahati-Lumding-Tinsukhia-Dibrugarh

iii. Kiul-Gaya

iv. Kanpur-Manikpur

v. Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line

vi. Sirhind-Nangal Dam

vii. Guntur-Guntakal

Other Surveys

i. Howrah-Sealdah link

ii. Chhatarpatti Shivaji Terminal Mumbai-Churchgate link

iii. Bye-pass line at Rewari from Alwar to Sadulpur

iv. Bypass line with direct connection to Andal-Sainthia branch line

v. Grade separator at Kurla Yard

National Projects

Madam, I propose to draw up a **Master Plan for the development of rail infrastructure in the Northeast region** in consultation with the Northeast Development Council and the state authorities concerned.

On completion of the Quazigund-Anantnag section

of Quazigund-Baramulla rail line in Kashmir Valley, train services were introduced from October 28, 2009. After review by the Expert Committee, work on Katra-Quazigund section has restarted. Priority is being given in construction of balance portion of the line from Udhampur to Katra and Katra to Quazigund.

In the northeast, ten projects have been declared as National Projects and adequate funds are being provided. The progress on some of the projects is getting affected by adverse law and order condition. However, Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion project has been given special priority for expeditious completion.

The work of Byrnihat-Shillong has also been included in this Budget as a National Project for providing rail connectivity to the capital of Meghalaya.

New Lines

The sections which have either been completed or will be completed during 2009-10 are:

- i. Quazigund-Anantnag of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla
- ii. Nagapattinam-Velankanni
- iii. Jagdishpur-Nekpur of Rajgir-Tilaiya
- iv. Sitamarhi-Runnisaidpur and Muzaffarpur-Jubbasani of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi
- v. Tarakeswar-Talpur of Tarakeswar-Bishnupur
- vi. Maheshpur-Nawadih of Giridih-Koderma
- vii. Lanjigarh-Bhawanipatna of Lanjigarh-Junagarh
- viii. Chururu Takrala-Amb Andura of Nangaldam-Talwara
- ix. Rewari-Jhajjar of Rewari-Rohtak
- x. Phulwaria-Bathuabazar
- xi. Lohardaga-Barkichampi
- xii. Rainagar-Matnasibpur of Bankura Damodar River Valley line
- xiii. Kottur-Harihar

The sections covering 1021 kms proposed to be completed in 2010-11 are:

- i. Ajmer-Pushkar
- ii. Chandurbazar-Narkhed of Amravati-Narkhed
- iii. Azimganj-Murshidabad with bridge over Bhagirathi
- iii(a) Dankuni-Furfurasharif.
- iv. Mandarhill-Hansdia and Rampurhat-Piragaria of Mandarhill-Rampurhat
- v. Deoghar-Chandan of Deoghar-Sultanganj
- vi. Biraul-Kusheshwarsthan of Sakri-Hassanpur
- vii. Bhawanipatna-Junagarh of Lanjigarh-Junagarh
- viii. Khurda-Begunia of Khurda-Bolangir
- ix. New Coochbehar-Golakgunj of New Maynaguri-Jogighopa
- x. Jhajjar-Rohtak of Rewari-Rohtak
- xi. Taran Taran-Goindwal
- xii. Abohar-Fazilka
- xiii. Lalitpur-Udaipura of Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli
- xiii(a) Deshpran-Nandigram
- xiv. Agra-Fatehabad-Bah of Agra-Etawah
- xv. Salem-Namakkal of Salem-Karur
- xvi. Kadur-Kannihali of Kadur-Sakleshpur
- xvii. Runnisaidpur-Jubbasani of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi
- xvii(a) Changrabandha-Malbazar
- xviii. Nawadih-Dhanwar of Giridih-Koderma
- xix. Daniawan-Biharsharif of Neora-Sheikhpura
- xx. Barkakhana-Khajju of Koderma-Ranchi
- xxi. Phulwarisharif-Patliputra

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- xxii. Nossam-Banganpalli of Nandyal-Yerraguntala
- xxiii. Jagityal-Mortad of Peddapally-Nizamabad
- xxiv. Gadwal-Pandurangswami of Gadwal-Raichur
- xxv. Khanapur-Homnabad of Bidar-Gulbarga
- xxvi. Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar of Ramganjmandi-Bhopal
- xxvii. Lonad-Phalton of Baramati-Lonad
- xxvii(a) Budge-Budge-Pujali
- xxviii. Bathua Bazar-Panchdewari of Hathua-Bhatni
- xxviii(a) Siuri-Prantik
- xxix. Maharajganj-Bisunpur Mahawari of Maharajganj-Rewaghat
- xxx. Matnasibpur-Masagram of Bankura Damodar River Valley line
- xxxi. Nagore-Karaikal
- xxxii. Ghormara-Dumka
- xxxiii. Vishnupuram-Janpahad
- xxxiii(a) Namkhana-Chandrabazar

The following new line projects have been included in the Budget:

- i. Rishikesh-Karanprayag
- ii. Digha-Jaleshwar
- iii. Bagalkot-Kudachi
- iv. Hasnabad-Hingalganj
- v. Balurghat-Hilli
- vi. Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli
- vii. Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur
- viii. Bowaichandi-Arambagh
- ix. Tarakeshwar-Magra

The works of the sections Tarakeshwar-Champadanga, Arambagh-Irphala of Arambagh-Ghatal, Machlandpur-Swarupnagar, Budge Budge-Pujali, Prantik-Siuri, Tarakeshwar-Dhaniakhali, New Mal-Maynaguri Road, Dankuni-Furfurasharif, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda), Nidamangalam-Mannargudi and Mandir Hasaud-Naya Raipur are being taken up.

Madam, Government is giving priority in providing **rail connections to the neighbouring countries.** Surveys for the five new lines have been conducted for rail connectivity with Nepal. Out of these lines, it is proposed to take up new line from Jogbani to Biratnagar and gauge conversion of Jayanagar to Bijalpura with extension to Bardibas.

Gauge Conversion

The sections which have either been completed or will be completed during 2009-10 are:

- i. Pandharpur-Miraj of Miraj-Latur
- ii. Ajmer-Phulera of Ajmer-Phulera-Rewari
- iii. Cuddalore-Sirkazhi of Thanjavur-Villupuram
- iv. Shimoga-Anandpuram of Shimoga-Talguppa
- v. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura of Mansi-Saharsa-Purnea
- vi. Mathura-Achnera
- vii. Fakiragaram-Dhubri
- viii. Haibargaon-Mairabari
- ix. Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Degana
- x. Balaghat-Katangi of Jabalpur-Gondia, Balaghat-Katangi
- xi. Madanapalle-Dharmavaram of Dharmavaram-Pakala
- xii. Vellore-Villupuram
- xiii. Podanur-Coimbatore
- xiv. Quilon-Punalur of Quilon-Tiruchchendur and Tenkasi-Virudunagar

- xv. Baripada-Bangripasi of Rupsa-Bangripasi
- xvi. Dabhoi-Bodeli of Pratapnagar-Chota Udepur
- xvii. Wansjaliya-Jetalsar
- xviii. Surendranagar-Dhrangadhra
- xix. Bhildi-Samdari

...(Interruptions)

So many things I have given which is more than last time. To mark the 150th birth anniversary of Guru Rabindranath Tagore, we will run a special train which is done with the kind consent of our hon. Prime Minister, and External Affairs Ministry. We took up the matter with Bangladesh also. Hasinaji also came; we discussed. Shri Rabindranath Tagore is the only poet who wrote two National Anthems. One is for Bangladesh, that is 'Amar Shonar Bangla' and the second is for India that is 'Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya He'. That is why, to commemorate his birth festival of 150 years, we propose to run a special train from Epar Bangla to Opar Bangla means Indo-Bangladesh train.

There will be 700 kilometres of doubling and 800 kilometres of gauge conversion. Chidambaramji told me to read it, but I do not think it will be proper to read because they will shout.

My voice is not reaching up to the mike. So, I think, they will see it.

Madam, I have also received some projects from the Andhra Pradesh Government for cost sharing, and we will look into that also. ... (Interruptions)

Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh Governments have also given the projects. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, target of 800 km has been fixed for Gauge Conversion in 2010-11 including the following sections:

- i. Bardhaman-Balgona of Bardhaman-Katwa
- ii. Krishnanagar-Santipur

- iii. Tirunelveli-Tenkasi of Quilon-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudunagar
- iv. Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur of Mayiladuturai-Karaikkudi
- v. Bharuch-Samni-Dahej
- vi. Aluabari-Siliguri
- vii. Dindigul-Palani of Dindigul-Pollachi-Palakkad
- viii. Anandpuram-Talguppa of Shimoga-Talguppa
- ix. Chintamani-Chikballapur of Kolar-Chikballapur
- x. Kaptanganj-Thawe of Kaptanganj-Thawe-Chhapra
- xi. Ratangarh-Bikaner of Sadulpur-Bikaner
- xii. Mavli-Nathdwara
- xiii. Katihar-Tejnarayanpur
- xiv. Sitamarhi-Bairganj of Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj
- xv. Bodeli-Chotta Udepur of Pratapnagar-Chotta Udepur

The following new gauge conversion works are proposed to be taken up:

- i. Chhindwara-Nainpur-Mandla Fort
- ii. Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota
- iii. Dholpur-Sirmutra with extension to Gangapur City.

Doubling

During the current year doubling of about 500 km is likely to be completed. The target for doubling of 700 km has been fixed for 2010-11. The following new doubling works have been included in the Budget:

- i. Godhani-Kalumna
- ii. Talcher-Sambalpur
- iii. Sondalia-Champapukur

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

- iv. Delang-Puri
- v. Ambikakalna-Nabadwipdham
- vi. Bethuadahari-Plassey
- vii. Katwa-Patuli
- viii. Jalandhar Cantt-Suchi Pind
- ix. Sahibganj-Pirpainti
- x. Santipur-Kalinarayanpur
- xi. Lalgola-Jiaganj
- xii. Azimganj-Manigram
- xiii. Ambala Cantt-Dhapper
- xiv. Chakki Bank-Bharoli
- xv. Basantar Bridge on Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu
- xvi. Nalhati-Sagardighi
- xvii. Bhadohi-Janghai
- xviii. Kathua-Madhopur Punjab
- xix. Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni
- xx. Abu Road-Sarotra Road
- xxi. Sarotra Road-Karjoda
- xxii. Swaroopganj-Abu Road
- xxiii. Keshavganj-Swaroopganj
- xxiv. Manchiryal-Peddampet
- xxv. Tamluk-Basulya Sutahata
- xxvi. Sini-Adityapur 3rd line
- xxvii. Champajharan-Bimalgarh
- xxviii. Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line
- xxix. Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line
- xxx. Birur-Shivani
- xxxi. Mile 5 B-New Alipore

xxxii. Hosdurga Road-Chikjajur

xxxiii. Ernakulam-Kumbalam

xxxiv. Viramgam-Surendarnagar

xxxv. Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Vasco-De-Gama

Also there are some other projects. I have mentioned about cost sharing. We will go in for cost sharing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the Railway Minister.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Now, I come to paragraph 117.

Madam, several State Governments are already sharing cost of some of the projects in their States. Further, State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have come forward for cost sharing of the following ongoing projects:

- *i. Hassan-Bangalore new line
- ii. Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur new line
- iii. Doubling of Arasikere-Birur
- iv. Gauge conversion of Kolar-Chikballapur
- v. Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath new line
- vi. Kotapalli-Narsapur new line

In addition, State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have proposed to take up new projects on cost sharing/PPP. These include the following new lines and doublings:

- i. Wadsa-Desaiganj-Gadchiroli,
- ii. Gadchandur-Adilabad
- iii. Manmad-Indore

*Not recorded.

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

- iv. Talguppa-Honavar
- v. Shimoga-Harihar
- vi. Whitefield-Kolar
- vii. Gadag-Haveri
- viii. Tumkur-Davangere
- ix. Bijapur-Shahabad
- x. Dharwad-Belgaum
- xi. Nadikudi-Srikalahasti
- xii. Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur
- xiii. Manuguru-Ramagundam
- xiv. Akkanapet-Medak-Medchal
- xv. Kondapalli-Kothagudem
- xvi. Cumbum-Proddatur
- xvii. Gadwal-Macherla
- xviii. Doubling of Vijayawada—Gudivada Machlipatnam-Bhimavaram—Narsapur/ Nidadavolu
- xix. Doubling of Guntur-Tenali-Repalle*

Madam, Railways will consider on priority new proposals from State Governments for construction of rail infrastructure in their states if they agree to funding on PPP basis.

Port Connectivity

In order to promote industrial activity, the State Governments and the Centre are giving thrust on the development of the ports. Ports are expected in the States of **Gujarat**—Porbander, Sutrapada, Dholera, Mahuva, Hazira, Tuna; **Maharashtra**—Revas, Dharamtar, Dighi; **Karnataka**—Karwar; **Kerala**—Azhikkal, Beypore, Thalassery; **Orissa**—Astranga, Chudamani, Gopalpur; **Andhra Pradesh**—Vodarevu, Nizampatnam; **West Bengal**—Sagar Kapil Muni, Haldia.

Railways will welcome participation under PPP for providing rail connectivity to such ports.

Railway Electrification

I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that

Indian Railways would be completing about 2,300 route kms of electrification in the first three years of the XI Plan against the target of 3500 kms for the five year period. Another 2,000 kms are planned in the remaining two years. Of the 14,000 route kms identified as prospective routes for electrification in the Vision 2020, following sections would be taken up in the next year:

- i. Gondia-Ballarshah via Nagbhir
- ii. Daund-Manmad
- iii. Khana-Sainthia-Pakur and Pandabeshwar-Sainthia

The following sections are under active consideration:

- i. Vizianagram-Raigada
- ii. Mathura-Alwar-Rewari-Hissar
- iii. Guntakal-Bellary-Hospet-Vasco de gama

In addition to above, feasibility studies for the following sections will be undertaken:

- *i. Bardhaman-Katwa-New Farakka including Katwa-Ahmadpur
- ii. Chheoki-Manikpur-Itarsi
- iii. Chhapra-Varanasi-Allahabad including Bhatni-Aunrihar and Phephna-Indara
- iv. Garwa Road-Chopan-Singrauli including Chunar-Chopan
- v. Pakur-Kumedpur including Gumani-Sahibganj
- vi. Angul-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda
- vii. Kiul-Tillaiyya-Manpur
- viii. New Bongoigaon-Jogighopa-Kamakhyia
- ix. Bankura-Rainanagar
- x. Fatwa-Islampur-Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir
- xi. Vijaywada-Niduduvolu including Machhliapatnam and Narsapur

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

xii. Falaknuma-Umdanagar

xiii. Secunderabad-Medchal

Optic Fibre Cables

Indian Railways already has a network of 37,000 kms of optic fibre cables and work of adding 12,000 kms are in progress. The balance 15,000 kms is proposed to be taken up through PPP route, thus covering the entire railway network. It is also proposed to utilise this **OFC infrastructure to extend broadband services** with last mile connectivity on PPP basis to urban and rural areas.*

Railway is considering to enter into an MOU with Ministry of Communications to work together in this regard.

Kolkata Metro

Now, I come to Kolkata Metro.

Now, I come to Kolkata Metro. Kolkata Metro is the only metro with the Indian Railways.

Madam, five stations will be renamed and redeveloped because Kolkata is a cosmopolitan city. ... (Interruptions) The section from Tollygunge to Garia Bazar has been commissioned recently. The balance section up to New Garia is likely to be completed soon. Extension work from Dum Dum to Baranagar has also started. Railways proposes to redevelop/re-model and rename the metro stations of Park Street as Mother Teresa, Maidan as Gostho Pal, M.G. Road as Thakurbari, Chandni Chowk as Tipu Sultan and in and around Rash Behari a new station as Bhagat Singh.

Madam, to further strengthen, one railway station will be developed in the name Bahadur Shah Zafar.

[Translation]

They laid down their lives for the country, we do not think about it. We only think about our Constituency and our Station.

[English]

I am interested for that but there should be a limit.

[Translation]

Bahadur Shah Jaffar had written a complete.

"Lagta Nahin hai dil mera ujde dayar main,

Do gaj jameen bhi na mili koocha yaar main."

Therefore, I am prepared to name one more station after him. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

To further strengthen metro network, the following extensions have been included in the Budget:

- i. Joka-BBD Bag via Majerhat
- ii. Noapara-Barasat via Bimanbandar
- iii. Dum Dum-New Garia via Rajarhat
- iv. Baranagar-Barrackpore and Baranagar-Dakshineswar.

The work will be taken up on priority basis.

New Service

Suburban services

Madam, now I come to train services. MEMU and DEMU services will be strengthened. Wherever the suburban services are there, they are our main lifeline.

Suburban services are the lifeline of major metropolitan cities.

Suburban services will be augmented over the Mumbai area, 101 additional services are proposed to be introduced with 32 services in Thane/Kalyan to Kasara/Karjat/Khopoli, 16 services on the Mainline, 18 services on the Harbour line and 35 services on trans-Harbour line. It is more than all over the world.

I am giving one train service. Shri Sanjay Nirupam told me about Boriveli-Konkan, which I will take care.

Works for the improvement of Mumbai suburban area under MUDP Phase I is likely to be completed by end of this year. Work under MUDP Phase II has been planned and is targeted for completion by March 2014.

In Chennai region, new services will be introduced

over Chennai Central-Sullurpeta-Chennai Beach, Chennai beach-Velachery-Chennai Beach (on the MRTS, Chennai Beach-Tiruttani-Chennai Central, Chennai Central-Arakkonam-Chennai Central. Work on the extension of MRTS Phase II from Velachary to St. Thomas Mount is in progress and targeted for completion by March 2012. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Tell something about Allahabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur also?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Suburban is not there, Memu, Demu...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Similarly, new services will be introduced in Kolkata area in the sections of Sealdah-Kalyani, Sealdah-Canning, Sealdah-Namkhana, Sealdah-Bangaon, Howrah-Tarakeswar-Bandel-Barddhaman, Sealdah-Ranaghat and Sealdah-Kolkata (via Ballygunge-Majerhat-B.B.D. Bagh). A survey will be conducted linking Howrah and Sealdah; and also linking Mumbai and V.T.

Ballygunge is a very important junction station but has no basic facilities such as waiting hall, toilets and approach road. I propose a new station building in Ballygunge to overcome these shortcomings, and rename the station as Bahadur Shah Zafar station.

Sanskriti Express—Epar Bangla, Opar Bangla

To mark the 150th birth anniversary of Kabiguru Rabindranath Tagore and to disseminate his legacy to the young generation, Railways propose to run a special train – Sanskriti Express-across the country.

Tagore is the only poet in the world whose poems have been adopted as National Anthems by two countries—Amar Sonar Bangla for Bangladesh and Jana Gana Mana for India. Tagore lived and produced many of his literary jewels in undivided Bengal. In homage to this great savant and to strengthen the *maitree* between Bangladesh and India, it is proposed to run a special train in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh across the border so that the two countries share the

opportunity of celebrating the 150th birth anniversary jointly.

Matribhoomi Trains

Madam, then I will start the Matribhoomi Trains, ladies specials. You know, all ladies are assets. Last time we run 20 trains for Matribhoomi, in the name of 'motherland'. This time also, we will give motherland trains.

Madam, mothers nurture the future generations of the country and we take pride that they have now stepped out of their houses to make contributions as a workforce in the country. In order to improve their travel on rail, I have introduced 21 ladies specials on the railway network in major cities of Kolkata, Chennai, New Delhi and Mumbai. In recognition of their role in the Nation's destiny, I have named these trains Matribhoomi specials. The following **Matribhoomi specials** will be run in the suburban sections of the major metropolises:

- i. Delhi-Panipat
- ii. Barasat-Sealdah
 - a. Krishnanagar-Sealdah
- iii. Falaknuma-Lingampalli
- iv. Mumbai
 - a. Thane-Vashi
 - b. Panvel-Nerul-Thane

Karmabhoomi Trains

Now, I come to Karmabhoomi Trains. We are giving this time first to the Aravali sector—sleeper class and cheapest for poor people and specially to unorganized sector workers.

[*Translation*]

We have named it Karmabhoomi.

[*English*]

First is Matribhoomi and then it is Karmabhoomi Trains.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

The following **unreserved trains** are being proposed for the common people:

- i. Darbhanga-Mumbai Express (Weekly)
- ii. Guwahati-Mumbai (Weekly) via Howrah-Tatanagar-Jharsuguda-Bilaspur-Nagpur. It will cover five States.
- iii. New Jalpaiguri-Amritsar (Weekly) via Katihar-Sitapur.

[Translation]

Our Punjabi brethren also want it.

Shahnawaz Hussainji has told me about Bhagalpur, we will discuss about it, if we can do it, we will definitely do it.

[English]

Janmabhoomi Trains

Madam, there is a Janmabhoomi Train. We will connect it by areas, which were left out from decades in the western sector. The country is proud of our men in uniform who protect our orders under very difficult conditions. For a very long time there were no rail connections among different cities in the western sector. The infrastructure development by the railways by way of gauge conversion and new line works has now facilitated a direct connectivity. I, therefore, dedicate a new express train service, **Janmabhoomi**, between Ahmedabad and Udhampur every week linking odhpur, Phalodi, Lalgah, Biradhwai, Pilibanga, Mahajan, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Firozpur, Jalandher, Chakki bank, Samba, Bari Brahman, Jammu-Tawi and Udhampur. This is not Bihar jurisdiction. This is Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Rajasthan jurisdiction... (Interruptions)

Bharat Tirth Trains

Madam, to commemorate our Rabindranath Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary, we are starting a special train in the name of Rabindranath's kavita 'Bharat Tirth'.

To support government's effort of promoting tourism

in our country, Railways will launch **special tourist trains called "Bharat Tirth"** connecting popular tourist sites in different parts of the country—from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, from Dwarka to Vindhya Parbat, from Ajmer Sharief to Gangasagar and from Madurai to Patna Sahib. The running of "Bharat Tirth" is to emphasise our "Unity in Diversity" and will bring to reality Kabiguru's words in our National Anthem:

Punjab Sindh Gujarat Maratha

Dravida Utkal Banga

Vindhya Himachal Yamuna Ganga

Madam, it will cover four metropolitan cities from all over the country. The "Bharat Tirth" trains are proposed to be run on the following routes covering places of tourist importance, the detailed itineraries of which will be advertised from time to time:-

- i. Howrah-Gaya-Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan-New Delhi-Haridwar-Varanasi-Howrah
- ii. Howrah-Chennai-Puducherry-Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari-Bangalore-Mysore -Chennai-Howrah {Aurbindo Ashram is there in Puducherry.}
- iii. Howrah-Vizag-Hyderabad-Araku-Howrah
- iv. Howrah-Varanasi-Jammu Tawi-Amritsar-Haridwar-Mathura-Vrindavan-Allahabad-Howrah
- v. Howrah-Ajmer-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaipur-Howrah
- vi. Mumbai-Pune-Tirupati-Kancheepuram-Rameshwaram-Madurai-Kanyakumari-Pune-Mumbai
- vii. Pune-Jaipur-Nathdwara-Ranakpur-Jaipur-Mathura-Agra-Haridwar-Amritsar-Jammu Tawi-Pune
- viii. Pune-Ratnagiri-Goa-Bangalore-Mysore-Tirupati-Pune
- ix. Ahmedabad-Puri-Kolkata-Gangasagar-Varanasi-Allahabad-Indore-Omkareshwar-Ujjain-Ahmedabad

- x. Bhopal-Dwarka-Somnath-Udaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur-Jaipur-Mathura-Vrindavan-Amritsar-Jammu Tawi-Bhopal
- xi. Bhopal-Tirupati-Kanchipuram-Rameshwaram-Madurai-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum-Cochin-Bhopal
- xii. Madurai-Chennai-Kopargaon-Mantralayam-Chennai-Madurai
- xiii. Madurai-Erode-Pune-Ujjain-Veraval-Nasik-Hyderabad-Chennai-Madurai
- xiv. Madurai-Chennai-Jaipur-Delhi-Mathura-Vrindavan-Allahabad-Varanasi-Gaya-Chennai-Madurai
- xv. Madurai-Varanasi-Gaya-Patna Sahib-Allahabad-Haridwar-Chandigarh-Kurukshetra-Amritsar-Delhi-Madurai
- xvi. Madurai-Mysore-Goa-Mumbai-Aurangabad-Hyderabad-Madurai

Duronto Services

This time also, we are giving Duronto Services train. It is very popular and cheaper service. It is cheaper and faster than even Rajdhani trains.

For the first time in our history, a new train service called Duronto was introduced. These provide non-stop point to point services between cities offering large volumes of traffic. This service is cheaper and faster compared to Rajdhani trains and has been very well received by the travelling public. I have, therefore, decided to introduce the following Duronto train services this year:

- i. Yeswantpur (Bangalore)-Delhi (AC) (Weekly)
- ii. Mumbai-Secunderabad AC (Bi-weekly)
- iii. Pune-Howrah AC (Bi-weekly)
- iv. Mumbai-Ernakulam AC (Bi-weekly)
- v. Indore-Mumbai AC (Bi-weekly)
- vi. Jaipur-Mumbai AC (Bi-weekly)

I propose to introduce the following Durontos, to run in the day time:

- i. Chandigarh-Amritsar
- ii. Chennai-Coimbatore
- iii. Puri-Howrah
- iv. Howrah-Digha

In addition to the above, in view of the increasing demand of the passengers, the following long distance new services are being proposed:

- i. Sultanpur-Mumbai Express (via Nihalgarh) (Weekly)
- ii. Sultanpur-Ajmer Express (via Nihalgarh) (Weekly)
- iii. Asansol-Digha Express (Weekly)
- iv. Howrah-Katpadi (Vellore)-Puducherry Express via Bhubaneswar (Weekly)
- v. Kishanganj-Ajmer Express (Weekly)
- vi. Kolkata-Ajmer Express via Singrauli-Katni-Bhopal-Nagda-Ratlam (Weekly)
- vii. Kolkata-Anandpur Sahib-Nangaldam Express (Weekly)
- viii. Una-Haridwar Link Express (Tri-weekly)
- ix. Siuri-Prantik-Howrah Express (Daily)
- x. Haldia-Chennai Express (Weekly)
- xi. Hyderabad-Ajmer Express (Bi-weekly)
- xii. Rajgir-Howrah via Tilaiya-Koderma (Tri-weekly)
- xiii. Mumbai-Shirdi Intercity Express (Tri-weekly)
- xiv. Haridwar-Mumbai CST AC Express (Bi-weekly)
- xv. Valsad-Haridwar Express (Weekly)
- xvi. Ajmer-Indore Link Express (Daily)
- xvii. Nagercoil-Bangalore Express (Weekly) via Madurai-Hosur

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- xviii. Kanpur-Chitrakoot Express (Daily)
- xix. New Jalpaiguri-Chennai Express (Weekly)
- xx. Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sri Ganganagar Express (Tri-weekly) via Bhatinda
- xxi. Mangalore-Tiruchchirapalli Express (Weekly)
- xxii. Bhubaneswar-Pune Express (Weekly)
- xxiii. Habibganj-Jabalpur Intercity Express (Daily)
- xxiv. Calicut-Thiruvananthapuram Janshatabdi Express (5 days a Week)
- xxv. Pune-Ernakulam Superfast (Bi-weekly) via Panvel
- xxvi. Coimbatore-Tirupati Intercity Express via Salem (Tri-weekly)
- xxvii. Shimoga-Mysore Intercity Express (Daily)
- xxviii. Bangalore-Tirupati Intercity Express via Bangarapet (Tri-weekly)
- xxix. Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur)-Solapur Express (Daily)
- xxx. Jaipur-Pune Express (Weekly)
- xxxi. Ranchi-Jaynagar Express (Tri-weekly)
- xxxii. Madurai-Tirupati Express (Bi-weekly)
- xxxiii. Tirupati-Secunderabad Express (Bi-weekly) via Pakalle-Madanpalle Road
- xxxiv. Sambalpur-Howrah Express (Weekly)
- xxxv. Ahmedabad-Agra Express (Tri-weekly)
- xxxvi. Gonda-Manduadih (Varanasi) Intercity (Daily)
- xxxvii. Running of independent trains between Bangalore-Hubli and Bangalore-Nanded by delinking of 6591/6592 Bangalore-Hubli Hampi Express from 6593/6594 Bangalore-Nanded Express
- xxxviii. Running of independent trains between Hyderabad-Tirupati (Daily), Hyderabad-

Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus (Bi-weekly) and Tirupati-Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus (Daily) by delinking 7416/7429/7430 Haripriya and Rayalseema Express

- xxxix. Secunderabad-Manuguru Express (Tri-weekly)
- xl. Alipurduar-Lumding Intercity Express (Daily)
- xli. Guwahati-Mariani Intercity Express (Daily)

(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bijoya Chakravartyji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her read the Budget. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

*(Interruptions)...**

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- xlii. Gandhidham-Jodhpur Express via Bhildi (Tri-weekly)
- xliii. Rajkot-Porbander Express (via Jetalsar) (Tri-weekly)
- xliv. Kolkata-Darbhanga Express (Bi-weekly)
- xliv. Howrah-Berhampur Express (Tri-weekly)
- xlvi. Baripada-Shalimar Intercity Express (Tri-weekly)
- xlvi. Kharagpur-Purulia Intercity Express (Tri-weekly)
- xlvi. Gwalior-Chhindwara Express (Bi-weekly)
- xlix. Rampurhat-Sealdah Intercity Express (Tri-weekly)
- L. Howrah-Shirdi Express (Weekly)
- Li. Puri-Valsad Express (Weekly) via Katni-Bhopal-Vadodara
- Lii. Puri-Digha Express (Weekly)

*Not recorded.

Madam, I would further like to assure the House that 2937/2938 Gandhidham-Howrah Express will be started by the 10th of March, 2010.

Passenger trains

A large volume of Rail travel consists of short distance traffic. This traffic which utilizes conventional passenger trains, MEMUs and DEMUs has been showing encouraging growth and to address to this segment of traffic, the following passenger trains are proposed to be introduced during the year 2010-11:

- i. Chittaranjan-Kolkata Passenger
- ii. Sealdah-Krishnanagar Passenger
- iii. Haldibari-New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri Passenger
- iv. Balaghat-Katangi Passenger
- v. Tatanagar-Hatia Passenger via Chandil-Purulia-Muri
- vi. Miraj-Parli Passenger
- vii. Miraj-Pandharpur Passenger
- viii. Jhansi-Banda Passenger
- ix. New Jalpaiguri-Dinahat-Bamanhat Passenger
- x. Nilambur Road-Shoranur Passenger
- xi. Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli Passenger
- xii. Mayiladuthurai-Thanjavur Passenger
- xiii. Bhubaneswar-Khurda Road Passenger
- xiv. Bangalore-Neelamangala Passenger
- xv. Bagalkot-Gadag Passenger
- xvi. Kozhikode-Kannur Passenger
- xvii. Dharmanagar-Manu Passenger
- xviii. Patna-Sasaram via Ara Passenger. I dedicate it to Babu Jagjiwan Ramji, Madam to be extended to Bhabua Road upon development of terminal facilities.
- xix. Coimbatore-Pollachi Passenger (after gauge conversion)

- xx. Aunrihar-Jaunpur Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxi. Bareilly-Lalkuan Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxii. Katihar-Teznarayanpur Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxiii. Fakiragram-Dhubri Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxiv. Rewari-Degana Passenger via Ratangarh (after gauge conversion)
- xxv. Bhildi-Samdari Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxvi. Naupada-Gunupur Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxvii. Hospet-Harihar Passenger (after gauge conversion)
- xxviii. Tirupati-Madanpalle Road-Kurabakota Passenger (after gauge conversion)

MEMUs

- i. Tirupati-Nellore-Chennai
- ii. Salem-Katpadi
- iii. Vijaywada-Guntur-Tenali
- iv. Coimbatore-Erode
- v. Howrah-Midnapur...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Bwiswmuthiary, please go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

- vi. Dhanbad-Jhargram via Purulia
- vii. Ghatsila-Howrah
- viii. Ernakulam-Kollam
- ix. Restoration of Andal-Jasidih via Jamuria-Barbani

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

DEMU Service

On gauge conversion of the Aluabari-Siliguri section, I propose to introduce DEMU service in this section which will provide a **ring-rail type service between Aluabari, Siliguri and New Jalpaiguri**. The following DEMU services will also be introduced:-

- i. Kacheguda-Mahboobnagar
- ii. Kacheguda-Miryalguda
- iii. Qazigund-Baramulla
- iv. Krishnanagar-Farakka
- v. Malda Town-Coochbehar
- vi. Malda Town-Balurghat
- vii. Bakhtiyarpur-Gaya
- viii. Hoshiarpur-Amritsar

Increase in frequency of trains

- i. 2245/2246 Howrah-Yesvantpur Durgam Express from weekly to 4 days
- ii. 3149/3150 Sealdah-Alipurduar Kanchen Kanya Express from 4 days to daily
- iii. 2377/2378 Sealdah-New Jalpaiguri Padatik Express from 3 days to 6 days
- iv. 2295/2296 Patna-Bangalore Sanghamitra Express from 6 days to daily
- v. 2251/2252 Korba-Yesvantpur Express from weekly to 2 days
- vi. 6605/6606 Mangalore-Kochuveli Ernad Express from 3 days to daily
- vii. 2933/2934 Ahmedabad-Mumbai Central Express from 6 days to daily
- viii. 2215/2216 Bandra Terminus-Delhi Sarai Rohilla from 3 days to 4 days
- ix. 2807/2808 Visakhapatnam-Nizamuddin Samata Express from 3 days to 5 days

- x. 4705/4706 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sadulpur Express from 3 days to 6 days
- xi. 2981/2982 Udaipur City-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Chetak Express from 3 days to 4 days
- xii. 2447/2448 Manikpur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Uttar Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express from 3 days to daily

Extension of trains

- i. 7001/7002 Secunderabad-Manmad Express to Shirdi (Bi-weekly)
- ii. 7205/7206 Kakinada-Manmad Express to Shirdi (Weekly)
- iii. 1405/1406 Kakinada-Manmad Express to Shirdi (Bi-weekly) ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singhji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Would you please sit down?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

When discussion on railway budget will be held, participate in it. At present, please listen.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Umashankarji, please raise this issue at the time of discussion on this issue. At present, please hear patiently.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

- iv. 7207/7208 Vijaywada-Manmad Express to Shirdi (Weekly)
- v. 6341/6342 Thiruvanthapuram-Ernakulam Express to Guruvayur (Daily)
- vi. 7639/7640 Kacheguda-Nanded Express to Akola (Daily)

- vii. 2187/2188 Mumbai CST-Jabalpur Express to Allahabad (Bi-weekly)
- viii. 2235/2236 New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express to Dibrugarh
- ix. 2777/2778 Yesvantpur-Kochuveli Express to Hubli (weekly)
- x. 2831/2832 Bhubaneswer-Hatia Express to Dhanbad (Tri-weekly)
- xi. 8425/8426 Puri-Raipur Express to Durg
- xii. 8447/8448 Bhubaneswar-Koraput Express to Jagdalpur
- xiii. 209/210 Puri-Dhenkanal Passenger to Talcher Road (Daily)
- xiv. 1629 Sangali-Miraj to Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur) (Daily)
- xv. 1610 Miraj-Pune to Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur) (Daily)
- xvi. 1551/1552 Pune-Daund to Baramati (Daily)
- xvii. 531A/532A Parli-Nizamabad Passenger to Pandharpur
- xviii. 623/624 Mangalore-Kannur Passenger to Kozhikode
- xix. 353/354 Dharwar-Gadag Passenger to Solapur
- xx. 1704 Chirmiri-Damoh Passenger to Sagour
- xxi. 1703A Damoh-Katni Passenger to Sagour

A Gesture

Now, I come to 'A Gesture'. About price rise, every sector is concerned. Even the hon. Prime Minister also convened a meeting of all the Chief Ministers to sort out this problem. The Central Government is also concerned. We have talked to the Central Government also. I can have a gesture. We are also for that.

[Translation]

We are going to provide aid to farmers fertilizer and kerosene,

[English]

The hon. Prime Minister also told me and Soniaji also told me, it is our duty to give more importance to our farmers.

Hon'ble Members are well aware of the hardship being faced by the common people by the high inflationary trend especially in food prices. I understand their distress. Despite Railways' own tight resource position, I announce a **reduction of Rs. 100 per wagon in freight charges for food-grains for domestic use and kerosene**. This is a small gesture to express our concern.

Concessions

Madam, in the last Budget, I had announced several concessions under Izzat scheme, for Press Correspondents and students of madrasas, high madrasas and senior madrasas. These have been very popular and I propose to continue with these concessions.

The enormous contribution of the Indian film industry to the promotion of art and culture is known to all of us. There are people behind the screen whose contribution is not so well known to many of us. I propose that **technicians of regional film industry** when travelling for film production related work will be eligible for 75% concession in Second Sleeper, 50% concession in First Class, AC Chair Car, AC 3-tier, AC 2-tier in all trains including Rajdhani/Shatabdi and Jan Shatabdis.

Madam, there is no answer for the cancer patients. Everybody concerned. 75% concession was given to the companion of cancer patient. Railways at present grant a concession of 75% in 3 AC and Sleeper Class to **cancer patients** going for treatment, together with an escort. I now propose to enhance this concession to cancer patients up to 100% in 3 AC and Sleeper Class.

Press correspondents are currently extended a concession of 50% for their travel alongwith spouse, once a year. I now propose to extend this **concession**

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

to companion of those correspondents who do not have a spouse, and dependent children up to 18 years, once a year.

Service Charge on e-ticket

[Translation]

One has to pay more for e-ticket, IRCTC charges, Rs. 15 for sleeper and Rs. 40 for AC ticket, we have reduced it by little. We have reduced maximum limit of service charge from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20, and charge of Rs. 15 has been reduced to Rs. 10...*(Interruptions)*. The persons who travel by e-ticket will have to pay less charge. ...*(Interruptions)* We have made the deduction.

[English]

Madam, hon. Members are interested to know whether we increase our passenger fares or freight tariffs. With the blessings from our Prime Minister, UPA Government, I think from this side and that side, everybody will be happy to know that we, our Department, have saved Rs. 2000 crore from austerity measures. If I increase the fare by 4 per cent then it will be about Rs. 1000 crore. But it is because of the entire railway family, we have saved Rs. 2,000 crore. I do not think price hike is so high. So, there is no need to increase the passenger fare. There is no fare hike.

With these words, I say I am always positive and optimistic. This time I worked hard day and night. The list is big. I have not gone through even the other List. Why we are doing hard work, it is because the Prime Minister told us that there are socially desirable projects. There are some new areas. From the Railways we have to give importance to them. We have to increase our connectivity. That is why, we worked. We received 5000 requests. I love everybody.

[Translation]

Somewhere something is there, it is in hospital, or somewhere else, but at present we can undertake any thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to her.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I apologise to all of you.

[Translation]

We people get many requests from Chief Ministers, MPs, MLAs and industries.

[English]

Madam, I scrutinised point by point. Then, I came to a broader sense that at least we can give to every State. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I come to para 152.

Indian Railways provide the facility of issuing e-tickets, through IRCTC, by utilising internet services. At present, a maximum service charge of Rs. 15 for Sleeper Class and Rs. 40 for AC Class tickets is levied. I propose to **reduce the maximum limit of service charge** to Rs. 10 for Sleeper Class and Rs. 20 for AC Class.

Madam, I am aware that the hon'ble members are anxiously waiting to hear my announcement about tariffs. In the present economic situation, when the country is about to return on a high growth path, I do not wish to impose any burden on the citizens. Therefore, **I do not propose any increase in the passenger fares** of any class or category of trains. Similarly, **I do not intend to increase freight tariffs.**

This year's budget is a humble yet earnest effort to move in the direction of Vision 2020. I assure the Hon'ble Members that better days are ahead for the Indian Railways. Just as highway, telecom, IT, airport and port sectors have taken off, the Railway sector will also see exponential growth in the years to come.

In seven months, whatever best was possible we

tried and we fulfilled our commitments on a range of issues. Within limited funds, we have to make a beginning. We will need to plan for the coming years to achieve the goals of Vision 2020.

I am always positive and optimistic. I believe in the phrase "never say no", and I cannot say no. My response always is "Yes we will". Let us do jobs with transparency. We can conquer the minds of the people through our activities. Strength is our medicine and spirit is our morale. Let us be bold, determined, devoted and sincere in our efforts for the country.

Nahi Nahi Bhay, Hobey Hobey Jai

Khule Jabe Ei Dwar

*Fear not, victory is inevitable and the door
will swing open*

With these words, I say,

[Translation]

"Khudi ko kar Buland itna ki har taqdeer se pehle Khuda bande se khud pooche bata teri raja kya hain".

[English]

With these words, Madam, I commend the Railway Budget for 2010-11 to the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1711/15/10]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, hon. Railway Minister.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

13.58 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen
of the Clock.*

15.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after one minute past
Fifteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 should be laid on the Table.

[English]

Members are requested to send their slips as per the rules.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to render financial assistance to the Indian citizens facing problems in foreign countries due to lack of proper travel documents**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards the problems being faced by the Indians in Gulf and other countries abroad.

Sir, many people like students and others from the rural areas in Andhra Pradesh have gone to various countries such as Gulf, Australia, U.S. and U.K. for various purposes like higher studies, jobs and on tourist visas also. Some people from my constituency areas like Kamareddy and Yellareddy were duped in getting the passports and they faced lot of problems abroad for returning back to India due to insufficient and improper documents. Some people also died there and more than 1 or 2 months are taking to get back their dead bodies to India. Some of them also landed in jails abroad. Their families in India are very much concerned about them.

I, therefore, request the Government to ensure that innocent people are not harassed when they go abroad for employment and also to render assistance for bringing dead bodies back to India.

- (ii) **Need to construct a new railway line between Karim Nagar District Headquarters and Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the House

*Treated as laid on the table.

[Shri Ponnam Prabhakar]

towards the necessity of laying a new railway line between Karim Nagar-Siddipet-Gajwel-Shamirpet-Hyderabad, which is concerning my Parliamentary constituency of Karim Nagar.

At present, there is heavy rush on the route between Karim Nagar and Hyderabad. There is acute need to lay a new railway line between these areas to cater the needs of the people who are daily commuting between Karim Nagar and Hyderabad by making a survey and by allotting sufficient funds to de-congest the traffic in this important route. Already, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Hon'ble Railway Minister to consider this proposal and it is pending with the Ministry for a long time.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly order for a proper survey between the Karim Nagar District Headquarters and Hyderabad in the remaining XI Five Year Plan so that the project can be completed in the XII Five Year Plan.

(iii) Need to constitute a Pay Review Committee for the non-teaching staff of Universities in India to bring their pay at par with teachers/officers of the Universities

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, under the directions of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the University Grants Commission has fixed uniform pay scales for the teachers, employees and officers of universities whereas the issue of non-teaching staff has been sidelined. Though non-teaching staff of universities is an integral part of university administration. Under one roof of university one class is getting the benefit of pay-scales fixed by the UGC and different pay-scales for other class of non-teaching staff is being fixed by the State Governments. In this way, double standards are being adopted in universities, whereas in past All India University Employees Union has got the assurance from the Ministry that it will contemplate on giving pay scales and apply service conditions for non-teaching staff at par with teachers of the Universities. The Ministry of Human Resource has

constituted a pay review committee for teachers in chairmanship of Prof. G.K. Chaddha, and its recommendations have been implemented. Similarly, I demand to constitute a separate Pay Review Committee for fixing pay scales and service conditions of non-teaching staff of all universities of the country.

(iv) Need to demarcate the border of Son Chiraiya Sanctuary in Gwalior and give permission for quarrying activities in the area near the sanctuary

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): Sir, Son Chiraiya Sanctuary is located in forest area, Gwalior under Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency, the forest department claims that there are 7-8 'Son Chiraiya' in the Sanctuary. Gram Brai, Pawa, Lakhanpur, Rai Dong Charai, Cyrol, Aantri, Mahua, Kheda, Gurja, Gotpura, Sujvaya and other villages are located in this sanctuary under Ghattgaon block, district Gwalior. Being a sanctuary area, quarrying is banned here. The forest department does not give permission for construction/upgradation of roads coming under these villages.

These villages have been earning their livelihood by quarrying out floor tiles, since the existence of Princely States. The stones of this place are in great demand in foreign countries also alongwith other cities of the country. After taking permission from Revenue Sector, local residents/contractors carry out quarrying of floor tiles from forest area.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to issue appropriate directions to all concerned for demarcating the border of Son Chiraiya Sanctuary which is necessary for its conservation and give proper permission for quarrying of floor tiles. The Forest Department will earn income from it and the income earned by the department can be used for conservation and promotion of Son Chiraiya and other afforestation activities.

(v) Need to reintroduce trains connecting Churu Parliamentary Constituency with other parts of the country

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, the operation of trains is almost stopped due to gauge conversion work in my parliamentary constituency,

Churu, since long time. The gauge conversion work from Delhi to Sadulpur has been completed since long time back, even though trains are being operated only thrice a week, it should be operated daily. One train from Sadulpur to Delhi should be introduced during night. Mussourie Express (Delhi to Dehradun) and Ludhiana-Hissar train should be extended upto Sadulpur. The gauge conversion work of Sadulpur-Degana via Rattangarh and Rattangarh-Bikaner railway line is going to get completed by April-May, 2010. Many important trains from Jodhpur to Delhi via Ratangarh-Sadulpur, Jodhpur Mail, Bikaner-Delhi via Ratangarh-Sadulpur Bikaner Mail were discontinued due to gauge conversion, these should be re-started. New trains from Jodhpur to Howrah via Medta-Rattangarh-Sadulpur, Delhi to Mumbai via Rattangarh-Sadulpur-Jodhpur and Bikaner to Guwahati via Rattangarh-Sadulpur-Delhi should be introduced. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to oblige me by announcing the introduction of said trains in my parliamentary constituency, Churu in the coming railway budget so that the people of my area may get relief.

(vi) Need to open level crossing No. 213-C at Himmat Nagar on Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line at night to give access to the locals for emergency services

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I represent the parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha of Gujarat State. A gateman is deployed for day time at crossing no. 213-C in Himmatnagar on Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line, which passes through headquarter Himmatnagar of my parliamentary constituency. But crossing is totally closed during the night. Despite many efforts made during the last 7 years no action has been taken for appointment of night gateman for giving access to more than 500 families in time of medical emergencies like heart attack, delivery etc. and providing police security and fire-brigade facility. Said site fulfills the set norms of railways related to appointment of gateman. District magistrate has also notified and I too have given the permission to spend cost-input from my Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund even then night gateman is not being appointed.

(vii) Need to provide funds for the expeditious completion of Ban Sagar Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Ban Sagar is an inter-state irrigation project. It will cost Rs. 3600 crore in ratio of 2:1:1 to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The huge quantity of water collected in reservoir of this 76 metre high dam constructed on Sone river will be used by these three States in this proportion only. Lakhs of hectares of agricultural land of these three States will be irrigated by this project. Besides that there is a proposal to generate 425 megawatt of power from this project. This project is not completed for more than 25 years due to scarcity of funds and problem of rehabilitation. Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, the Union Government provides funds for those irrigation projects in regard to which the State Governments are unable to complete them from their own financial resources. The farmers of Sonebhadra, Mirzapur, Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh and Sasaram, Bhabua and Camoor districts of Bihar which are located on Uttar Pradesh border will get benefit after completion of this dam project. Therefore, I demand that Union Government should get completed the work of Ban Sagar Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

(viii) Need to make Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Kanpur City and Jajmau of Uttar Pradesh, pollution free

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): The large number of factories are located in Legislative Assembly constituency Bilhaur under Misrikh Parliamentary constituency and nearby area of Kanpur city and Jajmau. In absence of effluent treatment plants, heavy pollution is spreading in neighbouring areas of these factories. Kanpur, which is adjacent to my parliamentary constituency Misrikh, ranks 109th in the list of most polluted cities of the world. It can be easily guened as to what place of Kanpur and its neighbouring areas would be in the list of most polluted cities of the country.

There are a number of factories in this area. People feel suffocated while passing by this area due to fuel smell emitting from these factories. In these circumstances, people living there are facing heavy

[Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat]

difficulties. The people of my constituency are getting serious ailments like Asthama, Lung and heart diseases, breathing problems and allergies due to polluted air. It is a well known fact that many people get affected due to air-pollution in the country. My parliamentary constituency is also not an exception of this. Crops are also getting adversely affected due to water polluted by effluents released from these factories.

I would like to request the Union Government to take necessary steps to make Mirikhi Parliamentary constituency, particularly Sandila and Bilhaur Assembly constituency along with Kanpur city and Jajmau of Uttar Pradesh pollution-free.

(ix) Need to open an LPG Agency at Masaurhi in Patna, Bihar

[English]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Patliputra): There are about 4 to 5 thousand LPG consumers at Masaurhi sub-division in Patna. These consumers are attached with a gas agency situated at Jahanabad which is about 16 Kms. from Masaurhi. These people have to travel a long distance to book a gas cylinder thus spending a lot of time and energy. Keeping in view the large number of consumers at Masaurhi, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to issue directives to the concerned authorities to open a new Indane LPG agency in Masaurhi at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, price-rise...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): The speaker has given the ruling....(Interruptions)

15.02 hrs

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

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the House will now take up Short Duration Discussion under rule 193 on Price Rise. Shri Ramesh Bais has secured first priority in the ballot. I call upon Shri Ramesh Bais to raise the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Second name is of Kaushlendra Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: We are ready for debate. You may hold the discussion...(Interruptions) On behalf of Government, we are ready for discussion. At present, our Minister of Agriculture is also present.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the House run.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

15.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 25, 2010/ Phalgun 6, 1931 (Saka).

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